



Comparative Study of Electoral Systems Module 6: Macro Report

Version: January 25, 2022

Country/Polity: **Brazil**
Date of Election: **October 2, 2022 (First round) and October 30, 2022 (Second round)**
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Date of Preparation: **November 2023**

NOTES TO COLLABORATORS IN COMPLETING CSES MACRO REPORT

- The information provided in this report contributes to the macro data portion of the CSES, an essential component 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.
- Collaborators are advised that the CSES makes the macro reports public to the user community upon the release of the dataset.
- There are eight sections (sorted by alphabet section A-H inclusive) in this report. Please ensure that you complete **ALL** eight sections (A-H) before returning the completed report to the CSES Secretariat.
- Any supplementary documents that you can provide (e.g., electoral legislation, party manifestos, electoral commission reports, media reports, district data) 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.
- To help collaborators complete the macro report, instructions and definitions appear in the document where necessary. Specific instructions to collaborators are highlighted in **RED** and the definitions CSES adheres to are highlighted in **BLUE**.

NOTES TO CSES DATA USERS CONSULTING PUBLISHED CSES MACRO REPORTS

CSES Macro Reports are made publicly available in the interests of transparency. Users are advised there may be instances where the macro report indicators for a polity differ from the published macro CSES data. In these circumstances, we recommend users rely on the published CSES data, which takes precedence.

A) DATA PERTINENT TO ELECTION AT WHICH 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 election
- Lower House election
- Both Upper and Lower House election
- Other; please specify: _____

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

The last president was elected by Partido Social Liberal – PSL (Liberal Social Party). However, switched to Partido Liberal – PL (Liberal Party) during his mandate and ran for this party (PL) in 2022.

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".) Please also provide a website link to this data if possible.

DEFINITION: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have voting rights at Cabinet meetings. Please also list cabinet members that are 'independent'. If known, specify if the 'independents' are affiliated or close to certain parties.

Party Name	Number of cabinet positions
PP	2
Republicanos	2
PSD	1
União Brasil	1
Military members	4
Independent / No party affiliation	13

2d. What was the size of the cabinet *prior* to the election (i.e.: total number of cabinet ministers detailed in 2c)? Please include only full ministers and the prime minister in the count.

DEFINITION: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have voting rights at Cabinet meetings.

23 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 (Workers’ 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"). Please provide a website link to this data if possible.

DEFINITION: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have voting rights at Cabinet meetings. Please also list cabinet members that are ‘independent’. If known, specify if the ‘independents’ are affiliated or close to certain parties.

Party Name	Number of cabinet positions
PT	10
PSB	3
PSD	3
MDB	3
PDT	2
UNIÃO	2
PCdoB	1
PSOL	1
Rede	1
Military members	2
Independent / No party affiliation	9

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.

DEFINITION: Ministers are considered those members of government who are members of the Cabinet and who have voting rights at Cabinet meetings.

37 portfolios.

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): There is no requirement to detail the results here. Instead, providing an official source, preferably using the Roman/Latin script¹, where the results can be obtained is sufficient. Should the source be unavailable in the Roman/Latin alphabet (e.g., the source data is only available in scripts such as Cyrillic, Chinese, Arabic, or Japanese etc...), the CSES Secretariat may require your assistance in collecting the official election results and the district data.

¹ By this we mean scripts that use the letters A, B, C etc...

<https://dadosabertos.tse.jus.br/>

Superior Electoral Court

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): There is no requirement to detail the results here. Instead, providing an official source, preferably using the Roman/Latin script¹, where the results can be obtained is sufficient. Should the source be unavailable in the Roman/Latin alphabet (e.g., the source data is only available in scripts such as Cyrillic, Chinese, Arabic, or Japanese etc. ...), the CSES Secretariat may require your assistance in collecting the official election results and the district data.

<https://dadosabertos.tse.jus.br/>

Superior Electoral Court

4c. Can voters cast a ballot before Election Day(s)? (i.e.: Is early voting possible)?

Yes, for the whole electorate

Yes, but only for some of the electorate – please specify below:

 No

4d. Can voters cast a ballot by mail?

Yes, for the whole electorate

Yes, but only for some of the electorate – please specify below:

 No

4e. Can voters cast a ballot by the Internet?

Yes, for the whole electorate

Yes, but only for some of the electorate – please specify below:

 No

B) COLLABORATOR EXPERT CLASSIFICATIONS: PARTY POSITIONS

5a. Ideological family of political parties: Please indicate the ideological party family for each party by using the numbered categories below. For this question, please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 6 respondent questionnaire.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Up to 9 parties can be classified for each polity. Please provide scores for all parties that achieved 1% of the popular vote nationally. In terms of labelling the parties alphabetically, Parties A-F re the six most popular parties/coalitions, ordered in descending order of their share of the popular vote in the parliamentary election. Thus Party A is the party/coalition that received the most votes in the election, party B the second most votes, etc... Parties G, H, I are supplemental parties. They may, but do not have to, accord with how parties A-F are ordered, that is ordered on the popular share of the vote in a polity.

Party Name	Ideological Family
A. PL – Liberal Party	Conservative
B. PT – Workers’ Party	Social Democratic
C. PCdoB – Communist Party of Brazil	Communist
D. PV – Green Party	Ecology
E. UNIAO – Union Brazil	Right Liberal
F. PP – Progressive Party	Conservative
G. PSD – Social Democratic Party	Right Liberal
H. MDB – Brazilian Democratic Movement	Liberal
I. Republicanos – Republicans	Conservative
J. PSDB – Brazilian Social Democratic Party	Liberal
K. Cidadania – “Citizenship”	Liberal
L. PDT – Democratic Worker’s Party	Social Democratic
M. PSOL – SOCIALISM AND LIBERTY PARTY	Socialist
N. REDE – Sustainability Network	Ecology
O. PSB – Brazilian Socialist Party	Left Liberal
P. PODE – “We Can”	Conservative
Q. Avante – “Go Forward”	Conservative
R. PSC – Christian Social Party	Conservative
S. SD – Solidarity	Conservative
T. Patriota – Patriot	Conservative

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.)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Ecology Parties | (6) Liberal Parties | (11) Agrarian Parties |
| (2) Communist Parties | (7) Right Liberal Parties | (12) Ethnic Parties |
| (3) Socialist Parties | (8) Christian Democratic Parties | (13) Regional Parties |
| (4) Social Democratic Parties | (9) Conservative Parties | (14) Independents |
| (5) Left Liberal Parties | (10) National Parties | (15) Others |

5b: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale? **Two (2)**.

6a. Ideological Positions of Parties: Please indicate party positions on a left-right dimension (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator(s)). Please use the same parties that were used in the CSES Module 6 respondent questionnaire.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Up to 9 parties can be classified for each polity. Please provide scores for all parties that achieved 1% of the popular vote nationally. In terms of labelling the parties alphabetically, Parties A-F re the six most popular parties/coalitions, ordered in descending order of their share of the popular vote in the parliamentary election. Thus Party A is the party/coalition that received the most votes in the election, party B the second most votes, etc... Parties G, H, I are supplemental parties. They may, but do not have to, accord with how parties A-F are ordered, that is ordered on the popular share of the vote in a polity.

Party Name	Left										Right	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A. PL – Liberal Party										X		
B. PT – Workers’ Party				X								
C. PCdoB – Communist Party of Brazil			X									
D. PV – Green Party					X							
E. UNIAO – Brazil Union								X				
F. PP – Progressive Party									X			
G. PSD – Social Democratic Party								X				
H. MDB – Brazilian Democratic Movement						X						
I. Republicanos – Republicans								X				
J. PSDB – Brazilian Social Democratic Party							X					
K. Cidadania – “Citizenship”					X							
L. PDT – Democratic Worker’s Party					X							
M. PSOL – Socialism and Liberty Party		X										
N. REDE – Sustainability Network				X								
O. PSB – Brazilian Socialist Party					X							
P. PODEMOS – “We Can”									X			
Q. Avante – “Go Forward”									X			
R. PSC – Christian Social Party									X			
S. SD – Solidarity									X			
T. Patriota – Patriot									X			

6a2: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale? **Two (2)**.

6a3: We encourage collaborators to provide any further specific or relevant information (if applicable) regarding the above classifications which might help users of the data understand them to a greater extent. This information will be included in the CSES codebook. Please fill in below.

Not applicable.

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 6 respondent questionnaire.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Up to 9 parties can be classified for each polity. Please provide scores for all parties that achieved 1% of the popular vote nationally. In terms of labelling the parties alphabetically, Parties A-F re the six most popular parties/coalitions, ordered in descending order of their share of the popular vote in the parliamentary election. Thus Party A is the party/coalition that received the most votes in the election, party B the second most votes, etc... Parties G, H, I are supplemental parties. They may, but do not have to, accord with how parties A-F are ordered, that is ordered on the popular share of the vote in a polity.

Name of dimension: _____

Label for 0 position: _____

Label for 10 position: _____

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

Not applicable.

6b2: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale? _____

6b3: We encourage collaborators to provide any further specific or relevant information (if applicable) regarding the above classifications which might help users of the data understand them to a greater extent. This information will be included in the CSES codebook. Please fill in below.

6c. Populist classification of parties: Please indicate the degree to which each of the parties (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator) can be characterized as a populist party? Please use the same parties used in the CSES Module 6 respondent questionnaire and label them the same way (A-I).

Party Name	Not at all populist					Very populist					
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. PL – Liberal Party											X
B. PT – Workers’ Party				X							
C. UNIAO – Brazil Union								X			
D. PP – Progressive Party				X							
E. MDB – Brazilian Democratic Movement						X					
F. PSDB – Brazilian Social Democratic Party				X							
G. Cidadania – “Citizenship”			X								
H. PSB – Brazilian Socialist Party			X								
I. PODEMOS – “We Can”						X					

6c2: How many country experts/national collaborators have assisted in the classification of parties on the above scale? **3**

6c3: We encourage collaborators to provide any further specific or relevant information (if applicable) regarding the above classifications which might help users of the data understand them to a greater extent. This information will be included in the CSES codebook. Please fill in below.

This classification is based on an assessment of the recent behavior of these parties within the Brazilian political landscape. The scores reflect the degree of populist rhetoric the parties and their main candidates have employed, particularly during electoral campaigns and in public speeches. The PT, traditionally identified as a left-wing party, has historically adopted anti-elite rhetoric, particularly in its early years and through leaders like Lula. However, it has since become an established party firmly embedded within political institutions. Instead, it is worth referring to the definition by Kriesi (2014) who argues that “the populist vision of democracy [is] to provide such a direct linkage between the people and those who govern is to introduce a charismatic leader (or a political organization).” In this sense, the right-wing populism that supported former president and candidate Bolsonaro fits in very well. In other words, populism as an expression and proposal of an authoritarian ideal of a strong, charismatic leader capable of implementing the ‘general will’.

It is worth saying that taking the definition of populism (*CSES Module 5; Democracy Divided? People, Politicians and the Politics of Populism*) as a basis, in the Brazilian case, issues that characterize Right-wing populism, like that which ‘particularly emphasizes immigrants as an out-group, compared to “the people” who belong to the national community’, do not fit.

Please note that we do not classify any party as 'not at all populist', and this is due to the needs of electoral political rhetoric in the face of the democratic crisis, and in the face of the country's most pressing issues, in which social inclusion and inequality stand out, and the effects of the transformation of the productive structure have a strong impact on the employment of significant social segments. Remember also that Brazil is a strong presidential system, and although the 2022 general elections put legislative and executive positions up for grabs, presidential elections have a strong capacity to drive electoral dynamics.

C) SALIENT ISSUES IN THE ELECTION

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)?
Note: Please rank the issues according to their salience (1 = most salient).

- 1- **The conduction of the pandemics by Jair Bolsonaro was a major factor in his defeat. In a country that has a specialized program for vaccination throughout the country and a high rate of adherence to vaccines, Bolsonaro chose to deny the seriousness of the COVID-19 virus, encouraged people to return to their daily activities and neglected the purchase of vaccines. Thus, in addition to the various statements contrary to scientific guidelines, the president delayed the country's vaccination. The pandemic caused 800,000 deaths in the country. The evaluation of his government was particularly affected during the period. There is also the impact of the pandemic on the country's economic performance. The country did not do well in the first year of Bolsonaro's government and, under the pandemic, the economic rates only got worse. At the end of his administration, the Bolsonaro government had the second worst average annual GDP growth since Fernando Henrique Cardoso in 1995: 1.4%.**
- 2- **After being arrested and therefore prevented from disputing the 2018 elections, former President Luis Inácio Lula da Silva (Lula) had criminal convictions against him annulled, teeing up a presidential run against current President Jair Bolsonaro in 2022. Lula, who was leading the voter intention as early as 2018, returned to prominence in the presidential elections four years after his arrest. In a candidacy that brought together several parties and experienced politicians, Lula and the Workers' Party defined an alliance strategy with sectors of the center, and the candidacy of one of the main leaders of the Social Democracy Party constituted his candidacy as vice president, softening the still present image of Lula as a radical left politician. Lula was joined by Geraldo Alckmin, his former PSDB competitor, as vice-president.**
- 3- **Jair Bolsonaro's constant attacks on the Supreme Court eroded the image of the then president. Bolsonaro frequently threatened Brazilian democracy, expressing his non-acceptance of the election result if defeated and raising the possibility of a *coup d'état*. Brazil was even considered by [V-Dem](#) to be one of the countries that most advanced towards an autocracy under the Bolsonaro government.**
- 4- **In this sense, Bolsonaro also encouraged distrust of the fairness of the elections. Since his first victory as president in 2018, the politician has accused fraud via electronic ballot boxes for the results. The dissemination of false information, such as this one about electronic ballot boxes, was one of the incentives for the Supreme Court to enter an alliance with WhatsApp to combat fake news during Brazilian elections. The speeches clearly had consequences: the director of the Federal Highway Police (PRF) commanded actions, mainly in the Northeast (the Workers' Party's main electoral stronghold), so that buses with voters did not arrive at the polling station. After Lula's victory, hundreds of highways were closed by protests against the result of the polls. During the election, Bolsonaro made serious threats to the Electoral Court and the minister of justice and called for popular unrest. Many analyzes compare Bolsonaro's attitudes with Trump's attitudes in the USA. It is worth mentioning that on January 8, 2023, after Lula's victory, the buildings of the National Congress, the Federal Supreme Court and the Executive Branch were**

invaded and vandalized, demonstrating the serious threat to democracy from the Bolsonaro bases.

- 5- The "anti-establishment" movement, which basically brought new political actors to the elections, lost its strength. The coalition elected with Lula was a strong response to the movement that Bolsonaro is part of. The Workers' Party candidacy attracted several political elites from different ideological spectra to support Lula and thus brought resistance to Jair Bolsonaro's candidacy, seen as a threat to the democratic regime.**

D) FAIRNESS OF THE ELECTION & ELECTION SCHEDULING

8a. How impartial was the body that administered the election law?

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

8b. Was there a formal complaint against the national level results?

- Yes
- No

8c. Were there irregularities reported by international election observers?

- Yes
- No
- No international election observers

8d. On what date was the election originally legally scheduled to be held?

October 2, 2022 (First round)
October 30, 2022 (Second round)

8e. On what date was the election actually held? If different from 8d, please explain why.

October 2, 2022 (First round)
October 30, 2022 (Second round)

E) ELECTION VIOLENCE

9a. To what extent was there violence and voter or candidate intimidation **during** the election campaign and on 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

9b. If there was violence, was it geographically concentrated or national?

- Geographically concentrated
- National

9c. 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

9d. To what extent was there protest following the election?

- No protest at all
- Sporadic protest
- Significant protest

F) ELECTORAL ALLIANCES & CANDIDATES

10a. There are multiple types of electoral alliances/coalitions, but we are specifically 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?

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

Yes

No

10b. Is this type of electoral coalition used in practice, even if not legally allowable?

Yes

No

10c. 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: Brasil da Esperança (‘Brazil of Hope’)	Fed. Brasil da Esperança [PT*, PCdoB e PV], Fed. PSOL REDE [PSOL e REDE], PSB, Solidariedade, Avante, Agir, PROS
Alliance 2: Pelo Bem do Brasil (‘For the Sake of Brazil’)	PL*, Republicanos, PP
Alliance 3: Brasil para Todos (‘Brazil for All’)	MDB, Fed. PSDB Cidadania [PSDB e Cidadania], PODE
Alliance 4: -	PDT
Alliance 5: -	DC
Alliance 6: -	Novo
Alliance 7: -	UP
Alliance 8: -	PTB
Alliance 9: -	PCB
Alliance 10: -	UNIÃO
Alliance 11: -	PSTU

11. 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.

12a. Is there apparentement or linking of lists?

DEFINITION: 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.

- Yes
- No

12b. If apparentement is possible, what lists can participate in such agreements:

DEFINITION: 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.

- 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
- No apparentement

13a. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?

- Yes
- No

13b. 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: _____

G) ELECTORAL INSTITUTIONS

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): If possible, please supplement answers to questions 14-25 inclusive by submitting copies of the electoral law, voters' handbooks, electoral commission reports, and/or any other relevant materials in the deposit of your CSES data to the CSES Secretariat.

14a. Have there been any change to the electoral rules (e.g., changes to the electoral system; number of seats contested; number of districts; candidate nomination rules etc...) in the polity in the preceding 5-years?

Yes

No

14b. If the answer to q14a was YES, please state below what changes occurred?

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): In providing an explanation, please attach any documents/sources which may help explain the change(s).

Some changes have occurred to the electoral rules in the following terms:

- **Double counting for the distribution of funds: Votes given to women and black people will be counted double for the purpose of distributing resources from the party fund and the Special Campaign Financing Fund (known as the electoral fund) in the 2022 to 2030 elections. The intention is to encourage parties to increase female and black representation in the Legislative.**
- **Party pre-electoral coalitions: Prohibited in proportional elections by Constitutional Amendment 97 (as of the last municipal election in 2020).**
- **Party federations: Created to "replace" pre-electoral coalitions with a more durable system. Two or more parties can join to contest elections but cannot leave the federation for a minimum period of four years.**
- **Performance clause: Established by Constitutional Amendment 97 to determine how electoral and party funds are accessed, it was 1.5% of valid votes and nine federal deputies elected in the 2018 elections. In 2022, it will be 2% and 11 deputies elected, and will continue to rise in the next elections (2.5% and 13 elected in 2026; 3% and 15 elected in 2030).**
- **Distribution of electoral "leftovers": Law 14.211 of 2021 changed the criteria for filling the "leftover" seats in the proportional system. Only candidates with at least 20% of the electoral quotient and parties with at least 80% of the same quotient (number of valid votes divided by the number of vacancies) can run for them. The purpose is to prevent candidates with negligible votes from being elected thanks to a "vote puller" in the party.**
- **Party loyalty: Federal, state and district deputies and councilors who leave the party by which they were elected will not lose their mandate if the party agrees to their departure. Today, when switching parties, these parliamentarians retain their mandate only in case of "Just Cause"/"Good Cause" - which includes, according to Law 9,096 of 1995, substantial change or repeated deviation from the party**

program; serious personal political discrimination; and if the withdrawal occurs during the 30-day period preceding the membership deadline required by law to contest the election.

- **Party incorporation: The party that incorporates other parties will not be held liable for the punishments applied to the regional and municipal party bodies and to the former leaders of the incorporated party, including those related to the rendering of accounts.**

Source: [Agência Senado](#)

Electoral Tiers (Segments)

DEFINITION: CSES takes a generalized approach to classifying electoral tiers. Many electoral systems (both plurality and proportional operate a single-tier system where all elected representatives within the polity are elected in the same way (e.g., of systems that accord to this general principle are the United Kingdom, Canada, Ireland, or the Netherlands). There are conventionally two tiers of representatives in mixed systems (e.g., of systems like this include Germany and New Zealand, which elect representatives in two distinct ways – one set elected via constituency mandates and the other through list mandates). Even purely proportional systems can have multiple tiers. These can be delineated in various ways. For example, representatives elected through different list procedures, like in South Africa, where representatives can be elected via regional and national lists. Alternatively, the tiers may delineate compensatory seats, distributed to achieve a proportional outcome at the national level. For example, in polities like Norway and Sweden, the compensatory seat allocations are conventionally considered separate tiers even though electors don't cast separate ballots for these segments.

15a. For lower house elections, how many electoral tiers operate?

One tier

Two tiers

Three tiers

Other; please explain: _____

15b. For lower house elections, if more than one electoral tier operates in the polity (see answer to q15a above), please specify the different tiers, and the maximum number of seats awarded (if applicable) at each tier?

Not applicable.

Tier name	Maximum number of seats awarded

15c. For upper house elections, how many electoral tiers operate?

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Only required to answer this question if election under study is an upper house election is or has an upper house election taking place simultaneously with a lower house and/or presidential election.

- One tier
- Two tiers
- Three tiers
- Other; please explain: _____

15d. For upper house elections, if more than one electoral tier operates in the polity (see answer to q15c), please specify the different tiers, and the maximum number of seats awarded (if applicable) at each tier?

Not applicable.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): Only required to answer this question if election under study is an upper house election is or has an upper house election taking place simultaneously with a lower house and/or presidential election.

Tier	Maximum number of seats awarded

Voting procedures

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLABORATOR(S): The voting procedure questions are asked of each electoral tier in the system (see answer to Question 15 above). Hence questions Q16a-Q20d and Q21a-25d are identical but the answers should relate to the procedures operated at different tiers.

Questions Q16a-Q20d should be completed by polities with one electoral tier only or by polities who have multiple electoral tiers with the answers to questions Q16a-Q20d referring to tier 1 in that polities' multi-tier system.

Questions Q21a-Q25d need only be completed by polities who operate multiple election tiers with the answers to questions Q21a-Q25d referring to tier 2 in that polities' multi-tier system. For those few polities that have more than two tiers (e.g., Greece), we request that collaborators in answering Q21a-Q25d specify the answers for both tiers 2 and 3, making clear which answers refer to which tier.