

## Comparative Study of Electoral Systems

### Module 5: Macro Report

August 4, 2016

Country: Taiwan, R.O.C.

Date of Election: January 16, 2016

Prepared by:

Date of Preparation:

#### 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: Unicameral legislature

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

Kuomintang(KMT)

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

KMT

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>
KMT	All

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.

There are 41 ministers in the cabinet.

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

Democratic Progressive Party(DPP)

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

DPP

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>
DPP	All

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.

There are 43 ministers in the cabinet.

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.

In the **Presidential election**, 3 parties received votes: KMT, DPP, and People First Party(PFP)

In the **Legislative election**, 29 parties received votes:

Received at-large votes: DPP; KMT; New Power Party(NPP); (PFP);

Others: New Party(NP); Taiwan Solidarity Union(TSU); Non-Partisan Solidarity Union(NPSU); Green Party(GP); Social Democratic Party(SDP); NHS Union Party; People Boss Party; Righteous Party; Trees Party; Minkuotang(MKT, Republic Party); Taiwan Independent Party; Military, Civil, and Faculty Alliance Party(MCFAP); Faith and Hope League; Unionist Party; Free Taiwan Party; Constitutional Conventions of Taiwan; Peace Pigeon Union; The Motorists Party of ROC; Taiwan Labor Party; Taiwan Win Party; Pan-Pacific Environmental Protect Union Party; Social Welfare Party; Labour Party; Taiwan First Nations Party; China Production Party.

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.

The database of Central Election Commission: <http://db.cec.gov.tw/>

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.

Source: <http://db.cec.gov.tw/>

### The Presidential Election

Party	Votes	% of Vote	Seats	% of Seats
DPP 民主進步黨	6,894,744	56.12%	1	100.00%
KMT 中國國民黨	3,813,365	31.04%	0	0.00%
PFP 親民黨	1,576,861	12.84%	0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,284,970</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### The Legislative Election: Single Member District

Party	Votes	% of Vote	Seats	% of Seats
DPP 民主進步黨	5,382,949	45.08%	49	67.12%
KMT 中國國民黨	4,622,756	38.71%	20	27.40%
NPP 時代力量	351,244	2.94%	3	4.11%
GP – SDP 綠黨社會民主黨聯盟	203,658	1.71%	0	0.00%
MKT 民國黨	194,372	1.63%	0	0.00%
PFP 親民黨	150,021	1.26%	0	0.00%

### The Legislative Election: Plain Aborigines(SNTV)

Party	Votes	% of Vote	Seats	% of Seats
KMT 中國國民黨	55,565	38.71%	2	66.67%
DPP 民主進步黨	17,052	45.08%	1	33.33%
PFP 親民黨	6,191	6.54%	0	0.00%
MKT 民國黨	1,808	1.91%	0	0.00%
MCFAP 軍公教聯盟黨	1,160	1.23%	0	0.00%

### The Legislative Election: Mountain Aborigines(SNTV)

Party	Votes	% of Vote	Seats	% of Seats
KMT 中國國民黨	46,045	40.76%	2	66.67%
NPSU 無黨團結聯盟	27,690	24.51%	1	33.33%
DPP 民主進步黨	16,658	14.75%	0	0.00%
Faith and Hope League 信心希望聯盟	13,935	12.34%	0	0.00%

### The Legislative election: Proportional Representation

Party	Votes	% of Vote	Seats	% of Seats
DPP 民主進步黨	5,370,953	44.04%	18	52.94%
KMT 中國國民黨	3,280,949	26.90%	11	32.35%
PFP 親民黨	794,838	6.52%	3	8.82%
NPP 時代力量	744,315	6.10%	2	5.88%
NP 新黨	510,074	4.18%	0	0.00%
GP – SDP 綠黨社會民主黨聯盟	308,106	2.53%	0	0.00%
TSU 台灣團結聯盟	305,675	2.51%	0	0.00%
Faith and Hope League 信心希望聯盟	206,629	1.69%	0	0.00%
MKT 民國黨	197,627	1.62%	0	0.00%

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.

The voter turnout is 66.27%.

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).

■ Total Number of Voting Age Citizens:

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

■ **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.

■ **Total Number of Invalid and Blank Votes:**

■ **Voting Age Population:**

Definition: Includes all people above the legal voting age.

■ **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.

Type of elections	Total Population	Voting Age Citizens	Total Vote	Invalid and Blank Votes	Voting Age Population	Number of Registered Voters
Presidential Election	23,483,793	18,782,991	12,448,302	163,332	18,804,459	N/A
The Legislative Election: SMD	22,937,575	18,305,112	12,187,927	246,778	18,417,340	N/A
The Legislative Election: Plain Aborigines(SNTV)	256,537	187,076	96,761	2,154	187,101	N/A
The Legislative Election: Mountain Aborigines(SNTV)	289,681	200,029	115,341	2,376	200,018	N/A
The Legislative Election: PR	23,483,793	18,786,940	12,447,036	256,897	18,804,459	N/A



6b. 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. Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 5 respondent questionnaire, and label them the same way (A-I).

Name of dimension:

Label for left hand position: Taiwan should declare **independence** immediately

Label for right hand position: Taiwan and China should **unify** immediately

Party Name	Left <span style="float: right;">Right</span>										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. KMT 中國國民黨											
B. DPP 民主進步黨											
C. PFP 親民黨											
D. TSU 台灣團結聯盟											
E. NPP 時代力量											
F.											
G.											
H.											
I.											

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. Party identification
2. Personal traits and capability of the candidates
3. Cross-Strait issues: 92 Consensus
4. Economic issues
5. President Ma's whole term in office

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 of Party Leader	Name of Presidential Candidate, if appropriate
A. KMT 中國國民黨	Chu, Li-luan	Chu, Li-luan
B. DPP 民主進步黨	Tsai, Ing-wen	Tsai, Ing-wen
C. PFP 親民黨	James Soong	James Soong
D. TSU 台灣團結聯盟	Huang, Kun-huei	N/A
E. NPP 時代力量	Huang, Kuo-chang	N/A
F.		
G.		
H.		
I.		

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?

January 16, 2016

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

January 16, 2016

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
- Skip

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

## 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.

<b>Alliance Name</b>	<b>Participating Parties (please indicate dominant members with an “*”)</b>
Alliance 1: GP – SDP Alliance 綠黨社會民主黨聯盟	Green Party 綠黨 Social Democratic Party 社會民主黨
Alliance 2:	
Alliance 3:	
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

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.**

#### **Electoral Tier (Segment) and House**

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.)

- a. Constituency/Aboriginal vote
- b. At-large vote

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.)

Skip

#### **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.

- a. Constituency/Aboriginal vote: 1 vote
- b. At-large vote: 1 vote

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: \_\_\_\_\_

16c. How many rounds of voting are there?

- a. Constituency/Aboriginal vote: 1 round
- b. At-large vote: 1 round

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.

The presidential election coincided with the legislative election.

### **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?

Members for the seats shall be elected from the lists of political parties in proportion to the number of votes won by each party that obtains at least **5 percent** of the total vote.

### **Additional Articles of the Constitution of The Republic of China : Article 4**

Beginning with the Seventh Legislative Yuan, the Legislative Yuan shall have 113 members, who shall serve a term of four years, which is renewable after re-election. The election of members of the Legislative Yuan shall be completed within three months prior to the expiration of each term, in accordance with the following provisions, the restrictions in Article 64 and Article 65 of the Constitution notwithstanding:

1. Seventy-three members shall be elected from the Special Municipalities, counties, and cities in the free area. At least one member shall be elected from each county and city.
2. Three members each shall be elected from among the lowland and highland aborigines in the free area.
3. A total of thirty-four members shall be elected from the nationwide constituency and among citizens residing abroad. Members for the seats set forth in Subparagraph 1 of the preceding paragraph shall be elected in proportion to the population of each Special Municipality, county, or city, which shall be divided into electoral constituencies equal in number to the number of members to be elected. Members for the seats set forth in Subparagraph 3 shall be elected from the lists of political parties in proportion to the number of votes won by each party that obtains at least 5 percent of the total vote, and the number of elected female members on each party's list shall not be less than one-half of the total number.

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.

At-large vote

**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.

Source: <http://db.cec.gov.tw/>

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.

Source:

1. <http://db.cec.gov.tw/>
2. <http://esc.nccu.edu.tw/english/>
3. <http://tpgis.nccu.edu.tw/NccuEng/>