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Comparative Study of Electoral Systems
Module 2: Macro Report

August 23, 2004

Country: CHILE

Date of Election: 11-Diciembre 2006

NOTE TO COLLABORATORS: The information provided in this report contributes to an important part of the CSES project. Your efforts in providing these data are greatly appreciated! Any supplementary documents that you can provide (e.g., electoral legislation, party manifestos, electoral commission reports, media reports) are also appreciated, and may be made available on the CSES website.

Part I: Data Pertinent to the Election at which the Module was Administered

1. Report the number of portfolios (cabinet posts) held by each party in cabinet, *prior* to the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all".)

<u>Name of Political Party</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios</u>
Democracia Cristiana	9
Partido por la Democracia	2
Partido Socialista	3
Partido Radical Social Demócrata	1

Note: (3 portfolios where in hands of independents)

- 1a. What was the size of the cabinet before the election?

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2. Report the number of portfolios (cabinet posts) held by each party in cabinet, *after* the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all").

<u>Name of Political Party</u>	<u>Number of Portfolios</u>
Democracia Cristiana	7
Partido por la Democracia	5
Partido Socialista	4
Partido Radical Social Demócrata	1

Note: (3 portfolios where in hands of independents)

2a. What was the size of the cabinet after the election?

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3. Political Parties (most active during the election in which the module was administered and receiving at least 3% of the vote):

Party Name/Label	Year Party Founded	Ideological Family	European Parliament Political Group (where applicable)	International Party Organizational Membership
A. Unión Demócrata Independiente (UDI-Independent Democrat Union)	1989	9	0	11
B. Partido Demócrata Cristiano (DC-Christian Democrat Party)	1957	8	0	3
C. Partido Por la Democracia (PPD-Party for Democracy)	1987	4	0	17
D. Renovación Nacional (RN-National Renewal)	1987	7	0	11
E. Partido Socialista de Chile (PS-Socialist Party of Chile)	1933	3	0	17
F. Partido Comunista de Chile (PC-Communist Party of Chile)	1922	2	0	98

Ideological Party Families: (These are suggestions only. If a party does not fit well into this classification scheme, please provide an alternative and some explanation).

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Ecology Parties | (G) Liberal Parties | (M) Agrarian Parties |
| (B) Communist Parties | (H) Right Liberal Parties | (N) Ethnic Parties |
| (C) Socialist Parties | (I) Christian Democratic Parties | (O) Regional Parties |
| (D) Social Democratic Parties | (J) National Parties | (P) Other Parties |
| (E) Conservative Parties | (K) Independents | |
| (F) Left Liberal Parties | (L) Single Issue Parties | |

The following lists provide examples of political groups and organizations to which a particular party might belong. Please report any and all international affiliations for each party.

European Parliament Political Groups:

- (1) European People's Party
- (2) European Democrats
- (3) Party of European Socialists
- (4) European Liberal, Democrat and Reform Party
- (5) Confederal Group of European United Left
- (6) Nordic Green Left
- (7) Greens
- (8) European Free Alliance
- (9) Europe for the Nations
- (10) Europe of Democracies and Diversities
- (00) Not Applicable
- (98) Don't Know

International Party Organizations:

- (11) Asia Pacific Socialist Organization
- (12) Caribbean Democratic Union
- (13) Christian Democratic International
- (14) Christian Democratic Organization of America
- (15) Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats
- (16) Democratic Union of Africa
- (17) Eastern European Social Democratic Forum
- (18) Green Movement
- (19) Humanist Party
- (20) International Communist Union
- (21) International Democrat Union
- (22) International League of Democratic Socialists
- (23) Liberal International

- (24) Natural Law Party
- (25) Pacific Democratic Union
- (26) Organization of African Liberal Parties
- (27) Socialist International

- (28) Socialist Inter-Africa
- (00) Not Applicable
- (98) Don't Know

3a. Were there any significant parties not represented in parliament *before* the election?

Partido Comunista

3b. Were there any significant parties not represented in parliament *after* the election?

Partido Comunista

3c. Were there any other non-represented parties or independent actors whom you believe to have had a significant effect on the election?

No.

4a. Ideological Positions of Parties:

Please indicate Parties A-F's positions on a left-right dimension (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator). If this dimension is not appropriate, please provide an explanation of the salient cleavages, and parties' relative positions.

Party Name	Left										Right	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
F. Union Democrata Independiente											X	
A. Democracia Cristiana							X					
C. Partido Por la Democracia					X							
E. Renovacion Nacional										X		
B. Partido Socialista				X								
D. Partido Comunista	X											

4aa. Do you believe there would be general consensus on these placements among informed observers in your country?

Yes.

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

Name of dimension:

Label for left hand position:

Label for right hand position:

Party Name	Left										Right	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A.												
B.												
C.												
D.												
E.												
F.												

4bb. Do you believe there would be general consensus about these placements among informed observers in your country?

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. Success of the Coalition Concertacion
2. First Female presidential Candidate
3. Divided opposition
4. Good Economic Conditions
5. Legacy of Pinochet division still present.

5a. Do you believe there would be general consensus about the importance of these factors among informed observers in your country?

No, the opposition would say that the outcome of the election was due to scandals and the electoral intervention of the government.

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 to 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?

- No
 Yes

If yes, please complete the following:

<u>Alliance Name</u>	<u>Participant Parties (please indicate dominant members with an "")</u>
Alliance 1: Concertacion	Democracia Cristiana*, Partido por la democracia*, Partido Socialista*, Partido Radical
Alliance 2: Alianza por Chile	Renovación Nacional, Union Democrata Independiente.
Alliance 3: Juntos Podemos Más	Partido Humanista* and Partido Comunista de Chile*

Alliance 4:

Alliance 5:

7. Party Leaders and Presidential Candidates:

In legislative elections, please report the leader of each party.

In presidential elections, list presidential candidates and their parties. If candidates were endorsed by more than one party, please indicate this below.

<u>Party of Candidate</u>	<u>Name of Party Leader or Presidential Candidate</u>
A. Union Democrata Independiente (UDI)	Joaquín Lavín
B. Renovación Nacional (RN)	Sebastian Pinera
C. Partido Socialista (PS)	Michelle Bachelet*
D. Partido Humanista (PH)	Tomas Hirsch**
E.	
F.	

* Michelle Bachelet was the official candidate of the coalition Concertación, which also included parties Democacia Cristiana (DC) and Partido por la Democracia (PPD).

** Tomas Hirsch was the official candidate of the coalition Juntos Podemos Más, which also included the Partido Comunista de Chile.

Part II: Data on Electoral Institutions

If possible, please supplement this section with copies of the electoral law, voters' handbooks, electoral commission reports, and/or any other relevant materials.

A. 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 during the counting process 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.

IIA1. CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES:

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

- 1 segment
 2 segments
 more than 2

Please answer the following questions (questions 2 through 11) for each segment of each directly elected house of the legislature:

2. How many primary electoral districts are there?

60 multimember (2 seats) constituencies

3. For each primary electoral district, how many members are elected from each district?
(If district variation exists, answer 3a)

2 candidates – No variation exists across districts.

3a. If districts elect varying number of members, please list the districts, indicating the number of members elected from that district. (Attach separate sheets, as required).

<u>District</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>
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4. How many secondary electoral districts are there?

Zero

5. How many tertiary electoral districts are there?

Zero

IIA2. SENATE:

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

- 1 segment
 2 segments
 more than 2

Please answer the following questions (questions 2 through 11) for each segment of each directly elected house of the legislature:

2. How many primary electoral districts are there?

19 multimember (2 seats) constituencies.

3. For each primary electoral district, how many members are elected from each district?
(If district variation exists, answer 3a)

2 candidates – No variation exists across districts.

3a. If districts elect varying number of members, please list the districts, indicating the number of members elected from that district. (Attach separate sheets, as required).

<u>District</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>
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4. How many secondary electoral districts are there?

Zero

5. How many tertiary electoral districts are there?

Zero

If possible, please summarize the information above for questions 1-3 and 4-5 in the table here:

Chambers/Houses		Lower			Upper		
Segments	Number	1	2	3 or more	1	2	3 or more
Primary districts	Number	60	_____	_____	19	_____	_____
	No. of members*	2	_____	_____	2	_____	_____
Secondary districts	Number	0	_____	_____	0	_____	_____
	No. of members*	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Tertiary districts	Number	0	_____	_____	0	_____	_____
	No. of members*	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*Please report the total number of members for all districts, per segment.

B. QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING.

6. Exactly how are votes cast by voters?

Chile employs the binomial system: in each district voters elect two deputies. While the first seat goes to the candidate with the plurality of the vote, the allocation of the second seat is more complex. If the two candidates from a same list (coalition) obtain together the double amount of votes than the alliance coming second, both candidates from the first alliance are elected. Otherwise, the candidate from the alliance coming second with the highest share of votes is elected for the second seat.

- 6a. How many votes do they or can they cast?

One vote per each electoral contest. In the election of December 11, there were elections for president, senate and chamber of deputies.

- 6b. Do they vote for candidates, for lists, or for both? (please explain)

For the candidate.

7. Are the votes transferable?

No.

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

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

C. QUESTIONS ABOUT CONVERTING VOTES INTO SEATS.

10. Exactly how are votes converted into seats?

The Chilean electoral system employs the binomial system (see question B6 above). The allocation of each seat is done by proportional representation using the D'Hondt's method.

- 10a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?

Formally, no.

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

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 parties place their candidates in the order they would like to see them elected, but voters can, with varying degrees of ease, change this order through votes they cast for individual candidates.

Please repeat questions 2 through 11 of this section for each segment of each directly elected house of the legislature.

***** Both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate employ the same electoral rules. Thus, all responses from question 6 to 11 apply equally for both.

D. QUESTIONS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTORAL ALLIANCE.

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.

12. What are the possibilities of forming alliances in the system?

12a. Can parties run joint lists?

- Yes
- No

12b. Is there apparentement or linking of lists

- Yes
- No

Note: Formally there is no apparentement, but under the binomial system political parties compete through electoral coalitions which are presented in the ballot as party lists. If the leading coalition is able to outpoll the second-place coalition by a margin of more than 2-to-1 then the winning coalition obtains both seats of that district.

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

- Yes

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?

Yes

No

Under the binomial system, coalitions cannot present in their list more than 2 candidates from any member of the coalition. Thus, coalitions with more than 2 parties –such as the Concertacion- normally achieve pre-electoral agreements through which they decide what candidates from which parties will run in each electoral district. All these agreements take place before the election. It is not possible to transfer votes, or something similar, after the elections.

12e. Other?

13. Are joint lists possible?

Yes

13a. 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. For example, one of the basic restrictions which applies to both parties or coalitions is that either political entities can present a maximum of two candidates per electoral district (ARTICULO 4o, Ley 18.700 Organica Constitucional sobre Votaciones Populares y Escrutinios).

14. If apparently 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?

- No
- No, party endorsements are indicated on the ballot paper
- 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/her, each time with the name of the endorsing party

- Yes, other (please explain):

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.

A. QUESTIONS REGARDING THE HEAD OF STATE.

Definitions: The Head of State is typically the highest ranking official in the executive branch of government. Often, this position is held by a president or a monarch, and may be more ceremonial than effective. The Head of Government is usually the highest ranking official in the legislative branch of government. In some systems, this may be someone other than the Head of State (i.e. the prime minister in the Westminster systems), while in other cases, the roles of the Head of State and Head of Government are combined (i.e. in the United States, the president serves as both the Head of State and the Head of Government).

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)

2a. If by direct election, by what process?

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

2a1. If by run-off system, how are the candidates selected for the final round?

- The 2(#) candidates with the highest vote totals advance to the second round
 Any candidate with at least _____% of the popular vote advances to the second round

2b. If by indirect election, by what process?

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

2b1. If by electoral college, how are electors chosen?

2b2. Does the electoral college deliberate?

- Yes
- No

2b3. What is the voting procedure used by the electoral college?

2b4. If by the legislature, by which chamber(s) of the legislature? What is the voting procedure used?

3. Does the Head of State have the following powers? Please check all that apply:

3a. Introduce legislation?

- Yes
 No

3b. Require expedited action on specific legislation? (i.e., set a deadline by which the legislature is required to act on the bill)?

- Yes
 No

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.

3c. Package veto?

- No

Yes, and the requirement to override the veto is:

The president has both package and partial veto. After vetoing a legislative initiative he/she can turn it back to Congress with observations. If both chambers (Deputies and Senate) approve el modified project it becomes law. However, the veto can be overridden if both chambers reject the observations by a 2/3 majority vote of all present members.

3d. Partial veto?

- No

Yes, and the requirement to override the veto is:

The president has both package and partial veto. After vetoing a legislative initiative he/she can turn it back to Congress with observations. If both chambers (Deputies and Senate) approve el modified project it becomes law. However, the veto can be overridden if both chambers reject the observations by a 2/3 majority vote of all present members.

3e. Issue decrees with the power of law?

Yes

No

The president can issue decree but with certain restrictions. He or she can do so, but with the authorization of congress and the decrees cannot be related to issues about nationality, citizenship, elections, referenda, constitutional guaranties or object of constitutional law or which approval requires qualified quorum in congress. They cannot either relate to norm which affect the organization and attribution of the Judiciary, eh National Congress, the Constitutional Tribune, or the Contraloria General of the Republic.

3f. Emergency powers?

Yes

No

3g. Negotiate treaties and international agreements?

No

Yes, provided the following additional requirements are met:

3h. Commander of the armed forces?

Yes

No

Formally the president is not the commander of the armed forces, although the commander in chief depends directly from the president and can be removed by him or her. Also, according to the constitution, in case of war the president assumes this position also.

3i. Initiate referenda or plebiscites?

Yes

No

3j. Refer legislation to the judicial branch for review of constitutionality?

Yes

No

3k. Convene special legislative sessions?

Yes

No

B. QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEAD OF GOVERNMENT.

Definitions: In some countries, the Head of Government is directly elected, in elections that may or may not occur concurrently with legislative elections. In these cases, the Head of Government is said to be elected independently of the legislature. In others, the Head of Government is the leader of the governing party or governing coalition in the legislature, and so, the selection of the Head of Government

depends upon the distribution of seats in the legislature. In these cases, the Head of Government is not elected independently of the legislature.

4. Is the Head of Government elected independently of the legislature?

- Yes
 No

4a. Is the Head of Government also the Head of State?

- Yes
 No

4b. If the Head of Government is not elected independently of the legislature, how is the Head of Government 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 (Please explain):

5. What authorities does the Head of Government have over the composition of the cabinet?

Please 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 reassigned portfolios at own discretion
 Other (Please explain):

6. What authorities does the Head of Government have over the policy making process?

Please 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 (Please explain):

C. QUESTIONS REGARDING THE CABINET

7. By what method(s) can the cabinet be dismissed? Please check all that apply:

- By the head of state acting alone
 By the prime minister acting 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 (Please explain):
 Other (Please explain):

D. QUESTIONS REGARDING THE LEGISLATURE

8. Can the legislature be dissolved prior to regularly scheduled elections? No Yes:

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

9. If the legislature can be dissolved prior to regularly scheduled elections, are there restrictions on when and how the legislature can be dissolve? Please check all that apply:

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

10. Is there a second chamber of the legislature? No Yes , it is:

- directly elected
- indirectly elected through the following process:

10a. If there is a second chamber and it is indirectly elected, are those who choose its members:

- wholly regional and/or local officials?
- partly regional and/or local officials?
- not necessarily regional and/or local officials?

10b. If there is a second chamber, does it have specific and exclusive legislative powers (i.e. the power to reject the executive's proposed budget)?

- No
- Yes (Please explain):

In addition to its normal legislative functions (approval of laws and international trades) the senate has several special attributions. Among them: a) Approve the designation of appointments made the president of the republic of high-rank governmental members (such as judiciary and central bank functionaries); b) resolve about the admissibility of judicial charges against state ministers which are perceived to cause unjust perjuries; c) Rehabilitate citizen status to those who have lost it; and many others.

10c. If there is a second chamber, does it have the power to remove the cabinet or censure its ministers?

- Yes
- No

E. FEDERALISM

11. Is there a constitutionally guaranteed division of power between the central government and regional and/or local governments?

- Yes
 No

12. Does the central government have the power to remove elected officials of regional and/or local governments?

- Yes
 No

F. REFERENCES

Please list any resources that were consulted in the preparation of this report, or that the CSES community may find especially helpful in understanding the political system described here.