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 data set 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Cabinet Member</th>
<th>Name of the Office Held</th>
<th>Political Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</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>Perú 2000</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perú Posible</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unión por el Perú</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frente Independiente Moralizador</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Anti corruption</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avancemos</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acción Popular</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somos Perú</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA)</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>Social Democratic Parties</td>
<td>Socialist International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solidaridad Nacional</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Independents</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREPAP</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Ethnic Parties</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ideological Party Families:

Ecology Parties                    Liberal Parties                              Agrarian Parties
Communist Parties               Right Liberal Parties                     Ethnic Parties
Socialist Parties                   Christian Democratic                    Regional Parties
Social Democratic Parties    Conservative Parties                    Other Parties
Left Liberal Parties               National Parties Independents

International Party Organizations:

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

Liberal International
   Federation of European Liberal, Democrat and Reform Parties

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

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 judgement of the CSES Collaborator):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name</th>
<th>Left</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Perú 2000</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>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Perú Posible</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>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Frente Independiente Moralizador</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>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Somos Perú</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>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Acción Popular</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>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. APRA</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>
<td>10</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:

Label for left position: ________________________________
Label for right position: ________________________________
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. Reelection of the President for a third term against Constitutional Mandate
2. Suppression of three independent members of the Constitutional Tribune
3. Non autonomous Congress and Judicial System
4. Serious limits to freedom of expression
5. Interference of the Intelligence Services on political activities

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 __X__  No _____

b) (If yes) Did any electoral alliances form?
   Yes __X__  No _____

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

   Name of Alliance         Parties in the Alliance
   Perú 2000                  Cambio 90/ Nueva Mayoría/Vamos Vecino/Perú al 2000

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

   Name of Presidential Candidate      Party of Candidate *
   Alberto Fujimori                        Cambio 90/ Nueva Mayoría/Vamos Vecino/Perú al 2000

*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 __X__
   2 segments _____

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

2) How many primary electoral districts are there? __1__

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

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? Secret and direct _________________________

   6a) How many votes do they or can they cast? __2__

   6b) Do they vote for candidates, for lists, or for both? (Explain) They vote for both. There is a vote for President. And a vote for Congress. Here, they can vote for the list, and in addition they can identify two candidates as a preferential vote.

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?
   Cifra repartidora

   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 __X__
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? __Yes__

12b) Is there apparentement or linking of lists? __No__

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

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? ___ Absolute majority 50% + 1
      Threshold to advance to second round? ___ First and second highest voted candidates (if the first
      one did not reach absolute majority)
      Threshold for victory in second round? ___ Simple majority

   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?

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

   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?  __X__ 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?  __X__ Yes  ____No

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

____X____ Yes  ____No

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

____X____ Yes  ____No

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

j) Introduce referenda?  __X__ 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?

____X____ 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)
Comparative Study of Electoral Systems Macro-Level Data

Part I

Data Pertinent to the Election at which the module was Administered

- VAR COUNTRY MACRO-COUNTRY CODE NUMERIC
  WIDTH 00003 COLUMN ***** DEC 0
  NO MISSING DATA CODES
  
  Note: See Country codes.

- VAR MODULE MACRO-CSES MODULE NUMBER NUMERIC
  WIDTH 00003 COLUMN ***** DEC 0
  NO MISSING DATA CODES
  
  Administered module number.

- VAR 10001 MACRO-NUMBER OF PRIMARY ELECTORAL DIST. NUMERIC
  WIDTH 00003 COLUMN ***** DEC 0
  MISSING 999
  
  Q1. Variable number in the dataset that identifies the electoral district for each respondent.
  
  001.
  .
  996.
  997. INAP.
  998. DK
  999. MISSING

- Q2. Name and party affiliation of cabinet-level ministers serving at the time of the dissolution of the most recent government.

  APPENDIX 1 MACRO-NAME AND PARTY AFFILIATION OF CABINET MEMBER
  [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 1 FOR EACH NAME OF CABINET MEMBER, NAME OF THE OFFICE HELD, and POLITICAL PARTY]

- Q3. Political parties (active during the election at which the module was administered).

  APPENDIX 2 MACRO-POLITICAL PARTIES
APPENDIX 3  MACRO-PARTIES POSITION IN LEFT-RIGHT SCALE

Q4a. Parties position in left-right scale (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator):

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 3 FOR POLITICAL PARTY, POSITION IN LEFT-RIGHT SCALE]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

APPENDIX 4  MACRO-RANK POLITICAL PARTY ON DIFF. DIMENSION

Q4b. If you have asked respondents to rank political parties on a dimension other than the left-right dimension, please also provide your own ranking on this other dimension.

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 4 FOR NAME OF DIMENSION, PARTY NAME, AND PARTY’S POSITION]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

APPENDIX 5  MACRO-FACTORS AFFECT THE OUTCOME OF ELECTION

Q5. 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)?

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 5 FOR SALIENT FACTORS]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

Q6. 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.

VAR 10002  MACRO-ELECTORAL ALLIANCE IN ELECTION? NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN ***** DEC 0
MISSING 999

Q6a. Were electoral alliances permitted during the election
campaign?

001. YES
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q7)
997. INAP.
998. DK --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q7)
999. MISSING

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
-
VAR  10003  MACRO - DID ANY ELECTORAL ALLIANCES FORM?      NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003               COLUMN *****             DEC 0
                      MISSING 999

Q6b.    (If yes) Did any electoral alliances form?

001. YES
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q7)
997. INAP.
998. DK --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q7)
999. MISSING

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
-
APPENDIX 6    MACRO - LIST THE PARTY FORMED ALLIANCES

Q6c.    (If yes to b) List the party alliances that formed:

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 6 FOR NAME OF ALLIANCE, AND PARTIES IN THE
ALLIANCE]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
-
APPENDIX 7    MACRO - PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

Q7.    (If a presidential election was held concurrently with the
legislative elections) List presidential candidates

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 7 FOR NAME OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES AND
PARTY(IES) OF CANDIDATE]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
-
Q8.    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

I. QUESTIONS ABOUT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

---

VAR 10004 MACRO - NUMBER OF SEGMENTS IN ELECTORAL SYSTEM NUMERIC WIDTH 00003 COLUMN ***** DEC 0 MISSING 999

Q1. How many segments (as just defined) are there in the electoral system?

001. 1 SEGMENT
002. 2 SEGMENTS
.
.
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

---

VAR 10005 MACRO - NUMBER OF PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICT NUMERIC WIDTH 00003 COLUMN ***** DEC 0 MISSING 999

Q2. How many primary electoral districts are there?

001.
.
.
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

---

VAR 10006 MACRO - NO. OF ELECTED FROM PRI. ELECTORAL DIST. NUMERIC WIDTH 00003 COLUMN ***** DEC 0 MISSING 999

Q3. For each primary electoral district, how many members are elected from that district?

001.
.
.
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING
Q4. How many secondary electoral districts are there?

001.

997 INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

Q5. How many tertiary electoral districts are there?

001.

997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

II. QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING.

APPENDIX 8 MACRO—HOW ARE VOTES CAST BY VOTERS?

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 8 FOR EXPLANATION]

Q6a. How many votes do they or can they cast?

001.

997. INAP.
998. DK
APPENDIX 9     MACRO - WHO DO THEY VOTE FOR?

Q6b.      Do they vote for candidates, for lists, or for both?

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 9 FOR EXPLANATION]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

VAR   10010   MACRO - ARE THE VOTES TRANSFERABLE?                NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003                   COLUMN *****                     DEC   0
MISSING 999

Q7.       Are the votes transferable?

001. YES
002. NO
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

VAR   10011   MACRO - COULD VOTE BE CUMULATED?                   NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003                   COLUMN *****                     DEC   0
MISSING 999

Q8. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated?

001. YES
002. NO
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

VAR   10012   MACRO - ANY VOTING FEATURES SHOULD BE NOTED?       NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003                   COLUMN *****                     DEC   0
MISSING 999

Q9.       Are there any other features of voting that should be noted?

001. YES [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 10 FOR FEATURES OF VOTING]
002. NO.
996.
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING
III. QUESTIONS ABOUT CONVERTING VOTES INTO SEATS.

Q10. Exactly how are votes converted into seats?

APPENDIX 11 MACRO—HOW ARE VOTES CONVERTED INTO SEATS?

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 11 FOR EXPLANATION]

Q10a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats? If so, what is the threshold?

VAR 10013 MACRO—ANY LEGALLY MANDATED THRESHOLD FOR SEATS NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN ***** DEC 0
MISSING 999
001. YES
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q10b)
997. INAP.
998. DK --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q10b)
999. MISSING

WHAT IS THE THRESHOLD?

001.
.
996.
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

APPENDIX 12 MACRO—ELECTORAL FORMULA(S)

Q10b. What electoral formula or formulas are used?

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 12 FOR ELECTORAL FORMULA(S)]
Q11. If there are lists, are they closed, open, or flexible?

001. CLOSED
002. FLEXIBLE, BUT IN PRACTICE VIRTUALLY CLOSED
003. FLEXIBLE
004. FLEXIBLE, BUT IN PRACTICE VIRTUALLY OPEN
005. OPEN
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

IV. QUESTIONS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTORAL ALLIANCE.

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

Q12. What are the possibilities of alliance in the system?

APPENDIX 13 MACRO-POSSIBILITY OF ALLIANCE IN THE SYSTEM

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 13 FOR EXPLANATION]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

Q12a. Can parties run joint lists?

001. YES
002. NO
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

Q12b. Is there apparentement or linking of lists?

001. YES
002. NO
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Q12c. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?

001. YES
002. NO
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

Q12d. Could parties withdraw their lists or candidates in some constituencies, urging their supporters there to vote for an ally's list or candidate?

001. YES
002. NO
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

APPENDIX 14 OTHER POSSIBILITIES FOR ALLIANCES

Q12e. Other? ________________________________

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 14 FOR EXPLANATION]

Q13. 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.

001. YES
002. NO
997. INAP.
Q14. If apparentement is possible, what lists can participate in such agreements

001. LISTS OF THE SAME PARTY IN THE SAME CONSTITUENCY
002. LISTS OF THE SAME PARTY FROM DIFFERENT CONSTITUENCIES
003. LISTS OF DIFFERENT PARTIES IN THE SAME CONSTITUENCY
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

Q15. If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected on the ballot?

001. YES, CANDIDATE'S NAME APPEARS ONCE, TOGETHER WITH THE NAMES OF ALL SUPPORTING PARTIES
002. 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
003. YES, OTHERS [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 15 FOR EXPLANATION]
004. NO PARTY ENDORSEMENTS ARE INDICATED ON THE BALLOT PAPER
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING
Part III
Data on Regime Type

I. Questions regarding the Head of State.

VAR 10023 MACRO - WHO IS THE HEAD OF STATE? NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN ***** DEC 0
MISSING 999

Q1. Who is the head of state?

001. PRESIDENT
002. MONARCH
003. PRIME MINISTER SERVES AS CEREMONIAL HEAD OF STATE
004. OTHERS [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 16 FOR EXPLANATION]
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

VAR 10024 MACRO - HOW IS THE HEAD OF STATE SELECTED? NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN ***** DEC 0
MISSING 999

Q2. How is the head of state selected?

001. DIRECT ELECTION
002. INDIRECT ELECTION --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q2b)
003. BIRTH RIGHT --------> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
004. DIVINE RIGHT --------> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
005. OTHER [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 17 FOR EXPLANATION] --->
   (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
997. INAP.
998. DK -----------------> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
999. MISSING

VAR 10025 MACRO - PROCESS IN DIRECT ELECTION NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN ***** DEC 0
MISSING 999

Q2a. If by direct election, by what process?

001. PLURALITY ELECTION --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
002. RUN-OFF OR TWO-BALLOT SYSTEM
003. OTHERS [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 18 FOR EXPLANATION] --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
997. INAP.
Q2ai. If by run-off system, what is the threshold for first-round victory?

001.
. 
100.
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

Q2aii. If by run-off system, what is the threshold to advance to second round?

001.
. 
100.
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

Q2aiii. If by run-off system, what is the threshold for victory in the second round?

001.
. 
100.
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING
Q2b. If by indirect election, by what process?

001. ELECTORAL COLLEGE
002. SELECTION BY THE LEGISLATURE --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q2bii)
003. OTHERS [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 19 FOR EXPLANATION] (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
  997. INAP.
  998. DK -------------------------------> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
  999. MISSING

Q2bi. If by electoral college, how are electors chosen?
      Does the electoral college deliberate?
      What is the voting procedure used by the electoral college?

APPENDIX 20 MACRO-HOW TO CHOOSE ELECTORS?
[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 20 FOR HOW TO CHOOSE ELECTOR]

Q2bii. If by the legislature, by which chamber(s) of the legislature?
      What is the voting procedure used?
APPENDIX 22    MACRO-INDIRECT ELECTION BY WHICH CHAMBER(S)

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 22 FOR CHAMBERS OF LEGISLATURE]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

APPENDIX 23   MACRO-VOTING PROCEDURE FOR INDIRECT ELECTION

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 23 FOR VOTING PROCEDURES]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

VAR  10031    MACRO-HEAD OF STATE VS. INTRODUCE LEGISLATION    NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003                   COLUMN *****                     DEC  0
MISSING 999

Q3a.      Does the head of state have power of introduce legislation?

001. YES
002. NO
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

Q3b.      Does the Head of State have power of require expedited action on specific legislation? 
If yes, what is the default if the legislature takes no action?

VAR  10032    MACRO-HEAD OF STATE VS. EXPEDITED ACTION         NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003                   COLUMN *****                     DEC   0
MISSING 999

001. YES [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 24 FOR THE DEFAULT]
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3c)
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

Q3c.      Does the Head of State have the power of package veto? 
If yes, what is the requirement to override the veto?

VAR  10033    MACRO-HEAD OF STATE VS. PACKAGE VETO             NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003                   COLUMN *****                     DEC   0
MISSING 999

001. YES [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 25 FOR THE REQUIREMENT]
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3d)
997. INAP.

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Q3d. Does Head of State have power of partial veto?
   If yes, what is the requirement to override the partial veto?

VAR  10034   MACRO - HEAD OF STATE VS. PARTIAL VETO       NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003                     COLUMN *****              DEC   0
MISSING 999

001. YES [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 26 FOR THE REQUIREMENT]
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3e)
997. INAP.
998. DK --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3e)
999. MISSING

Q3e. Does the Head of State have power of legislate by decree?
   If yes, does this require that the legislature must first
   specifically delegate decree authority to the Head of State by
   statute?
   If yes, are there restrictions on the policy areas in which
   the Head of State can legislate by decree?
   If yes, are there other restrictions on the Head of State's
   authority to legislate by decree?

VAR  10035   MACRO - HEAD OF STATE VS. LEGISLATE BY DECREE      NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003                  COLUMN *****                  DEC   0
MISSING 999

001. YES
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3f)
997. INAP.
998. DK --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3f)
999. MISSING

VAR  10036   MACRO - LEGISLATURE DELEGATE DECREE AUTHORITY      NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003                  COLUMN *****                  DEC   0
MISSING 999

LEGISLATURE DELEGATE DECREE AUTHORITY?

001. YES
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3f)
997. INAP.
998. DK --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3f)
999. MISSING
RESTRICTIONS ON THE POLICY AREAS?

001. YES
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3f)
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

---------------------------------------------------------------

RESTRICTIONS ON THE HEAD OF STATE'S AUTHORITY?

001. YES
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3f)
997. INAP.
998. DK --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3f)
999. MISSING

---------------------------------------------------------------

Q3f. Does the Head of State have power of emergency powers?
    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?

VAR 10039 MACRO-HEAD OF STATE VS. EMERGENCY POWER NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN ***** DEC 0
MISSING 999

001. YES
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3g)
997. INAP.
998. DK --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3g)
999. MISSING

-----------------------------------------------

APPENDIX 27 MACRO-ACTIONS UNDER EMERGENCY AUTHORITY

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 27 FOR ACTIONS]
Q3g. Does the Head of State have power of negotiate treaties and international agreements? If yes, what other requirements are there for approval of treaties and international agreements negotiated by the head of state?

Q3h. Does the Head of State have power of commander of the armed forces? If yes, does the head of State control promotions of high ranking officers? If yes, can the Head of State dismiss or demote high-ranking officers? If yes, can the Head of State mobilize and demobilize troops?
VAR   10042   MACRO - HEAD OF STATE CONTROL PROMOTIONS?          NUMERIC 
WIDTH 00003                   COLUMN ****                     DEC   0 
          MISSING 999

PROMOTION FOR HIGH - RANKING OFFICERS BY HEAD OF STATE?

001. YES
002. NO -- >(SKIP TO QUESTION Q3j)
997. INAP.
998. DK -- >(SKIP TO QUESTION Q3j)
999. MISSING

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
-
VAR   10043   MACRO - HEAD OF STATE DISMISS/DEMOTE OFFICERS      NUMERIC 
WIDTH 00003                   COLUMN *****                     DEC   0 
          MISSING 999

DISMISS/DEMOTE HIGH - RANKING OFFICERS BY HEAD OF STATE?

001. YES
002. NO -- >(SKIP TO QUESTION Q3j)
997. INAP.
998. DK -- >(SKIP TO QUESTION Q3j)
999. MISSING

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
-
VAR   10044   MACRO-MOBILIZE/DEMOBILIZE TROOPS                 NUMERIC 
WIDTH 00003                   COLUMN *****                     DEC   0 
          MISSING 999

MOBILIZE AND DEMOBILIZE TROOPS BY THE HEAD OF STATE?

001. YES
002. NO
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
-
Q3j.      Does the head of State have power of introduce referenda? 
If yes, under what conditions?

VAR   10045   MACRO-HEAD OF STATE VS. INTRODUCE REFERENDA      NUMERIC 
WIDTH 00003                   COLUMN *****                     DEC   0 

MISSING 999

Q3k. Does the Head of State have power of refer legislation to the judicial branch for review of constitutionality?

001. YES
002. NO
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

Q3m. Does the Head of State have power of convene special legislative sessions? If yes, is this the Head of State's power exclusively, or can any other(s) do this as well?

VAR 10047 MACRO-HEAD OF STATE VS. CONVENE SPECIAL SESSIONS NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN ***** DEC 0
MISSING 999

001. YES
002. NO --> (SKIP TO NEXT PART, PART II)
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

IS THE HEAD OF STATE'S POWER EXCLUSIVELY?

001. YES, OTHER POWER [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 32 FOR EXPLANATION]
002. NO OTHER POWERS
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING
II.) QUESTION ABOUT HEAD OF GOVERNMENT.

---

VAR  10049  MACRO - WHO IS THE HEAD OF GOVERNMENT?  NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003   COLUMN *****  DEC 0
MISSING 999

Q1. Who is the Head of Government?

001. PRESIDENT --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
002. PRIME MINISTER (OR EQUIVALENT)
003. OTHERS [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 33 FOR EXPLANATION] -->
   (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

---

VAR  10050  MACRO - HOW IS THE PRIME MINISTER SELECTED?  NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003   COLUMN *****  DEC 0
MISSING 999

Q2. If the Head of Government is a prime minister, how is the
prime minister selected?

001. APPOINTED BY THE HEAD OF STATE ALONE
002. APPOINTED BY THE LEGISLATURE ALONE
003. NOMINATED BY THE HEAD OF STATE, AND APPROVED BY THE LEGISLATURE
004. NOMINATED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND APPROVED BY THE HEAD OF STATE
005. OTHERS [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 34 FOR EXPLANATION]
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

---

VAR  10051  MACRO - PRIME MINISTER VS. COMPOSE CABINET(1)  NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003   COLUMN *****  DEC 0
MISSING 999

Q3. 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

001. YES
002. NO
   ...  
997. INAP.
998. DK
VAR 10052  MACRO - PRIME MINISTER VS. COMPOSE CABINET(2)  NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003  COLUMN *****  DEC 0
MISSING 999

NOMINATES MINISTERS FOR APPROVAL BY THE PRESIDENT

  001. YES
  002. NO
  997. INAP.
  998. DK
  999. MISSING

VAR 10053  MACRO - PRIME MINISTER VS. COMPOSE CABINET(3)  NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003  COLUMN *****  DEC 0
MISSING 999

REVIEWS AND APPROVES MINISTERIAL NOMINATIONS MADE BY THE PRESIDENT

  001. YES
  002. NO
  997. INAP.
  998. DK
  999. MISSING

VAR 10054  MACRO - PRIME MINISTER VS. COMPOSE CABINET(4)  NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003  COLUMN *****  DEC 0
MISSING 999

DISMISSES MINISTERS AND REASSIGNS PORTFOLIOS AT OWN DISCRETION

  001. YES
  002. NO
  997. INAP.
  998. DK
  999. MISSING

APPENDIX 35   MACRO - PRIME MINISTER VS. COMPOSE CABINET(5)

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 35 FOR OTHER AUTHORITIES]
Q4. 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

001. YES
002. NO

997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

DETERMINES SCHEDULE OF ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE LEGISLATURE

001. YES
002. NO

997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

DETERMINES WHICH ALTERNATIVES WILL BE VOTED ON BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND IN WHICH ORDER

001. YES
002. NO

997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING
REFERS LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS TO PARTY OR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

001. YES
002. NO
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

------------------------------------------------------------------------

VAR   10059   MACRO - PRIME MINISTER VS. POLICY MAKING PROCESS(5)NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003                   COLUMN *****                     DEC   0
MISSING 999

CALLS VOTES OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

001. YES
002. NO
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

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- APPENDIX 36   MACRO - PRIME MINISTER VS. POLICY MAKING PROCESS(6)

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 36 FOR OTHER AUTHORITIES]

------------------------------------------------------------------------

- VAR   10060   MACRO - METHODS OF DISMISSING CABINET MEMBERS(1)   NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003                   COLUMN *****                     DEC   0
MISSING 999

QIII. By what method(s) can cabinet members, or the entire cabinet,
be dismissed? [Check all that apply.]

BY THE HEAD OF STATE ALONE

001. YES
002. NO
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

------------------------------------------------------------------------

- VAR   10061   MACRO - METHODS OF DISMISSING CABINET MEMBERS(2)   NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003                   COLUMN *****                     DEC   0
MISSING 999
BY THE PRIME MINISTER ALONE

001. YES
002. NO

997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

VAR  10062   MACRO - METHODS OF DISMISSING CABINET MEMBERS(3)   NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003                   COLUMN *****                     DEC   0
                   MISSING 999

BY MAJORITY VOTE OF THE LEGISLATURE WHERE A MAJORITY OF ALL LEGISLATORS
IS REQUIRED

001. YES
002. NO

997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

- 

VAR  10063   MACRO - METHODS OF DISMISSING CABINET MEMBERS(4)   NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003                   COLUMN *****                     DEC   0
                   MISSING 999

BY MAJORITY VOTE OF THE LEGISLATURE WHERE A MAJORITY OF THOSE
LEGISLATORS VOTING IS REQUIRED

001. YES
002. NO

997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

-----------------------------------------------------------------------

- 

VAR  10064   MACRO - METHODS OF DISMISSING CABINET MEMBERS(5)   NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003                   COLUMN *****                     DEC   0
                   MISSING 999

BY SOME COMBINATION OF THE ABOVE, ACTING IN CONCERT

001. YES [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 37 FOR EXPLANATION]
002. NO

997. INAP.
998. DK
APPENDIX 38    MACRO - METHODS OF DISMISSED CABINET MEMBERS(6)

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 38 FOR OTHER METHODS]

VAR  10065   MACRO - CAN DISSOLVE LEGISLATURE PRIOR ELECTION    NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003                   COLUMN *****                     DEC   0
MISSING 999

QIV.   Can the legislature be dissolved prior to regularly scheduled elections?

001. YES
002. NO --> (STOP HERE)
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

VAR  10066   MACRO - METHOD OF DISSOLVING LEGISLATURE            NUMERIC
WIDTH 00003                   COLUMN *****                     DEC   0
MISSING 999

QIV1.   If yes, by what method?

001. BY THE HEAD OF STATE ALONE
002. BY THE PRIME MINISTER ALONE
003. BY MAJORITY VOTE OF THE LEGISLATURE
004. BY SOME COMBINATION OF THE ABOVE, ACTING IN CONCERT [NOTE: SEE
      APPENDIX 39 FOR THE EXPLANATION]
005. OTHER [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 40 FOR THE EXPLANATION]
997. INAP.
998. DK
999. MISSING

APPENDIX 41    MACRO - RESTRICTIONS ON DISSOLVING LEGISLATURE(1)

QIV2.   If yes, are there restrictions on when and how the legislature
        can be dissolved? [Check all that apply.]

ON THE TIMING OF DISSOLUTION
[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 41 FOR THE EXPLANATION]
AS A RESPONSE TO ACTION/INACTION BY THE LEGISLATURE
[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 42 FOR THE EXPLANATION]
APPENDIX 1: NAME AND PARTY AFFILIATION OF CABINET-LEVEL MINISTERS
APPENDIX 2: POLITICAL PARTIES
APPENDIX 3: PARTIES POSITION IN LEFT-RIGHT SCALE
APPENDIX 4: PARTIES POSITION IN DIFFERENT SCALE
APPENDIX 5: SALIENT FACTORS
APPENDIX 6: PARTY ALLIANCES
APPENDIX 7: PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES
APPENDIX 8: METHOD OF CASTING VOTES FOR VOTERS
APPENDIX 9: WHOM DO VOTERS VOTE FOR?
APPENDIX 10: SPECIAL VOTING FEATURES
APPENDIX 11: METHOD OF CONVERTING VOTES INTO SEATS
APPENDIX 12: ELECTORAL FORMULA(S)
APPENDIX 13: POSSIBILITY OF ALLIANCE IN THE SYSTEM
APPENDIX 14: OTHER POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTORAL ALLIANCES
APPENDIX 15: REFLECTION FOR CANDIDATES’ ENDORSEMENT
APPENDIX 16: HEAD OF STATE
APPENDIX 17: METHOD OF SELECTING THE HEAD OF STATE
APPENDIX 18: PROCESS IN DIRECT ELECTION
APPENDIX 19: PROCESS IN INDIRECT ELECTION
APPENDIX 20: METHOD OF CHOOSING ELECTORS
APPENDIX 21: VOTING PROCEDURE BY ELECTORAL COLLEGE
APPENDIX 22: CHAMBERS OF LEGISLATURE
APPENDIX 23: VOTING PROCEDURE BY THE LEGISLATURE
APPENDIX 24: DEFAULT (IF THE LEGISLATURE TAKES NO ACTION)
APPENDIX 25: REQUIREMENT FOR OVERRIDING THE VETO
APPENDIX 26: REQUIREMENT FOR OVERRIDING THE PARTIAL VETO
APPENDIX 27: ACTIONS UNDER EMERGENCY AUTHORITY
APPENDIX 28: CONDITIONS FOR INVOKING EMERGENCY AUTHORITY
APPENDIX 29: RESTRICTIONS FOR INVOKING OR EXERCISING EMERGENCY AUTHORITY
APPENDIX 30: REQUIREMENT FOR APPROVAL TREATIES
APPENDIX 31: CONDITIONS FOR INTRODUCING REFERENDA
APPENDIX 32: OTHER POWER EXCLUSIVELY FOR HEAD OF STATE
APPENDIX 33: HEAD OF GOVERNMENT
APPENDIX 34: METHOD OF SELECTING PRIME MINISTER
APPENDIX 35: OTHER AUTHORITIES IN COMPOSING CABINET
APPENDIX 36: OTHER AUTHORITIES IN POLICY MAKING PROCESS
APPENDIX 37: METHOD OF DISMISSING CABINET MEMBERS(5)
APPENDIX 38: METHOD OF DISMISSING CABINET MEMBERS(6)
APPENDIX 39: COMBINED METHOD OF DISSOLVING LEGISLATURE
APPENDIX 40: OTHER METHOD OF DISSOLVING LEGISLATURE
APPENDIX 41: RESTRICTIONS ON DISSOLVING LEGISLATURE(1)
APPENDIX 42: RESTRICTIONS ON DISSOLVING LEGISLATURE(2)
APPENDIX 43: RESTRICTIONS ON DISSOLVING LEGISLATURE(3)

Country Code:
001 Albania 033 Lithuania
002 Argentina 034 Macedonia
003 Australia 035 Mexico
004 Austria 036 Moldova
005 Belarus 037 Netherlands
006 Belgium 038 New Zealand
007 Bosnia-Hercegovina 039 Norway
Appendix 1:
Name of Cabinet Member, Name of the Office Held, and Political Party

Argentina
001 Jorge Rodriguez, Jefe de Gabinete, Partido Justicialista.
002 Jorge Domínguez, Defensa, Partido Justicialista.
003 Jorge Granillo Ocampo, Justicia, Partido Justicialista.
004 Alberto Mazza, Salud, Partido Justicialista.
005 Carlos Corach, Interior, Partido Justicialista.
006 Rogge Fernandez, Economia, Partido Justicialista.
007 Guido Di Tella, Relaciones Exteriores, Partido Justicialista.
008 Alberto Uriburu, Trabajo, Partido Justicialista.
009 Garcia Sola, Educacion, Partido Justicialista.
010 Maria Julia Alsogaray, Secretaria de Recursos naturales y de nendui ambiente, Union del Centro democratico.
011 Jorge Amadeo, Secretaria de Prevencion de la drogadiccion y lucha contra el narcotrafico, Partido Justicialista.

Australia
001 Paul Keating, Prime Minister, Australian Labor Party.
002 Kim Beazley, Minister for Finance and Deputy Prime Minister, Australian Labor Party.
003 Gareth Evans, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Leader of Government in the Senate, and Senator, Australian Labor Party.
004 Robert McMullan, Minister for Trade and Senator, Australian Labor Party.
006 Ralph Willis, Treasurer, Australian Labor Party.
Brian Howe, Minister for Housing and Regional Development, Australian Labor Party.


Nick Bolkus, Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, and Senator, Australian Labor Party.

Simon Crean, Minister for Employment, Education and Training, Australian Labor Party.

Robert Collins, Minister for Primary Industries and Energy, and Senator, Australian Labor Party.

Peter Baldwin, Minister for Social Security, Australian Labor Party.

Laurence Brereton, Minister for Industrial Relations and Minister for Transport, Australian Labor Party.

Michael Lavarch, Attorney-General, Australian Labor Party.

Michael Lee, Minister for Communication and the Arts and Minister for Tourism, Australian Labor Party.

John Faulkner, Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories, and Senator, Australian Labor Party.

Carmen Lawrence, Minister for Human Services and Health, Australian Labor Party.

Czech
N/A

Israel

Yitzhak Rabin, Prime minister and Secretary of Defense, Avoda.

Shimon Peres, Foreign secretary (secretary of state) up to Nov. 1995, Prime minister, Secretary of defense and of economy and planning, Avoda.

Abraham Shochat, Secretary of treasury, Avoda.

Moshe Shahal, Secretary of police, of communication and of energy and infrastructure to Nov. 1995, minister of inner security, Avoda.

Amnon Rubinstein, Secretary of energy and infrastructure, of science and technology, and of education, culture and sports, Meretz.

Shimon Shetreet, Secretary of economy, of science and technology, and of religious matters, Avoda.

Shulamit Aloni, Secretary of education and culture, of communication and of science and arts, Meretz.

Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, Secretary of rebuilding and housing, Avoda.

Uzi Baram, Secretary of tourism, Avoda.

Arieh Deri, Secretary of interior affairs, Shas.

Michael Harish, Secretary of industry and trade, Avoda.

Ora Namir, Secretary of ecology and of employment and welfare, Avoda.

Haim Ramon, Secretary of health and of interior affairs, Avoda.

Ephraim Sneh, Secretary of health, Avoda.

Yair Tsaban, Secretary of immigrants reception, Meretz.

Israel Kessar, Secretary of transportation, Avoda.

Yossi Sarid, Secretary of ecology, Meretz.

Lithuania

M. Stankevicius, Prime Minister, Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party.

V. Einosis, Minister of Agriculture, Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party.

V. B. Abraitis, Minister of Communication and Informatics, n/a.
A. Baranauskiene, Minister of Construction, n/a.
J. Nekrosius, Minister of Culture, Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party.
A. Z. Kaminskas, Minister of Economics, n/a.
V. Domarkas, Minister of Education, n/a.
S. B. A. Kutas, Minister of Energy, n/a.
B. Bradauskas, Minister of Environmental Protection, n/a.
A. Krizinauskas, Minister of Finance, n/a.
P. Gyls, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party.
A. Vasiliauskas, Minister of Forestry, n/a.
A. Vinkus, Minister of Health Care, Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party.
K. J. Klimasauskas, Minister of Industry and Trade, n/a.
V. V. Bulovas, Minister of the Interior, n/a.
A. Valys, Minister of Justice, n/a.
L. Linkevicius, Minister of National Defense, n/a.
P. Papovas, Minister of Public Administration Reforms and Local Authorities, n/a.
M. Mikaila, Minister of Social Security and Labor, n/a.
J. Birziskis, Minister of Transport, n/a.

New Zealand
Rt Hon Jim Bolger, Prime Minister, Minister in Charge of the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service, National Party.
Rt Hon Don McKinnon, Deputy Prime Minister, Leader of the House, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Minister of Pacific Island Affairs, National Party.
Rt Hon W F Birch, Minister of Finance, National Party.
Hon Paul East, QC, Attorney-General, Minister of State Services, Minister of Defense, Minister of Corrections, Minister in Charge of War Pensions, Minister in Charge of the Audit Department, National Party.
Hon Jenny Shipley, Minister of Health, Minister of Women's Affairs, National Party.
Hon Doug Kidd, Minister of Labour, Minister of Fisheries, Minister of Energy, Minister for Accident Rehabilitation and Compensation Insurance, National Party.
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, National Party.
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., National Party.
Hon Dr. Lockwood Smith, Minister of Agriculture, Deputy Minister of Finance, Minister responsible for Contact Energy Ltd., National Party.
Hon John Falloon, Minister of Forestry, Minister for Racing, National Party.
Hon Wyatt Creech, Minister of Education, Minister of Employment, National Party.
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 Agriculture, Associate Minister of Employment, National Party.
Hon John Banks, Minister of Tourism, Minister for Sport, Fitness and Leisure, Minister of Local Government, Minister of Civil Defence, National Party.

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, National Party.

Hon John Luxton, Minister of Māori Affairs, Minister of Police, Minister of Commerce, Minister for Industry, National Party.

Hon Maurice Williamson, Minister of Transport, Minister of Statistics, Minister of Communications, Minister for Information Technology, Minister of Broadcasting, Associate Minister of Health, National Party.

Hon Murray McCully, Minister of Housing, Minister of Customs, Associate Minister of Tourism, National Party.

Hon Peter Gresham, Minister of Social Welfare, Minister for Senior Citizens, National Party.

Hon Peter Dunne, MP, Minister of Revenue, Minister of Internal Affairs, United New Zealand Party.

Hon Bill English, MP, Minister for Crown Health Enterprises, Associate Minister of Education, National Party.

Hon Robin Gray, Minister of State, Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, National Party.

Hon Roger Maxwell, Minister of Immigration, Minister of Business Development, Associate Minister of Employment, National Party.

Hon Roger McClay, Minister of Youth Affairs, Associate Minister of Pacific Island Affairs, Associate Minister of Education, Associate Minister of Social Welfare, National Party.

Hon Katherine O'Regan, Minister of Consumer Affairs, Associate Minister of Health, Associate Minister of Women's Affairs, Associate Minister of Social Welfare, National Party.

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

Thorbjørn Jagland, Prime Minister, Labour.
Bjørn Tore Godal, Foreign Affairs, Labour.
Gerd Liv Valla, Justice, Labour.
Bendik Rugaas, Planning and coordination, Labour.
Sissel Roenbeck, Transport and Communication, Labour.
Torbjørn Berntsen, Environment, Labour.
Gudmund Hernes, Health, Labour.
Turid Birkeland, Cultural Affairs, Labour.
Jens Stoltenberg, Finance, Labour.
Sylvia Brustad, Children/Family Affairs, Labour.
Dag Terje Andersen, Agriculture, Labour.
Karl Eirik Schjoett Pedersen, Fisheries, Labour.
Joergen Kosmo, Defense, Labour.
Hill Marta Solberg, Social Affaires, Labour.
Reidar Sandal, Education, Research and Church Affaires, Labour.
Poland
001  Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz, President of the Council of Ministers, SLD.
002  Marek Belka, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Ind.
003  Jarosław Kalinowski, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, PSL.
004  Mirosław Pietrewicz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the State Treasury, PSL.
005  Dariusz Rosati, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ind.
006  Stanisław Dobrzanński, Minister of National Defense, PSL.
007  Leszek Miller, Minister of Administration and Internal Affairs, SLD.
008  Wiesław Kaczmarek, Minister of Economy, SLD.
009  Leszek Kubicki, Minister of Justice, Ind.
010  Jerzy Wiatr, Minister Edukacji Narodowej, SLD.
011  Bogusław Liberadzki, Minister of Transportation and Marine Economy, Ind.
012  Stanisław Zelichowski, Minister of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry, PSL.
013  Andrzej Zielinski, Minister of Communication, Ind.
014  Zdzisław Podkanski, Minister of Culture and Art, PSL.
015  Ryszard Zochowski, Minister of Health and Social Welfare, SLD.
016  Tadeusz Zielinski, Minister of Labor and Social Policy/Minister, Ind.
017  Aleksander Luczak, Chairman of the Committee for Scientific Research, PSL.
018  Zbigniew Siemiatkowski, Minister without Portfolio, SLD.
019  Zbigniew Kuzmiuk, Minister without Portfolio, PSL.

Romania
001  Radu Vasile, prime-minister, National Peasant and Christian Democratic Party.
003  Victor Babiuc, defence, National Peasant and Christian Democratic Party.
004  Andrei Marga, education, National Peasant and Christian Democratic Party.
005  Hajdu Gabor, health, Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania.
006  Valeriu Stoica, justice, National Liberal Party.
007  Dudu Ionescu, internal affairs, National Peasant and Christian Democratic Party.
008  Victor Athanasiu, labour, Romanian Social Democratic Party.

Spain
001  FELIPE GONZALEZ-MARQUEZ, President of Government, PSOE (SOCIALIST).

Taiwan
001  Chan Lien, Premier of Executive Yuan, KMT.
002  Li-Teh Hsu, Vice Premier of Executive Yuan, KMT.
003  Shirley W. Y. Kuo, Minister of State, KMT.
004  Chen-Kuo Lin, Minister of State, KMT.
005  Ying-Jeou Ma, Minister of State, KMT.
006  De-Chi Tu, Minister of State, KMT.
007  Shin-Chien Yang, Minister of State, KMT.
008  Chin-Fong Yen, Minister of State, KMT.
009  Cheng-Wen Tsai, Minister of State, KMT.
Fang-Cheng Lin, Minister of the Interior, KMT.
Hsiao-Yen Chang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, KMT.
Chung-Ling Chiang, Minister of National Defense, KMT.
Chih-Kang Wang, Minister of Economic Affairs, KMT.
Cheng-Hsiung Chiu, Minister of Finance, KMT.
Chao-Yang Tsai, Minister of Transportation and Communication, KMT.
Cheng-Hao Liao, Minister of Justice, KMT.
Jin Wu, Minister of Education, KMT.
Harry H. K. Lee, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commissions, KMT.
James, C. Y. Chu, Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, KMT.
Shou-Po Chao, Secretary General, Executive Yuan, KMT.
Duan Wei, Director General of Budget Accounting and Statistics, KMT.
Kang-Chin Chen, Central Personnel Administration, KMT.
Chu Su, Government Information, KMT.
Po-Yo Chang, Department of Health, Independent.
Hsun-Hsiang Tsai, Environment Protection Administration, KMT.
Hsiao-Yi Chin, National Palace Museum, KMT.
Ching-Yu Chang, Mainland Affairs Council, KMT.
Ping-Kun Chiang, Council for Economic Planning and Development, KMT.
Ting-Yun Yang, Veterans Affairs Commission, KMT.
Wan-Lang Wu, National Youth Commission, KMT.
Ching-Piao Hu, Atomic Energy Council, KMT.
Chao-Hsuan Liu, National Science Council, KMT.
Ta-Chou Huang, Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, KMT.
Mao-Ying Chiu, Council of Agriculture, KMT.
Helen Chen-Chi Lin, Council for Cultural Affairs, KMT.
Shen-San Hsien, Council of Labor Affairs, KMT.
Yang-Ching Chao, Fair Trade Commission, KMT.
Li-Teh Hsu, Consumer Protection Commission, KMT.
Chin-Te Ou, Public Construction Commission, KMT.
Chia-Chih Hua, Council of Aboriginal Affairs, KMT.
Fang-Cheng Lin, Central Elections Commission, KMT.

Ukraine
Karasyk Yuriy, Minister of Agriculture, The Agrarians.
Kostenko Yuriy, Minister for Environmental Protection, The Rurh.
Pustovoytenko Valeriy, Prime Minister, PDP.

Appendix 2: Political party

Argentina
Union Civica Radical, 1890, Social Democratic, Socialist International.
Frefaso, 1995, Left Liberal.
Partido Justicialista, 1945.
Accion por la Republica, 1995, Conservative.

Australia
Australian Labor Party (ALP), 1901, Social Democratic Parties, Socialist International.
Liberal Party of Australia (Liberal), 1944, Conservative (right
Liberal Parties, International Democratic Union.

- National Party of Australia (National), 1920, Agrarian (Regional) Parties.
- Australian Democrats (Democrats), 1977, Left Liberal Parties

Czech

- N/A

Denmark

- Social Democratic, 1871, Social Democratic.
- Radical Liberal, 1905, Social Liberal.
- Conservative, 1916, Conservative.
- Centre Democratic, 1973, Social Liberal.
- Socialist People’s Party, 1959, Socialist/New left.
- Danish People’s Party, 1995, Right Radical.
- Liberal, 1846, Liberal.

Israel

- Likud (Likud), 1973—as an electoral alliance, 1988—as a united party, National Parties.
- Change (Shinuy), 1974, Left Liberal Party, Liberal International.
- International Organization of Torah-observant Sephardic Jews (Shas), 1984, Other Parties—Religious Parties.
- Union of Israel, 1912, Other Parties—Religious Parties, Agudat Israel World Organization.
- Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (Hadash), 1977, Communist Parties.
- Bridge, 1996, Other Parties.
- Motherland, 1988, National Parties.
- United Arab List, 1996, Ethnic Parties (Muslim).
- The Bible Flag, 1988, Other Parties—Religious Parties.

Lithuania

- Homeland Union (Lithuanian Conservatives), 1993, Conservative Party.
Center Union, 1992, Liberal Parties.
Liberal Union, 1990, Right Liberal Parties.

New Zealand
National Party, 1936, Conservative.
Alliance, 1992, Social Democratic.
New Zealand First, 1993, National.
Act New Zealand, 1995, Right Liberal.

Norway
Liberals, 1882, Liberal Parties, Liberal International.
Conservatives, 1982, Conservative Parties, International Democrat Union.
Labour Party, 1894, Social Democratic Parties, Socialist International.
Centre Party, 1921, Agrarian Parties, International Network of Center parties.
Communist Party, 1924, Communist Parties.
Christian Peoples, 1933, Christian Democratic, CDI and EUCD.

Poland
National-Christian-Democratic Bloc for Poland, 1995, Conservative.
National Alliance of the Retired of the Republic of Poland, 1997, Other.
Movement for the Reconstruction of Poland, 1995, Nationalist.
National Party of the Retirees, 1994, Other.
Polish National Community-Polish National Party, 1990, Nationalist

Romania
Romanian Party of Social Democracy, 1990 (name changed in 1993), Social Democratic.
Romanian Party for National Unity, 1990 (name changed in 1992), Regional.
Spain

Note: Apart from the PSOE, which was founded around 1880, and the PNV, founded at the beginning of the 20th century, all other parties, with their present denomination, were founded with the restoration of democracy after 1975.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Region/Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>040</td>
<td>FPIC, Regional-Independentist.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>041</td>
<td>PSPC, Regional-SD.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>042</td>
<td>PRCLM, Regional-Right Liberal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>043</td>
<td>FPG, Regional-SD.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>044</td>
<td>FEI, National-Fascist.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>045</td>
<td>PRV, Ecology.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>046</td>
<td>SIE, Regional-SD.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>047</td>
<td>NR, Regional-Conservative.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>048</td>
<td>PIIC, Regional-Conservative.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>049</td>
<td>AR, Republican.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050</td>
<td>ENV, Regional-SD.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>051</td>
<td>PTAE, Conservative.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>052</td>
<td>PEB, Regional-liberal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>053</td>
<td>PCN, Regional-Right Liberal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>054</td>
<td>UPA, Regional-Liberal.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>055</td>
<td>ADC, Conservative.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>056</td>
<td>UAD, Regional-Conservative.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>057</td>
<td>VPA, Regional-Conservative.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>058</td>
<td>ENE, Liberal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>059</td>
<td>ALAS, Liberal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>060</td>
<td>AB, Regional-Liberal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>061</td>
<td>PRG, Regional-Liberal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>062</td>
<td>LAE, Conservative.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>063</td>
<td>DSA, Regional-Liberal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>064</td>
<td>PLG, Conservative.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>065</td>
<td>PI, Regional-Liberal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>066</td>
<td>PNM, Regional-Conservative.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>067</td>
<td>AFIT, Regional-Conservative.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>068</td>
<td>POP, Marxist.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>069</td>
<td>CCV, Regional-Liberal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taiwan

001 Kuomintang (KMT), 1894, Right Liberal, IDU (PDU).

Ukraine

007 Social-Democratic Party (United), 1996, Social-Democratic Parties.

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Appendix 3: Parties position in left-right scale

Argentina

001 Union Civica Radical     (4)
002 Frepaso                  (3)
003 Partido Justicialista    (6)
004 Accion por la Republica  (8)
Australia
001 Australian Labor Party (4.5)
002 Liberal Party (5.5)
003 National Party (6.5)
004 Australian Democrats (4.0)
005 Greens (3.5)

Czech N/A

Denmark
001 Social Democratic (5)
002 Radical Liberal (4)
003 Conservative (7)
004 Centre Democratic (6)
005 Socialist People’s Party (3)
006 Danish People’s Party (9)
007 Christian People’s Party (6)
008 Liberal (8)
009 Progressive (9)
010 Leftwing Alliance (2)

Israel
001 Likud (7)
002 Avoda (4)
003 Shas (6)
004 Mafdal (8)
005 Meretz (2)

Lithuania
001 Center Union
002 Christian Democratic
003 Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party
004 Lithuanian Nationalist Party
005 Social Democratic Party
006 Homeland Union

New Zealand
001 Labour (4)
002 National (7)
003 New Zealand First (6)
004 Alliance (3)
005 Act New Zealand (9)
006 Christian Coalition (7)

Romania
001 Democratic Party (4)
002 Romanian Party of Social Democracy (3)
003 National Liberal Party (6)
004 National Peasant and Christian Democratic Party (5)
005 Romanian Party for National Unity (4)
006 Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania (5)
007 Greater Romania Party –
008 Labour Socialist Party (2)
009 Liberal Party 1993 (6)
010 Romanian Social Democratic Party (4)
011 Romanian Socialist Party (3)
012 Socialist Party (3)
013 National Liberal Alliance (6)
014 Romanian Democratic Convention (5)
015 Social Democratic Union (4)

Spain
001 PP (6)
002 PSOE (3)
003 IU (2)
004 CIU (4)
005 PNV (5)
006 CC (5)
007 BNG (2)
008 HB (1)

Taiwan
001 KMT (7)
002 DPP (4)
003 New Party (4)

Appendix 4: Name of other dimension

Argentina  N/A
Australia  N/A
Czech  N/A
Israel  N/A
Lithuania  N/A
New Zealand
  Liberal-Authoritarian (left-right)
  001 Labour (2)
  002 National (6)
  003 New Zealand First (8)
  004 Alliance (2)
  005 Act New Zealand (1)
  006 Christian Coalition (10)

Taiwan
  Independence-Unification (left-right)
  001 KMT (5)
  002 DPP (2)
  003 New Party (7)

Appendix 5: Salient factors

Argentina
  001 Unemployment
002 Lack of security (crime, robbery, etc.)
003 Corruption in government
004 Lack of social sensibility of officials

Australia
Note: See PDF form for details.
001 Labor had "run its course"
002 Keating as Leader
003 Issue convergence
004 State/regional difference
005 Low salience campaign

Czech N/A

Denmark
001 Welfare issues: hospitals, care of the elderly, schools and kindergartens.
002 Immigration and refugees.
003 Taxation of imputed rent on owner houses.
004 Guarantee for old early retirement allowance.

Israel
001 Terror bombings (2-3/96)
002 Direct election of Prime Minister (2 votes)
003 Likud--Netanyahu campaign
004 Parties' organization/mobilization
005 Peres

Lithuania
001 The presence of "independent actor" (3 non-party candidates)
002 Discussion regarding eligibility of Lithuanian American candidate (related with citizenship)
003 Public debates

New Zealand
001 Economy
002 Health policy
003 Education policy
004 New Zealand First Coalition preference
005 Leadership preference (i.e., PM)

Poland
001 Robust economy
002 Integration of the Conservative and Christian-Democratic Right under the AWS umbrella.

Romania
001 economic decline
002 scandals of corruption
003 a private and independent TV-channel that covered a large part of the urban areas during the year preceding the elections

Taiwan
001 Sub-ethnic identity: Chinese vs. Taiwanese (Mainlanders vs. native Taiwanese)
National identity: unification vs. Taiwan independence
anti-money politics (anti-corruption)
Lee Teng-hui's leadership: pro-Lee or anti-Lee
political stability: pro-stability vs. pro-change

Ukraine
Poor economic situation
Low level of trust of population to power
Participation in election as tradition without real political identification of candidates--typical for old generation
The presence of an independent actor
Strengthening of opposition to President

Appendix 6: Name of alliance and parties in the alliance

Argentina
Alianza por la justicia, el trabajo y la educacion: Union Civica Radical/Frepaso.

Australia
The Coalition: Liberal Party and National Party.

Czech
N/A

Israel
Likud-Gesher-Tzomet.
Meretz: Mapam, Ratz, Shinui.
Yahadut Hatorah: Degel Hatora, Agudat Israel.
Hadash, Balad.
Reshima Arvit Meuhedet: Mada, Hatnua Haislamit, Gush Aravi Islami.

Romania
National Liberal Alliance: "Liberal Party 1993" and "Civic Alliance Party"
Social Democratic Union: "Democratic Party" and "Romanian Social Democratic Party"

Ukraine
For truth, people and Ukraine: Socialist Party and Peasants Party.
Labour Ukraine: Ukrainian Party of Justice; Avil Congress of Ukraine.
Labour Party and Liberal Party together

Appendix 7: Name of presidential (or PM) candidates and party(ies) of
candidate

Argentina
001 Fernando de La Rua, Alianza,
002 Eduardo Duhalde, Partido Justicialista.
003 Domingo Cavallo, Accion por la Republica.

Australia

Israel
001 Netanyahu Benjamin, Likud.
002 Peres Shimon, Avoda.

Lithuania
001 Arturas Paulauskas (male), Independent.
002 Vytenis Povilas Andriukaitis (male), Social Democratic Party.
003 Vytautas Landsbergis (male), Homeland Union (Lithuanian Conservatives).
004 Valdas Adamkus (male), Independent.
005 Kazys Bobelis (male), Christian Democratic Union.
006 Rolandas Pavilonis (male), Independent.
007 Rimantas Smetona (male), National Union of Lithuania.

Romania
001 Nutu Anghelina, independent
002 Radu Campeanu, National Liberal Party-Pavel Campeanu
003 EmilConstantinescu, Romanian Democratic Convention
004 Gyorgy Frunda, Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania
005 Gheorghe Funar, Romanian Party for National Unity
006 Ion Iliescu, Romanian Party of Social Democracy
007 Nicolae Manolescu, Civic Alliance Party
008 Nicolae Militaru, independent
009 Tudor Mohora, Socialist Party
010 Constantin Mudava, independent
011 George Muntean, Pensionists Party
012 Constantin Niculescu, Drivers Party
013 Adrian Paunescu, Labour Socialist Party
014 Ioan Pop de Popa, Humanist Party
015 Petre Roman, Social Democratic Union
016 C.V Tudor, Greater Romania Party

Taiwan
001 Chen, Lu-an, independent.
002 Lee, Teng-hui, KMT.
003 Peng, Ming-min, DPP.
004 Lin, Yang-kang, endorsed by New Party.

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Appendix 8: How votes cast by voters

Norway
The voters vote for party-lists

Spain
closed and rank-ordered list of candidates of one party (as many as
Taiwan
one vote for candidate

Ukraine
Voters have two votes. One for candidate and the other for party.

______________________________________________________________
Appendix 9   Vote for candidates, lists, or both
Israel
In parliamentary election vote for list, in PM election for candidates

New Zealand
Party vote and electorate vote--mixed compensatory system

Poland
Voters select a party list and on this list must mark one name.

Romania
lists

Ukraine
They vote for candidates (in majority districts) and for list (in one district)

______________________________________________________________
Appendix 10:   Special features of voting

______________________________________________________________
Appendix 11:   How to convert votes into seats
Israel
Hagenbach-Bishopf version of the d'Hondt system

New Zealand
Electorate seats "topped up" from party lists based on party's share (%) of party list vote.

Norway
The votes are converted into seats by using a modified version of Saint Lagues formula, where the first divisor is 1.4.

Romania
PR system. Largest remainders-Hare quota of PR electoral formulas applying for primary districts; D'Hondt method of PR for the secondary district.

Spain
Rule D'Hont (Votes are divided into 1,2,3 etc., depending on the number of seats. Each seat is allocated to the largest-remaining-quotient, one at a time, until all the seats in the district are allocated).
(See JDN's article for examples referring to the 1996 election with real results).

Taiwan
N/A

Ukraine
450 seats; under Ukraine's new election law, half of the Rada's seats are allocated on a proportional basis to those parties that gain 4% of the national electoral vote; the other 225 members are elected by popular vote in single-mandate constituencies; all serve four-year terms

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Appendix 12: Electoral formula(s)

Denmark
Modified Sainte-Lague method of PR

New Zealand
Sainte-Lague

Norway
The votes are converted into seats by using a modified version of Saint Lagues formula, where the first divisor is 1.4.

Poland
D'Hondt

Romania
see the Appendix 10.

Ukraine
Mixed

--------------------------------- ----------------------------------
Appendix 13: Possibility of alliance in the system

Denmark
No

New Zealand
Constituency deals and joint lists.

Poland
There is an option of forming a coalition of parties, to submit a joint list of candidates.

Spain
All

Taiwan
No

Ukraine
All official registered parties have such kind of possibility.
Appendix 14: Other possibilities of electoral alliance

Appendix 15: Reflection for candidates' endorsement

Appendix 16: Head of state

Appendix 17: How the head of state selected

Appendix 18: Process in direct election

Appendix 19: Process in indirect election

Appendix 20: How to choose electors

Appendix 21: Voting procedures

Czech
secret vote

Israel
A majority of Knesset members (at least 61 members) for the first two rounds; a simple majority from round three on.

Appendix 22: Chambers of legislature

Czech
both chambers jointly
Appendix 23: Voting procedure for indirect election

Israel
A majority of Knesset members (at least 61 members) for the first two rounds; a simple majority from round three on.

Appendix 24: Default for legislature taking no action

Appendix 25: Requirement to override the veto

Czech
qualified majority 3/5 of all legislators

Appendix 26: Requirement to override the partial veto

Appendix 27: Actions under emergency authority

Poland
Introduce martial law and state of emergency (see Article 36 and 37 of the Constitutional Act)

Romania
1. to declare general or partial mobilization of the army.
2. to declare the state of emergency.

Taiwan
issue emergency orders

Ukraine
Art. 106.

Appendix 28: Conditions for invoke emergency authority

Poland
Martial law: Endangerment of state security by external forces (Article
36). State of emergency: threat to internal security or natural calamity (Article 37).

Romania
Restricted to one or more of the following: natural disasters, economic crises, invasions, civil disorders.

Taiwan
to avert imminent danger affecting national security or to cope with serious financial or economic crisis

Ukraine
Art 106

--------------------------------------------- --------------------------
Appendix 29: Restriction for invoke and exercise emergency authority

Poland
State of emergency: maximal time 3 months, plus additional 3, with Sejm's approval (Article 37).

Romania
The president has to ask for the approval of the parliament within five days.

Taiwan
1. by resolution of the cabinet meeting (the president cannot act alone) 2. within ten days, get the ratification from Legislative Yuan

Ukraine
The emergency authority should be confirmed in Parliament.

--------------------------------------------- --------------------------
Appendix 30: Requirement for approving treaties

Czech
approval by parliament

Ukraine
Art 106.

--------------------------------------------- --------------------------
Appendix 31: Condition for the head of state introduce referenda

Romania
The president needs the prior legislative approval.

--------------------------------------------- --------------------------
Appendix 32: Is the head of state's power exclusively?
Appendix 33: Head of government

Appendix 34: How the prime minister is selected

Australia
By convention, the Prime Minister is the leader of the party with a majority of seats in the house of Representatives; he and other ministers are formally "commissioned" by the Governor-General under Section 64 of the Constitution.

Israel
directly elected by the people

Appendix 35: Prime minister’s authority over the composition of the cabinet

Appendix 36: Prime minister's authority over the policy making process

Appendix 37: Methods of dismissing cabinet members

Australia
By the head of state and by the prime minister. By convention, the Prime Minister appoints/dismisses cabinet members, and would resign, along with his government, if he/she no longer had the (majority) support of the House of Representatives. Were the Governor-General to arbitrarily exercise his formal powers of dismissal, he would, as he did in 1975, dismiss the government (i.e. all cabinet members including the Prime Minister) and dissolve parliament (i.e. the House and the Senate).

Romania
By the president, following the prime-minister proposal.

Appendix 38: Other methods of dismissing cabinet members

Spain
Cabinet members can only be dismissed by the prime minister (president), but the president can be dismissed by a majority vote of those legislators voting if (and only if) they agree on a new prime minister (president) to replace him/her in the same voting act.
Appendix 39: Method of dissolving legislature

Australia
By convention, the House may be dissolved (at any point prior to its constitutional limit of three years) by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Israel
By majority vote of the legislature and by some combination of the above, acting in concert—by Prime Minister with agreement of president. In both cases, the early election of the Knesset also means early elections for the Prime Minister at the same time (head of state + PM).

Lithuania
By the head of state and by majority vote of the legislature.

Taiwan
The prime minister can ask the president to dissolve the parliament when a vote-of-no-confidence is passed.

Appendix 40: Method of dissolving legislature

Poland
The Sejm might be dissolved by its own vote, or by President, under conditions specified in the Constitutional Act (Article 21, Article 62).

Appendix 41: Timing of dissolution

Czech
not 3 month before elections

Spain
not within one year after a legislative election.

Appendix 42: Response to action/inaction by the legislature

Czech
120 days inaction

Israel
1. if the budget is not passed within 3 months of the beginning of the fiscal year. 2. if the Prime Minister fails to bring a cabinet for approval to the Knesset within 45 days after the election.

Poland
See Article 21 and 62.
Appendix 43: Restriction of dissolved legislature

Czech
3 months fails to on government confidence or 3 months unable to convene 1/3 of all legislators.

Israel
vote for 61 MP's dissolves Knesset (i.e.) new election for Knesset and Prime Minister

Lithuania
see Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, article 58.

Romania
The president can dissolve legislature if
1. the legislature did not expressed its vote of confidence for the executive within 60 days since the first request of the president,
2. the legislature rejected twice the cabinet,
3. the president consulted the presidents of the upper and lower houses and party leaders.

Ukraine
Art. 106

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Variable-Specific Notes by Country

Australia
Note 1 (political party V?)
The Liberal Party's ideological lineage extends back to 1909. The original Liberal Party, a 'fusion' of non-Labor parties existed from 1909 to 1917. In 1917, the party reformed as the Nationalist Party after the Labor Prime Minister and a number of his supporters joined with the Liberals after resigning from the Labor Party. In 1931, the party reformed as the United Australia Party (UAP), after again absorbing Labor government defectors. It was out of the UAP, and a number of other non-Labor organizations, that the modern Liberal Party was created in 1944.

The National Party of Australia was originally named the Australian Country Party. This sectional and rural based party changed its name to the National Country Party in 1975 and to the National Party in 1982.


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Czech
Note 1 (methods of dismissed cabinet members)
The whole cabinet is dismissed by majority vote of the legislature
where a majority of all legislators is required. Members dismissed by president based on proposal by prime minister.

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**Threshold for the first-round victory:**

A candidate to the office of President of the Republic shall be considered elected if during voting for the first time in which at least half of all voters participate, he receives more than half of the votes of all voters participating in the election. If less than half of all voters participated in the elections, a candidate shall be considered elected when he receives the most, but not less than one third of votes of all voters.

Threshold to advance to second round:

If during the first voting round none of the candidates get the required majority vote, a repeat vote shall be held within 2 weeks of the election day in the procedure established by the Law on Presidential Elections between the two candidates who received the most votes in the first voting round. The Central Electoral Committee shall proclaim this voting on the same day as the final results of the first round of voting. The candidate who gets more votes shall be considered to be elected.

Threshold for victory in second round:

Majority of votes (with the majority of 1 vote)

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**Ukraine**

Threshold for the first-round victory: 50% plus one voice

Threshold to advance to second round: 2 candidates have the best results of the first round.