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Comparative Study of Electoral Systems Module 2: Macro Report

August 23, 2004

Country: Portugal

Date of Election: February 20, 2005

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>
PSD (Partido Social Democrata)	15
CDS-PP (Centro Democrático Social)	4

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

18 Ministers plus the Prime Minister

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>
PS- Partido Socialista:	all

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

16 Ministers plus the Prime Minister

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. PS-Partido Socialista	1973	Social Democrats	PES Party of European Socialists	Socialist International
B. PSD-Partido Social-Democrata	1974	Liberal ¹	EPP- European People's Party	-
C. PCP-Portuguese Communist Party	1922	Communists	Confederal Group of the European United Left / Nordic Green Left in the European Parliament (Part of the CDU electoral alliance)	
E. CDS/PP (Partido Popular)	1974	Conservative Parties	EPP- European People's Party	
F. BE (Bloco de Esquerda) Coalition of PSR, UDP and Política XXI	1999	Extreme-Left	Confederal Group of the European United Left / Nordic Green Left in the European Parliament	
G. PEV (Partido Ecologista- Os Verdes)	1982	Ecology Parties	Confederal Group of the European United Left / Nordic Green Left in the European Parliament (part of the CDU electoral alliance)	European Federation of Green Parties
H. CDU (Coligação Democrática Unitária)- coalition between PCP and PEV ²	1987	Communist-Green	Confederal Group of the European United Left / Nordic Green Left in the European Parliament	

¹ It is difficult to assign the PSD to an ideological family. It is clearly in the centre-right of the political spectrum, but has both liberal and conservative factions within it. It is assigned to the liberal family because it belonged to the Liberal Group in the European Parliament. Despite being a member of the PPE nowadays, it does not, unlike the CDS/PP have its roots in European Christian Democracy.

² The CDU is not a party, it is an electoral alliance formed by two parties, the Communist Party (PCP- Partido Comunista Português) and the Greens (PEV- Partido Ecologista os Verdes). It is described here because formally, it is the CDU that ran in the election and not the PCP or the PEV. Both individual parties are described above.

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?

No

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

No

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

No

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. Negative economic Situation of Portugal (rising unemployment, rising government deficit)

2. Negative Perceptions on the Workings of Previous Right-Wing Government

3. Negative Perceptions on PSD Leader Pedro Santana Lopes, incumbent Prime Minister

4. Unpopular governmental measures

5. Popularity of PS leader, José Sócrates

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

Yes.

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: CDU	PCP-PEV
Alliance 2:	
Alliance 3:	
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. PS- Partido Socialista	José Sócrates
B. PSD- Partido Social Democrata	Pedro Santana Lopes
C. PCP- Partido Comunista Português, and PEV Partido Ecologista “os Verdes” in electoral alliance CDU- Coligação Democrática Unitária	Jerónimo de Sousa
D. CDS-PP Centro Democrático Social	Paulo Portas
E. BE Bloco de Esquerda	Francisco Louçã

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.

Portuguese electoral laws for the Parliament's Lower House (*Assembleia da República*) elections:

CONSTITUTION OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC – only some articles related to parliamentary elections

4th Revision 1997 (source: <http://www.cne.pt> - consulted in June 16, 2002)

PREAMBLE

On 25 April 1974 the Armed Forces Movement, setting the seal on the long resistance of the Portuguese people and interpreting their deep-seated feelings, overthrew the fascist regime.

The liberation of Portugal from dictatorship, oppression and colonialism represented a revolutionary change and an historic new beginning in Portuguese society.

The Revolution restored fundamental rights and freedoms to the people of Portugal. In exercise of those rights and freedoms, the legitimate representatives of the people have assembled to draw up a Constitution that meets the aspirations of the country.

The Constituent Assembly affirms the decision of the Portuguese people to defend their national independence, to guarantee the fundamental rights of citizens, to establish the basic principles of democracy, to safeguard the primacy of the rule of law in a democratic state and to open the way to a socialist society, with respect for the will of the Portuguese people and the goal of building a freer, more just and more fraternal country.

The Constituent Assembly, meeting in plenary session on 2 April 1976, approves and decrees the following Constitution of the Portuguese Republic.

Fundamental principles

ARTICLE 1

Portuguese Republic

Portugal is a sovereign Republic, that is based upon the dignity of the human person and the will of the people and is committed to building a free and just society united in its common purposes.

ARTICLE 2

Democratic State based on the rule of law

The Portuguese Republic is a democratic State that is based upon the rule of law, the sovereignty of the people, the pluralism of democratic expression and democratic political organisation, and respect and effective guarantees for fundamental rights and freedoms and the separation and inter-dependence of powers, and that has as its aims the achievement of economic, social and cultural democracy and the deepening of participatory democracy.

ARTICLE 4

Portuguese citizenship

All persons are Portuguese citizens who are regarded as such by law or under international convention.

ARTICLE 10

Universal suffrage and political parties

1. The people shall exercise political power through universal, equal, direct, secret and periodic suffrage, through referendum and through other forms laid down in this Constitution.
2. The political parties shall assist in bringing about the organisation and expression of the will of the people and shall respect the principles of national independence, the unity of the State and political democracy.

ARTICLE 113

General principles of electoral law

1. Direct, secret and regular elections are required for the selection of members of the elective organs with supreme authority, of the autonomous regions and of local government.
2. Registration of electors is compulsory and permanent and shall be officially initiated. There shall be a single registration system for all elections that take place by direct universal suffrage, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 15(4) and (5) and Article 121(2).
3. Election campaigns shall be conducted in accordance with the following principles:
 - a. Freedom to canvass;
 - b. Equality of opportunity and treatment for all candidates;
 - c. Impartiality towards candidates on the part of public bodies;

- d. Transparency and supervision of electoral expenses.
4. Citizens have the duty to co-operate with the election administration as laid down by the law.
5. Votes cast shall be converted into effective elections in accordance with the principle of proportional representation.
6. Action dissolving collegiate organs that are elected by direct suffrage shall set the date for new elections, which shall be held within the following 60 days under the election law in force at the time of the dissolution; otherwise the action has no legal validity.
7. The courts have the power to rule as to the proper conduct of, and the validity of action taken during, the election process.

ARTICLE 114

Political parties and the right of opposition

1. Political parties shall participate in organs that are elected by direct universal suffrage to the extent of their electorally determined representation.
2. The right of democratic opposition of minorities shall be recognised on the conditions set out in this Constitution and under the law.
3. Political parties that are represented in the Assembly of the Republic but not in the Government have the right in particular to be informed regularly and directly by the Government on the progress of the principal matters of public interest; political parties that are represented in the regional legislative assemblies and any other assemblies formed through direct elections but not in the associated executive organ enjoy the same right with respect to that organ.

SECTION III

Assembly of the Republic

CHAPTER 1

Status and election

ARTICLE 147

Definition

The Assembly of the Republic is the representative assembly of all Portuguese citizens.

ARTICLE 148

Number of Deputies

The Assembly of the Republic shall have not less than one hundred and eighty, and not more than two hundred and thirty, Deputies, as provided in the electoral law.

ARTICLE 149

Constituencies

1. Deputies shall be elected by electoral districts, the boundaries of which shall be laid down by law, which may also provide for the existence of plurinominal and uninominal electoral districts, as well as their respective kind and complementarity, in order to ensure the system of proportional representation and the Hondt highest average method when converting the votes into the number of mandates.

2. Except in the case where there is a national electoral district, the number of Deputies allocated to each plurinominal electoral district, shall be proportionate to the number of voters enrolled in the electoral register for that electoral district.

ARTICLE 150

Qualifications

Portuguese citizens entitled to vote may stand for election, subject to the restrictions arising from local disqualifications or the holding of specified offices, as are prescribed in the electoral law.

ARTICLE 151

Nominations

1. Nominations shall be made, as provided by law, by the political parties either separately or in combination with others; the lists may include citizens who are not members of the nominating parties.

2. No one shall stand for more than one electoral district of the same kind except the national electoral district where such exists, or be named in more than one list.

ARTICLE 152

Political representation

1. The law shall not limit the conversion of votes cast into numbers elected by a requirement for a minimum national percentage of votes.

2. Deputies shall represent the whole country, rather than the electoral district for which they were elected.

Beginning and end of term of office

1. The term of office of Deputies starts with the first meeting of the Assembly of the Republic and ends with first meeting after the next general election, without prejudice to the powers to suspend and remove individual Deputies from office.

2. The filling of Assembly seats that fall vacant and the temporary replacement of Deputies, where there are good reasons, shall be regulated by the electoral law.

For more details, see Electoral Law for the Portuguese Parliament (Assembleia da República): Law 14/79 – May 16, 1979, with the amendments introduced by the organic laws from Assembleia da República, 1/99, June 22, 1999; and law 2/2001, August 25, 2001

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.

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

- 1 segment*
- 2 segments
- more than 2

* The Portuguese Constitution (1997 version, and after) allows for the existence of a two tiers (or more) electoral system, with single member constituencies in the lower tier (primary districts) and multi-member electoral districts in the higher tier (secondary districts) – article 149, number 1. However, this article was never implemented, due to lack of consensus among the major political parties, and so the electoral system remains one of a single tier/one segment.

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?

Lower House, first (and unique) segment – 22

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

See answer 3a

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>
Electoral district	Number of MPs elected
1. Aveiro	15
2. Beja	3
3. Braga	18
4. Bragança	4
5. Castelo Branco	5
6. Coimbra	10
7. Évora	3
8. Faro	8
9. Guarda	4
10. Leiria	10
11. Lisboa	48
12. Portalegre	2
13. Porto	38
14. Santarém	10
15. Setúbal	17
16. Viana do Castelo	6
17. Vila Real	5
18. Viseu	9
19. Madeira	6
20. Açores	5
21. Europe and Outside Europe*	4
Total number of MPs	230

* Europe is the district for the Portuguese citizens living abroad in Europe. Outside Europe is the district for the Portuguese citizens living abroad, but not in Europe. Each one of these elects 2 MPs. In this study we have considered them together although they are 2 different electoral districts.

Source: Official newspaper of the Portuguese Republic (*Diário da República*, I série-A, January 23, 2002).

4. How many secondary electoral districts are there?

None.

5. How many tertiary electoral districts are there?

None.

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	22	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of members*	230	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary Districts	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of members*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tertiary Districts	Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of members*	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

B. QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING.

6. Exactly how are votes cast by voters?

Electors have only one vote. They vote in the electoral district where they are inscribed in the electoral rolls. Candidates must be presented in party lists. Electors vote in one and only one of the lists presented by the political parties, with no possibility for preferential votes to be expressed: closed list PR (Proportional Representation). In the end, votes are translated into seats in each one of the 22 primary electoral districts. Candidates in each of the party lists are declared elected according to the votes received by the party list and enter Parliament according to the order in which their name appear in the party list. I.e., if the list gets X seats then necessarily the top X names on the list get the seats.

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

One.

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

Electors vote only in party lists. There is not possibility of voting for candidates, not even by preferential voting. The system is one of closed list PR (see answer to question 6.).

7. Are the votes transferable?

No.

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

Not applicable.

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

No.

C. QUESTIONS ABOUT CONVERTING VOTES INTO SEATS.

10. Exactly how are votes converted into seats?

Votes are translated into seats in each one of the 22 primary electoral districts.

In each district votes are translated into seats using the highest average the Hondt method of proportional representation. So, in each district the parties' votes are divided by 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., in order to distribute the total seats in the district by each of the parties competing in that constituency. Seats are allocated to political parties which have the largest averages, until all seats in the district are distributed. If there are any ties between political parties' averages, in a certain step of the seat allocation process, the corresponding seat is allocated to the party that have the lower number of seats until that step of seat allocation.

Candidates in each of the party lists are declared elected according to the votes received by the party list and enter Parliament according to the order in which their name appear in the party list.

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

No, it is forbidden by the Portuguese Constitution (article 152 – 1997 version)

If so, what is the threshold?

10b. What electoral formula or formulas are used?

The highest average the Hondt system of proportional representation

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.

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?

Different political parties can run together under a common label but they must announce and register the pre electoral coalition, the parties that integrate the list and the list's label, to the Constitutional Court (*Tribunal Constitutional*) forty one days before the election.

12a. Can parties run joint lists?

- Yes
- No

12b. Is there apparentement or linking of lists

- Yes
- No

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

- Yes
- No*

* Only if the parties run in a joint list with a common label – pre electoral coalition – and with several candidates, from the corresponding political parties that integrate the coalition.

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*

No, at least in the 2005 Parliamentary Election. However, this is legally possible.

12e. Other?

Not applicable

13. Are joint lists possible?

Yes.

Parties can run in a joint list with a common label – pre electoral coalition – and with several candidates.

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.

14. If appurement 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

Not applicable

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:**

When veto is exercised over parliamentary legislation, it can be overridden by a majority of all legislators (unless the vetoed law is "organic" or concerns issues listed in article 136. of the Constitution: in those cases, veto override requires a 2/3 vote in parliament). When veto is exercised over governmental decrees, it cannot be overridden.

3d. Partial veto?

- No**
- Yes, and the requirement to override the veto is:

3e. Issue decrees with the power of law?

- Yes
- No**

3f. Emergency powers?

- Yes
- No***

* The President does not have, on his/her own, "emergency powers". Those belong to the cabinet, who has the competence of "executing" the all measures allowed by a state of siege or emergency, under the constraints posed by the Constitution: respect for the principle of proportionality, based on properly substantiated grounds, no more than 15 days — renewable — (or for period specified by law in case of war), in no case affecting the rights to life, personal integrity and identity, civil capacity, and citizenship, of the person, the non-retroactivity of criminal law, the defence rights of accused persons and the freedom of conscience and religion, nor the enforcement of the constitutional provisions with respect to the powers and operation of the organs with supreme authority and the organs of self-government of the autonomous regions, nor the rights and immunities of their members. However, it is the President who declares the state of emergency, after consulting the government and subject to approval of parliament by absolute majority.

3g. Negotiate treaties and international agreements?

- No**
- Yes, provided the following additional requirements are met:

3h. Commander of the armed forces?

- Yes**
- No

- 3i. Initiate referenda or plebiscites?
- Yes** On the proposal of the cabinet or parliament.
 - 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 reassigns 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):** refers legislation to the Constitutional Court for review of constitutionality.

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):** dismissal of cabinet as a whole when motion of confidence fails to obtain a favourable plurality of the vote.

D. QUESTIONS REGARDING THE LEGISLATURE

8. Can the legislature be dissolved prior to regularly scheduled elections? _____No ___**X**___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):**

Parliament cannot be dissolved within 6 months after legislative elections, nor during the last 6 months of the President's term of office.

- 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):**

Parliament cannot be dissolved during state of siege or emergency.

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):

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.