

Macro-Level Data Questionnaire

(Slovenia, General elections 1996)

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.

Slovenia:

__ V114 'RESPONDENTS PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICT' __

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

Name of Cabinet Member Name of the Office Held Political Party

Slovenia:

DRNOVŠEK dr. Janez / Prime Minister / LDS
ROP mag. Anton / Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs / LDS
DEŽELAK Janko / Ministry of Economic Relations and Development / SKD
GASPARI Mitja / Ministry of Finance / LDS
DRAGONJA Metod / Ministry of Economic Affairs / SKD
OSTERC dr. Jožef Jakob / Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Food / SKD
DULAR dr. Janez / Ministry of Culture / SKD
ŠTER Andrej / Ministry of the Interior / SKD
KACIN Jelko / Ministry of Defence / LDS
GANTAR dr. Pavel / Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning / LDS
ZUPANČIČ Metka / Ministry of Justice / LDS
UMEK Igor / Ministry of Transport and Communications / SKD
GABER dr. Slavko / Ministry of Education and Sport / LDS
VOLJČ dr. Božidar / Ministry of Health / LDS
UMEK dr. Andrej / Ministry of Science and Technology / SKD
KRAČUN dr. Davorin / Ministry of foreign Affairs / LDS
KOVACIČ mag. Boštjan / Minister Without Portfolio (Local administration) / LDS
JANKO Alojz / Minister Without Portfolio (Legislation) / Independent

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

Name of Political Party	Year Founded	Ideological Family Party is Closest to	International Organization Party Belongs to (if any)
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Slovenia:

- 1 'LDS LIBERAL DEMOCRACY PARTY A' (Former ZSMS - Socialist youth alliance of Slovenia' / 1989 / Liberal Parties / Liberal International, Federation of European Liberal, Democrat, and Reform Parties
- 2 'SLS SLOVENIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY B' / 1988 / Agrarian Parties, Christian Democratic / -
- 3 'SNS SLOVENIAN NATIONAL PARTY C' / 1992 / National Parties / -
- 4 'SDS SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY D' / 1989 / Social Democratic / -
- 5 'SKD SLOVENIAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS E' / 1989 / Christian Democratic / Christian Democratic International, European Christian Democratic Union, European People's Party, European Democratic Union
- 6 'ZLSD UNITED LIST OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATS F' (Former League of Communist of Slovenia) / 1989 / Social Democratic Parties / Socialist International Confederation of Socialist Parties of the European Community
- 7 'DS DEMOCRATIC PARTY G' / 1992 / Liberal Parties / -
- 8 'DeSUS DEMOCRATIC PARTY of RETIRED PERSONS H' / 1993 / Other Parties / -
- 9 'ZS GREEN OF SLOVENIA I' / 1989 / Ecology Parties / -

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

Slovenia:

Party Name	LEFT										RIGHT													
1. LDS	0	1	2	3	*4	5	6	7	8	9	10													
2. SLS	0	1	2	3	4	5	*6	7	8	9	10													
3. SNS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	*9	10													
4. SDS	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	*7	8	9	10													
5. SKD	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	*7	8	9	10													
6. ZLSD			0	1	2	*3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10											
7. DS			0	1	2	3	4	*5	6	7	8	9	10											
8. DESUS			0	1	2	*3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10											
9. ZS			0	1	2	3	4	*5	6	7	8	9	10											

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.

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)?

Slovenia:

1. We can not expose no exclusive factors that affected the outcome of the election! ___

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

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:

Slovenia:

Together there were 31 parties and alliances on the elections in 1996. All major parties acted independently.

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

Slovenia:

No!

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.

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From
Elect Studies

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.

Slovenia:

See <http://www.sigov.si:90/elections/zvdz.html> for the electoral code.

Part III: Data on Regime Type

Below are various questions about the type of regime--presidential, parliamentary, semi-presidential--in your country. There are two potential problems with these questions that should be noted at the outset. First, in some countries there may be a discrepancy between the de jure (or legal) situation and the de facto (or practical) situation. For example, in Great Britain the Queen still possesses a legal right to veto legislation, but this right has not been exercised since 1707. In the case of such obviously obsolete powers, please answer according to the de facto situation. Otherwise, describe the de jure situation. A second potential problem is that the questions may not be phrased optimally for the situation in your particular country. In such cases, please answer as best you can, providing some indication of the difficulties as you see them.

I.) Questions regarding the Head of State.

1) Who is the Head of State?

- President
 Monarch
 Prime Minister serves as ceremonial head of state
 Other (please specify) _____

2) How is the head of state selected?

- Direct election
 Indirect election
 Birth right
 Divine right
 Other (Explain) _____

a) If by direct election, by what process?

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

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

Threshold for first-round victory? 50%
Threshold to advance to second round? /
Threshold for victory in second round? 50%

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

Slovenia:

The Head of the State only formally promotes the laws that are set by the parliament.

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?

Slovenia:

The Head of the state can promote legal regulation with the legislative power.

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

Slovenia:

State of emergency, e.g. war.

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

Slovenia:

The parliament has to approve the regulation at first meeting.

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): If not approved on the first round, legislature can nominate and appoint the candidate.

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): Nominates ministers for approval by the legislature.

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):

Slovenia:

The prime minister can be dismissed by the constructive vote of nonconfidence by parliament, i.e. by electing a new prime minister.

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) _____

Slovenia:

Formally by the head of state in case, when legislature pass a unanimous vote of no confidence to Prime Minister and fail to approve a new candidate in a time scheduled.

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

[Check all that apply.]

No 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)

When legislature pass a unanimous vote of no confidence to prime minister and fail to approve a new candidate in a time scheduled.

Other (Explain) _____