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
Comparative Study of Electoral Systems Macro-Level Data

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.

\[\text{V114}\]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Cabinet Member</th>
<th>Name of the Office Held</th>
<th>Political Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jim Bolger</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Cabinet:
- Rt Hon Jim Bolger, Prime Minister, Minister in Charge of the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service.
- Rt Hon Don McKinnon, Deputy Prime Minister, Leader of the House, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Minister of Pacific Island Affairs.
- Rt Hon W F Birch, Minister of Finance.
- Hon Paul East, QC, Attorney-General, Minister of State Services, Minister of Defence, Minister of Corrections, Minister in Charge of War Pensions, Minister in Charge of the Audit Department.
- Hon Jenny Shipley, Minister of Health, Minister of Women’s Affairs.
- Hon Doug Kidd, Minister of Labour, Minister of Fisheries, Minister of Energy, Minister for Accident Rehabilitation and Compensation Insurance.
- Hon Philip Burdon, Minister for Trade Negotiations, Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Minister for State-owned Enterprises, responsible for all SOEs except Contact Energy Ltd., Minister of Railways, Minister in Charge of the Public Trust Office.
- Hon Simon Upton, Minister for the Environment, Minister of Research, Science and Technology, Minister for Crown Research Institutes, Minister responsible for Radio New Zealand Ltd.
- Hon Dr. Lockwood Smith, Minister of Agriculture, Deputy Minister of Finance, Minister responsible for Contact Energy Ltd.
- Hon John Fallow, Minister of Forestry, Minister for Racing.
- Hon Wyatt Creech, Minister of Education, Minister of Employment.
- Hon Douglas Graham, Minister of Justice, Minister for Courts, Minister in Charge of Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations, Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control, Minister of Cultural Affairs.
- Hon John Banks, Minister of Tourism, Minister for Sport, Fitness and Leisure, Minister of Local Government, Minister of Civil Defence.
- Hon Denis Marshall, Minister of Conservation, Minister of Lands, Minister of Survey and Land Information, Minister in Charge of the Valuation Department, Associate Minister of Agriculture, Associate Minister of Employment.
- Hon John Luxton, Minister of Maori Affairs, Minister of Police, Minister of Commerce, Minister for Industry.
- Hon Maurice Williamson, Minister of Transport, Minister of Statistics, Minister of Communications, Minister for Information Technology, Minister of Broadcasting, Associate Minister of Health.
- Hon Murray McCully, Minister of Housing, Minister of Customs, Associate Minister of Tourism.
- Hon Peter Gresham, Minister of Social Welfare, Minister for Senior Citizens.
- Hon Peter Dunne, MP, Minister of Revenue, Minister of Internal Affairs.
- Hon Bill English, MP, Minister for Crown Health Enterprises, Associate Minister of Education.

Ministers outside Cabinet:
- Hon Robin Gray, Minister of State, Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
- Hon Roger Maxwell, Minister of Immigration, Minister of Business Development, Associate Minister of Employment.
- Hon Roger McClay, Minister of Youth Affairs, Associate Minister of Pacific Island Affairs, Associate Minister of Education, Associate Minister of Social Welfare.
- Hon Katherine O’Regan, Minister of Consumer Affairs, Associate Minister of Health, Associate Minister of Women’s Affairs, Associate Minister of Social Welfare.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary:
- Mr Warren Kyc, MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the: Minister of Labour, Minister of Commerce, Minister for Industry, Minister for State Owned Enterprises.

Source: Cabinet Office.

All of the Cabinet Ministers/Ministers outside Cabinet are Members of the National Party except Hon Peter Dunne who belongs to the...
### Part I - Summary of Party List and Electorate Candidate Seats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered Parties</th>
<th>Seats Allocated</th>
<th>Party List</th>
<th>Electorate Candidates</th>
<th>Seats Won</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACT NEW ZEALAND</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>126,442</td>
<td>6.10%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADVANCE NZ</strong></td>
<td>949</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALLIANCE</strong></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>209,347</td>
<td>10.10%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANIMALS FIRST</strong></td>
<td>3,543</td>
<td>0.17%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AOTEAROA LEGALISE CANNABIS PARTY</strong></td>
<td>34,398</td>
<td>1.66%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASIA PACIFIC UNITED PARTY</strong></td>
<td>478</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHRISTIAN COALITION</strong></td>
<td>89,716</td>
<td>4.33%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ETHNIC MINORITY PARTY</strong></td>
<td>2,514</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GREEN SOCIETY</strong></td>
<td>2,363</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LABOUR PARTY</strong></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>584,159</td>
<td>28.19%</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MANA MAORI MOVEMENT</strong></td>
<td>4,070</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>McGILLICUDDY SERIOUS</strong></td>
<td>5,990</td>
<td>0.29%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NATIONAL LAW PARTY</strong></td>
<td>3,189</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NZ CONSERVATIVE PARTY</strong></td>
<td>1,431</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEW ZEALAND FIRST PARTY</strong></td>
<td>276,603</td>
<td>13.35%</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NZ NATIONAL PARTY</strong></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>701,315</td>
<td>33.84%</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NZ SUPERANNUITANTS AND YOUTH ACTION</strong></td>
<td>1,244</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROGRESSIVE GREENS</strong></td>
<td>5,288</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TE TAWHARAU</strong></td>
<td>404</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THE LIBERTARIANZ</strong></td>
<td>671</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNITED NEW ZEALAND PARTY</strong></td>
<td>18,245</td>
<td>0.88%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REPUBLICAN PARTY - no Party List</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unregistered Parties**

| **AROHIA-NGA-TATOU** | 68  | 0.00% | 1 |
| **BLOKES LIBERATION** | 139 | 0.01% | 1 |
| **CITIZENS PARTY**   | 18  | 0.00% | 1 |
| **COMMUNIST LEAGUE** | 99  | 0.01% | 2 |
| **DOMINION WORKERS** | 41  | 0.00% | 1 |
| **INDEPENDENTS**     | 16,436 | 0.80% | 28 |
| **INDIGENOUS PEOPLES** | 669 | 0.03% | 1 |
| **PRIVATE ENTERPRISE** | 39  | 0.00% | 1 |
| **NZ ECONOMIC EUTHENICS** | 16  | 0.00% | 1 |
| **NZ PROGRESSIVE PARTY** | 196 | 0.01% | 1 |
| **NGA IWI MOREHU MOVEMENT** | 194 | 0.01% | 1 |
| **WORLD SOCIALIST PARTY (NZ)** | 27  | 0.00% | 1 |

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seats Allocated</th>
<th>55</th>
<th>65</th>
<th>120</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid Votes</th>
<th>2,072,359</th>
<th>Party Votes</th>
<th>2,061,746</th>
<th>Electorate Candidates Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Informal Votes</td>
<td>8,183</td>
<td>18,796</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Political Parties (active during the election at which the module was administered).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Political Party</th>
<th>Year Founded</th>
<th>Ideological Family Party is Closest to</th>
<th>International Organization Party Belongs to (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Social Democracy</td>
<td>Socialist International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Conservative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Social Democratic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand First</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>National</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACT</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Right Liberal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Coalition</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>Democratic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Idealogical Party Families:

Ecology Parties
Liberal Parties
Communist Parties
Right Liberal Parties
Socialist Parties
Christian Democratic Parties
Social Democratic Parties
Conservative Parties
Left Liberal Parties
National Parties
Agrarian Parties

International Party Organizations:

Socialist International
  Confederation of Socialist Parties of the European Community
  Asia-Pacific Socialist Organization
  Socialist Inter-African

Christian Democratic International
  European Christian Democratic Union
  European People’s Party

Liberal International
  Federation of European Liberal, Democrat, and Reform Parties

International Democrat Union
  Caribbean Democrat Union
  European Democrat Union
  Pacific Democrat Union

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name</th>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>RIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Labour</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. National</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. NZ First</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Alliance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ACT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Christian</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. (b) If you have asked respondents to rank political parties on a dimension other than the left-right dimension, please also provide your own rankings on this other dimension.

Name of dimension: 

- Authoritarian - Liberal
  - Label for “left” position: Liberal
  - Label for “right” position: Authoritarian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name</th>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>RIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Labour</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. National</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. NZ First</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Alliance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ACT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Christian</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)?

1. Economy
2. Health Policy
3. Education Policy
4. NZ First Coalition Preference
5. Leadership Preference (e.g. PM)
6. Electoral Alliances

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Alliance</th>
<th>Parties in the Alliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alliance 1:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance 2:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance 3:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance 4:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance 5:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Presidential Candidate</th>
<th>Party of Candidate*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*or parties, if multiple endorsements are allowed.

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.

Aggregation data are in excel files:
- Party vote by electorate: aggregate party vote.xls
- Candidate vote by electorate: aggregate electoral vote.xls
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? 65

3) For each primary electoral district, how many members are elected from in that district? 1

4) How many secondary electoral districts are there? 0

5) How many tertiary electoral districts are there? 0

II. QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING.

6) Exactly how are votes cast by voters? ______

   6a) How many votes do they or can they cast? 2

   6b) Do they vote for candidates, for lists, or for both? (Explain) party vote
        - electoral vote - mixed compensatory system

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? _______________________

III. QUESTIONS ABOUT CONVERTING VOTES INTO SEATS.

10) Exactly how are votes converted into seats? Electorate seats "topped up" from party lists based on party's share (%)

    6 of party list votes

10a) Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats? Yes
    If so, what is the threshold? 50% party vote or 1 electorate seat
10b) What electoral formula or formulas are used? St. Laguna

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? Constitutional deals
   joint lists
   referendum

12a) Can parties run joint lists? yes

12b) Is there apparentement or “linking” of lists? no - see attached through

12c) Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party? yes

12d) Do parties withdraw their lists or candidates in some constituencies, urging their supporters there to vote for an ally’s list or candidate? yes

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.

atttached for joint lists
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? ___
   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?

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 __✓__ No

b) Require expedited action on specific legislation? ____ Yes __✓__ No

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

c) Package veto? ____ Yes __✓__ No

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

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?

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?

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.]

   ___ 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) __________________________________________________________________________

      ___ 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)  
                                                                                           __________________________________________________________________________

      ___ Other (Explain) __________________________________________________________________________