

Comparative Study of Electoral Systems Macro-Level Data

⑧

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.
P11 (number) -
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
<i>Almost all of cabinet-level ministers serving at the time of the dissolution of the most recent government were non-party.</i>		
<i>KARASYK Yuriy</i>	<i>Minister of Agriculture</i>	<i>The Agrarians</i>
<i>KOSTENKO Yuriy</i>	<i>Minister for Environmental Protection</i>	<i>The Rukh</i>
<i>Pustovoytenko Valeriy</i>	<i>Prime Minister,</i>	<i>PDP</i>
	<i>Minister of the Cabinet of Ministers</i>	

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)
1	Communist Party of Ukraine	1993	Communist Parties	
2	People's Ruch of Ukraine	1993	National Parties	
3	Socialist Party of Ukraine	1991	Socialist Parties	
7	People's-Democratic Party of Ukraine	1996	Ethnic Parties	
5	Peasants Party of Ukraine	1992	Socialist Parties	
6	Green party	1991	Ecology Parties	The Greens
7	Social-Democratic Party (united)	1996	Social-Democratic Parties	

Ideological Party Families:

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

International Party Organizations:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Socialist International | Liberal International |
| Confederation of Socialist Parties of the European Community | Federation of European Liberal, Democrat, and Reform Parties |
| Asia-Pacific Socialist Organization | |
| Socialist Inter-African | International Democrat Union |
| | Caribbean Democrat Union |
| Christian Democratic International | European Democrat Union |
| European Christian Democratic Union | Pacific Democrat Union |
| European People's Party | |
| | The Greens |

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

Party Name	LEFT											RIGHT
1. Communist Party	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2. People's Ruth	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
3. Socialist Party	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
4. People's Democratic Party	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
5. Peasants Party	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
6. Green party	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

7. Social-democratic (united)

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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: _____

Party Name	LEFT											RIGHT
1.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
3.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
4.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
5.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
6.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

5. In your view, what are the five most salient factors that affected the outcome of the election (e.g. major scandals; economic events; the presence of an "independent actor;" specific issues)?

1. POOR economic situation
2. Low level of trust of population to power
3. Participation in election as tradition without real political identification of candidates - typical for old generation
4. The presence of an independent actor
5. Strengthening of opposition to President

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:

Name of Alliance	Parties in the Alliance
Alliance 1: FOR truth, people and Ukraine:	Socialist Party and Peasant Party
Alliance 2: Labour Ukraine	Ukrainian Party of Justice, Civil Congress of Ukraine
Alliance 3: Labour Party and Liberal Party - together.	
Alliance 4: "Forward Ukraine!" - Ukrainian Christian Democratic Party + Christian People's Union	
Alliance 5: Block of democratic parties NEP: Democratic Party + Party of Economic Revival	

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

Name of Presidential Candidate	Party of Candidate*

*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.

I have handed The electoral code to KATHARINA CIRKSEVA.

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

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

district, although it contains the 71 single-member districts, is not considered to be secondary. It is primary. One might say that there are two *segments* to the electoral system in such cases.

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

1 segment _____
2 segments X

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

2) How many primary electoral districts are there? 225

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

4) How many secondary electoral districts are there? _____

5) How many tertiary electoral districts are there? ~~_____~~

Each primary district consists of numerous electoral districts - in the last election - 32000 polling stations (each of them until 3000 voters)

II. QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING.

6) Exactly how are votes cast by voters? Each voters have received 2 voting papers: for candidate and party.

6a) How many votes do they or can they cast? 2 (1 for candidate + 1 for party)

6b) Do they vote for candidates, for lists, or for both? (Explain) They vote for candidates (in majority districts) and for list (in one mandated districts)

7) Are the votes transferable? ?

8) If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated? Yes

9) Are there any other features of voting that should be noted? No

III. QUESTIONS ABOUT CONVERTING VOTES INTO SEATS.

10) Exactly how are votes converted into seats? 450: In majority districts according to results - 225 and in one-mandate districts between parties which have received 4% and more of total number of votes cast - 225.

10a) Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats? Yes If so, what is the threshold? 4%

10b) What electoral formula or formulas are used? Mixed

11) If there are lists, are they closed, open, or flexible?

- closed
- flexible, but in practice virtually closed
- flexible
- flexible, but in practice virtually open
- open

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

IV. QUESTIONS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTORAL ALLIANCE.

12) What are the possibilities of alliance in the system? Art. 21. p 2 of Law "Election of people's deputakns of Ukraine". All official registered parties have such kind of possibility

12a) Can parties run joint lists? Yes

No, but in practice yes.

12b) Is there *apparentement* or "linking" of lists? joint list

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

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

12e) Other? _____

Definitions: A *joint list* refers to one on which candidates of different parties run together.

Apparentement refers to a legal agreement between two or more lists to pool their votes for the purposes of an initial seat allocation, with seats initially allocated to the alliance then reallocated to the lists in the alliance.

13) If joint lists are possible, are they subject to different regulations than single-party lists? For example, higher thresholds, different numbers of candidates that may appear on the list, etc.

No

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? _____

*There is no list
but coordination
of activity in different
electoral districts*

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

Yes, candidate's name appears once, together with the names of all supporting parties _____

Yes, candidate's name appears as many times as there are different parties endorsing
him or her, each time with the name of the endorsing party _____

Yes, other (please explain) _____

No party endorsements are indicated on the ballot paper _____

~~_____~~

Part III: Data on Regime Type

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

I.) Questions regarding the Head of State.

1) Who is the Head of State?

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

2) How is the head of state selected?

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

a) If by direct election, by what process?

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

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

Threshold for first-round victory? 50% plus one voice
Threshold to advance to second round? 2 candidates who have the best results after first-round.
Threshold for victory in second round? _____

b) If by indirect election, by what process?

- Electoral college
 Selection by the legislature
 Other (Explain) _____

(i) If by electoral college,

How are electors chosen?

Does the electoral college deliberate? ___ Yes ___ No

What is the voting procedure used by the electoral college?

(ii) If by the legislature,

By which chamber(s) of the legislature?

What is the voting procedure used?

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

a) Introduce legislation? Yes ___ No

b) Require expedited action on specific legislation? Yes ___ No

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

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? *Art. 106. p 20, 21, 19,*

If yes, under what conditions can the head of state invoke emergency authority? *Art. 106. p. 21*

If yes, what restrictions are there on the head of state's authority to invoke and exercise emergency authority? *These emergency authority should be confirmed in Parliament*

g) Negotiate treaties and international agreements? Yes ___ No *Art 106. p 3*

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 *Art 106 p. 17*

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 *Art 106. p 6*

If yes, under what conditions?

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

m) Convene special legislative sessions? Yes ___ No

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

II.) Questions about the Head of Government.

1) Who is the Head of Government?

___ President
 Prime Minister (or equivalent)
___ Other (please specify) _____

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

Appointed by the head of state alone
___ Appointed by the legislature alone
 Nominated by the head of state, and approved by the legislature
___ Nominated by the legislature, and approved by the head of state
___ Other (Explain): _____

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

___ Names ministers and assigns portfolios alone
 Nominates ministers for approval by the president
___ Reviews and approves ministerial nominations made by the president
___ Dismisses ministers and reassigns portfolios at own discretion
___ Other (Explain): _____

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

Chairs cabinet meetings
___ Determines schedule of issues to be considered by the legislature
___ Determines which alternatives will be voted on by the legislature, and in which order
 Refers legislative proposals to party or legislative committees
___ Calls votes of confidence in government
___ Other (Explain) _____

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

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

IV.) Can the legislature be dissolved prior to regularly scheduled elections? Yes No

1) If yes, by what method?

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

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

- On the timing of dissolution (e.g. not within one year after a legislative election)
(Explain) _____
- As a response to action/inaction by the legislature (e.g. only when the legislature has
censured the cabinet; e.g. only if the legislature fails to pass the budget) (Explain)

- Other (Explain) Art. 106 p. 8

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