

**Comparative Study of Electoral Systems**  
**Module 3: Macro Report**

June 05, 2006

Country: URUGUAY  
Date of Election: October 25<sup>th</sup> and November 29<sup>th</sup> 2009  
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Date of Preparation: Feb-Mar 2012

NOTES TO COLLABORATORS:

- The information provided in this report contributes to an important part of the CSES project. The information may be filled out by yourself, or by an expert or experts of your choice. Your efforts in providing these data are greatly appreciated! Any supplementary documents that you can provide (e.g., electoral legislation, party manifestos, electoral commission reports, media reports) are also appreciated, and may be made available on the CSES website.
- Answers should be as of the date of the election being studied.
- Where brackets [ ] appear, collaborators should answer by placing an “X” within the appropriate bracket or brackets. For example: [X]
- If more space is needed to answer any question, please lengthen the document as necessary.

**Data Pertinent to the Election at which the Module was Administered**

1a. Type of Election

- Parliamentary/Legislative  
 Parliamentary/Legislative and Presidential  
 Presidential  
 Other; please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

1b. If the type of election in Question 1a included Parliamentary/Legislative, was the election for the Upper House, Lower House, or both?

- Upper House  
 Lower House  
 Both  
 Other; please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

2a. What was the party of the president *prior* to the most recent election?

**FRENTE AMPLIO (Broad Front)**

2b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *prior* to the most recent election?

President of Republic is simultaneously the President of Council of Minister (and member of that)

2c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *prior* to the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all".) Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

Name of Political Party

Number of Cabinet Ministers

**FRENTE AMPLIO (Broad Front)**

**All**

2d. What was the size of the cabinet *prior* to the election (total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 2c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count. Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

**14: 13 minister plus President of the Republic (President of the Republic is the President of the Council of Ministers and a member of it, with an equal vote to each minister)**

3a. What was the party of the president *after* the most recent election?

**FRENTE AMPLIO (Broad Front)**

3b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *after* the most recent election?

**President of Republic is simultaneously the President of Council of Minister (and member of that)**

3c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *after* the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all"). Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

Name of Political Party

Number of Cabinet Ministers

**FRENTE AMPLIO (BROAD FRONT)**

**All**

3d. What was the size of the cabinet *after* the election (total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 3c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count. Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

**14: 13 minister plus President of Republic (he is a single member at Council of Ministers and has one vote equal an each minister)**

4a. How many political parties received votes in the election? In this answer, we want political parties, not merely alliances or coalitions of political parties. Please include all parties that received votes, but do not include independents. Where coalitions are present, please count all member parties separately – for instance, a coalition of three parties would count as three parties in your answer, not as one party.

**5 (five)**

4b. Please provide a source of data and link to a website with official, detailed election results (votes and seats) for all parties participating in the election. If the data is not available electronically, please provide the information in paper format if possible.

[www.corteelectoral.gub.uy](http://www.corteelectoral.gub.uy)

4c. Please list all parties who received at least 1% of the vote nationally, and the applicable electoral results for each, in the following table. Please indicate the source (even if the same as in Question 4b), and add additional rows to the table as necessary. Please provide party names both in English and in the original language, if applicable.

**Source: Electoral Court of Uruguay**

Party Name	Number of Votes	% of Vote*	Number of Seats	% of Seats
<b>GENERAL ASSEMBLY**</b>				
FRENTE AMPLIO (Broad Front)	1105262	49,34%	67	51,54%
PARTIDO NACIONAL (National Party)	669942	29,90%	39	30,00%
PARTIDO COLORADO (Colorado Party)	392307	17,51%	22	16,92%
PARTIDO INDEPENDIENTE (Independent Party)	57360	2,56%	2	1,54%
ASAMBLEA POPULAR (Popular Assembly)	15428	0,69%	0	0,00%
<b>Total -</b>	<b>2240299</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

*\*\* General Assembly is a parliamentary and legislative chamber. Its members are senators and deputies (130 members). It has specific responsibilities as censorship Council of Ministers and single ministers, declares war, establishes state of siege, suspends individual rights, elects Supreme Court, Electoral Court and other high courts, approves the laws when there are discrepancies between the two chambers*

Party Name	Number of Votes	% of Vote*	Number of Seats	% of Seats
<b>CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES</b>				
FRENTE AMPLIO (Broad Front)	1105262	49,34%	50	50,51%
PARTIDO NACIONAL (National Party)	669942	29,90%	30	30,30%
PARTIDO COLORADO (Colorado Party)	392307	17,51%	17	17,17%
PARTIDO INDEPENDIENTE (Independent Party)	57360	2,56%	2	2,02%
ASAMBLEA POPULAR (Popular Assembly)	15428	0,69%	0	0,00%
<b>Total -</b>	<b>2240299</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

Party Name	Number of Votes	% of Vote*	Number of Seats	% of Seats
<b>SENATE</b>				
FRENTE AMPLIO (Broad Front)	1105262	49,34%	17	54,84%
PARTIDO NACIONAL (National Party)	669942	29,90%	9	29,03%
PARTIDO COLORADO (Colorado Party)	392307	17,51%	5	16,13%
PARTIDO INDEPENDIENTE (Independent Party)	57360	2,56%	0	0,00%
ASAMBLEA POPULAR (Popular Assembly)	15428	0,69%	0	0,00%
<b>Total -</b>	<b>2240299</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

4d. What was the voter turnout in the election?

**89,91% over Number of Registered Voters**  
**97,09% over Voting Age Population**  
**98.85% over Number of Voting Age Citizens**

4e. Please provide the following six statistics for the country at the time of the election studied, so that we may calculate voter turnout in various ways. Some definitions, where provided, are based on those developed by International IDEA.

- Total Population: **3.339.251 (2004 census + growth estimate 2004-2009)**

Definition: The total population includes all inhabitants, of all ages, both citizens and non-citizens (including illegal aliens).

- Total Number of Voting Age Citizens: **2.331.511 (living in Uruguay)**

Definition: This number is meant to approximate the eligible voting population.

- Total Vote: **2.304.686**

Definition: The total number of votes cast in the relevant election. Total vote includes valid and invalid votes, as well as blank votes in cases where these are separated from invalid votes.

- Total Number of Invalid and Blank Votes: **64.188**

- Voting Age Population: **2.379.093**

Definition: Includes all persons above the legal voting age.

- Number of Registered Voters: **2.563.250**

**(Note: The surplus of Registered Voters on Voting Age Citizens is persons living outside the country).**

Definition: The figure represents the number of names on the voters' register at the time that the registration process closes, as reported by the electoral management body.

5. Ideological family of political parties. For this question, please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 3 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

<b>Party Name</b>	<b>Ideological Family</b>
A. FRENTE AMPLIO (BROAD FRONT)	Socialist Social Democratic Communist Left Libertarian
B. PARTIDO NACIONAL (NATIONAL PARTY)	Nationalist Christian Democratic Conservative Right Liberal
C. PARTIDO COLORADO (COLORADO PARTY)	Conservative Right Liberal (Center Right) Social Democratic
D. PARTIDO INDEPENDIENTE (INDEPENDENT PARTY)	Social Democratic (Center Left) Christian Democratic
E. ASAMBLEA POPULAR (POPULAR ASSEMBLY)	Revolutionary Left Libertarian

**Note. Given the complex structure of Uruguayan parties, each party belongs to different ideological families**

Ideological Party Families: (These are suggestions only. If a party does not fit well into this classification scheme, please provide an alternative and some explanation.)

- |                               |                                  |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Ecology Parties           | (F) Left Liberal Parties         | (K) Independents     |
| (B) Communist Parties         | (G) Liberal Parties              | (L) Agrarian Parties |
| (C) Socialist Parties         | (H) Right Liberal Parties        | (M) Ethnic Parties   |
| (D) Social Democratic Parties | (I) Christian Democratic Parties | (N) Regional Parties |
| (E) Conservative Parties      | (J) National Parties             | (O) Other Parties    |





7. In your view, what are the five most salient factors that affected the outcome of the election (e.g. major scandals; economic events; the presence of an independent actor; specific issues)? Rank them according to their salience (1 = most salient).

1. The high economic growth under the first government of the Broad Front (2005-2010), at an average GDP rate of 8-9% annually. The strongest growth in 70 years. In contrast to the economic crisis of 2002, the most important crisis in the country's history.
2. Strong social policies in favor of the lower classes
3. The introduction of personal income tax affecting the middle class
4. Bad performance and gross errors in electoral campaign of the main challenger, the National Party leader and former President Luis Alberto Lacalle
5. The high popularity of outgoing President Vázquez and the great sympathy of the government candidate José Mujica, a former guerrilla leader of the Tupamaros

8. Party Leaders and Presidential Candidates:

In the table below, report the leader(s) of each party. Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 3 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I). If candidates were endorsed by more than one party, please indicate this.

<b>Party Name</b>	<b>Name of Party Leader</b>	<b>Name of Presidential Candidate, if appropriate</b>
A. FRENTE AMPLIO (BROAD FRONT)	Tabaré Vázquez	José Mujica Cordano
B. PARTIDO NACIONAL (NATIONAL PARTY)	Luis Alberto Lacalle - Jorge Larrañaga	Luis Alberto Lacalle
C. PARTIDO COLORADO (COLORADO PARTY)	Pedro Bordaberry	Pedro Bordaberry
D. PARTIDO INDEPENDIENTE (INDEPENDENT PARTY)	Pablo Mieres – Iván Posada	Pablo Mieres
E. ASAMBLEA POPULAR (POPULAR ASSEMBLY)	Eduardo Rubio – Helios Sarthou	Raúl Rodríguez Leles

9a. Fairness of the Election

How impartial was the body that administered the election law?

- Very impartial
- Mostly impartial
- Not very impartial
- Not impartial at all

9b. Was there a formal complaint against the national level results?

- Yes
- No

9c. Were there irregularities reported by international election observers?

- Yes
- No
- No international election observers

9d. On what date was the election originally scheduled to be held?

**The elections were conducted on the same date they were scheduled**

9e. On what date was the election actually held? If different from 1d, please explain why.

10a. Election Violence

To what extent was there violence and voter or candidate intimidation during the election campaign and the election day?

- No violence at all
- Sporadic violence on the part of the government
- Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups
- Sporadic violence on all sides
- Significant violence on the part of the government
- Significant violence on the part of opposition groups
- Significant violence of all sides

10b. If there was violence, was it geographically concentrated or national?

- Geographically concentrated
- National

10c. Post-Election (and election-related) Violence

To what extent was there violence following the election?

- No violence at all
- Sporadic violence on the part of the government
- Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups
- Sporadic violence on all sides
- Significant violence on the part of the government
- Significant violence on the part of opposition groups
- Significant violence of all sides

10d. Post-Election (and election-related) Protest

To what extent was there protest following the election?

- No protest at all
- Sporadic protest
- Significant protest

### Questions about the Possibilities of Electoral Alliance

**Definitions:** A joint list refers to one on which candidates of different parties run together. Apparentement refers to a legal agreement between two or more lists to pool their votes for the purposes of an initial seat allocation, with seats initially allocated to the alliance then reallocated to the lists in the alliance.

#### [SEE THE EXPLANATION OF MULTIPLE SIMULTANEOUS VOTE, ABOVE REFERENCES]

#### 11. Joint Lists/Candidates

There are multiple types of electoral alliances/coalitions, but we are explicitly interested in those involving joint lists or candidates - i.e. those where parties compete as a unit during the election.

Is this type of electoral coalition legally allowable?

Yes

No

Is this type of electoral coalition used in practice, even if not legally allowable?

Yes

No

If “Yes” was answered to either of the above questions, then please complete the following table for the election at which the Module was administered. Please mention only alliances that received at least 1% of the vote nationally. Add additional lines to the table as necessary.

#### Alliance Name

#### Participating Parties (please indicate dominant members with an “\*”)

Alliance 1:	
Alliance 2:	
Alliance 3:	
Alliance 4:	
Alliance 5:	

12. If joint lists are possible, are they subject to different regulations than single-party lists? For example, higher thresholds, different numbers of candidates that may appear on the list, etc. (please mark all applicable responses)

- Yes, joint party lists must satisfy higher thresholds
- Yes, joint party lists may present different numbers of candidates
- Yes, joint party lists are subject to other regulations that are different from the regulations governing independent parties; please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- No, joint parties are governed by the same rules as the other parties
- Not applicable; no joint party lists are allowed

13a. Is there apparentement or linking of lists? [**APPROXIMATELY; SEE THE EXPLANATION OF MULTIPLE SIMULTANEOUS VOTE, ABOVE REFERENCES**]

- Yes
- No

13b. If apparentement is possible, what lists can participate in such agreements:

- lists of the same party in the same constituency
- lists of the same party from different constituencies
- lists of different parties in the same constituency

14a. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?

- Yes
- No

14b. If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected on the ballot?

- No
- No party endorsements are indicated on the ballot paper
- Yes, candidate's name appears once, together with the names of all supporting parties
- Yes, candidate's name appears as many times as there are different parties endorsing him/her, each time with the name of the endorsing party
- Yes, other; please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Data on Electoral Institutions**

If possible, please supplement this section with copies of the electoral law, voters' handbooks, electoral commission reports, and/or any other relevant materials.

Questions 15a through 21d must be repeated for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature.

#### **Electoral Tier (Segment) and House**

15a. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which electoral tier (segment) is being referred to? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

**One tier for national election**

15b. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which house is being referred to (lower or upper)? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

**One tier for national election**

#### **Questions about Voting**

16a. How many votes do voters cast or can cast? In systems where voters rank order the candidates, if there are 10 candidates (for example), the response to this question should be 10.

**1 (one)**

16b. Do they vote for candidates (not party lists) or party lists? (Note: Collaborators may select multiple answers, if appropriate.)

(Definition: Party bloc voting is used in multi-member districts where voters cast a single party-centered vote for their party of choice; the party with the most votes wins all of the district seats.)

Candidates

Party Lists

Party Bloc Voting

Other; please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

16c. How many rounds of voting are there?

**Senate and House: 1**

**President and Vice-president of the Republic: 2**

16d. If there are lists, are they closed, open, flexible, or is there party bloc voting?

Closed (order of candidates elected is determined by the party and voters are unable to express preference for a particular candidate) **See the explanation of Multiple Simultaneous Vote (above References)**

Open (voters can indicate their preferred party and their favored candidate within that party)

Flexible (voters can allocate votes to candidates either within a single party list or across different party lists as they see fit)

17. Are the votes transferable?

(Definition: In systems with preferential voting, a voter can express a list of preferences. E.g., votes can be cast by putting a '1' in the column next to the voter's preferred candidate, a '2' beside their second favorite candidate and so on. Votes are counted according to the first preferences and any candidates who have achieved the predetermined quota are elected. To decide which of the remaining candidates are elected the votes are *transferred* from candidates who have more than the necessary number to achieve the quota and from the candidate with the least number of votes. An example of this is the election in Ireland in 2002.)

Yes

No

18. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated?

(Definition: Cumulative voting refers to systems in which voters are allowed to cast more than one vote for a single candidate.)

Yes

No

19. Is voting compulsory?

(Definition: Voting is compulsory if the law states that all those who have the right to vote are obliged to exercise that right.)

Yes; Strictly Enforced Sanctions

Yes; Weakly Enforced Sanctions

Yes; Without Sanction for Violation

No

20. Please list and describe any other features of voting that should be noted.

**Questions about Converting Votes into Seats**

21a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?

- Yes  
 No

21b. If YES in Question 21a, what is the threshold?

21c. If YES in Question 21a, what is the unit for the threshold mentioned in Question 21b?

- Percent of total votes  
 Percent of valid votes  
 Percent of the total electorate  
 Other; please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

21d. If YES in Question 21a, please specify to what House/ Electoral Tier (Segment) the threshold(s) apply.

**Please repeat questions 15a through 21d for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature. Countries with only one tier should proceed to Question 22.**

## 1. EXPLANATION OF GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

### EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Executive Branch is formed by President of the Republic with Council of Minister (Ministers need parliamentary support)

President of the Republic is Head of State and Head of Government

Presidential term: 5 years. Alternating re-election after at least 5 years has passed

President can dissolve chambers if Council of Minister or one or several ministers are censorship by majority absolute of General Assembly

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

2 chambers with similar power (not equal) + General Assembly

General Assembly is a parliamentary and legislative chamber. Its members are senators and deputies (130 members). It has specific responsibilities as censorship Council of Ministers and single ministers, declares war, establishes state of siege, suspends individual rights, elects Supreme Court, Electoral Court and other high courts, approves the laws when there are discrepancies between the two chambers

#### Senate - Chambers of Senators

30 members elected by a single nationwide district

Proportional (d'Hondt)

Closed list and Triple Simultaneous Vote

+ Vice-president of the Republic (elected in ticket with President of the Republic)

#### Chamber of Deputies

99 members

Seats are assigned among parties by a single nationwide district

Proportional (d'Hondt)

Closed list by regional districts and Double Simultaneous Vote

## 2. EXPLANATION OF ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Each electoral agent presents its own ballot (in last election was among 21 to 39 ballots by district)

One electoral agent can be a party, a party fraction or a fraction of party fraction

Voters select one ballot (among this 21 to 39 in each district, in last national election), and puts it in the ballot box

Ballot contains presidential ticket, a closed list for Senate and a closed list for Lower Chamber

Each ballot must necessarily contain lists of a single party

Electors cast votes necessarily (for President and 2 chambers) for the same party. Each party is called "lema", with means label or motto

Votes are counted by "Double Simultaneous Vote" (DSV), also called "Multiple Simultaneous Vote" (MVS)

DVS or MVS is a mechanism which allows an intra-partisan contest at the time of the national election

### **3. EXPLANATION OF MULTIPLE SIMULTANEOUS VOTE AND DOUBLE SIMULTANEOUS VOTE**

Double Simultaneous Vote (DVS) is the system by which the voter votes synchronously in a logical order: first by a party (“lema” or label or motto) and then a list of candidates (“lista” or list)

The vote is issued through a ballot

A variant of the DVD is the Triple Simultaneous Vote (TVS). In TVS the voter votes synchronously in more complex logical order: first by a party (“lema”), second by a fraction (called “sublema”, means under-label or under motto) and then by a closed and blocked list. Multiple Simultaneous Vote (MVS) is the generic name of the system, comprising DVS and TVS

In MVS the votes are counted (and seats are distributed):

- a. First. The votes are counted exclusively at the level of parties (“lemas”). All seats are distributed exclusively at the level of parties (“lemas”), independently of the votes cast by fractions (“sublemas”) and lists
- b. Second. Within each party (“lema”), the votes are counted exclusively at level of fractions (“sublemas”). All seats of the party are distributed exclusively at the level of fractions (“sublemas”), independently of the votes cast by lists and independently of the votes cast by other parties.
- c. Third. Within each fraction (“sublema”) the votes are counted only at the level of lists. All seats of the fraction (“sublema”) are distributed exclusively at the level of lists, independently of the votes cast by other fractions (“sublemas”) of the same party and independently of the votes cast by other parties.

The MVS is the inverse of apparentement, in which votes are cast by lists, which are added by the effect of apparentement.

### **4. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION**

Each party (“lema”) presents one ticket (since 1999).

The presidential and vice-presidential candidates are nominated in primaries

Four months before national elections there are general primaries, compulsory for all parties.

At primaries are elected a National Deliberative Organ (NDO) for each party (500 members each one).

The presidential candidate are nominated directly in primaries, if obtains: a) absolute majority of votes of his party, or b) 40% of votes of his party and then 10 points in plus to second pre-candidate.

If not, presidential candidate is elected in by an absolute majority in NDO of its members. In all cases, vice-presidential candidate is elected by an absolute majority of at NDO members.

### **5. PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION**

SENATE

30 seats are assigned among “lemas” (labels or motto), proportionality, in a single nationwide district by d’Hondt method and TVS.

Senator 31st is the Vice-president of the Republic, elected by majority system. He has vote.

This seat gives a little bias over the perfect proportionality

## LOWEL CHAMBER

99 seats by DVS (not apply TVS). The assignation levels are two: parties (“lemas”) and lists. They do not operate fractions (“sublemas”)

Voters cast ballot with a “lema” and closed and blocked list

Votes by party (“lema”) are counted in a single nationwide district by d’Hondt method

Votes by lists are counted by districts by d’Hondt method

Each party has several lists in each district

NOTE: Presentation of a ballot of 2004 elections

**ENCUENTRO PROGRESISTA - FRENTE AMPLIO - NUEVA MAYORIA**

**ASAMBLEA URUGUAY**  
MOVIMIENTO POPULAR FRENTeamPLISTA  
CARPINTERIA

**2121**

**MONTEVIDEO**

VOTO por el partido **ENCUENTRO PROGRESISTA-FRENTE AMPLIO-NUEVA MAYORIA**, y por los siguientes candidatos:  
(Período 2005-2010) Presidente: **TABARE VAZQUEZ**, Vicepresidente: **RODOLFO NIN NOVOA**

**CAMARA DE SENADORES** (Período 2005-2010) (Sistema de suplentes respectivos)  
VOTO por el PARTIDO ENCUENTRO PROGRESISTA-FRENTE AMPLIO-NUEVA MAYORIA por el Sub Lema **TODOS POR EL CAMBIO** y por los siguientes candidatos:

TITULAR	1ER. SUPLENTE	2DO. SUPLENTE	3ER. SUPLENTE
1. <b>DANILO ASTORI</b>	CARLOS BARAIBAR	ENRIQUE PINTADO	CESAR SEGOVIA
2. <b>ALBERTO CID</b>	SUSANA DALMAS	MILTON ANTONGNAZZA	ARTURO ARRUABARRENA
3. <b>SUSANA DALMAS</b>	CESAR SEGOVIA	RUBEN OBISPO	JOSE CARLOS MAHIA
4. <b>CESAR SEGOVIA</b>	RUBEN OBISPO	LUIS BOLLA	LUIS FONTES
5. <b>EDUARDO PINTOS CURBELO</b>	RICARDO VEGA	MABEL PROTTO	ULISES SUAREZ
6. <b>MANUEL NEGRO</b>	GERARDO REY	MARTHA MUÑIZ	TANIA MAURI
7. <b>NELLY GOITÍO</b>	ELIDA GENCCARELLI	MABEL ALTIERI	RICARDO COUTO
8. <b>JUAN JOSE RAMOS</b>	CARLOS FONTANA	JOSE HARGUINDEGUY	EDUARDO MARQUEZ
9. <b>CRISTINA GOMEZ</b>	LILIANA CELLA	EMMA BARAIBAR	HERMINIA PUCCI
10. <b>BETHEL SEREGNI</b>	GONZALO GRAÑA	PABLO LEIVA	JUAN CARLOS ALFARO
11. <b>ALBERTO ESTEVES</b>	RUBEN OSORIO	JOSE VIETTRO	ELMER CESAR
12. <b>EDUARDO ARBULO</b>	RUBEN MARTINEZ	NYDIA NUÑEZ	JUAN RIPOLL
13. <b>PERLA MORANDI</b>	FERNANDO ACEVEDO	DANIEL BIDART	ERNESTO MORALES
14. <b>ALEJANDRO ECHEVERRIA</b>	ALVARO LUZARDO	ARTIGAS REYNA	WASHINGTON MIRANDA
15. <b>JUAN DEL GADO</b>	DANTE DA ROSA	DANIEL AVONDET	JUAN CARLOS PERNI
16. <b>INOCENCIO BERTONI</b>	EDUARDO SORRIBAS	NORMA RIVERO	JOSE MONTERO TRAIABEL
17. <b>RODOLFO BARCELO</b>	ATILIO ESQUIVEL	CARLOS TABOAS	SUSANA MAURIN
18. <b>DONALD MARTINS</b>	MARIA INES GIL	JOSE MARIA DA COSTA	DINO GIANNECCHINI
19. <b>JORGE FERRARI</b>	PERLA VILA	MIGUEL VALBUENA	VIRGINIA COSTA
20. <b>GERARDO GASANIGA</b>	HUMBERTO COLINA	NELDO BRUM	SANDRA CASAS
21. <b>ALBERTO ROSELLI</b>	WALTER OLAZABAL	OSVALDO FERREYRA	EDUARDO MAGGIOLI

**CAMARA DE REPRESENTANTES** (Período 2005-2010) (Sistema de suplentes respectivos)  
VOTO por el PARTIDO ENCUENTRO PROGRESISTA-FRENTE AMPLIO-NUEVA MAYORIA por el Sub Lema **ASAMBLEA URUGUAY** y por los siguientes candidatos:

TITULAR	1ER SUPLENTE	2DO SUPLENTE	3ER SUPLENTE
1. <b>CARLOS BARAIBAR</b>	DANIELA PAYSSE	JORGE PATRONE	MIGUEL VASALLO
2. <b>ENRIQUE PINTADO</b>	ELOISA MOREIRA	JUAN CARLOS BENGEOA	GUSTAVO SILVA
3. <b>BRUM CANET</b>	ALFREDO ASTI	ELENA PONTE	JAIME IGORRA
4. <b>JORGE ORRICO</b>	JORGE ZAS	JOSE PEDRO RODRIGUEZ	GUSTAVO SCARON
5. <b>CARLOS VARELA NESTIER</b>	JOSE CARRASCO	JUAN JOSE PINEYRUA	BETTINA HANA
6. <b>DANIELA PAYSSE</b>	CARLOS VARELA UBAL	DANIEL MESA	TERESITA GOYENI
7. <b>JOSE CARRASCO</b>	PORTHOS D'ALESSIO	MARIO QUINTANA	GABRIEL SALSAMENDI
8. <b>JORGE ZAS</b>	AQUILES DE CESARE	ARMEN SARKISIAN	RAUL VERGARA
9. <b>ELENA PONTE</b>	GLORIA AMIDO	ANA LLOBET	MERCEDES DE TORO
10. <b>RAMON FIRME</b>	JORGE IRIBARNEGARAY	ANTONIO PEREZ GARCIA	NESTOR LOUISE
11. <b>MAURICIO GUARINONI</b>	CHRISTIAN DI CANDIA	ESTEFANIA SCHIAVONE	RODRIGO MARENALES
12. <b>SERGIO YAMGOTCHIAN</b>	WALTER LANDESMAN	MARCOS COSTA	GUILLERMO SAEZ
13. <b>MARIO GUERRERO</b>	MAXIMO MESA	MAGELA BERRO	CRISTINA LIENDO
14. <b>Mª DEL CARMEN GONZALEZ</b>	MILAGROS BURGI	NATALIO BLANKLEIDER	NANCY ETCHEVERRY
15. <b>PABLO ALVAREZ</b>	ELSA RODRIGUEZ	MARISA TETTAMANTI	LUIS SIERRA
16. <b>FAVIO TRINIDAD</b>	CARLOS PRIEGUEZ	ALVARO BORGES	WALTER KRUNK
17. <b>ALICIA DIAZ</b>	WILLIAMS CALDES	EVELYN CARRASCO	ALEJANDRO ROSSI
18. <b>JOSE FERNANDEZ</b>	TERESITA CARRASCO	JORGE MUSSI	JULIO GARCIA MILLER
19. <b>BEATRIZ NUÑEZ</b>	MIGUEL GOMEZ	JORGE GONZALEZ	GONZALO MACHADO
20. <b>SANTIAGO AZNAREZ</b>	LUIS TORRES	PEDRO RAPPALINI	MAURICIO ITZOVICH
21. <b>RICARDO MAGNONE</b>	JORGE GALZERANO	LUIS BENVENUTO	DANIEL FELDMAN

**JUNTA ELECTORAL** (Período 2005-2010) (Sistema de suplentes respectivos)  
VOTO por el PARTIDO ENCUENTRO PROGRESISTA-FRENTE AMPLIO-NUEVA MAYORIA por el Sub Lema **TODOS POR EL CAMBIO** y por los siguientes candidatos:

TITULAR	1ER SUPLENTE	2DO SUPLENTE
1. <b>JOSE PEDRO MONTERO</b>	NAIR ZEBALLOS	FABIO ESCALANTE
2. <b>NORA D'ALESSANDRO</b>	GISELE NOGUES	LAURA SERE
3. <b>ROBERTO VARELA</b>	GUSTAVO CRESPO	FABIO SAAVEDRA
4. <b>NESTOR FERNANDEZ</b>	HERMINIA PUCCI	ROSSANA FAVERIO

**31 DE OCTUBRE DE 2004**

## **References**

22. Please provide an official source for district-level election results. English language sources are especially helpful. Include website links or contact information if applicable.

[www.corteelectoral.gub.uy](http://www.corteelectoral.gub.uy)

**Electoral Court of Uruguay**

23. Please list any resources that were consulted in the preparation of this report, or that the CSES community may find especially helpful in understanding the political system described. Include website links if applicable.

Bottinelli, Oscar - 2008 - El Múltiple Voto Simultáneo y el Voto Conjunto en Uruguay (in Spanish, attached to this report) (The Multiple Simultaneous Vote and the Join Vote)

Bottinelli, Giménez y Marius – 2008 – Enciclopedia Electoral del Uruguay – Digesto Electoral del Uruguay ((in Spanish, attached to this report) (Electoral Encyclopedia of Uruguay - Uruguay Election Digest)

For other materials see:

**[www.factum.edu.uy](http://www.factum.edu.uy)**