

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? _____
Threshold to advance to second round? _____
Threshold for victory in second round? _____

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? *both chambers jointly*

What is the voting procedure used? *secret vote*

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 No

b) Require expedited action on specific legislation? ___ Yes 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 ___ No *except constitutional laws*

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

*Qualified majority
3/5 of all legislators*

d) Partial veto? ___ Yes No

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

e) Legislate by decree? ___ Yes No

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

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

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

f) Emergency powers? ___ Yes No

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

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

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

g) Negotiate treaties and international agreements? Yes ___ No

If yes, what other requirements are there for approval of treaties and international agreements negotiated by the head of state? *approval by parliament*

h) Commander of the armed forces? Yes ___ No

If yes, does the head of state control promotions of high-ranking officers?
 Yes ___ No

If yes, can the head of state dismiss or demote high-ranking officers?
___ Yes No

If yes, can the head of state mobilize and demobilize troops? ___ Yes No

j) Introduce referenda? ___ Yes ___ No

If yes, under what conditions?

?

*no referendum
legislation existing
(only mentioned/constitution)*

k) Refer legislation to the judicial branch for review of constitutionality?
 Yes ___ No

m) Convene special legislative sessions? Yes ___ No

If yes, is this the head of state's power exclusively, or can any other (s) do this as well? ___ Yes, other power 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):

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

Chairs cabinet meetings

___ Determines schedule of issues to be considered by the legislature

___ Determines which alternatives will be voted on by the legislature, and in which order

Refers legislative proposals to party or legislative committees

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.]

* members dismissed by president based on proposal by prime minister

Whole cabinet
→

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 No

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.]

On the timing of dissolution (e.g. not within one year after a legislative election) (Explain) not 3 months before elections

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) 120 days inaction

Other (Explain) - 3 months fails to on govmt confidence

- 3 months unable to convene
1/3 of all legislators