

Comparative Study of Electoral Systems
Module 4: Macro Report

September 10, 2012

Country: Kenya

Date of Election: 4 March 2013

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Date of Preparation: 23 November 2016

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, regardless of whether the election was presidential?

Party of National Unity and Allies (National Rainbow Coalition)

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

Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) From 2008 to 2013.

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. List also cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties.

<u>Name of Political Party</u>	<u>Number of Cabinet Ministers</u>
Party of National Unity	13
Orange Democratic Movement	19
Wiper Democratic Movement Kenya	2
Kenya African National Union	4
Independent	2
<hr/>	
Total	40

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.

The total number of cabinet ministers was 40.

Portfolio	
Prime Minister	Raila Odinga
Vice President and Minister of Home Affairs	Kalonzo Musyoka
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade	Uhuru Kenyatta
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government	Musalia Mudavadi
PO: Minister of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security	George Saitoti
PO: Minister of State for Defence	Mohamed Yusuf Haji
PMO: Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	Wycliffe Oparanya
PMO: Minister of State for Public Service	Dalmas Otieno
VPO: Minister of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons	Otieno Kajwang

VPO: Minister of State for National Heritage & Culture	William Ole Ntimama
Minister of East African Community	Amason Kingi
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Moses Wetangula
Minister of Finance	Amos Kimunya
Minister of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs	Martha Karua
Minister of Nairobi Metropolitan Development	Mutula Kilonzo
Minister of Roads	Kipkalya Kones
Minister of Public Works	Chris Obure
Minister of Transport	Chirau Ali Mwakwere
Minister of Water and Irrigation	Charity Ngilu
Minister of Regional Development Authorities	Fred Gumo
Minister of Information & Communications	Samuel Poghisi
Minister of Energy	Kiraitu Murungi
Minister of Lands	James Orengo
Minister of Environment and Mineral Resources	John Michuki
Minister of Forestry and Wildlife	Noah Wekesa
Minister of Tourism	Najib Balala
Minister of Agriculture	William Ruto
Minister of Livestock Development	Mohammed Kuti
Minister of Fisheries Development	Paul Otuoma
Minister of Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands	Ibrahim Elmi Mohamed
Minister of Cooperatives Development	Joseph Nyagah
Minister of Industrialization	Henry Kosgey
Minister of Housing	Soita Shitanda
Minister of Special Programmes	Naomi Shabaan
Minister of Gender and Children Affairs	Esther Murugi Mathenge
Minister of Public Health and Sanitation	Beth Mugo
Minister of Medical Services	Peter Anyang Nyong'o
Minister of Labour	John Munyes
Minister of Youth and Sports	Helen Jepkemoi
Minister of Education	Sam Ongeri
Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology	Sally Kosgei

[http://www.wikiwand.com/en/Government_of_National_Unity_\(Kenya\)](http://www.wikiwand.com/en/Government_of_National_Unity_(Kenya)) searched 23 November 2016

3a. What was the party of the president *after* the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential?

The National Alliance of Kenya (part of the Jubilee Alliance)

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

This post of Prime Minister was abolished in the 2010 constitution

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. List also cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties.

<u>Name of Political Party</u>	<u>Number of Cabinet Ministers</u>
Jubilee coalition (TNA & URP)	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.

Cabinet = 22 members

Portfolio	Name	Party
President	Uhuru Kenyatta	The National Alliance
Deputy President	William Ruto	United Republican Party (Jubilee Coalition)
Ministry of Industrialisation & Enterprise Development	Adan Mohamed	Independent (associated with Jubilee Coalition)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Amina Mohammed	Independent (associated with Jubilee Coalition)
Ministry of Energy & Petroleum	Charles Keter	United Republican Party (Jubilee Coalition)
Ministry of Health	Cleopha Mailu	Independent (associated with Jubilee Coalition)
Ministry of Mining	Dan Kazungu	Kazungu was ODM (opposition) MP but shifted alliance to Jubilee coalition on being appointed Minister.
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Eugene Wamalwa	New Ford Kenya (Jubilee Coalition)

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	Fred Matiangi	Independent (associated with Jubilee Coalition)
Ministry of Sports, Culture and The Arts	Hassan Wario	Independent (associated with Jubilee Coalition)
Ministry of Finance & National Treasury	Henry Rotich	Independent (associated with Jubilee Coalition/URP)
Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development	Jacob Kaimenyi	Independent (associated with Jubilee Coalition/TNA)
Ministry of Transport & Infrastructure	James Macharia	Independent (associated with Jubilee Coalition/TNA)
Ministry of ICT	Joe Mucheru	Independent (associated with Jubilee Coalition/TNA)
Ministry of Interior & Coordination of National Government	Joseph Nkaissery	Nkaissery was ODM (opposition) MP but shifted alliance to Jubilee coalition on being appointed Minister.
Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources	Judi Wakhungu	Independent (associated with Jubilee Coalition)
Ministry of Develution and Planning	Mwangi Kiunjuri	The National Alliance (Jubilee Coalition)
Ministry of Tourism	Najib Balala	Republican Congress Party (Jubilee Coalition)
Ministry of Labour & EAC Affairs	Phyllis Kandie	Independent (associated with Jubilee Coalition/URP)
Ministry of Defence	Raychelle Omamo	Independent (associated with Jubilee Coalition)
Ministry of Public Service, Youth & Gender Affairs	Sicily Kariuki	Independent (associated with Jubilee Coalition/TNA)
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries	Willy Bett	Independent (associated with Jubilee Coalition/URP)

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. Please provide separate information for elections held contemporaneously (e.g., legislative and presidential voting), when voters cast separate ballots.

Presidential Elections: 8 parties
Upper House Elections: 44 parties (10 parties won at least 1 seat)
Lower House Elections: 60 parties (21 parties won at least 1 seat)

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.

Sources: <http://www.iebc.or.ke/index.php/2015-01-15-11-10-24/research-publications/item/4th-march-2013-general-election-data>
<http://www.electionguide.org/elections/id/2615/>

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: <http://www.electionguide.org/elections/id/540/>

The following results are for the National Assembly elections only:

Party Name	Number of Votes	% of Vote	Number of Seats	% of Seats
The National Alliance	3044810	24.97	89	25.5
Orange Democratic Movement	2608898	21.39	96	28.1
United Republican Party	1509802	12.37	75	21.5
Wiper Democratic Movement – Kenya	682597	5.6	26	7.4
United Democratic Forum Party	452543	3.71	12	3.4
Forum for the Restoration of Democracy – People	429670	3.52	10	2.9
National Rainbow Coalition	366256	3	3	.9
Alliance Party of Kenya	292652	2.4	5	1.4
Kenya African National Union	286393	2.35	6	1.7
Kenya National Congress	196609	1.61	2	.6
Federal Party of Kenya	195742	1.61	3	.9
New Ford Kenya	143395	1.18	7	2
Chama Cha Uzalendo	132246	1.08	2	.6
The Independent Party	132159	1.08	1	.3
Total	10473772	85.87	349	97.2

4d. What was the voter turnout in the election? Please also provide an official Internet address (preferably) or other official source where this information is available.

Parliamentary

Voter turnout: 85,9% (VAP turnout = 55,6)

Presidential

Voter turnout: 85,9% (VAP turnout = 55,6)

Source: <http://www.idea.int/data-tools/country-view/156/40>

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. Please also provide an official Internet address (preferably) or other official source where this information is available.

- Total Population: 43.013.341

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

- Total Number of Voting Age Citizens: 22.177.678

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

- Total Vote: 12.330.028

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: 136.219 (National Assembly, <http://www.electionguide.org/elections/id/540/>)
108.975 (Presidential, <http://www.electionguide.org/elections/id/2268/>)

- Voting Age Population: 22.177.678

Definition: Includes all persons above the legal voting age.

- Number of Registered Voters: 14.352.533

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.

Unless otherwise indicated, all this information is drawn from IDEA International (<http://www.idea.int/data-tools/country-view/156/40>)

5. Ideological family of political parties. For this question, please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 4 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Party Name	Ideological Family
A. Kenya Social Congress (KSC)	Social Democratic Party
B. NARC Kenya	National Party
C. Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)	Social Democratic Party
D. Restore and Build Kenya (RBK)	National Party
E. SAFINA Party	Social Democratic Party
F. The National Alliance (TNA)	National Party
G. United Democratic Front (UDF)	National Party
H. United Republican Party (URP)	National Party
I. WIPER Democratic Movement (WDM-K)	National Party

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

(B) Communist Parties

(C) Socialist Parties

(D) Social Democratic Parties

(E) Conservative Parties

(F) Left Liberal Parties

(G) Liberal Parties

(H) Right Liberal Parties

(I) Christian Democratic Parties

(J) National Parties

(K) Independents

(L) Agrarian Parties

(M) Ethnic Parties

(N) Regional Parties

(O) Other Parties

6a. Ideological Positions of Parties:

Please indicate party positions on a left-right dimension (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator). Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 4 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Party Name	Left										Right	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A. Kenya Social Congress (KSC)			X									
B. NARC Kenya						X						
C. Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)				X								
D. Restore and Build Kenya (RBK)									X			
E. SAFINA Party			X									
F. The National Alliance (TNA)							X					
G. United Democratic Front (UDF)									X			
H. United Republican Party (URP)							X					
I. WIPER Democratic Movement (WDM-K)									X			

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. History of the GNU? (FH Report 2014 - With all sides, including the political parties and the media, agreeing prior to the campaign to promote calm and refrain from using potentially inflammatory language, the election period was mostly peaceful. However, some observers pointed to a harsher security environment and a large degree of self-censorship. <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/kenya>)

2. ICC trials: (FH Report 2014 - Throughout 2013, the impending International Criminal Court (ICC) trials of Kenyatta and his deputy president, William Ruto, for crimes against humanity in connection with the 2007–08 postelection violence loomed large. Witnesses against them disappeared or withdrew amid threats, and civil society organizations and media outlets that focused on the trials faced intimidation. <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/kenya>)

3. The new constitution: (FH Report 2014 - The new constitution was intended to reduce the role of ethnicity in elections. Although the Political Parties Act requires each party to have at least 1,000 members in 24 of the 47 counties as a mechanism for ensuring diversity, ethnicity remains an entrenched political factor, as the major coalitions reflected distinctive—though rarely exclusive—ethnic groupings. The stipulation that all voters must possess a National Identity Card impeded historically marginalized groups from greater access to the political process, in particular nearly seven million pastoralists from the upper Rift Valley and North Eastern Provinces. Finally, ongoing extrajudicial harassment by the security forces on the substantial Somali population diminished their electoral opportunities. <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/kenya>)

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 4 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I). If candidates were endorsed by more than one party, please indicate this.

Party Name	Name of Party Leader	Name of Presidential Candidate, if appropriate
A. Kenya Social Congress (KSC)		
B. NARC Kenya	Martha Karua	Martha Karua
C. Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)	Raila Odinga	Raila Odinga (CORD Coalition)
D. Restore and Build Kenya (RBK)	James ole Kiyapi	James ole Kiyapi
E. SAFINA Party	Paul Kibugi Muite	Paul Kibugi Muite
F. The National Alliance (TNA)	Uhuru Kenyatta	Uhuru Kenyatta (Jubilee Coalition)
G. United Democratic Front (Forum) (UDF)	Musalia Mudavadi	Musalia Mudavadi (AMANI Coalition)
H. United Republican Party (URP)	William Ruto	(Jubilee Alliance with Kenyatta)
I. WIPER Democratic Movement (WDM-K)	Kalonzo Musyoko	(CORD alliance with Odinga)

PETER KENNETH? → (KNC - Eagle Alliance)

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

EU Election Observation Mission to Kenya (pp. 38-39; http://www.eods.eu/library/eu-eom-kenya-2013-final-report_en.pdf)

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

- Yes
- No
- No international election observers

Freedom House: There were serious questions surrounding the tabulation of results. The IEBC's electronic transmission system failed, and the manual delivery of ballots was delayed and not transparent. Moreover, there was significant confusion initially over the total number of rejected or invalid ballots, as well as controversy over whether to include the rejected ballots in the total number of votes cast in the presidential vote (<https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2015/kenya>).

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

August 2012 (<http://www.reuters.com/article/kenya-elections-idUSL6E8CD1E720120113>)

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

4 March 2013

Due to a High Court ruling that the transition parliament should complete its full 5 year term before holding elections under the new constitution.

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

Freedom House: Citizens are free to organize into political parties that represent a range of ideological, regional, and ethnic interests, but Kenyan parties are notoriously weak, often amalgamated into coalitions designed only to contest elections. Opposition party leaders and members are not routinely harassed by the state, though there have been sporadic outbursts of violence by party activists and affiliated ethnic gangs

(<https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2015/kenya>)

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

- Geographically concentrated [Coast province]
- National

Carter Centre: Perhaps because of the impending ICC trials and because the eyes of the world were perceived to be on Kenya, politicians from all parties largely avoided the ethnic hate speech and sponsorship of ethnic violence and crime that characterized the 2007 election. The killings in Coast province all took place during March 1–6, mostly immediately prior to or after voting on March 4. It appears that the incidents prior to the polling stations opening were intended to intimidate voters in Coast province into not voting. This objective was not achieved, and voters demonstrated determination and courage in turning out in large numbers to vote.

During the two-week period Feb. 25–March 10 (the day after the results were announced), 68 percent of political/ethnic incidents occurred in North Eastern province and Coast province. For North Eastern province, the variation in the number of incidents was statistically insignificant, the motives for violence being various and frequently overlapping. Attacks attributed to Islamic fundamentalist groups such as Al-Shebaab could equally be attributed to other armed opposition groups. Individuals move between groups, and crime, interclan and subclan violence, and resentment of refugees and central authority are all motives.

Several attacks targeted various candidates before the elections. A complex attack targeting police in Dadaab on Jan. 30 was probably politically motivated but not specifically aimed at disrupting the elections. One incident directly targeted a presidential candidate. The detonation of an IED in the vicinity of Garissa Primary School on Feb. 16 by the person assembling it was certainly intended to kill either Yusuf Haji, the minister of defense, or presidential candidate Martha Karua, both of whom were due to speak at the school the following day. On March 3, a gun attack on the vehicle of a Garissa parliamentary candidate was clearly politically motivated, as were an IED attack and a grenade attack on polling stations on March 4, though no one was hurt. However, in spite of these incidents, there was no clear spike in election-related violence. Conversely, the spike of incidents in Coast province that occurred March 1–6 was highly unusual (https://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/news/peace_publications/election_reports/kenya-final-101613.pdf).

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.

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: Jubilee Coalition	The National Alliance*, National Rainbow Coalition, United Republican Party, Republican Congress
Alliance 2: CORD	Orange Democratic Movement*, Wiper Democratic Movement, FORD-Kenya, Kenya Social Congress, The Independent Party, KADU-AILLI, Peoples Democratic Party, Mkenya Solidarity Movement, Chama Cha Uzalendo, Muungano Development Movement Party of Kenya, United Democratic Movement, Chama Cha Mwananchi, Federal Party of Kenya, Labour Party of Kenya
Alliance 3: AMANI Coalition	UDF*, KANU and New Ford Kenya
Alliance 4: EAGLE Alliance	Kenya National Congress*, Party of Action
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?

- Yes
- No → MOU's often exist, largely secretive but are NOT legal

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

National Assembly

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.)

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.)

Lower House (national assembly)

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?

ONE

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)
- 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.

In the 2013 election, there were two positions for which citizens voted separately to elect their preferred candidates for each of the positions: Member of Parliament and woman representative. The method of voting remained same in both cases.

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?

N/A

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.

N/A

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.

Senate

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.)

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.)

Upper house (senate)

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.
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?
ONE

- 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)
 - 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.

NONE

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?
N/A

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.

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.

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.