

Comparative Study of Electoral Systems
Module 4: Macro Report

Country: Brazil

Date of Election: October, 5th (1st round); October, 26th (2nd round)

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Date of Preparation: July, 2015

NOTES TO COLLABORATORS:

- The information provided in this report contributes to an important part of the CSES project. The information may be filled out by yourself, or by an expert or experts of your choice. 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.
- Answers should be as of the date of the election being studied.
- Where brackets [] appear, collaborators should answer by placing an “X” within the appropriate bracket or brackets. For example: [X]
- If more space is needed to answer any question, please lengthen the document as necessary.

Data Pertinent to the Election at which the Module was Administered

1a. Type of Election

- Parliamentary/Legislative
 Parliamentary/Legislative and Presidential
 Presidential
 Other; please specify: _____

1b. If the type of election in Question 1a included Parliamentary/Legislative, was the election for the Upper House, Lower House, or both?

- Upper House
 Lower House
 Both
 Other; please specify: _____

2a. What was the party of the president *prior* to the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential?

Partido dos Trabalhadores - PT (Worker' s Party)

2b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *prior* to the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was parliamentary?

Not applicable

2c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *prior* to the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all".) Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights. List also cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties.

<u>Name of Political Party</u>	<u>Number of Cabinet Ministers</u>
PT	16
PMDB	4
PP	1
PRB	1
PCdoB	1
PDT	1
PR	1
PSD	1
No party affiliation	13

2d. What was the size of the cabinet *prior* to the election (total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 2c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count. Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

39 portfolios

3a. What was the party of the president *after* the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was presidential?

Partido dos Trabalhadores – PT (Worker's Party)

3b. What was the party of the Prime Minister *after* the most recent election, regardless of whether the election was parliamentary?

Not applicable

3c. Report the number of cabinet ministers of each party or parties in cabinet, *after* the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all"). Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights. List also cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties.

<u>Name of Political Party</u>	<u>Number of Cabinet Ministers</u>
PT	13
PMDB	7
PSD	2
PC do B	1
PDT	1
PP	1
PR	1
PRB	1
PTB	1

There are 10 portfolios with ministers with no party affiliation
(Composition Cabinet in April, 18th, 2015)

Source: <http://www2.planalto.gov.br/presidencia/ministros>

3d. What was the size of the cabinet *after* the election (total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 3c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count. Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have Cabinet voting rights.

39 portfolios.

4a. How many political parties received votes in the election? In this answer, we want political parties, not merely alliances or coalitions of political parties. Please include all parties that received votes, but do not include independents. Where coalitions are present, please count all member parties separately – for instance, a coalition of three parties would count as three parties in your answer, not as one party. Please provide separate information for elections held contemporaneously (e.g., legislative and presidential voting), when voters cast separate ballots.

32 political parties

PT
PMDB
PSDB
PP
PSD
PSB

PR
PTB
PRB
DEM
PDT
SD
PSC
PROS
PPS
PC do B
PV
PSOL
PHS
PTN
PRP
PMN
PEN
PSDC
PTC
PT do B
PSL
PRTB
PSTU
PPL
PCB
PCO

4b. Please provide a source of data and link to a website with official, detailed election results (votes and seats) for all parties participating in the election. If the data is not available electronically, please provide the information in paper format if possible.

www.tse.gov.br

Federal Electoral Court

Election for Chamber of Deputies

Party Name (Chamber of Deputies)	Number of Votes	% of Vote	Number of Seats	% of Seats
PT	13.554.166	13,94	69	13,45
PMDB	10.791.949	11,1	65	12,67
PSDB	11.073.631	11,39	54	10,53
PP	6.429.791	6,61	38	7,41
PSD	5.967.953	6,14	36	7,02
PSB	6.267.878	6,44	34	6,63
PR	5.635.519	5,79	34	6,63
PTB	3.914.193	4,02	25	4,87
PRB	4.423.993	4,55	21	4,09
DEM	4.085.487	4,2	21	4,09
PDT	3.469.168	3,57	20	3,90
SD	2.689.701	2,77	15	2,92
PSC	2.520.421	2,59	13	2,53
PROS	1.977.117	2,03	11	2,14
PPS	1.955.689	2,01	10	1,95
PC do B	1.913.015	1,97	10	1,95
PV	2.004.464	2,06	8	1,56
PSOL	1.745.470	1,79	5	0,97
PHS	926.664	0,95	5	0,97
PTN	723.182	0,74	4	0,78
PRP	724.825	0,75	3	0,58
PMN	467.777	0,48	3	0,58
PEN	667.983	0,69	2	0,39
PSDC	509.936	0,52	2	0,39
PTC	338.117	0,35	2	0,39
PT do B	812.497	0,84	1	0,19
PSL	808.710	0,83	1	0,19
PRTB	454.190	0,47	1	0,19
PSTU	188.473	0,19	0	0,00
PPL	141.254	0,15	0	0,00
PCB	66.979	0,07	0	0,00
PCO	12.969	0,01	0	0,00
Total	97.263.161		513	

Note: 10 parties received less than 1% of national vote AND obtained seats at the Chamber of Deputies.

Election for Senate

Partido	Number of votes	% of vote	Number of seats obtained in 2014	Total Party Composition of Senate, after election
PSDB	23.880.078	26,73	4	11
PT	15.155.818	16,96	2	14
PMDB	12.129.969	13,58	5	18
PSB	12.123.194	13,57	3	6
PSD	7.147.245	8,0	2	4
PDT	3.609.643	4,04	4	6
DEM	3.515.426	3,93	3	5
PTB	2.803.999	3,14	2	3
PP	1.931.738	2,16	1	5
PSOL	1.045.275	1,17	0	1
PC do B	803.144	0,9	0	1
PR	696.462	0,78	1	4
PRB	301.162	0,34	0	1
PSC	19.286	0,02	0	1
PPS	-	-	-	1
	89.351.604		27	81

Note: in 2014 only 1/3 of the House was elected; each of the 27 states elected 1 senator in majoritarian election. In 2010 there were 2 votes for senate. The composition for the Senate is 3 Senators each state, each 4 years there are elections to fill 1/3 and 2/3 of the House.

4c. Please list all parties who received at least 1% of the vote nationally, and the applicable electoral results for each, in the following table. Please indicate the source (even if the same as in Question 4b), and add additional rows to the table as necessary. Please provide party names both in English and in the original language, if applicable.

Vote for President

	1st round	% votes
PT_ Dilma Rousseff	43.267.668	41,59
PSDB_ Aécio Neves	34.897.211	33,55
PSB_ Marina Silva	22.176.619	21,32
PSOL_ Luciana Genro	1.612.186	1,55
PSC_ Priest Everaldo	780.513	0,75
PV_ Eduardo Jorge	630.099	0,61
PRTB_ Levy Fidelix	446.878	0,43
PSTU_ Zé Maria	91.209	0,09
PSDC_ Eymael	61.250	0,06
PCB_ Mauro Iasi	47.845	0,05
PCO_ Rui Costa Pimenta	12.324	0,01

Source: www.tse.gov.br

4d. What was the voter turnout in the election? Please also provide an official Internet address (preferably) or other official source where this information is available.

115.122.883 (80,6%)

(www.tse.gov.br)

4e. Please provide the following six statistics for the country at the time of the election studied, so that we may calculate voter turnout in various ways. Some definitions, where provided, are based on those developed by International IDEA. Please also provide an official Internet address (preferably) or other official source where this information is available.

- Total Population:

Definition: The total population includes all inhabitants, of all ages, both citizens and non-citizens (including illegal aliens).

202.768.562 (Census estimates in July 2014)

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www.ibge.gov.br

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics(Federal Agency)

- Total Number of Voting Age Citizens:

Definition: This number is meant to approximate the eligible voting population.

Population at minimum age of 16 years old: approximately 154.784.308 (IBGE Census estimates in 2014)

In Brazil voting is mandatory; except to people 16-17 years old and above 70 years old.

(www.IBGE.gov.br)

- Total Vote:

Definition: The total number of votes cast in the relevant election. Total vote includes valid and invalid votes, as well as blank votes in cases where these are separated from invalid votes.

1ST ROUND Presidential Election

Total vote: 115.122.883

Total Number of Invalid and Blank Votes:

6.678.592- **invalid votes**

4.420.489_ **blank votes**

104.023.802- **valid votes**

(www.tse.gov.br)

2nd ROUND Presidential Election

Total vote: 112.683.879

Total Number of Invalid and Blank Votes:

5.219.787 - **invalid votes**

1.921.819 - **blank votes**

105.542.273 - **valid votes**

(www.tse.gov.br)

- Voting Age Population:

Definition: **approximately 154.784.308** (Census estimates in 2014)

Includes all persons above the legal voting age. **Population at minimum age of 16 years old**

- Number of Registered Voters:

Definition: The figure represents the number of names on the voters' register at the time that the registration process closes, as reported by the electoral management body.

142.821.358

(www.tse.gov.br)

5. Ideological family of political parties. For this question, please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 4 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Party Name*	Ideological Family
DEM - Democrats	Conservative
PCB - Brazilian Communist Party	Communist
PCO - Party of The Working Cause	Communist
PC do B - Communist Party of Brazil	Communist
PDT - Democratic Worker's Party	Social Democratic
PEN - National Ecological Party	Ecology
PHS - Humanist Party of Solidarity	Right Liberal
PMDB - Brazilian Democratic Movement Party	Liberal
PMN - National Mobilization Party	Left Liberal
PP - Progressive Party	Conservative
PPL - Free Nation Party	Socialist

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PR - Republican Party	Liberal
PPS - Popular Socialist Party	Social Democratic
PRB - Brazilian Republican Party	Conservative
PRP - Progressive Republican Party	Right Liberal
PRTB - Brazilian Renewal Worker's Party	Right Liberal
PSB - Brazilian Socialist Party	Socialist
PSC - Christian Social Party	Conservative
PSD - Social Democratic Party	Conservative
PSDB - Brazilian Social Democratic Party	Social Democratic
PSDC - Christian Social Democratic Party	Conservative
PSOL - Party of Socialism and Liberty	Socialist
PSL - Liberal Social Party	Conservative
PSTU - Unified Socialist Worker's Party	Socialist
PT - Worker's Party	Social Democratic
PTB - Brazilian Worker's Party	Conservative
PTC - Christians Worker's Party	Conservative
PT do B - Worker's Party of Brazil	Conservative
PTN - National Worker's Party	Conservative
PV - Green Party	Ecology
PROS - Republican Party of Social Order	Liberal
SD - Solidarity	Liberal

*Note: some party names do not express the real ideological family

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

6a. Ideological Positions of Parties:

Please indicate party positions on a left-right dimension (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator). Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 4 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Party Name	Left Right										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DEM - Democrats									X		
PCB - Brazilian Communist Party		X									
PCO - Party of The Working Cause	X										
PC do B - Communist Party of Brazil				X							
PDT - Democratic Worker's Party						X					
PEN - National Ecological Party											
PHS - Humanist Party of Solidarity								X			
PMDB - Brazilian Democratic Movement Party						X					
PMN - National Mobilization Party						X					
PP - Progressive Party									X		
PPL - Free Country Party/ Free Nation Party			X								
PR - Republican Party							X				
PPS - Popular Socialist Party						X					
PRB - Brazilian Republican Party								X			
PRP - Progressive Republican Party								X			
PRTB - Brazilian Renewal Worker's Party								X			

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PSB - Brazilian Socialist Party				X						
PSC - Christian Social Party							X			
PSD - Social Democratic Party						X				
PSDB - Brazilian Social Democratic Party					X					
PSDC - Christian Social Democratic Party							X			
PSOL - Party of Socialism and Liberty			X							
PSL - Liberal Social Party							X			
PSTU - Unified Socialist Worker's Party		X								
PT - Worker's Party			X							
PTB - Brazilian Worker's Party						X				
PTC - Christians Worker's Party							X			
PT do B - Worker's Party of Brazil							X			
PTN - National Worker's Party							X			
PV - Green Party				X						
PROS - Republican Party of Social Order						X				
SD - Solidarity					X					

Parties used on respondent questionnaire

PT - Worker's Party
PMDB - Brazilian Democratic Movement Party
PDT - Democratic Worker's Party
PTB - Brazilian Worker's Party
PSDB - Brazilian Social Democratic Party
PV - Green Party
DEM - Democrats
PSOL - Party of Socialism and Liberty
PSB - Brazilian Socialist Party
PR - Republican Party
PSC - Christian Social Party
PSD - Social Democratic Party

7. 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)? Rank them according to their salience (1 = most salient).

1. The corruption scandal of Petrobras (national oil company). This scandal is about bribes and laundering money that involves past ministries, the Worker's Party (government party), politicians and Congress representatives of many government supporting parties. (Construction companies that won contracts from his division diverted a percentage of their value into funds for political parties). The main issue was corruption in order to avoid the reelection of the President Dilma of the Worker's Party. The Party was ending the third term at the Presidency.

2. The strong political polarization between 1st and 2nd round of Presidential election. The corruption scandals, the programmatic differences between parties and candidates, especially the issue of privatization, and personal attacks, were the main themes that has strengthen political polarization and resulted in close electoral results, the difference was only 3,3% votes . (2nd Round _Presidential election :PT/President Dilma=51,64% X PSDB/Aécio=48,36%). It is important to mention that in the weeks just after the election the climate was very polarized, with intense demonstrations in conventional media and on social networks. Those weeks were the weeks the Brazilian Electoral Study was conducted.

3. The death of the presidential candidate of the Brazilian Socialist Party just at the beginning of the campaign in August 2014(Eduardo Campos_ PSB). This politician could represent a threat to the incumbent candidate (president Dilma Rouseff_ Worker's Party). The politician that substituted his candidacy was Marina Silva, that in 2010 have run for presidency in the Green Party. She tried in the following years after 2010 election to found a new party but was not successful, and was invited to join PSB by Eduardo Campos, who died some months after the invitation. She almost obtained votes to go to the 2nd round, but she was defeated by Aécio Neves, from PSDB_ Brazilian Social Democratic Party. In 2010, she has obtained 19% of votes; in 2014, 21%.

4. Economy and the continuity of the Worker' s Party at the Federal Government. The maintenance of economy conditions, employment levels, and social programs investment were the main issues of the President campaign for reelection.

5. Religion and moral values. The presence of very distinct candidates in the first round stimulated debates about moral values and religion: homosexual marriage, abortion, creationism, were the main issues. Those debates were important to choices in the first round. Marina Silva, for instance, who run for the socialist party, is an evangelic very religious woman, the opinions about those issues differentiated the main candidates.

8. Party Leaders and Presidential Candidates:

In the table below, report the leader(s) of each party. Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 4 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I). If candidates were endorsed by more than one party, please indicate this.

Party Name	Name of Party Leader	Name of Presidential Candidate, if appropriate
PT / PMDB / PSD / PP / PR / PROS / PDT / PC do B / PRB	RUI GOETHE DA COSTA FALCAO	DILMA ROUSSEFF
PSDB / PMN / SD / DEM / PEN / PTN / PTB / PTC / PT do B	AÉCIO NEVES DA CUNHA	AÉCIO NEVES DA CUNHA
PSB / PHS / PRP / PPS / PPL / PSL	EDUARDO MACHADO E SILVA RODRIGUES	MARIA OSMARINA MARINA DA SILVA VAZ DE LIMA
PV	JOSÉ LUIZ DE FRANÇA PENNA	EDUARDO JORGE MARTINS ALVES SOBRINHO
PCB	IVAN MARTINS PINHEIRO	MAURO LUÍS IASI
PCO	RUI COSTA PIMENTA	RUI COSTA PIMENTA
PRTB	JOSÉ LEVY FIDELIX DA CRUZ	JOSÉ LEVY FIDELIX DA CRUZ
PSC	VÍCTOR JORGE ABDALA NÓSSEIS	EVERALDO DIAS PEREIRA
PSDC	JOSÉ MARIA EYMAEL	JOSE MARIA EYMAEL
PSOL	RAIMUNDO LUIZ SILVA ARAÚJO	LUCIANA KREBS GENRO
PSTU	JOSÉ MARIA DE ALMEIDA	JOSÉ MARIA DE ALMEIDA

* These are all the candidates that have run for the Presidential election.

9a. Fairness of the Election

How impartial was the body that administered the election law?

- Very impartial
- Mostly impartial
- Not very impartial
- Not impartial at all

9b. Was there a formal complaint against the national level results?

- Yes
- No

9c. Were there irregularities reported by international election observers?

- Yes
- No
- No international election observers

9d. On what date was the election originally scheduled to be held?

October, 5th, 2014 (first round)
October 26th, 2014 (second round)

9e. On what date was the election actually held? If different from 9d, please explain why.

October, 5th, 2014 (first round)
October 26th, 2014 (second round)

10a. Election Violence

To what extent was there violence and voter or candidate intimidation during the election campaign and the election day?

- No violence at all
- Sporadic violence on the part of the government
- Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups
- Sporadic violence on all sides
- Significant violence on the part of the government
- Significant violence on the part of opposition groups
- Significant violence of all sides

10b. If there was violence, was it geographically concentrated or national?

- Geographically concentrated
- National

10c. Post-Election (and election-related) Violence

To what extent was there violence following the election?

- No violence at all
- Sporadic violence on the part of the government
- Sporadic violence on the part of opposition groups
- Sporadic violence on all sides
- Significant violence on the part of the government
- Significant violence on the part of opposition groups
- Significant violence of all sides

10d. Post-Election (and election-related) Protest

To what extent was there protest following the election?

- No protest at all
- Sporadic protest
- Significant protest

Sporadic protests stimulated by the opposition leader motivated by the close results

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.

11. Joint Lists/Candidates

There are multiple types of electoral alliances/coalitions, but we are explicitly interested in those involving joint lists or candidates - i.e. those where parties compete as a unit during the election.

Is this type of electoral coalition legally allowable?

Yes

No

Is this type of electoral coalition used in practice, even if not legally allowable?

Yes

No

If “Yes” was answered to either of the above questions, then please complete the following table for the election at which the Module was administered. Please mention only alliances that received at least 1% of the vote nationally. Add additional lines to the table as necessary.

Alliance Name	Participating Parties (please indicate dominant members with an “*”)
Alliance 1:	PT*/PMDB/PDT/PCdoB/PP/PR/PSD/PROS/PRB
Alliance 2:	PSDB*/PTB/PTC/PMN/PTdoB/PTN/SD/DEM/PEN
Alliance 3:	PSB*/PRP/PPS/PSL/PPL/PHS
Alliance 4:	
Alliance 5:	

12. 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. (please mark all applicable responses)

- Yes, joint party lists must satisfy higher thresholds
- Yes, joint party lists may present different numbers of candidates
- Yes, joint party lists are subject to other regulations that are different from the regulations governing independent parties; please specify: _____
- No, joint parties are governed by the same rules as the other parties
- Not applicable; no joint party lists are allowed

M stands for the district magnitude

M \geq 20

YES, when there is no joint list a political party can presents up to 1,5 candidates for each seat; when there is joint list a political party can presents up to 2 candidates for each seat.

M $<$ 20

YES, when there is no joint list a political party can presents up to 2 candidates for each seat; when there is joint list a political party can presents up to 2,5 candidates for each seat.

13a. Is there apparentement or linking of lists?

- Yes
- No

13b. 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

14a. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?

- Yes
- No

14b. 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: _____

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.

Questions 15a through 21d must be repeated for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature.

15a. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which electoral tier (segment) is being referred to? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

State and National Legislatives, President and Governors.

15b. In your answers for questions 15a through 21d, which house is being referred to (lower or upper)? (Note: Countries with only one tier may skip this question.)

Questions about Voting

16a. How many votes do voters cast or can cast? In systems where voters rank order the candidates, if there are 10 candidates (for example), the response to this question should be 10.

In 2014 there were six votes: president, governor, federal deputy, state deputy, and 1 vote for senator. (The Senators have 8 year mandate, each four years there are elections to fill 1/3 and 2/3 of the upper chamber. In 2010, Brazilians elected 1/3 of the Senate)

16b. Do they vote for candidates (not party lists) or party lists? (Note: Collaborators may select multiple answers, if appropriate.)

(Definition: Party bloc voting is used in multi-member districts where voters cast a single party-centered vote for their party of choice; the party with the most votes wins all of the district seats.)

- Candidates
- Party Lists
- Party Bloc Voting
- Other; please explain: _____

President: vote for candidate

Senators: vote for candidate

Governor: vote for candidate

Federal and State deputy: each political party presents a list of candidates. Voters can vote for only one candidate or can vote for the party.

16c. How many rounds of voting are there?

For President and Governors - 2 round-system, if no candidate receives the required number of votes in the first round: 50% + 1 of valid votes

For legislative in any segments - one round-system

16d. If there are lists, are they closed, open, flexible, or is there party bloc voting?

- Closed (order of candidates elected is determined by the party and voters are unable to express preference for a particular candidate)
- Open (voters can indicate their preferred party and their favored candidate within that party)
- Flexible (voters can allocate votes to candidates either within a single party list or across different party lists as they see fit)

17. Are the votes transferable?

(Definition: In systems with preferential voting, a voter can express a list of preferences. E.g., votes can be cast by putting a '1' in the column next to the voter's preferred candidate, a '2' beside their second favorite candidate and so on. Votes are counted according to the first preferences and any candidates who have achieved the predetermined quota are elected. To decide which of the remaining candidates are elected the votes are *transferred* from candidates who have more than the necessary number to achieve the quota and from the candidate with the least number of votes. An example of this is the election in Ireland in 2002.)

- Yes
- No

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

(Definition: Cumulative voting refers to systems in which voters are allowed to cast more than one vote for a single candidate.)

- Yes
- No

19. Is voting compulsory?

(Definition: Voting is compulsory if the law states that all those who have the right to vote are obliged to exercise that right.)

- Yes; Strictly Enforced Sanctions
- Yes; Weakly Enforced Sanctions
- Yes; Without Sanction for Violation
- No

20. Please list and describe any other features of voting that should be noted.

Brazil has an electronic system of voting since 1996.

Voters may know the number of the selected candidate (or the number of the party), in order to fill the box on the screen. All the electoral sections where the electronic boxes are installed have lists with names and numbers of all the candidates. The campaign at the electoral sections is forbidden.

Questions about Converting Votes into Seats

21a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats?

- Yes
 No

21b. If YES in Question 21a, what is the threshold?

Quota Hare

21c. If YES in Question 21a, what is the unit for the threshold mentioned in Question 21b?

- Percent of total votes
 Percent of valid votes
 Percent of the total electorate
 Other; please explain: _____

21d. If YES in Question 21a, please specify to what House/ Electoral Tier (Segment) the threshold(s) apply.

The threshold applies to Federal and State Deputies.

The Senate is chosen by simple majority.

Please repeat questions 15a through 21d for each electoral tier (segment) of each directly elected house of the legislature. Countries with only one tier should proceed to Question 22.

References

22. Please provide an official source for district-level election results. English language sources are especially helpful. Include website links or contact information if applicable.

www.tse.gov.br

23. 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. Include website links if applicable.

<http://www2.planalto.gov.br/presidencia/ministros>

<http://www.tse.jus.br/>

<https://siorg.planejamento.gov.br>

<http://www.senado.leg.br/senadores/senadoresPorPartido.asp>

<http://www2.camara.leg.br/deputados/liderancas-e-bancadas/bancadas/bancada-na-eleicao>

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