

Macro-Data Questionnaire (BELARUS 2000, 2001)

Macro-Level Data Questionnaire

Part I: Data Pertinent to the Election at which the Module was Administered

1. Variable number/name in the dataset that identifies the primary electoral district for each respondent.

2. Names and party affiliation of cabinet-level ministers serving at the time of the dissolution of the most recent government.

Name of Cabinet Member	Name of the Office Held	Political Party
1. V. Ermoshin	Prime minister	Non-party
2. G. Novitskij	Vice prime minister	Non-party
3. V. Kokorev	Vice prime minister	Non-party
4. M. Demchuk	Vice prime minister	Non-party
5. V. Vetrov	Ministry of Architecture and Construction	Non-party
6. V. Naumov	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Non-party
7. B. Batura	Ministry of Housing and Municipal	Non-party
8. I. Zelenkevich	Ministry of Healthcare	Non-party
9. U. Latypov	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Non-party
10. D. Guljako	Ministry of Culture	Non-party
11. V. Zorin	Ministry of Forest	Non-party
12. L. Maltsev	Ministry of Defense	Non-party
13. V. Strazhev	Ministry of Education	Non-party
14. V. Novak	Ministry of State Property Management and Privatization	Non-party
15. V. Astapov	Ministry of Emergency Situations	Non-party
16. A. Sazonov	Ministry of Entrepreneurship and Investments	Non-party
17. M. Rusyj	Ministry of Natural Recourses and Environment Protection	Non-party
18. A. Kharlap	Ministry of Industry	Non-party
19. V. Goncharenko	Ministry of Communication	Non-party
20. J. Moroz	Ministry of Agriculture	Non-party
21. O. Dargel	Ministry of Social Protection	Non-party
22. N. Ananjev	Ministry of Sport and Tourism	Non-party
23. V. Zinovskij	Ministry of Statistics and Analysis	Non-party
24. P. Kozlov	Ministry of Trade	Non-party
25. I. Ljakh	Ministry of Labor	Non-party
26. N. Korbut	Ministry of Finance	Non-party
27. V. Shimov	Ministry of Economy	Non-party
28. G. Vorontsov	Ministry of Justice	Non-party
29. V. Gerasimov	Ministry of Fuel and Energy	Non-party
30. L. Kozik	Vice prime minister	Non-party

* The government of the Republic of Belarus is formed by the President of the Republic of Belarus (article 106 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus)

3. Political Parties (active during the election at which the module was

administered).

Name of Political Party	Year Founded	Ideological Family Party is Closest to	International Organization Party Belongs to (if any)
Agrarian Party	1992	Agrarian Parties	No
Belarusian Social-Democratic Party 'Narodnaya Gramada'	1996	Social-Democratic Parties	International Socialistic
Communist Party of Belarus	1996	Communist Parties	No
Liberal-Democratic Party	1994	Liberal Parties	No
United Civil Party	1995	Liberal Parties	No
Christian-Conservative Party of the Belarusian People's Front	1993	Conservative Parties	No

4. (a) Parties position in left-right scale (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator):

Party Name	LEFT	RIGHT
1. Agrarian Party	0	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
2. Belarusian Social-Democratic Party 'Narodnaya Gramada'	0 1 2 3	4 5 6 7 8 9 10
3. Communist Party of Belarus	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
4. Liberal-Democratic Party	0 1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9 10
5. United Civil Party	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10
6. Christian-Conservative Party of the Belarusian People's Front	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10

5. 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)?

Parliamentary elections, 2000.

1. Administrative resource.
2. Activity of state mass media
3. Boycott of the elections by the leading parties of the country
4. Lack of party system development in Belarus.
5. Elections organization according to the majority system

President elections, 2001.

1. High authority of A. Lukashenko with a significant part of the Belarussian electorate.
2. Administrative resource.
3. Weakness and non-coordination of opposition activities.
4. Jaundice of the state mass-media.

5. Lack of authority with the competitors of the president in power.

6. Electoral Alliances

Attention: the answer is referred only to the presidential elections.

Sometimes, electoral alliances are made at the constituency level as, for example, in Finland.

Documenting who is allied with whom, and how, in each constituency is a large task and we do not expect you to do more than make some general reference to the existence of constituency-level alliances. Sometimes, electoral alliances are made at the national level -- these are the alliances that we would like you will identify. Information is sought on who is allied with whom and on the nature of the electoral alliance.

a) Were electoral alliances permitted during the election campaign?

Yes No

b) (If yes) Did any electoral alliances form?

Yes No

c) (If yes to b) List the party alliances that formed:

Name of Alliance	Parties in the Alliance
Alliance 1:Democratic Block	United Civil Party Party of Communists Belarussian Belarusian Party of Women 'Nadzezhda' Belarussian Party of Labour Belarussian Social-Democratic Gramada Belarussian People's Front

7. (If a presidential election was held concurrently with the legislative elections) List presidential candidates

The presidential elections were not held concurrently with the legislative elections!

	Name of Presidential Candidate	Party of Candidate*
1.	Sergej Gajdukkevich	Liberal-Democratic Party
2.	Vladimir Goncharik	Democratic Block
3.	Aleksandr Lukashenko	

*or parties, if multiple endorsements are allowed.

8. If the national team plans to collect aggregate election returns (or constituency-level returns) please include these returns with the study materials provided when the data are archived.

Part II: Data on Electoral Institutions

A central theme in the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems concerns the impact of electoral institutions on voting behavior and election outcomes. In order to assess the impact of institutions properly, a necessary preliminary step is to obtain accurate information on those institutional arrangements. The purpose of this document is to describe the kind of information we are asking you to provide.

Overview of Information Needed

In most countries, the best source of the needed information is the electoral statute or code that currently governs lower house elections. If the text of the law is available in a variety of different languages, please send a version in the most accessible language available. In any event, please also provide full bibliographic information on the source of the information sent.

In a few countries, such as the U.K., there may not be a single statute that governs elections. In such cases, our hope is that you will do your best to provide an accurate description of the electoral system in response to the detailed questions described below.

For those countries in which there is an electoral statute, there may also be other sources of information on the electoral procedure that you know of: perhaps the constitution specifies part of the electoral system, or perhaps a local scholar has written a description of the electoral system, or perhaps there is a map of the electoral districts available. It would be helpful if these materials could be sent as well.

Details of Information Needed

The kinds of details that are needed are indicated by the following list of questions. If you are sending a copy of the electoral code, then there is no need to answer these questions separately. If you are not sending the electoral code, then these questions may help in deciding what to send.

I. QUESTIONS ABOUT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

Definitions: An electoral district is defined as a geographic area within which votes are counted and seats allocated. If a district cannot be partitioned into smaller districts within which votes are counted and seats allocated, it is called primary. If it can be partitioned into primary districts, and there is some transfer of votes and/or seats from the primary districts to the larger district, then the larger district is called secondary. If a district can be partitioned into secondary districts (again with some transfer of votes and/or seats), it is called tertiary.

In some electoral systems, there are electoral districts that are geographically nested but not otherwise related for purposes of seat allocation. In Lithuania, for example, there are 71 single-member districts that operate under a majority runoff system, and also a single nationwide district that operates under proportional representation (the largest remainders method with the Hare quota). Neither votes nor seats from the single-member districts transfer to the nationwide district, however. The two processes are entirely independent (with voters having one vote in each district). In this case, the nationwide district, although it contains the 71 single-member districts, is not considered to be secondary. It is primary. One might say that there are two segments to the electoral system in such cases.

- 1) How many segments (as just defined) are there in the electoral system?
1 segment _+_
2 segments _____

For the first segment, please answer the following questions (questions 2 through 11):

- 2) How many primary electoral districts are there? _110_
- 3) For each primary electoral district, how many members are elected from in that district? _1_
- 4) How many secondary electoral districts are there? _____
- 5) How many tertiary electoral districts are there? _____

II. QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING.

- 6) Exactly how are votes cast by voters? _____

Article 50. **Time and Place of Voting**

At elections of the President of the Republic of Belarus, Deputies of the Chamber of Representatives, Deputies of local Councils of Deputies, holding of referendum, voting on recall of a Deputy, the voting is held from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. The precinct commissions shall inform voters, participants of the referendum about the time and place of voting not later than 10 days before the elections, referendum, voting on recall of a Deputy. At the precincts organized at military units, sanatoriums, rest homes, hospitals and other healthcare institutions the precinct commission can declare the elections finished before 8 p. m. in case all the voters, participants of the referendum voted.

Article 51. **Organisation of Voting at a Precinct**

Voting is held in specially assigned rooms in which cabins or rooms for vote by secret ballot shall be equipped in sufficient quantities, places of issue of ballot-papers shall be determined and ballot boxes shall be installed. Ballot boxes are placed in such a manner that the voters at approaching them necessarily pass through the cabins or rooms for vote by secret ballot. Ballot boxes shall be in the field of view of the members of precinct commission and of the persons indicated in clause three of Article 13 of the present Code.

The precinct commission shall hold responsibility for organisation of ballot, provision of secret of ballot of voters, participants of referendum, installation of rooms and keeping necessary order.

In the day of elections, referendum, voting on recall of a Deputy before the beginning of voting ballot boxes are checked, plumbed or sealed by the chairman of the precinct commission in presence of no less than two thirds of the commission.

Article 52. Holding of Voting at a Precinct

Each voter, participant of the referendum votes personally, voting instead of other persons is not allowed.

The ballot-paper is given to the voter, participant of the referendum under signature by a member of the precinct commission on the basis of the list of citizens having the right to participate in elections, referendum, voting on recall of a Deputy, after submission of the passport or certificate of identity.

The voter shall fill in the ballot-paper in a cabin or room for vote by secret ballot. At filling in of the ballot-paper the presence of anybody, except for the voter is forbidden.

In case voter, participant of referendum is not able to fill in the ballot paper himself, he has a right to invite into the cabin or room for vote by secret ballot other person on his choice, except for the members of precinct commission or higher commissions, candidates for President of the Republic of Belarus, candidates for Depute, his confident person, as well as the persons indicated in clause three of Article 13 of the present Code.

While voting a voter puts any sign in an empty square, placed to the right of the surname of the candidate he votes for. In case the voter votes against all candidates, he puts any sign in an empty square, placed to the right of the line 'Against all the candidates'. Voting at referendum, if the voter votes for accepting of the question put to voting (project of decision), he shall put any sign in the square under the word 'for', and if he votes against the question (project of decision) put to referendum, he shall put any sign in the square under the word 'against'. The voter, voting for the recall of a Deputy, shall put any sign in the square under the words 'for recall', and the voter voting against recall of Deputy shall put any sign in the square under the words 'against the recall'.

If the surname of only one candidate for President of the Republic of Belarus, for Deputy is included into the ballot-paper, the text of the ballot-paper shall contain the words "for" and "against", under which empty squares shall be placed. While voting for the candidate, the voter shall put any sign in the square under the word 'for', and while voting against the candidate he puts any sign in the square under the word 'against'.

The voter, the participant of the referendum, shall pull down the filled in ballot-paper into the ballot box.

In case two or more referendums are held simultaneously, the voter receives and fills in a ballot-paper for every referendum and shall pull down the filled in ballot-paper in the ballot box.

In case the voter, participant of referendum considers that filling in the ballot-paper he made a mistake, he has a right to address the member of the precinct commission, who gave him the ballot-paper, asking to give another ballot-paper instead of the spoiled one. The member of the precinct commissions, having received the spoiled ballot-paper with the signature of the voter, participant of referendum, shall give the voter, participant of referendum a new ballot-paper, making a mark about it in the list of citizens, having a right to participate in elections, referendum, voting on recall of a Deputy, in front of the surname of the voter, participant of referendum who made a mistake. The spoiled ballot-paper shall be cancelled, an act shall be made about the cancellation, the act shall be signed by the chairman or deputy chairman or secretary and two members of the precinct commission.

Article 53. Early voting at the elections, referendum.

A voter, participant of referendum, who has no possibility to be at the place of residence at the day of elections, referendum has a right not earlier than five days before the elections, referendum in the circumstances excluding control over his will to fill in the ballot-paper in the room of the precinct commission and pull it down in the separate sealed ballot box for voting of the voters, participants of referendum, who are absent at their place of residence at the day the elections, referendum. An official confirmation of the reasons of impossibility of the voter, participant of referendum to come to the room of voting at the day of election, referendum is not required.

Early voting is realised from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. in presence of no less than two members of the precinct commission.

Having received the ballot-paper, the voter, participant of referendum shall put his signature and indicate the date of the early voting in the list of citizens, who have a right to participate in elections, referendum.

Early voting is hold following the rules of the present Code.

Article 54. Voting by the place of location of voter, participant of referendum at elections, referendum.

The precinct commission is obliged to provide a possibility to take part in voting for voters, participants of referendum, who are not able to arrive to the place of voting because of their health state or other respectful reasons. At the precinct commission there should be no more than three carried ballot boxes for this purpose.

On the request of voters expressed in written or oral form, the precinct commission shall entrust no less than two members of the precinct commission to organise voting at the place of location of these persons at the day of elections, referendum in the following order:

Oral and written requests of voters, participants of referendum about the organisation of voting at the place of their location at the day of elections, referendum are entered in especially made list, signed by the chairman or secretary of the precinct commission. The list contains the data about these persons provided in the list of citizen having a right to participate in elections, referendum. An official confirmation of the reasons of impossibility of the voter, participant of referendum to arrive to the place of voting at the day of election, referendum is not required. The voters, participants of referendum can apply with a request to organise voting at the place of their location at the day of elections, referendum any time after the organisation of the precinct commission, and at the day of voting no later than two hours before the time of voting finishes;

the members of precinct commissions receive and sign the fact of receiving of ballot-papers in quantity relating to the number of the requests of voters, participants of referendum;

the voting is organised by no less than two members of the precinct commission;

for the organisation of voting by the place of location of voters, participants of referendum either the chairman or secretary of precinct commission shall copy all the data about these persons from the main list of citizens who have a right to participate in elections, referendum to a separate loose leaf and sign it. The voters, participants of referendum voting at the place of their location put their signature in the loose paper. Than a mark that these persons voted at the place of their location is made in the main list of citizens who have a right to participate in elections, referendum. The loose leaves of the list of citizens who have a right to participate in elections, referendum containing the names voters, participants of referendum who voted at the place of their location must be kept together with the main list of citizens, who have a right to participate in elections, referendum.

The voting at the place of location of voters, participants of referendum is realised observing the requirements of the present Code.

- 6a) How many votes do they or can they cast? – One vote.
- 6b) Do they vote for candidates, for lists, or for both? (Explain) – Only for candidates.
- 7) Are the votes transferable? – No.
- 8) If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated? – No.
- 9) Are there any other features of voting that should be noted? – No.

III. QUESTIONS ABOUT CONVERTING VOTES INTO SEATS.

- 10) Exactly how are votes converted into seats? – A classical majority system functions in Belarus, that is why the one who wins by the majority of votes (in the first round 50% +1 vote; or in the second round – just majority) automatically gets a seat in Parliament.
Because of the reason that classical majority system functions in Belarus we do not answer the questions 10a, 10b, 11, block IV.

- 10a) Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats? _____ If so, what is the threshold? _____
- 10b) What electoral formula or formulas are used? _____

- 11) If there are lists, are they closed, open, or flexible?
- | | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| closed | _____ | |
| flexible, but in practice virtually closed | _____ | _____ |
| flexible | _____ | |
| flexible, but in practice virtually open | _____ | _____ |
| open | _____ | |

Definitions: A list is closed if the seats that are awarded to that list are always occupied by the candidates in order of their appearance on the list (i.e., if the list gets x seats then necessarily the top x names on the list get the seats). A list is open if the question of which candidates on the list get the seats that are awarded to the list is determined solely by the votes that each candidate receives. A list is flexible if it is neither closed nor open.

IV. QUESTIONS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTORAL ALLIANCE.

- 12) What are the possibilities of alliance in the system? _____

- 12a) Can parties run joint lists? _____
- 12b) Is there apparentement or linking of lists? _____
- 12c) Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party? _____
- 12d) Do parties withdraw their lists or candidates in some constituencies, urging their supporters there to vote for an ally's list or candidate?
- 12e) Other? _____

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.

13) 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.

14) 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? _____

15) If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected on the ballot?

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 or her, each time with the name of the endorsing party _____

Yes, other (please explain) _____

No party endorsements are indicated on the ballot paper _____

Part III: Data on Regime Type

Below are various questions about the type of regime--presidential, parliamentary, semi-presidential--in your

country. There are two potential problems with these questions that should be noted at the outset.

First, in some

countries there may be a discrepancy between the de jure (or legal) situation and the de facto (or practical)

situation. For example, in Great Britain the Queen still possesses a legal right to veto legislation, but this

right has not been exercised since 1707. In the case of such obviously obsolete powers, please answer according to

the de facto situation. Otherwise, describe the de jure situation. A second potential problem is that the questions may not be phrased optimally for the situation in your particular country. In such cases,

please answer

as best you can, providing some indication of the difficulties as you see them.

I.) Questions regarding the Head of State.

1) Who is the Head of State?

___+___ President

_____ Monarch

_____ Prime Minister serves as ceremonial head of state

_____ Other (please specify) _____

2) How is the head of state selected?

___+___ Direct election

_____ Indirect election

_____ Birth right

_____ Divine right

_____ Other (Explain) _____

a) If by direct election, by what process?

Plurality election
 + Run-off or two-ballot system
 Other (Explain) _____

(i) If by run-off system, what is the

Threshold for first-round victory? 50%+1 voice from the number of the voters who came, on the condition of the attendance of more than 50% of voters.

Threshold to advance to second round? Two candidates having the most voices go to the second round.

Threshold for victory in second round? 50%+1 voice from the number of the attended on the condition of the attendance of more than 50% of voters.

b) If by indirect election, by what process?

Electoral college
 Selection by the legislature
 Other (Explain) _____

(i) If by electoral college,

How are electors chosen?

Does the electoral college deliberate? Yes No

What is the voting procedure used by the electoral college?

(ii) If by the legislature,

By which chamber(s) of the legislature?

What is the voting procedure used?

3) If there is a Head of State, does the Head of State have the following powers? [Check all that apply.]

a) Introduce legislation? Yes

b) Require expedited action on specific legislation? No

If yes, what is the default if the legislature takes no action?

Definitions: A Head of State possesses a partial veto when he or she can target specific clauses of a piece of legislation for veto, while promulgating the rest. In the U.S., such vetoes are sometimes called line item vetoes. A Head of State possesses a package veto when he or she can veto the entire piece of legislation submitted by the legislature, but cannot veto some parts and accept others.

c) Package veto? Yes

If yes, what is the requirement to override the veto?

If the President does not agree with the text of the bill, he shall return it together with his objections to the House of Representatives, which shall consider it with the President's objections within thirty days. If the bill has been adopted by the House of Representatives by no less than two-thirds of its full composition, it together with the President's objections and within five days shall be submitted to the Council of the Republic, which shall consider it for a second hearing within twenty days. The bill shall be deemed to have been approved if no less than two-thirds of the full composition of the Council of the Republic has voted for it. The bill, after the House of Representatives and the Council of the Republic have overrun the President's objections, shall be signed by the President within five days. The bill shall become a law even if it is not signed by the President within the assigned time.

Article 100 of Constitution of the Republic of Belarus.

d) Partial veto? Yes

If yes, what is the requirement to override the partial veto?

The President's objections to the provisions of the bill, which are returned for a second hearing, shall be considered to the same order. In this instance, prior to the appropriate decision of the House of Representatives and the Council of the Republic the bill shall be signed by the President and become a law without the provisions which have been rejected by the President.

e) Legislate by decree? Yes

If yes, does this require that the legislature must first specifically delegate decree authority to the head of state by statute? No

If yes, are there restrictions on the policy areas in which the head of state can legislate by decree? No

If yes, are there other restrictions on the head of state's authority to legislate by decree? No

f) Emergency powers? Yes

If yes, what actions can the head of state take under emergency authority?

The exercise of the personal rights and liberties specified in this Constitution may be suspended only during a state of emergency or martial law under the procedure and within the limits specified in the Constitution and the law.

If yes, under what conditions can the head of state invoke emergency authority?

In the event of a natural disaster, a catastrophe, or unrest involving violence or the threat of violence on the part of a group of persons or organizations that endangers peoples' lives and health or jeopardizes the territorial integrity and existence of the State, declare a state of emergency in the territory of the Republic of Belarus or in specific areas thereof and submit the decision to the Council of the Republic for approval within three days (Article 84, clause 22, Constitution of the Republic of Belarus).

If yes, what restrictions are there on the head of state's authority to invoke and exercise emergency authority?

In carrying out special measures during a state of emergency, the rights specified in [Article 24](#) (right to live), part three of [Article 25](#) (Nobody can be tortured, treated violently, inhumanly, humiliate one's dignity, be punished and without one's permission be exposed to medical or other experiences) and [Articles 26](#) (presumption of innocence) and [31](#) (freedom of conscience) of the Constitution may not be restricted.

g) Negotiate treaties and international agreements? Yes

If yes, what other requirements are there for approval of treaties and international agreements negotiated by the head of state? – Ratification by the Parliament.

h) Commander of the armed forces? Yes

If yes, does the head of state control promotions of high-ranking officers?

Yes

If yes, can the head of state dismiss or demote high-ranking officers?

Yes

If yes, can the head of state mobilize and demobilize troops? Yes

j) Introduce referenda? Yes

If yes, under what conditions?

Republic and local referendums can be held to solve the most important problems of state and public life.

k) Refer legislation to the judicial branch for review of constitutionality?

Yes

m) Convene special legislative sessions? Yes

If yes, is this the head of state's power exclusively, or can any other (s) do this as well? – No other powers

(If yes, explain): _____

II.) Questions about the Head of Government.

1) Who is the Head of Government?

_____ President

+ Prime Minister (or equivalent)

_____ Other (please specify) _____

2) If the Head of Government is a prime minister, how is the prime minister selected?

_____ Appointed by the head of state alone

_____ Appointed by the legislature alone

+ Nominated by the head of state, and approved by the legislature

_____ Nominated by the legislature, and approved by the head of state

_____ Other (Explain):

3) If there is a prime minister, what authorities does the prime minister have over the composition of the cabinet? [Check all that apply.]

_____ Names ministers and assigns portfolios alone

_____ Nominates ministers for approval by the president

_____ Reviews and approves ministerial nominations made by the president

_____ Dismisses ministers and reassigns portfolios at own discretion

+ Other (Explain):

The Prime minister shall:

1) manage directly the activities of the Government and hold personal responsibility for its activities;

2) sign the acts of the Government;

3) submit to Parliament a report on the Programme of the Government within two months after his appointment, and in the instance of its rejection submit the second report on the Programme of the Government within two months;

4) inform the President on the basic guidelines of the activities of the Government, and on all the most important decisions;

5) exercise other functions connected with the organization and activities of the Government.

4) If there is a prime minister, what authorities does the prime minister have over the policy making process? [Check all that apply.]

_Yes Chairs cabinet meetings

No Determines schedule of issues to be considered by the legislature

No Determines which alternatives will be voted on by the legislature, and in which order

No Refers legislative proposals to party or legislative committees

No Calls votes of confidence in government

_____ Other (Explain)

III.) By what method(s) can cabinet members, or the entire cabinet, be dismissed?

[Check all that apply.]

- + By the head of state alone
- By the prime minister alone
- By majority vote of the legislature where a majority of all legislators is required
- By majority vote of the legislature where a majority of those legislators voting is required
- By some combination of the above, acting in concert (Explain)
- Other (Explain)

IV.) Can the legislature be dissolved prior to regularly scheduled elections? Yes

1) If yes, by what method?

- + By the head of state alone
- By the prime minister alone
- By majority vote of the legislature
- By some combination of the above, acting in concert (Explain) _____
- Other (Explain) _____

2) If yes, are there restrictions on when and how the legislature can be dissolved?

[Check all that apply.]

Article 94. The powers of the House of Representatives may be terminated prematurely where no confidence is expressed or a non-confidence vote is expressed to the Government, or where the House fails twice to give its consent for the appointment of the Prime Minister.

The powers of the House of Representatives or the Council of the Republic may be prematurely terminated in accordance with the conclusion of the Constitutional Court due to systematic and gross violation of the Constitution by the chambers of the Parliament.

The decision to this issue shall be taken by the President within two months after official consultations with the Chairs of the chambers.

The chambers may not be dissolved during a state of emergency or martial law, in the last six months of the term of office of the President, in the course of proceedings of both chambers on the premature removal of the President from office.

On the timing of dissolution (e.g. not within one year after a legislative election)
(Explain) – Both chambers may not be dissolved in the course of the first year since the first sittings were held.

As a response to action/inaction by the legislature (e.g. only when the legislature has censured the cabinet; e.g. only if the legislature fails to pass the budget) (Explain)
Where the House fails twice to give its consent for the appointment of the Prime Minister.

Other (Explain) _____

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