

## Comparative Study of Electoral Systems Macro – Level Data

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

1. Variable number/name in the data set that identifies the primary electoral district for each respondent.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
2. Names and party affiliation of cabinet-level ministers serving at the time of the dissolution of the most recent government.

Name of Cabinet Member	Name of the Office Held	Political Party

3. Political Parties (active during the election at which the module was administered).

Name of Political Party	Year Founded	Ideological Family Party is Closest to	International Organization Party Belongs to (if any)
Perú 2000	1990	Independents	None
Perú Posible	1999	Independents	None
Unión por el Perú	1995	Independents	None
Frente Independiente Moralizador	1990	Anti corruption	None
Avancemos	1999	Independents	None
Acción Popular	1952	Independents	None
Somos Perú	1996	Independents	None
Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA)	1926	Social Democratic Parties	Socialist International
Solidaridad Nacional	1999	Independents	None
FREPAP	1980	Ethnic Parties	None

Ideological Party Families:

Ecology Parties	Liberal Parties	Agrarian Parties
Communist Parties	Right Liberal Parties	Ethnic Parties
Socialist Parties	Christian Democratic	Regional Parties
Social Democratic Parties	Conservative Parties	Other Parties
Left Liberal Parties	National Parties Independents	

International Party Organizations:

Socialist International

Confederation of Socialist Parties of the European Community  
 Asia Pacific Socialist Organization  
 Socialist Inter African

Liberal International

Federation of European Liberal, Democrat and Reform Parties

Christian Democratic International

European Christian Democratic Union  
 European People's Party

International Democrat Union

Caribbean Democrat Union  
 European Democrat Union  
 Pacific Democrat Union

The Greens

4. (a) Parties position in left-right scale (in the expert judgement of the CSES Collaborator):

Party Name	Left										Right
1. Perú 2000	0	1	2	3	4	<b>5</b>	6	7	8	9	10
2. Perú Posible	0	1	2	3	4	<b>5</b>	6	7	8	9	10
3. Frente Independiente Moralizador	0	1	2	3	4	<b>5</b>	6	7	8	9	10
4. Somos Perú	0	1	2	3	4	5	<b>6</b>	7	8	9	10
5. Acción Popular	0	1	2	3	4	5	<b>6</b>	7	8	9	10
6. APRA	0	1	2	<b>3</b>	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

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

Name of dimension: \_\_\_\_\_

Label for left position: \_\_\_\_\_

Label for right position: \_\_\_\_\_

Party Name	Left										Right
1.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
2.											
3.											
4.											
5.											
6.											

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. Reelection of the President for a third term against Constitutional Mandate
2. **Suppression** of three independent members of the Constitutional Tribunal
3. Non autonomous Congress and Judicial System
4. **Serious** limits to freedom of expression
5. Interference of the Intelligence Services on political activities

#### 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 will 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?

Yes  No

b) (If yes) Did any electoral alliances form?

Yes  No

c) (If yes to b) List the party alliances that formed:

Name of Alliance	Parties in the Alliance
Perú 2000	Cambio 90/ Nueva Mayoría/Vamos Vecino/Perú al 2000

7. (If a presidential election was held concurrently with the legislative elections) List presidential candidates

Name of Presidential Candidate	Party of Candidate *
Alberto Fujimori	Cambio 90/ Nueva Mayoría/Vamos Vecino/Perú al 2000

\*or parties, if multiple endorsements are allowed.

8. If the national team plans to collect aggregate election returns (or constituency-level returns) please include these returns with the study materials provided when the data are archived.



## **Part II: Data on Electoral Institutions**

A central theme in the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems concerns the impact of electoral institutions on voting behavior and election outcomes. In order to assess the impact of institutions properly, a necessary preliminary step is to obtain accurate information on those institutional arrangements. The purpose of this document is to describe the kind of information we are asking you to provide.

### **Overview of Information Needed**

In most countries, the best source of the needed information is the electoral statute or code that currently governs lower house elections. If the text of the law is available in a variety of different languages, please send a version in the most accessible language available. In any event, please also provide full bibliographic information on the source of the information sent.

In a few countries, such as the U.K., there may not be a single statute that governs elections. In such cases, our hope is that you will do your best to provide an accurate description of the electoral system in response to the detailed questions described below.

For those countries in which there is an electoral statute, there may also be other sources of information on the electoral procedure that you know of: perhaps the constitution specifies part of the electoral system, or perhaps a local scholar has written a description of the electoral system, or perhaps there is a map of the electoral districts available. It would be helpful if these materials could be sent as well.

### **Details of Information Needed**

The kinds of details that are needed are indicated by the following list of questions. If you are sending a copy of the electoral code, then there is no need to answer these questions separately. If you are not sending the electoral code, then these questions may help in deciding what to send.

#### **I. 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 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  X

2 segments \_\_\_\_\_

For the first segment, please answer the following questions (questions 2 through 11):

2) How many primary electoral districts are there?  1

3) For each primary electoral district, how many members are elected from in that district?  
 120

4) How many secondary electoral districts are there?  ---

5) How many tertiary electoral districts are there?  ---

## II. QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING.

6) Exactly how are votes cast by voters?  Secret and direct

6a) How many votes do they or can they cast?  2

6b) Do they vote for candidates, for lists, or for both? (Explain)  They vote for both. There is a vote for President. And a vote for Congress. Here, they can vote for the list, and in addition they can identify two candidates as a preferential vote.

7) Are the votes transferable?  No

8) If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated?  No

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

## III. QUESTIONS ABOUT CONVERTING VOTES INTO SEATS.

10) Exactly how are votes converted into seats?

Cifra repartidora

10a) Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, what is the threshold? \_\_\_\_\_

10b) What electoral formula or formulas are used?

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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  X

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 it is neither closed nor open.

#### IV. QUESTIONS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTORAL ALLIANCE.

12) What are the possibilities of alliance in the system?

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12a) Can parties run joint lists? Yes

12b) Is there apparentement or linking of lists? No

12c) Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party? No

12d) Do parties withdraw their lists or candidates in some constituencies, urging their supporters there to vote for an ally's list or candidate?

12e) Other? \_\_\_\_\_

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.

13) 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.

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14) 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? \_\_\_\_\_

15) If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected on the ballot?

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 or her, each time with the name of the endorsing party \_\_\_\_\_

Yes, other (please explain) \_\_\_\_\_

No party endorsements are indicated on the ballot paper \_\_\_\_\_

### 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.

#### I.) Questions regarding the Head of State.

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) \_\_\_\_\_

a) If by direct election, by what process?

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

(i) If by run-off system, what is the

Threshold for first-round victory? Absolute majority 50% + 1  
Threshold to advance to second round? First and second highest voted candidates (if the first one did not reach absolute majority)  
Threshold for victory in second round? Simple majority

b) If by indirect election, by what process?

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



(i) If by electoral college,

How are electors chosen?

Does the electoral college deliberate? \_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_ No

What is the voting procedure used by the electoral college?

(ii) If by the legislature,

By which chamber(s) of the legislature?

What is the voting procedure used?

3) If there is a Head of State, does the Head of State have the following powers? [Check all that apply.]

a) Introduce legislation?  Yes \_\_\_ No

b) Require expedited action on specific legislation?  Yes \_\_\_ No

**If yes, what is the default if the legislature takes no action?**

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.

c) Package veto? \_\_\_ Yes  No

If yes, what is the requirement to override the veto?

d) Partial veto? \_\_\_ Yes  No

If yes, what is the requirement to override the partial veto?

e) Legislate by decree?  Yes \_\_\_ No

If yes, does this require that the legislature must first specifically delegate decree authority to the head of state by statute?  Yes \_\_\_ No

**If yes, are there restrictions on the policy areas in which the head of state can legislate by decree? \_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_ No**

If yes, are there other restrictions on the head of state's authority to legislate by decree? \_\_\_ Yes  No

f) Emergency powers?  Yes \_\_\_ No

**If yes, what actions can the head of state take under emergency authority?**

**If yes, under what conditions can the head of state invoke emergency authority?**

If yes, what restrictions are there on the head of state's authority to invoke and exercise emergency authority?

g) Negotiate treaties and international agreements?  Yes  No

If yes, what other requirements are there for approval of treaties and international agreements negotiated by the head of state?

h) Commander of the armed forces?  Yes  No

If yes, does the head of state control promotions of high-ranking officers?

Yes  No

If yes, can the head of state dismiss or demote high-ranking officers?

Yes  No

If yes, can the head of state mobilize and demobilize troops?  Yes  No

j) Introduce referenda?  Yes  No

If yes, under what conditions?

k) Refer legislation to the judicial branch for review of constitutionality?

Yes  No

m) Convene special legislative sessions?  Yes  No

If yes, is this the head of state's power exclusively, or can any other (s) do this as well?

Yes, other power  No other powers

(If yes, explain): \_\_\_\_\_

## II.) Questions about the Head of Government.

1) Who is the Head of Government?

President

Prime Minister (or equivalent)

Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

2) If the Head of Government is a prime minister, how is the prime minister 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 (Explain): \_\_\_\_\_

3) If there is a prime minister, what authorities does the prime minister have over the composition of the cabinet? [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 (Explain):

4) If there is a prime minister, what authorities does the prime minister have over the policy making process? [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 (Explain)

III.) By what method(s) can cabinet members, or the entire cabinet, be dismissed?  
[Check all that apply.]

- By the head of state alone
- By the prime minister 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 (Explain)
- Other (Explain)

IV.) Can the legislature be dissolved prior to regularly scheduled elections?  Yes  No

1) If yes, by what method?

- By the head of state alone
- By the prime minister alone
- By majority vote of the legislature
- By some combination of the above, acting in concert (Explain)
- Other (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_

2) If yes, are there restrictions on when and how the legislature can be dissolved? [Check all that apply.]

On the timing of dissolution (e.g. not within one year after a legislative election)  
(Explain) \_\_\_\_\_

As a response to action/inaction by the legislature (e.g. only when the legislature has censured the cabinet; e.g. only if the legislature fails to pass the budget) (Explain)  
\_\_\_\_\_

Other (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_

Comparative Study of Electoral Systems Macro-Level Data

Part I

Data Pertinent to the Election at which the module was Administered

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-  
VAR COUNTRY MACRO-COUNTRY CODE NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
NO MISSING DATA CODES

Note: See Country codes.

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-  
VAR MODULE MACRO-CSES MODULE NUMBER NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
NO MISSING DATA CODES

Administered module number.

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-  
VAR 10001 MACRO-NUMBER OF PRIMARY ELECTORAL DIST. NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q1. Variable number in the dataset that identifies the electoral district for each respondent.

001.  
.  
.  
996.  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

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-  
Q2. Name and party affiliation of cabinet-level ministers serving at the time of the dissolution of the most recent government.

APPENDIX 1 MACRO-NAME AND PARTY AFFILIATION OF CABINET MEMBER

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 1 FOR EACH NAME OF CABINET MEMBER, NAME OF THE OFFICE HELD, and POLITICAL PARTY]

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Q3. Political parties (active during the election at which the module was administered).

APPENDIX 2 MACRO-POLITICAL PARTIES

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 2 FOR EACH POLITICAL PARTY, YEAR FOUNDED, IDEOLOGICAL FAMILY PARTY IS CLOSE TO, and INTERNATIONAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS]

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APPENDIX 3 MACRO-PARTIES POSITION IN LEFT-RIGHT SCALE

Q4a. Parties position in left-right scale (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator):

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 3 FOR POLITICAL PARTY, POSITION IN LEFT-RIGHT SCALE]

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APPENDIX 4 MACRO-RANK POLITICAL PARTY ON DIFF. DIMENSION

Q4b. If you have asked respondents to rank political parties on a dimension other than the left-right dimension, please also provide your own ranking on this other dimension.

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 4 FOR NAME OF DIMENSION, PARTY NAME, AND PARTY'S POSITION]

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APPENDIX 5 MACRO-FACTORS AFFECT THE OUTCOME OF ELECTION

Q5. 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: SEE APPENDIX 5 FOR SALIENT FACTORS]

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Q6. 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 will identify. Information is sought on who is allied with whom and on the nature of the electoral alliance.

VAR 10002 MACRO-ELECTORAL ALLIANCE IN ELECTION? NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q6a. Were electoral alliances permitted during the election

campaign?

001. YES  
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q7)  
997. INAP.  
998. DK --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q7)  
999. MISSING

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VAR 10003 MACRO-DID ANY ELECTORAL ALLIANCES FORM? NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q6b. (If yes) Did any electoral alliances form?

001. YES  
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q7)  
997. INAP.  
998. DK --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q7)  
999. MISSING

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APPENDIX 6 MACRO-LIST THE PARTY FORMED ALLIANCES

Q6c. (If yes to b) List the party alliances that formed:

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 6 FOR NAME OF ALLIANCE, AND PARTIES IN THE ALLIANCE]

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APPENDIX 7 MACRO-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

Q7. (If a presidential election was held concurrently with the legislative elections) List presidential candidates

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 7 FOR NAME OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES AND PARTY(IES) OF CANDIDATE]

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Q8. If the national team plans to collect aggregate election returns (or constituency-level returns) please include these returns with the study materials provided when the data are archived.

Part II

Data on Electoral Institutions

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I. QUESTIONS ABOUT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.  
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VAR 10004 MACRO-NUMBER OF SEGMENTS IN ELECTORAL SYSTEM NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q1. How many segments (as just defined) are there in the electoral system?

001. 1 SEGMENT  
002. 2 SEGMENTS  
. .  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

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-  
VAR 10005 MACRO-NUMBER OF PRIMARY ELECTORAL DISTRICT NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q2. How many primary electoral districts are there?

001.  
. .  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

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-  
VAR 10006 MACRO-NO. OF ELECTED FROM PRI. ELECTORAL DIST. NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q3. For each primary electoral district, how many members are elected from that district?

001.  
. .  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

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-  
VAR 10007 MACRO-NUMBER OF SECONDARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q4. How many secondary electoral districts are there?

001.  
. .  
997 INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

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-  
VAR 10008 MACRO-NUMBER OF TERTIARY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q5. How many tertiary electoral districts are there?

001.  
. .  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

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II. QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING.  
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APPENDIX 8 MACRO-HOW ARE VOTES CAST BY VOTERS?

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 8 FOR EXPLANATION]

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VAR 10009 MACRO-HOW MANY VOTES CAST BY VOTERS? NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q6a. How many votes do they or can they cast?

001.  
. .  
997. INAP.  
998. DK



999. MISSING

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APPENDIX 9      MACRO-WHO DO THEY VOTE FOR?

Q6b.            Do they vote for candidates, for lists, or for both?

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 9 FOR EXPLANATION]

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VAR	10010	MACRO-ARE THE VOTES TRANSFERABLE?	NUMERIC
WIDTH	00003	COLUMN *****	DEC 0
		MISSING 999	

Q7.            Are the votes transferable?

- 001. YES
- 002. NO
- 997. INAP.
- 998. DK
- 999. MISSING

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-

VAR	10011	MACRO-COULD VOTE BE CUMULATED?	NUMERIC
WIDTH	00003	COLUMN *****	DEC 0
		MISSING 999	

Q8. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated?

- 001. YES
- 002. NO
- 997. INAP.
- 998. DK
- 999. MISSING

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-

VAR	10012	MACRO-ANY VOTING FEATURES SHOULD BE NOTED?	NUMERIC
WIDTH	00003	COLUMN *****	DEC 0
		MISSING 999	

Q9.            Are there any other features of voting that should be noted?

- 001. YES [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 10 FOR FEATURES OF VOTING]
- 002. NO.
- .
- 996.
- 997. INAP.
- 998. DK
- 999. MISSING

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III. QUESTIONS ABOUT CONVERTING VOTES INTO SEATS.  
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Q10. Exactly how are votes converted into seats?

APPENDIX 11 MACRO-HOW ARE VOTES CONVERTED INTO SEATS?

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 11 FOR EXPLANATION]  
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Q10a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed  
before it is eligible to receive seats?  
If so, what is the threshold?

VAR 10013 MACRO-ANY LEGALLY MANDATED THRESHOLD FOR SEATS NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

001. YES  
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q10b)  
997. INAP.  
998. DK --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q10b)  
999. MISSING

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-  
VAR 10014 MACRO-WHAT IS THE THRESHOLD NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

WHAT IS THE THRESHOLD?

001.  
. .  
996.  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

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-  
APPENDIX 12 MACRO-ELECTORAL FORMULA(S)

Q10b. What electoral formula or formulas are used?

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 12 FOR ELECTORAL FORMULA(S)]  
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VAR 10015 MACRO-WHAT TYPE IS THE LIST? NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q11. If there are lists, are they closed, open, or flexible?

- 001. CLOSED
- 002. FLEXIBLE, BUT IN PRACTICE VIRTUALLY CLOSED
- 003. FLEXIBLE
- 004. FLEXIBLE, BUT IN PRACTICE VIRTUALLY OPEN
- 005. OPEN
- 997. INAP.
- 998. DK
- 999. MISSING

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IV. QUESTIONS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTORAL ALLIANCE.  
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Q12. What are the possibilities of alliance in the system?

APPENDIX 13 MACRO-POSSIBILITY OF ALLIANCE IN THE SYSTEM

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 13 FOR EXPLANATION]

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VAR 10016 MACRO-CAN PARTIES RUN JOINT LISTS? NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q12a. Can parties run joint lists?

- 001. YES
- 002. NO
- 997. INAP.
- 998. DK
- 999. MISSING

-----  
-  
VAR 10017 MACRO-ANY APPARENTMENT OR LINKING OF LISTS? NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q12b. Is there apparentement or linking of lists?

- 001. YES
  - 002. NO
  - 997. INAP.
  - 998. DK
  - 999. MISSING
-

-

VAR 10018 MACRO-CAN CANDIDATES RUN MORE THAN ONE PARTY? NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q12c. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?

- 001. YES
- 002. NO
- 997. INAP.
- 998. DK
- 999. MISSING

-----  
-

VAR 10019 MACRO-COULD PARTY URGE SUPPORTERS VOTE FOR ALLY? NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q12d. Could parties withdraw their lists or candidates in some constituencies, urging their supporters there to vote for an ally's list or candidate?

- 001. YES
- 002. NO
- 997. INAP.
- 998. DK
- 999. MISSING

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APPENDIX 14 MACRO-OTHERS POSSIBILITIES FOR ALLIANCES

Q12e. Other? \_\_\_\_\_

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 14 FOR EXPLANATION]

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-

VAR 10020 MACRO-SINGLE - PARTY LISTS VS. JOINT LISTS NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q13. 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.

- 001. YES
- 002. NO
- 997. INAP.

998. DK  
999. MISSING

-----  
-

VAR 10021 MACRO-LISTS IN AGREEMENTS NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q14. If apparenement is possible, what lists can participate in  
such agreements

001. LISTS OF THE SAME PARTY IN THE SAME CONSTITUENCY  
002. LISTS OF THE SAME PARTY FROM DIFFERENT CONSTITUENCIES  
003. LISTS OF DIFFERENT PARTIES IN THE SAME CONSTITUENCY  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

-----  
-

VAR 10022 MACRO-REFLECTION FOR CANDIDATES' ENDORSEMENT NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q15. If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one  
party, is this reflected on the ballot?

001. YES, CANDIDATE'S NAME APPEARS ONCE, TOGETHER WITH THE NAMES OF  
ALL SUPPORTING PARTIES  
002. YES, CANDIDATE'S NAME APPEARS AS MANY TIMES AS THERE ARE  
DIFFERENT PARTIES ENDORSING HIM OR HER, EACH TIME WITH  
THE NAME OF THE ENDORSING PARTY  
003. YES, OTHERS [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 15 FOR EXPLANATION]  
004. NO PARTY ENDORSEMENTS ARE INDICATED ON THE BALLOT PAPER  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

Part III

Data on Regime Type

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-  
I.) Questions regarding the Head of State.  
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-

VAR 10023 MACRO-WHO IS THE HEAD OF STATE? NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q1. Who is the head of state?

- 001. PRESIDENT
- 002. MONARCH
- 003. PRIME MINISTER SERVES AS CEREMONIAL HEAD OF STATE
- 004. OTHERS [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 16 FOR EXPLANATION]
- 997. INAP.
- 998. DK
- 999. MISSING

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-  
VAR 10024 MACRO-HOW IS THE HEAD OF STATE SELECTED? NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q2. How is the head of state selected?

- 001. DIRECT ELECTION
- 002. INDIRECT ELECTION --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q2b)
- 003. BIRTH RIGHT -----> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
- 004. DIVINE RIGHT -----> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
- 005. OTHER [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 17 FOR EXPLANATION] ---->  
(SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
- 997. INAP.
- 998. DK -----> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
- 999. MISSING

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-  
VAR 10025 MACRO-PROCESS IN DIRECT ELECTION NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q2a. If by direct election, by what process?

- 001. PLURALITY ELECTION --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
- 002. RUN-OFF OR TWO-BALLOT SYSTEM
- 003. OTHERS [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 18 FOR EXPLANATION]--> (SKIP TO  
QUESTION Q3)
- 997. INAP.

998. DK  
999. MISSING

---

VAR 10026 MACRO-THRESHOLD IN RUN-OFF SYSTEM (1) NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q2ai. If by run-off system, what is the threshold for first-round  
victory?

001.  
. .  
100.  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

---

VAR 10027 MACRO-THRESHOLD IN RUN-OFF SYSTEM (2) NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q2aai. If by run-off system, what is the threshold to advance to  
second round?

001.  
. .  
100.  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

---

VAR 10028 MACRO-THRESHOLD IN RUN-OFF SYSTEM (3) NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q2aiii. If by run-off system, what is the threshold for victory in the  
second round?

001.  
. .  
100.  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

-----  
-  
VAR 10029 MACRO-WHAT PROCESS IN INDIRECT ELECTION? NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q2b. If by indirect election, by what process?

- 001. ELECTORAL COLLEGE
- 002. SELECTION BY THE LEGISLATURE --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q2bii)
- 003. OTHERS [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 19 FOR EXPLANATION] (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
- 997. INAP.
- 998. DK -----> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
- 999. MISSING

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-  
Q2bi. If by electoral college, how are electors chosen?  
Does the electoral college deliberate?  
What is the voting procedure used by the electoral college?

APPENDIX 20 MACRO-HOW TO CHOOSE ELECTORS?

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 20 FOR HOW TO CHOOSE ELECTOR]

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-  
VAR 10030 MACRO-ELECTORAL COLLEGE IS DELIBERATE? NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

DOES THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE DELIBERATE?

- 001. YES
- 002. NO
- 997. INAP.
- 998. DK
- 999. MISSING

-----  
-  
APPENDIX 21 MACRO-VOTING PROCEDURE BY ELECTORAL COLLEGE

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 21 FOR VOTING PROCEDURES]

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-  
Q2bii. If by the legislature, by which chamber(s) of the legislature?  
What is the voting procedure used?



APPENDIX 22      MACRO-INDIRECT ELECTION BY WHICH CHAMBER(S)

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 22 FOR CHAMBERS OF LEGISLATURE]

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APPENDIX 23      MACRO-VOTING PROCEDURE FOR INDIRECT ELECTION

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 23 FOR VOTING PROCEDURES]

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VAR    10031      MACRO-HEAD OF STATE VS. INTRODUCE LEGISLATION      NUMERIC  
 WIDTH 00003                              COLUMN  \*\*\*\*\*                              DEC    0  
   MISSING 999

Q3a.            Does the head of state have power of introduce legislation?

- 001. YES
- 002. NO
- 997. INAP.
- 998. DK
- 999. MISSING

-----  
-

Q3b.            Does the Head of State have power of require expedited action  
   on specific legislation?  
   If yes, what is the default if the legislature takes no  
   action?

VAR    10032      MACRO-HEAD OF STATE VS. EXPEDITED ACTION                  NUMERIC  
 WIDTH 00003                              COLUMN  \*\*\*\*\*                              DEC    0  
   MISSING 999

- 001. YES [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 24 FOR THE DEFAULT]
- 002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3c)
- 997. INAP.
- 998. DK
- 999. MISSING

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-

Q3c.            Does the Head of State have the power of package veto?  
   If yes, what is the requirement to override the veto?

VAR    10033      MACRO-HEAD OF STATE VS. PACKAGE VETO                          NUMERIC  
 WIDTH 00003                              COLUMN  \*\*\*\*\*                              DEC    0  
   MISSING 999

- 001. YES [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 25 FOR THE REQUIREMENT]
- 002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3d)
- 997. INAP.

998. DK --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3d)  
999. MISSING

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-

Q3d. Does Head of State have power of partial veto?  
If yes, what is the requirement to override the partial veto?

VAR 10034 MACRO-HEAD OF STATE VS. PARTIAL VETO NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

001. YES [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 26 FOR THE REQUIREMENT]  
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3e)  
997. INAP.  
998. DK --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3e)  
999. MISSING

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-

Q3e. Does the Head of State have power of legislate by decree?  
If yes, does this require that the legislature must first  
specifically delegate decree authority to the Head of State by  
statute?  
If yes, are there restrictions on the policy areas in which  
the Head of State can legislate by decree?  
If yes, are there other restrictions on the Head of State's  
authority to legislate by decree?

VAR 10035 MACRO-HEAD OF STATE VS. LEGISLATE BY DECREE NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

001. YES  
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3f)  
997. INAP.  
998. DK --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3f)  
999. MISSING

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VAR 10036 MACRO-LEGISLATURE DELEGATE DECREE AUTHORITY NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

LEGISLATURE DELEGATE DECREE AUTHORITY?

001. YES  
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3f)  
997. INAP.  
998. DK --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3f)  
999. MISSING

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-  
VAR 10037 MACRO-RESTRICTIONS ON THE POLICY AREAS NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

RESTRICTIONS ON THE POLICY AREAS?

001. YES  
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3f)  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

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-  
VAR 10038 MACRO-RESTRICTIONS ON HEAD OF STATE'S AUTHORITY NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

RESTRICTIONS ON THE HEAD OF STATE'S AUTHORITY?

001. YES  
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3f)  
997. INAP.  
998. DK --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3f)  
999. MISSING

-----  
-  
Q3f. Does the Head of State have power of emergency powers?  
If yes, what actions can the head of state take under  
emergency authority?  
If yes, under what conditions can the head of state invoke  
emergency authority?  
If yes, what restrictions are there on the head of state's  
authority to invoke and exercise emergency authority?

VAR 10039 MACRO-HEAD OF STATE VS. EMERGENCY POWER NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

001. YES  
002. NO --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3g)  
997. INAP.  
998. DK --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3g)  
999. MISSING

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-  
APPENDIX 27 MACRO-ACTIONS UNDER EMERGENCY AUTHORITY

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 27 FOR ACTIONS]

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APPENDIX 28      MACRO-CONDITIONS FOR INVOKE EMERGENCY AUTHORITY

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 28 THE CONDITIONS]

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APPENDIX 29      MACRO-RESTR. FOR INVOKE/EXE. EMERGENCY AUTHORITY

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 29 FOR THE RESTRICTIONS]

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-

Q3g.           Does the Head of State have power of negotiate treaties and  
                international agreements?  
                If yes, what other requirements are there for approval of  
                treaties and international agreements negotiated by the head  
                of state?

VAR    10040    MACRO-HEAD OF STATE VS. NEGOTIATION                    NUMERIC  
WIDTH  00003    COLUMN \*\*\*\*\*                    DEC    0  
  MISSING 999

- 001. YES
  - 002. NO
  - 997. INAP.
  - 998. DK
  - 999. MISSING
- -

APPENDIX 30      MACRO-REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROVE TREATIES

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 30 FOR REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROVAL TREATIES]

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Q3h.           Does the Head of State have power of commander of the armed  
                forces?  
                If yes, does the head of State control promotions of high  
                ranking officers?  
                If yes, can the Head of State dismiss or demote high-ranking  
                officers?  
                If yes, can the Head of State mobilize and demobilize troops?

VAR    10041    MACRO-HEAD OF STATE VS. COMMANDER OF MILITARY        NUMERIC  
WIDTH  00003    COLUMN \*\*\*\*\*                    DEC    0  
  MISSING 999

- 001. YES
- 002. NO -->(SKIP TO QUESTION Q3j)

997. INAP.  
998. DK -->(SKIP TO QUESTION Q3j)  
999. MISSING

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-

VAR 10042 MACRO-HEAD OF STATE CONTROL PROMOTIONS? NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

PROMOTION FOR HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS BY HEAD OF STATE?

001. YES  
002. NO -->(SKIP TO QUESTION Q3j)  
997. INAP.  
998. DK -->(SKIP TO QUESTION Q3j)  
999. MISSING

-----  
-

VAR 10043 MACRO-HEAD OF STATE DISMISS/DEMOTE OFFICERS NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

DISMISS/DEMOTE HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS BY HEAD OF STATE?

001. YES  
002. NO -->(SKIP TO QUESTION Q3j)  
997. INAP.  
998. DK -->(SKIP TO QUESTION Q3j)  
999. MISSING

-----  
-

VAR 10044 MACRO-MOBILIZE/DEMobilize TROOPS NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

MOBILIZE AND DEMobilize TROOPS BY THE HEAD OF STATE?

001. YES  
002. NO  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

-----  
-

Q3j. Does the head of State have power of introduce referenda?  
If yes, under what conditions?

VAR 10045 MACRO-HEAD OF STATE VS. INTRODUCE REFERENDA NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0

MISSING 999

001. YES [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 31 FOR THE CONDITIONS]  
002. NO  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

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-

VAR 10046 MACRO-HEAD OF STATE VS. REFER LEGISLATION NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q3k. Does the Head of State have power of refer legislation to the  
judicial branch for review of constitutionality?

001. YES  
002. NO  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

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-

Q3m. Does the Head of State have power of convene special  
legislative sessions?  
If yes, is this the Head of State's power exclusively, or can  
any other(s) do this as well?

VAR 10047 MACRO-HEAD OF STATE VS. CONVENE SPECIAL SESSIONS NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

001. YES  
002. NO --> (SKIP TO NEXT PART, PART II)  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

-----  
-

VAR 10048 MACRO-POWER EXCLUSIVELY FOR HEAD OF STATE NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

IS THE HEAD OF STATE'S POWER EXCLUSIVELY?

001. YES, OTHER POWER [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 32 FOR EXPLANATION]  
002. NO OTHER POWERS  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

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-  
II.) QUESTION ABOUT HEAD OF GOVERNMENT.  
-----  
-

VAR 10049 MACRO-WHO IS THE HEAD OF GOVERNMENT? NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q1. Who is the Head of Government?

- 001. PRESIDENT --> (SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
- 002. PRIME MINISTER (OR EQUIVALENT)
- 003. OTHERS [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 33 FOR EXPLANATION] -->  
(SKIP TO QUESTION Q3)
- 997. INAP.
- 998. DK
- 999. MISSING

-----  
-  
VAR 10050 MACRO-HOW IS THE PRIME MINISTER SELECTED? NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q2. If the Head of Government is a prime minister, how is the  
prime minister selected?

- 001. APPOINTED BY THE HEAD OF STATE ALONE
- 002. APPOINTED BY THE LEGISLATURE ALONE
- 003. NOMINATED BY THE HEAD OF STATE, AND APPROVED BY THE LEGISLATURE
- 004. NOMINATED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND APPROVED BY THE HEAD OF STATE
- 005. OTHERS [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 34 FOR EXPLANATION]
- 997. INAP.
- 998. DK
- 999. MISSING

-----  
-  
VAR 10051 MACRO-PRIME MINISTER VS. COMPOSE CABINET(1) NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q3. If there is a prime minister, what authorities does the prime  
minister have over the composition of the cabinet? [Check all  
that apply.]

NAMES MINISTERS AND ASSIGNS PORTFOLIOS ALONE

- 001. YES
- 002. NO
- .
- 997. INAP.
- 998. DK

999. MISSING

---

VAR 10052 MACRO-PRIME MINISTER VS. COMPOSE CABINET(2) NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

NOMINATES MINISTERS FOR APPROVAL BY THE PRESIDENT

001. YES  
002. NO  
.  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

---

VAR 10053 MACRO-PRIME MINISTER VS. COMPOSE CABINET(3) NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

REVIEWS AND APPROVES MINISTERIAL NOMINATIONS MADE BY THE PRESIDENT

001. YES  
002. NO  
.  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

---

VAR 10054 MACRO-PRIME MINISTER VS. COMPOSE CABINET(4) NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

DISMISSES MINISTERS AND REASSIGNS PORTFOLIOS AT OWN DISCRETION

001. YES  
002. NO  
.  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

---

APPENDIX 35 MACRO-PRIME MINISTER VS. COMPOSE CABINET(5)

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 35 FOR OTHER AUTHORITIES]

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VAR 10055 MACRO-PRIME MINISTER VS. POLICY MAKING PROCESS(1)NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

Q4. If there is a prime minister, what authorities does the prime  
minister have over the policy making process? [Check all that  
apply.]

CHAIRS CABINET MEETINGS

001. YES  
002. NO  
.  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

-----  
-

VAR 10056 MACRO-PRIME MINISTER VS. POLICY MAKING PROCESS(2)NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

DETERMINES SCHEDULE OF ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE LEGISLATURE

001. YES  
002. NO  
.  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

-----  
-

VAR 10057 MACRO-PRIME MINISTER VS. POLICY MAKING PROCESS(3)NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

DETERMINES WHICH ALTERNATIVES WILL BE VOTED ON BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND  
IN WHICH ORDER

001. YES  
002. NO  
.  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

-----  
-

VAR 10058 MACRO-PRIME MINISTER VS. POLICY MAKING PROCESS(4)NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

REFERS LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS TO PARTY OR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

001. YES  
002. NO  
.  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

-----  
-

VAR 10059 MACRO-PRIME MINISTER VS. POLICY MAKING PROCESS(5) NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

CALLS VOTES OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

001. YES  
002. NO  
.  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

-----  
-

APPENDIX 36 MACRO-PRIME MINISTER VS. POLICY MAKING PROCESS(6)

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 36 FOR OTHER AUTHORITIES]

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-

VAR 10060 MACRO-METHODS OF DISMISSING CABINET MEMBERS(1) NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

QIII. By what method(s) can cabinet members, or the entire cabinet,  
be dismissed? [Check all that apply.]

BY THE HEAD OF STATE ALONE

001. YES  
002. NO  
.  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

-----  
-

VAR 10061 MACRO-METHODS OF DISMISSING CABINET MEMBERS(2) NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

BY THE PRIME MINISTER ALONE

001. YES  
002. NO  
.  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

-----  
-  
VAR 10062 MACRO-METHODS OF DISMISSING CABINET MEMBERS(3) NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

BY MAJORITY VOTE OF THE LEGISLATURE WHERE A MAJORITY OF ALL LEGISLATORS  
IS REQUIRED

001. YES  
002. NO  
.  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

-----  
-  
VAR 10063 MACRO-METHODS OF DISMISSING CABINET MEMBERS(4) NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

BY MAJORITY VOTE OF THE LEGISLATURE WHERE A MAJORITY OF THOSE  
LEGISLATORS VOTING IS REQUIRED

001. YES  
002. NO  
.  
997. INAP.  
998. DK  
999. MISSING

-----  
-  
VAR 10064 MACRO-METHODS OF DISMISSING CABINET MEMBERS(5) NUMERIC  
WIDTH 00003 COLUMN \*\*\*\*\* DEC 0  
MISSING 999

BY SOME COMBINATION OF THE ABOVE, ACTING IN CONCERT

001. YES [NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 37 FOR EXPLANATION]  
002. NO  
.  
997. INAP.  
998. DK



APPENDIX 42      MACRO-RESTRICTIONS ON DISSOLVING LEGISLATURE(2)

AS A RESPONSE TO ACTION/INACTION BY THE LEGISLATURE

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 42 FOR THE EXPLANATION]

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APPENDIX 43      MACRO-RESTRICTIONS ON DISSOLVED LEGISLATURE(3)

OTHER

[NOTE: SEE APPENDIX 43 FOR THE EXPLANATION]

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COUNTRY CODE:

APPENDIX 1: NAME AND PARTY AFFILIATION OF CABINET-LEVEL MINISTERS  
APPENDIX 2: POLITICAL PARTIES  
APPENDIX 3: PARTIES POSITION IN LEFT-RIGHT SCALE  
APPENDIX 4: PARTIES POSITION IN DIFFERENT SCALE  
APPENDIX 5: SALIENT FACTORS  
APPENDIX 6: PARTY ALLIANCES  
APPENDIX 7: PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES  
APPENDIX 8: METHOD OF CASTING VOTES FOR VOTERS  
APPENDIX 9: WHOM DO VOTERS VOTE FOR?  
APPENDIX 10: SPECIAL VOTING FEATURES  
APPENDIX 11: METHOD OF CONVERTING VOTES INTO SEATS  
APPENDIX 12: ELECTORAL FORMULA(S)  
APPENDIX 13: POSSIBILITY OF ALLIANCE IN THE SYSTEM  
APPENDIX 14: OTHER POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTORAL ALLIANCE  
APPENDIX 15: REFLECTION FOR CANDIDATES' ENDORSEMENT  
APPENDIX 16: HEAD OF STATE  
APPENDIX 17: METHOD OF SELECTING THE HEAD OF STATE  
APPENDIX 18: PROCESS IN DIRECT ELECTION  
APPENDIX 19: PROCESS IN INDIRECT ELECTION  
APPENDIX 20: METHOD OF CHOOSING ELECTORS  
APPENDIX 21: VOTING PROCEDURE BY ELECTORAL COLLEGE  
APPENDIX 22: CHAMBERS OF LEGISLATURE  
APPENDIX 23: VOTING PROCEDURE BY THE LEGISLATURE  
APPENDIX 24: DEFAULT (IF THE LEGISLATURE TAKES NO ACTION)  
APPENDIX 25: REQUIREMENT FOR OVERRIDING THE VETO  
APPENDIX 26: REQUIREMENT FOR OVERRIDING THE PARTIAL VETO  
APPENDIX 27: ACTIONS UNDER EMERGENCY AUTHORITY  
APPENDIX 28: CONDITIONS FOR INVOKING EMERGENCY AUTHORITY  
APPENDIX 29: RESTRICTIONS FOR INVOKING OR EXERCISING EMERGENCY  
AUTHORITY  
APPENDIX 30: REQUIREMENT FOR APPROVAL TREATIES  
APPENDIX 31: CONDITIONS FOR INTRODUCING REFERENDA  
APPENDIX 32: OTHER POWER EXCLUSIVELY FOR HEAD OF STATE  
APPENDIX 33: HEAD OF GOVERNMENT  
APPENDIX 34: METHOD OF SELECTING PRIME MINISTER  
APPENDIX 35: OTHER AUTHORITIES IN COMPOSING CABINET  
APPENDIX 36: OTHER AUTHORITIES IN POLICY MAKING PROCESS  
APPENDIX 37: METHOD OF DISMISSING CABINET MEMBERS(5)  
APPENDIX 38: METHOD OF DISMISSING CABINET MEMBERS(6)  
APPENDIX 39: COMBINED METHOD OF DISSOLVING LEGISLATURE  
APPENDIX 40: OTHER METHOD OF DISSOLVING LEGISLATURE  
APPENDIX 41: RESTRICTIONS ON DISSOLVING LEGISLATURE(1)  
APPENDIX 42: RESTRICTIONS ON DISSOLVING LEGISLATURE(2)  
APPENDIX 43: RESTRICTIONS ON DISSOLVING LEGISLATURE(3)

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Country Code:

001 Albania	033 Lithuania
002 Argentina	034 Macedonia
003 Australia	035 Mexico
004 Austria	036 Moldova
005 Belarus	037 Netherlands
006 Belgium	038 New Zealand
007 Bosnia-Herzegovina	039 Norway

008 Brazil	040 Panama
009 Bulgaria	041 Peru
010 Canada	042 Phillipines
011 Chile	043 Poland
012 Colombia	044 Portugal
013 Costa Rica	045 Romania
014 Croatia	046 Russia
015 Czech Republic	047 Scotland
016 Denmark	048 Serbia
017 Ecuador	049 Singapore
018 Estonia	050 Slovakia
019 Finland	051 Slovenia
020 France	052 South Africa
021 Georgia	053 Spain
022 Germany	054 Sweden
023 Greece	055 Switzerland
024 Hong Kong	056 Taiwan
025 Hungary	057 Trinidad
026 Iceland	058 Turkey
027 India	059 USA
028 Israel	060 Ukraine
029 Italy	061 Great Britain
030 Japan	062 Uruguay
031 Korea	063 Venezuela
032 Latvia	064 Zambia

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 Appendix 1:

Name of Cabinet Member, Name of the Office Held, and Political Party

Argentina

001 Jorge Rodriguez, Jefe de Gabinete, Partido Justicialista.  
 002 Jorge Dominguez, Defensa, Partido Justicialista.  
 003 Jorge Granillo Ocampo, Justicia, Partido Justicialista.  
 004 Alberto Mazza, Salud, Partido Justicialista.  
 005 Carlos Corach, Interior, Partido Justicialista.  
 006 Roque Fernandez, Economia, Partido Justicialista.  
 007 Guido Di Tella, Relaciones Exteriores, Partido Justicialista.  
 008 Alberto Uriburu, Trabajo, Partido Justicialista.  
 009 Garcia Sola, Educacion, Partido Justicialista.  
 010 Maria Julia Alsogaray, Secretaria de Recursos naturales y de  
 nedui ambiente, Union del Centro democratico.  
 011 Jorge Amadeo, Secretaria de Prevencion de la drogadiccion y lucha  
 contra el narcotrafico, Partido Justicialista.

Australia

001 Paul Keating, Prime Minister, Australian Labor Party.  
 002 Kim Beazley, Minister for Finance and Deputy Prime Minister,  
 Australian Labor Party.  
 003 Gareth Evans, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Leader of Government  
 in the Senate, and Senator, Australian Labor Party.  
 004 Robert McMullan, Minister for Trade and Senator, Australian Labor  
 Party.  
 005 Robert Ray, Minister for Defense, Deputy Leader of the Government  
 in the Senate and Senator, Australian Labor Party.  
 006 Ralph Willis, Treasurer, Australian Labor Party.

007 Brian Howe, Minister for Housing and Regional Development, Australian Labor Party.  
008 Peter Cook, Minister for Industry, Science and Technology, and Senator, Australian Labor Party.  
009 Nick Bolkus, Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, and Senator, Australian Labor Party.  
010 Simon Crean, Minister for Employment, Education and Training, Australian Labor Party.  
011 Robert Collins, Minister for Primary Industries and Energy, and Senator, Australian Labor Party.  
012 Peter Baldwin, Minister for Social Security, Australian Labor Party.  
013 Laurence Brereton, Minister for Industrial Relations and Minister for Transport, Australian Labor Party.  
014 Michael Lavarch, Attorney-General, Australian Labor Party.  
015 Michael Lee, Minister for Communication and the Arts and Minister for Tourism, Australian Labor Party.  
016 John Faulkner, Minister for the Environment, Sport and Territories, and Senator, Australian Labor Party.  
017 Carmen Lawrence, Minister for Human Services and Health, Australian Labor Party.

Czech  
N/A

#### Israel

001 Yitzhak Rabin, Prime minister and Secretary of Defense, Avoda.  
002 Shimon Peres, Foreign secretary (secretary of state) up to Nov. 1995, Prime minister, Secretary of defense and of economy and planning, Avoda.  
003 Abraham Shochat, Secretary of treasury, Avoda.  
004 Moshe Shahal, Secretary of police, of communication and of energy and infrastructure to Nov. 1995, minister of inner security, Avoda.  
005 Amnon Rubinstein, Secretary of energy and infrastructure, of science and technology, and of education, culture and sports, Meretz.  
006 Shimon Shetreet, Secretary of economy, of science and technology, and of religious matters, Avoda.  
007 Shulamit Aloni, Secretary of education and culture, of communication and of science and arts, Meretz.  
008 Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, Secretary of rebuilding and housing, Avoda.  
009 Uzi Baram, Secretary of tourism, Avoda.  
010 Arieh Deri, Secretary of interior affairs, Shas.  
011 Michael Harish, Secretary of industry and trade, Avoda.  
012 Ora Namir, Secretary of ecology and of employment and welfare, Avoda.  
013 Haim Ramon, Secretary of health and of interior affairs, Avoda.  
014 Ephraim Sneh, Secretary of health, Avoda.  
015 Yair Tsaban, Secretary of immigrants reception, Meretz.  
016 Israel Kessar, Secretary of transportation, Avoda.  
017 Yossi Sarid, Secretary of ecology, Meretz.

#### Lithuania

001 M. Stankevicius, Prime Minister, Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party.  
002 V. Einoris, Minister of Agriculture, Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party.  
003 V. B. Abraitis, Minister of Communication and Informatics, n/a.



004 A. Baranauskiene, Minister of Construction, n/a.  
005 J. Nekrosius, Minister of Culture, Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party.  
006 A. Z. Kaminskas, Minister of Economics, n/a.  
007 V. Domarkas, Minister of Education, n/a.  
008 S. B. A. Kutas, Minister of Energy, n/a.  
009 B. Bradauskas, Minister of Environmental Protection, n/a.  
010 A. Krizinauskas, Minister of Finance, n/a.  
011 P. Gylys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party.  
012 A. Vasiliauskas, Minister of Forestry, n/a.  
013 A. Vinkus, Minister of Health Care, Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party.  
014 K. J. Klimasauskas, Minister of Industry and Trade, n/a.  
015 V. V. Bulovas, Minister of the Interior, n/a.  
016 A. Valys, Minister of Justice, n/a.  
017 L. Linkevicius, Minister of National Defense, n/a.  
018 P. Papovas, Minister of Public Administration Reforms and Local Authorities, n/a.  
019 M. Mikaila, Minister of Social Security and Labor, n/a.  
020 J. Birziskis, Minister of Transport, n/a.

#### New Zealand

001 Rt Hon Jim Bolger, Prime Minister, Minister in Charge of the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service, National Party.  
002 Rt Hon Don McKinnon, Deputy Prime Minister, Leader of the House, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Minister of Pacific Island Affairs, National Party.  
003 Rt Hon W F Birch, Minister of Finance, National Party.  
004 Hon Paul East, QC, Attorney-General, Minister of State Services, Minister of Defense, Minister of Corrections, Minister in Charge of War Pensions, Minister in Charge of the Audit Department, National Party.  
005 Hon Jenny Shipley, Minister of Health, Minister of Women's Affairs, National Party.  
006 Hon Doug Kidd, Minister of Labour, Minister of Fisheries, Minister of Energy, Minister for Accident Rehabilitation and Compensation Insurance, National Party.  
007 Hon Philip Burdon, Minister for Trade Negotiations, Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Minister for State-owned Enterprises, (responsible for all SOEs except Contact Energy Ltd), Minister of Railways, Minister in Charge of the Public Trust Office, National Party.  
008 Hon Simon Upton, Minister for the Environment, Minister of Research, Science and Technology, Minister for Crown Research Institutes, Minister responsible for Radio New Zealand Ltd., National Party.  
009 Hon Dr. Lockwood Smith, Minister of Agriculture, Deputy Minister of Finance, Minister responsible for Contact Energy Ltd., National Party.  
010 Hon John Falloon, Minister of Forestry, Minister for Racing, National Party.  
011 Hon Wyatt Creech, Minister of Education, Minister of Employment, National Party.  
012 Hon Douglas Graham, Minister of Justice, Minister for Courts, Minister in Charge of Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations, Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control, Minister of Agriculture, Associate Minister of Employment, National Party.

013 Hon John Banks, Minister of Tourism, Minister for Sport, Fitness and Leisure, Minister of Local Government, Minister of Civil Defence, National Party.

014 Hon Denis Marshall, Minister of Conservation, Minister of Lands, Minister of Survey and Land Information, Minister in Charge of the Valuation Department, Associate Minister of Agriculture, Associate Minister of Employment, National Party.

015 Hon John Luxton, Minister of Maori Affairs, Minister of Police, Minister of Commerce, Minister for Industry, National Party.

016 Hon Maurice Williamson, Minister of Transport, Minister of Statistics, Minister of Communications, Minister for Information Technology, Minister of Broadcasting, Associate Minister of Health, National Party.

017 Hon Murray McCully, Minister of Housing, Minister of Customs, Associate Minister of Tourism, National Party.

018 Hon Peter Gresham, Minister of Social Welfare, Minister for Senior Citizens, National Party.

019 Hon Peter Dunne, MP, Minister of Revenue, Minister of Internal Affairs, United New Zealand Party.

020 Hon Bill English, MP, Minister for Crown Health Enterprises, Associate Minister of Education, National Party.

021 Hon Robin Gray, Minister of State, Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, National Party.

022 Hon Roger Maxwell, Minister of Immigration, Minister of Business Development, Associate Minister of Employment, National Party.

023 Hon Roger McClay, Minister of Youth Affairs, Associate Minister of Pacific Island Affairs, Associate Minister of Education, Associate Minister of Social Welfare, National Party.

024 Hon Katherine O'Regan, Minister of Consumer Affairs, Associate Minister of Health, Associate Minister of Women's Affairs, Associate Minister of Social Welfare, National Party.

025 Mr Warren Kyd, MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the: Minister of Labour, Minister of Commerce, Minister for Industry, Minister for State Owned Enterprises, National Party.

#### Norway

001 Thorbjoern Jagland, Prime Minister, Labour.

002 Bjoern Tore Godal, Foreign Affairs, Labour.

003 Gerd Liv Valla, Justice, Labour.

004 Ranveig Froeland, Petroleum and Energy, Labour.

005 Bendik Rugaas, Planning and coordination, Labour.

006 Sissel Roenbeck, Transport and Communication, Labour.

007 Torbjoern Berntsen, Environment, Labour.

008 Gudmund Hernes, Health, Labour.

009 Turid Birkeland, Cultural Affairs, Labour.

010 Jens Stoltenberg, Finance, Labour.

011 Grete Knutsen, Trade and Industry, Labour.

012 Kjell Opseth, Local Government, Labour.

013 Sylvia Brustad, Children/Family Affairs, Labour.

014 Dag Terje Andersen, Agriculture, Labour.

015 Kari Norheim-Larsen, Foreign Aid, Labour.

016 Karl Eirik Schjoett Pedersen, Fisheries, Labour.

017 Joergen Kosmo, Defense, Labour.

018 Hill Marta Solberg, Social Affaires, Labour.

019 Reidar Sandal, Education, Research and Church Affaires, Labour.

Poland

- 001 Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz, President of the Council of Ministers, SLD.
- 002 Marek Belka, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Ind.
- 003 Jaroslaw Kalinowski, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, PSL.
- 004 Miroslaw Pietrewicz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the State Treasury, PSL.
- 005 Dariusz Rosati, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ind.
- 006 Stanislaw Dobrzanski, Minister of National Defense, PSL.
- 007 Leszek Miller, Minister of Administration and Internal Affairs, SLD.
- 008 Wieslaw Kaczmarek, Minister of Economy, SLD.
- 009 Leszek Kubicki, Minister of Justice, Ind.
- 010 Jerzy Wiatr, Minister Edukacji Narodowej, SLD.
- 011 Boguslaw Liberadzki, Minister of Transportation and Marine Economy, Ind.
- 012 Stanislaw Zelichowski, Minister of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry, PSL.
- 013 Andrzej Zielinski, Minister of Communication, Ind.
- 014 Zdzislaw Podkanski, Minister of Culture and Art, PSL.
- 015 Ryszard Zochowski, Minister of Health and Social Welfare, SLD.
- 016 Tadeusz Zielinski, Minister of Labor and Social Policy/Minister, Ind.
- 017 Aleksander Luczak, Chairman of the Committee for Scientific Research, PSL.
- 018 Zbigniew Siemiatkowski, Minister without Portfolio, SLD.
- 019 Zbigniew Kuzmiuk, Minister without Portfolio, PSL.

Romania

- 001 Radu Vasile, prime-minister, National Peasant and Christian Democratic Party.
- 002 Decebal Traian Remes, finance, National Liberal Party.
- 003 Victor Babiuc, defence, National Peasant and Christian Democratic Party.
- 004 Andrei Marga, education, National Peasant and Christian Democratic Party.
- 005 Hajdu Gabor, health, Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania.
- 006 Valeriu Stoica, justice, National Liberal Party.
- 007 Dudu Ionescu, internal affairs, National Peasant and Christian Democratic Party.
- 008 Victor Athanasiu, labour, Romanian Social Democratic Party.

Spain

- 001 FELIPE GONZALEZ-MARQUEZ, President of Government, PSOE (SOCIALIST).

Taiwan

- 001 Chan Lien, Premier of Executive Yuan, KMT.
- 002 Li-Teh Hsu, Vice Premier of Executive Yuan, KMT.
- 003 Shirley W. Y. Kuo, Minister of State, KMT.
- 004 Chen-Kuo Lin, Minister of State, KMT.
- 005 Ying-Jeou Ma, Minister of State, KMT.
- 006 De-Chi Tu, Minister of State, KMT.
- 007 Shin-Chien Yang, Minister of State, KMT.
- 008 Chin-Fong Yen, Minister of State, KMT.
- 009 Cheng-Wen Tsai, Minister of State, KMT.

010 Fang-Cheng Lin, Minister of the Interior, KMT.  
 011 Hsiao-Yen Chang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, KMT.  
 012 Chung-Ling Chiang, Minister of National Defense, KMT.  
 013 Chih-Kang Wang, Minister of Economic Affairs, KMT.  
 014 Cheng-Hsiung Chiu, Minister of Finance, KMT.  
 015 Chao-Yang Tsai, Minister of Transportation and Communication,  
 KMT.  
 016 Cheng-Hao Liao, Minister of Justice, KMT.  
 017 Jin Wu, Minister of Education, KMT.  
 018 Harry H. K. Lee, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commissions, KMT.  
 019 James, C. Y. Chu, Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, KMT.  
 020 Shou-Po Chao, Secretary General, Executive Yuan, KMT.  
 021 Duan Wei, Director General of Budget Accounting and Statistics,  
 KMT.  
 022 Kang-Chin Chen, Central Personnel Administration, KMT.  
 023 Chi Su, Government Information, KMT.  
 024 Po-Yo Chang, Department of Health, Independent.  
 025 Hsun-Hsiung Tsai, Environment Protection Administration, KMT.  
 026 Hsiao-Yi Chin, National Palace Museum, KMT.  
 027 Ching-Yu Chang, Mainland Affairs Council, KMT.  
 028 Ping-Kun Chiang, Council for Economic Planning and Development,  
 KMT.  
 029 Ting-Yun Yang, Veterans Affairs Commission, KMT.  
 030 Wan-Lang Wu, National Youth Commission, KMT.  
 031 Ching-Piao Hu, Atomic Energy Council, KMT.  
 032 Chao-Hsuan Liu, National Science Council, KMT.  
 033 Ta-Chou Huang, Research, Development and Evaluation Commission,  
 KMT.  
 034 Mao-Ying Chiu, Council of Agriculture, KMT.  
 035 Helen Chen-Chi Lin, Council for Cultural Affairs, KMT.  
 036 Shen-San Hsien, Council of Labor Affairs, KMT.  
 037 Yang-Ching Chao, Fair Trade Commission, KMT.  
 038 Li-Teh Hsu, Consumer Protection Commission, KMT.  
 039 Chin-Te Ou, Public Construction Commission, KMT.  
 040 Chia-Chih Hua, Council of Aboriginal Affairs, KMT.  
 041 Fang-Cheng Lin, Central Elections Commission, KMT.

#### Ukraine

001 Karasyk Yuriy, Minister of Agriculture, The Agrarians.  
 002 Kostenko Yuriy, Minister for Environmental Protection, The Rurh.  
 003 Pustovoytenko Valeriy, Prime Minister, PDP.

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 Appendix 2: Political party

#### Argentina

001 Union Civica Radical, 1890, Social Democratic, Socialist  
 International.  
 002 Frepaso, 1995, Left Liberal.  
 003 Partido Justicialista, 1945.  
 004 Accion por la Republica, 1995, Conservative.

#### Australia

001 Australian Labor Party (ALP), 1901, Social Democratic Parties,  
 Socialist International.  
 002 Liberal Party of Australia (Liberal), 1944, Conservative (right

- Liberal) Parties, International Democratic Union.  
003 National Party of Australia (National), 1920, Agrarian (Regional) Parties.  
004 Australian Democrats (Democrats), 1977, Left Liberal Parties  
005 Australian Greens (Greens), 1992, Ecology Parties, The Greens.

#### Czech

N/A

#### Denmark

- 001 Social Democratic, 1871, Social Democratic.  
002 Radical Liberal, 1905, Social Liberal.  
003 Conservative, 1916, Conservative.  
004 Centre Democratic, 1973, Social Liberal.  
005 Socialist People's Party, 1959, Socialist/New left.  
006 Danish People's Party, 1995, Right Radical.  
007 Christian People's Party, 1970, Social Liberal.  
008 Liberal, 1846, Liberal.  
009 Progressive, 1973, Liberal.  
010 Leftwing Alliance, 1989, Socialist/New left.

#### Israel

- 001 Israel Labor Party (Mifleget Haavoda Hayisraelit), 1968, Social Democratic Parties, Socialist International Confederation of Socialist Parties of the European Community.  
002 Likud (Likud), 1973-as an electoral alliance, 1988-as a united party, National Parties.  
003 National Religious Party (Hamiflaga Hadatit Leumit), 1956, Other Parties-Religious Parties.  
004 Renewed Zionism Party (Tzomet), 1983, Right Liberal Parties.  
005 Change (Shinuy), 1974, Left Liberal Party, Liberal International.  
006 Civil Rights and Peace Movement (Ratz), 1973, Left Liberal Parties.  
007 International Organization of Torah-observant Sephardic Jews (Shas), 1984, Other Parties-Religious Parties.  
008 Union of Israel, 1912, Other Parties-Religious Parties, Agudat Israel World Organization.  
009 United Workers Party (Mapam), 1948, Socialist Parties, Socialist International.  
010 Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (Hadash), 1977, Communist Parties.  
011 The Third Way, 1996, Other Parties-Center Party.  
012 Democratic Arab Party, 1988, Ethnic Parties.  
013 Immigration Israel, 1996, Other Parties-New Immigrants Party.  
014 Bridge, 1996, Other Parties.  
015 Motherland, 1988, National Parties.  
016 National Democratic Alliance, 1996, Ethnic Parties.  
017 United Arab List, 1996, Ethnic Parties (Muslim).  
018 The Bible Flag, 1988, Other Parties-Religious Parties.

#### Lithuania

- 001 Homeland Union (Lithuanian Conservatives), 1993, Conservative Party.  
002 Christian Democratic Party, 1904, Reestablished 1990, Christian Democratic Parties, European Christian Democratic Union.  
003 Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party, 1990, Social Democratic Parties.

- 004 Lithuanian Social Democratic Party, 1896, reestablished 1989, Social Democratic Parties.
- 005 Center Union, 1992, Liberal Parties.
- 006 Liberal Union, 1990, Right Liberal Parties.

#### New Zealand

- 001 Labour Party, 1916, Social Democratic, Socialist International.
- 002 National Party, 1936, Conservative.
- 003 Alliance, 1992, Social Democratic.
- 004 New Zealand First, 1993, National.
- 005 Act New Zealand, 1995, Right Liberal.
- 006 Christian Coalition, 1995, Christian Democratic.

#### Norway

- 001 Liberals, 1882, Liberal Parties, Liberal International.
- 002 Conservatives, 1982, Conservative Parties, International Democrat Union.
- 003 Labour Party, 1894, Social Democratic Parties, Socialist International.
- 004 Centre Party, 1921, Agrarian Parties, International Network of Center parties.
- 005 Communist Party, 1924, Communist Parties.
- 006 Christian Peoples, 1933, Christian Democratic, CDI and EUCD.
- 007 Socialist Left, 1961, Socialist Parties, New Left Forum.
- 008 Progress Party, 1973, Populist Parties, European Research Group.
- 009 Red Electoral, 1973, Communist Parties.

#### Poland

- 001 Labor Union, 1992, Socialist, Socialist International.
- 002 National-Christian-Democratic Bloc for Poland, 1995, Conservative.
- 003 National Alliance of the Retired of the Republic of Poland, 1997, Other.
- 004 Freedom Union, 1994, Liberal, Liberal International.
- 005 Electoral Action Solidarity, 1996, Christian Democratic.
- 006 Democratic Left Alliance, 1991, Social-Democratic, Socialist International.
- 007 Polish Peasant Party, 1990 (1945), Agrarian.
- 008 Union of the Republic's Rightists, 1997, Conservative.
- 009 Movement for the Reconstruction of Poland, 1995, Nationalist.
- 010 National Party of the Retirees, 1994, Other.
- 011 Polish National Community-Polish National Party, 1990, Nationalist
- 012 Self-defense Alliance, 1992, Agrarian.
- 013 Social and Cultural Association, 1990, Ethnic.

#### Romania

- 001 Democratic Party, 1992 (name changed in 1993), Social Democratic, Socialist International.
- 002 Romanian Party of Social Democracy, 1990 (name changed in 1993), Social Democratic.
- 003 National Liberal Party, 1990, Liberal.
- 004 National Peasant and Christian Democratic Party, 1990, Christian Democratic, Christian Democratic International.
- 005 Romanian Party for National Unity, 1990 (name changed in 1992), Regional.
- 006 Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania, 1990, Ethnic.

- 007 Greater Romania Party, 1991.
- 008 Labour Socialist Party, 1990, Socialist.
- 009 Liberal Party 1993, 1993, Liberal.
- 010 Romanian Social Democratic Party, 1990, Social Democratic, Socialist International.
- 011 Romanian Socialist Party, 1995, Socialist.
- 012 Socialist Party, 1995, Socialist.
- 013 National Liberal Alliance, 1996, Liberal.
- 014 Romanian Democratic Convention, 1991.
- 015 Social Democratic Union, 1996, Social Democratic.

## Spain

Note: Apart from the PSOE, which was founded around 1880, and the PNV, founded at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, all other parties, with their present denomination, were founded with the restoration of democracy after 1975.

- 001 PP, Conservative, European People's Party.
- 002 PSOE, Socialist, Socialist International.
- 003 IU, Communist.
- 004 CIU, Regional-Conservative-CD, EDC and EPP.
- 005 PNV, Regional-Conservative-CD, EDC and EPP.
- 006 CC, Regional-Liberal.
- 007 BNG, Regional-Radical left.
- 008 HB, Regional-Independentist-Marxist/Leninist.
- 009 ERC, Regional-Left Liberal.
- 010 Regional-Left.
- 011 UV, Regional-Christian Democrat.
- 012 PA, Regional-SD.
- 013 LVE, Ecology.
- 014 CHA, Regional-SD.
- 015 UC, Liberal.
- 016 UPV-BN, Regional-SD.
- 017 PSM-ENE, Regional-SD.
- 018 CDN, Regional-Right Liberal Ecology.
- 019 LV-GV, Ecology.
- 020 PRT, Communist.
- 021 PH, Left Socialist.
- 022 PCPE, Communist.
- 023 PAS, Regional-Liberal.
- 024 FEA, National-Fascist.
- 025 UPL, Regional-SD.
- 026 ICV, Regional-Liberal.
- 027 LVM, Regional-Ecology.
- 028 CE, Regional-SD.
- 029 UM, Regional-SD.
- 030 TC-PNC, Regional-Right Liberal.
- 031 PR, Regional-Right Liberal.
- 032 PEC, Regional Ecology.
- 033 URCL, Regional-SD.
- 034 NA, Regional-SD.
- 035 AUN, National-Conservative.
- 036 CR, Republican.
- 037 PRIM, Regional-Conservative.
- 038 SZL, Regional-Liberal.
- 039 SOS-N, Ecology.

040 FPIC, Regional-Independentist.  
 041 PSPC, Regional-SD.  
 042 PRCLM, Regional-Right Liberal.  
 043 FPG, Regional-SD.  
 044 FEI, National-Fascist.  
 045 PRV, Ecology.  
 046 SIE, Regional-SD.  
 047 NR, Regional-Conservative.  
 048 PIIC, Regional-Conservative.  
 049 AR, Republican.  
 050 ENV, Regional-SD.  
 051 PTAE, Conservative.  
 052 PEB, Regional-liberal.  
 053 PCN, Regional-Right Liberal.  
 054 UPA, Regional-Liberal.  
 055 ADC, Conservative.  
 056 UAD, Regional-Conservative.  
 057 VPA, Regional-Conservative.  
 058 ENE, Liberal.  
 059 ALAS, Liberal.  
 060 AB, Regional-Liberal.  
 061 PRG, Regional-Liberal.  
 062 LAE, Conservative.  
 063 DSA, Regional-Liberal.  
 064 PLG, Conservative.  
 065 PI, Regional-Conservative.  
 066 PNM, Regional-Conservative.  
 067 AFIT, Regional-Conservative.  
 068 POR, Marxist.  
 069 CCV, Regional-Liberal.

Taiwan

001 Kuomintang (KMT), 1894, Right Liberal, IDU (PDU).  
 002 Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), 1986, Left Liberal, Liberal  
 International.  
 003 New Party, 1993, National.

Ukraine

001 Communist Party of Ukraine, 1993, Communist Parties.  
 002 People's Rurh of Ukraine, 1993, National Parties.  
 003 Socialist Party of Ukraine, 1991, Socialist Parties.  
 004 People's Democratic Party of Ukraine, 1996, Other Parties.  
 005 Peasants Party of Ukraine, 1992, Socialist Parties.  
 006 Green Party, 1991, Ecology Parties.  
 007 Social-Democratic Party (United), 1996, Social-Democratic  
 Parties.

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Appendix 3: Parties position in left-right scale

Argentina

001 Union Civica Radical (4)  
 002 Frepaso (3)  
 003 Partido Justicialista (6)  
 004 Accion por la Republica (8)



Australia

001 Australian Labor Party (4.5)  
002 Liberal Party (5.5)  
003 National Party (6.5)  
004 Australian Democrats (4.0)  
005 Greens (3.5)

Czech N/A

Denmark

001 Social Democratic (5)  
002 Radical Liberal (4)  
003 Conservative (7)  
004 Centre Democratic (6)  
005 Socialist People's Party (3)  
006 Danish People's Party (9)  
007 Christian People's Party (6)  
008 Liberal (8)  
009 Progressive (9)  
010 Leftwing Alliance (2)

Israel

001 Likud (7)  
002 Avoda (4)  
003 Shas (6)  
004 Mafdal (8)  
005 Meretz (2)

Lithuania

001 Center Union  
002 Christian Democratic  
003 Lithuanian Democratic Labor Party  
004 Lithuanian Nationalist Party  
005 Social Democratic Party  
006 Homeland Union

New Zealand

001 Labour (4)  
002 National (7)  
003 New Zealand First (6)  
004 Alliance (3)  
005 Act New Zealand (9)  
006 Christian Coalition (7)

Romania

001 Democratic Party (4)  
002 Romanian Party of Social Democracy (3)  
003 National Liberal Party (6)  
004 National Peasant and Christian Democratic Party (5)  
005 Romanian Party for National Unity (4)  
006 Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania (5)  
007 Greater Romania Party -  
008 Labour Socialist Party (2)  
009 Liberal Party 1993 (6)  
010 Romanian Social Democratic Party (4)  
011 Romanian Socialist Party (3)

012	Socialist Party	(3)
013	National Liberal Alliance	(6)
014	Romanian Democratic Convention	(5)
015	Social Democratic Union	(4)

Spain

001	PP	(6)
002	PSOE	(3)
003	IU	(2)
004	CIU	(4)
005	PNV	(5)
006	CC	(5)
007	BNG	(2)
008	HB	(1)

Taiwan

001	KMT	(7)
002	DPP	(4)
003	New Party	(4)

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Appendix 4:                      Name of other dimension

Argentina    N/A

Australia    N/A

Czech        N/A

Israel        N/A

Lithuania    N/A

New Zealand

    Liberal-Authoritarian (left-right)

001	Labour	(2)
002	National	(6)
003	New Zealand First	(8)
004	Alliance	(2)
005	Act New Zealand	(1)
006	Christian Coalition	(10)

Taiwan

    Independence-Unification (left-right)

001	KMT	(5)
002	DPP	(2)
003	New Party	(7)

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Appendix 5:                      Salient factors

Argentina

001    Unemployment

- 002 Lack of security (crime, robbery, etc.)
- 003 Corruption in government
- 004 Lack of social sensibility of officials

#### Australia

Note: See PDF form for details.

- 001 Labor had "run its course"
- 002 Keating as Leader
- 003 Issue convergence
- 004 State/regional difference
- 005 Low salience campaign

Czech N/A

#### Denmark

- 001 Welfare issues: hospitals, care of the elderly, schools and kindergartens.
- 002 Immigration and refugees.
- 003 Taxation of imputed rent on owner houses.
- 004 Guarantee for old early retirement allowance.

#### Israel

- 001 Terror bombings (2-3/96)
- 002 Direct election of Prime Minister (2 votes)
- 003 Likud--Netanyahu campaign
- 004 Parties' organization/mobilization
- 005 Peres

#### Lithuania

- 001 The presence of "independent actor" (3 non-party candidates)
- 002 Discussion regarding eligibility of Lithuanian American candidate (related with citizenship)
- 003 Public debates

#### New Zealand

- 001 Economy
- 002 Health policy
- 003 Education policy
- 004 New Zealand First Coalition preference
- 005 Leadership preference (i.e., PM)

#### Poland

- 001 Robust economy
- 002 Integration of the Conservative and Christian-Democratic Right under the AWS umbrella.
- 003 New Constitution and the Constitutional referendum of May 25, 1997.

#### Romania

- 001 economic decline
- 002 scandals of corruption
- 003 a private and independent TV-channel that covered a large part of the urban areas during the year preceding the elections

#### Taiwan

- 001 Sub-ethnic identity: Chinese vs. Taiwanese (Mainlanders vs. native Taiwanese)

- 002 National identity: unification vs. Taiwan independence
- 003 anti-money politics (anti-corruption)
- 004 Lee Teng-hui's leadership: pro-Lee or anti-Lee
- 005 political stability: pro-stability vs. pro-change

Ukraine

- 001 Poor economic situation
- 002 Low level of trust of population to power
- 003 Participation in election as tradition without real political identification of candidates--typical for old generation
- 004 The presence of an independent actor
- 005 Strengthening of opposition to President

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Appendix 6: Name of alliance and parties in the alliance

Argentina

- 001 Alianza por la justicia, el trabajo y la educacion: Union Civica Radical/Frepaso.

Australia

- 001 The Coalition: Liberal Party and National Party.

Czech N/A

Israel

- 001 Likud-Gesher-Tzomet.
- 002 Meretz: Mapam, Ratz, Shinui.
- 003 Yahadut Hatorah: Degel Hatora, Agudat Israel.
- 004 Hadash, Balad.
- 005 Reshima Arvit Meuhedet: Mada, Hatnua Haislamit, Gush Aravi Islami.

Romania

- 001 National Liberal Alliance: "Liberal Party 1993" and "Civic Alliance Party"
- 002 Romanian Democratic Convention: "National Peasant and Christian Democratic Party", "National Liberal Party" and other smaller parties and associations.
- 003 Social Democratic Union: "Democratic Party" and "Romanian Social Democratic Party"

Ukraine

- 001 For truth, people and Ukraine: Socialist Party and Peasants Party.
- 002 Labour Ukraine: Ukrainian Party of Justice; Avil Congress of Ukraine.
- 003 Labour Party and Liberal Party together
- 004 Forward Ukraine: Ukrainian Christian Democratic Party and Christian People's Union.
- 005 Block of Democratic Parties NEP: Democratic Party and Party of Economic Revival.

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Appendix 7: Name of presidential (or PM) candidates and party(ies) of

candidate

Argentina

- 001 Fernando de La Rúa, Alianza,
- 002 Eduardo Duhalde, Partido Justicialista.
- 003 Domingo Cavallo, Accion por la Republica.

Australia

inap

Israel

- 001 Netanyahu Benjamin, Likud.
- 002 Peres Shimon, Avoda.

Lithuania

- 001 Arturas Paulauskas (male), Independent.
- 002 Vytenis Povilas Andriukaitis (male), Social Democratic Party.
- 003 Vytautas Landsbergis (male), Homeland Union (Lithuanian Conservatives).
- 004 Valdas Adamkus (male), Independent.
- 005 Kazys Bobelis (male), Christian Democratic Union.
- 006 Rolandas Pavilionis (male), Independent.
- 007 Rimantas Smetona (male), National Union of Lithuania.

Romania

- 001 Nutu Anghelina, independent
- 002 Radu Campeanu, National Liberal Party-Pavel Campeanu
- 003 EmilConstantinescu, Romanian Democratic Convention
- 004 Gyorgy Frunda, Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania
- 005 Gheorghe Funar, Romanian Party for National Unity
- 006 Ion Iliescu, Romanian Party of Social Democracy
- 007 Nicolae Manolescu, Civic Alliance Party
- 008 Nicolae Militaru, independent
- 009 Tudor Mohora, Socialist Party
- 010 Constantin Mudava, independent
- 011 George Muntean, Pensionists Party
- 012 Constantin Niculescu, Drivers Party
- 013 Adrian Paunescu, Labour Socialist Party
- 014 Ioan Pop de Popa, Humanist Party
- 015 Petre Roman, Social Democratic Union
- 016 C.V Tudor, Greater Romania Party

Taiwan

- 001 Chen, Lu-an, independent.
- 002 Lee, Teng-hui, KMT.
- 003 Peng, Ming-min, DPP.
- 004 Lin, Yang-kang, endorsed by New Party.

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Appendix 8:           How votes cast by voters

Norway

The voters vote for party-lists

Spain

closed and rank-ordered list of candidates of one party (as many as

there are seats)

Taiwan  
one vote for candidate

Ukraine  
Voters have two votes. One for candidate and the other for party.

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Appendix 9                   Vote for candidates, lists, or both  
Israel  
In parliamentary election vote for list, in PM election for candidates

New Zealand  
Party vote and electorate vote--mixed compensatory system

Poland  
Voters select a party list and on this list must mark one name.

Romania  
lists

Ukraine  
They vote for candidates (in majority districts) and for list (in one district)

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Appendix 10:                   Special features of voting

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Appendix 11:                   How to convert votes into seats

Israel  
Hagenbach-Bishopf version of the d'Hondt system

New Zealand  
Electorate seats "topped up" from party lists based on party's share (%) of party list vote.

Norway  
The votes are converted into seats by using a modified version of Saint Lagues formula, where the first divisor is 1.4.

Romania  
PR system. Largest remainders-Hare quota of PR electoral formulas applying for primary districts; D'Hondt method of PR for the secondary district.

Spain  
Rule D'Hont (Votes are divided into 1,2,3 etc., depending on the number of seats. Each seat is allocated to the largest-remaining- quotient, one at a time, until all the seats in the district are allocated).

(See JDN's article for examples referring to the 1996 election with real results).

Taiwan  
N/A

Ukraine  
450 seats; under Ukraine's new election law, half of the Rada's seats are allocated on a proportional basis to those parties that gain 4% of the national electoral vote; the other 225 members are elected by popular vote in single-mandate constituencies; all serve four-year terms

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Appendix 12:                      Electoral formula(s)

Denmark  
Modified Sainte-Lague method of PR

New Zealand  
Sainte-Lague

Norway  
The votes are converted into seats by using a modified version of Saint Lagues formula, where the first divisor is 1.4.

Poland  
D'Hondt

Romania  
see the Appendix 10.

Ukraine  
Mixed

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Appendix 13:                      Possibility of alliance in the system

Denmark  
No

New Zealand  
Constituency deals and joint lists.

Poland  
There is an option of forming a coalition of parties, to submit a joint list of candidates.

Spain  
All

Taiwan  
No

Ukraine  
All official registered parties have such kind of possibility.

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Appendix 14: Other possibilities of electoral alliance

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Appendix 15: Reflection for candidates' endorsement

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Appendix 16: Head of state

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Appendix 17: How the head of state selected

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Appendix 18: Process in direct election

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Appendix 19: Process in indirect election

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Appendix 20: How to choose electors  
Australia inap

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Appendix 21: Voting procedures

Czech  
secret vote

Israel  
A majority of Knesset members (at least 61 members) for the first two rounds; a simple majority from round three on.

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Appendix 22: Chambers of legislature

Czech  
both chambers jointly



Israel  
only one chamber

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Appendix 23: Voting procedure for indirect election

Israel  
A majority of Knesset members (at least 61 members) for the first two rounds; a simple majority from round three on.

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Appendix 24: Default for legislature taking no action

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Appendix 25: Requirement to override the veto

Czech  
qualified majority 3/5 of all legislators

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Appendix 26: Requirement to override the partial veto

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Appendix 27: Actions under emergency authority

Poland  
Introduce martial law and state of emergency (see Article 36 and 37 of the Constitutional Act)

Romania  
1. to declare general or partial mobilization of the army.  
2. to declare the state of emergency.

Taiwan  
issue emergency orders

Ukraine  
Art. 106.

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Appendix 28: Conditions for invoke emergency authority

Poland  
Martial law: Endangerment of state security by external forces (Article

36). State of emergency: threat to internal security or natural calamity (Article 37).

Romania

Restricted to one or more of the following: natural disasters, economic crises, invasions, civil disorders.

Taiwan

to avert imminent danger affecting national security or to cope with serious financial or economic crisis

Ukraine

Art 106

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Appendix 29:           Restriction for invoke and exercise emergency authority

Poland

State of emergency: maximal time 3 months, plus additional 3, with Sejm's approval (Article 37).

Romania

The president has to ask for the approval of the parliament within five days.

Taiwan

1. by resolution of the cabinet meeting (the president cannot act alone) 2. within ten days, get the ratification from Legislative Yuan

Ukraine

The emergency authority should be confirmed in Parliament.

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Appendix 30:           Requirement for approving treaties

Czech

approval by parliament

Ukraine

Art 106.

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Appendix 31:           Condition for the head of state introduce referenda

Romania

The president needs the prior legislative approval.

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Appendix 32:           Is the head of state's power exclusively?

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Appendix 33:                   Head of government

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Appendix 34:                   How the prime minister is selected

Australia

By convention, the Prime Minister is the leader of the party with a majority of seats in the house of Representatives; he and other ministers are formally "commissioned" by the Governor-General under Section 64 of the Constitution.

Israel

directly elected by the people

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Appendix 35: Prime minister's authority over the composition of the cabinet

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Appendix 36: Prime minister's authority over the policy making process

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Appendix 37: Methods of dismissing cabinet members

Australia

By the head of state and by the prime minister. By convention, the Prime Minister appoints/dismisses cabinet members, and would resign, along with his government, if he/she no longer had the (majority) support of the House of Representatives. Were the Governor-General to arbitrarily exercise his formal powers of dismissal, he would, as he did in 1975, dismiss the government (i.e. all cabinet members including the Prime Minister) and dissolve parliament (i.e. the House and the Senate)

Romania

By the president, following the prime-minister proposal.

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Appendix 38:                   Other methods of dismissing cabinet members

Spain

Cabinet members can only be dismissed by the prime minister (president), but the president can be dismissed by a majority vote of those legislators voting if (and only if) they agree on a new prime minister (president) to replace him/her in the same voting act.

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Appendix 39: Method of dissolving legislature

Australia

By convention, the House may be dissolved (at any point prior to its constitutional limit of three years) by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Israel

By majority vote of legislature and by some combination of the above, acting in concert--by Prime Minister with agreement of president. In both cases, the early election of the Knesset also means early elections for the Prime Minister at the same time (head of state + PM)

Lithuania

By the head of state and by majority vote of the legislature.

Taiwan

The prime minister can ask the president to dissolve the parliament when a vote-of-no-confidence is passed.

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Appendix 40: Method of dissolving legislature

Poland

The Sejm might be dissolved by it's own vote, or by President, under conditions specified in the Constitutional Act (Article 21, Article 62).

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Appendix 41: Timing of dissolution

Czech

not 3 month before elections

Spain

not within one year after a legislative election.

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Appendix 42: Response to action/inaction by the legislature

Czech

120 days inaction

Israel

1. if the budget is not passed within 3 months of the beginning of the fiscal year. 2. if the Prime Minister fails to bring a cabinet for approval to the Knesset within 45 days after the election.

Poland

See Article 21 and 62.

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Appendix 43:           Restriction of dissolved legislature

Czech

3 months fails to on government confidence or 3 months unable to convene 1/3 of all legislators.

Israel

vote for 61 MP's dissolves Knesset (i.e.) new election for Knesset and Prime Minister

Lithuania

see Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, article 58.

Romania

The president can dissolve legislature if

1. the legislature did not expressed its vote of confidence for the executive within 60 days since the first request of the president,
2. the legislature rejected twice the cabinet,
3. the president consulted the presidents of the upper and lower houses and party leaders.

Ukraine

Art. 106  
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Variable-Specific Notes by Country

Australia

Note 1 (political party V?)

The Liberal Party's ideological lineage extends back to 1909. The original Liberal Party, a 'fusion' of non-Labor parties existed from 1909 to 1917. In 1917, the party reformed as the Nationalist Party after the Labor Prime Minister and a number of his supporters joined with the Liberals after resigning from the Labor Party. In 1931, the party reformed as the United Australia Party (UAP), after again absorbing Labor government defectors. It was out of the UAP, and a number of other non-Labor organizations, that the modern Liberal Party was created in 1944.

The National Party of Australia was originally named the Australian Country Party. This sectional and rural based party changed its name to the National Country Party in 1975 and to the National Party in 1982.

See Ian McAllister, Malcolm Mackerras, Carolyn Brown Boldiston, "Australian Political Facts," 2nd Edition, Melbourne: MacMillan Education Australia, 1997, pp. 39-64; and Dean Jaensch, "The Politics of Australia," Melbourne: MacMillan Education Australia, 1997.  
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Czech

Note 1 (methods of dismissed cabinet members)

The whole cabinet is dismissed by majority vote of the legislature

where a majority of all legislators is required. Members dismissed by president based on proposal by prime minister.

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Lithuania

Threshold for the first-round victory:

A candidate to the office of President of the Republic shall be considered elected if during voting for the first time in which at least half of all voters participate, he receives more than half of the votes of all voters participating in the election. If less than half of all voters participated in the elections, a candidate shall be considered elected when he receives the most, but not less than one third of votes of all voters.

Threshold to advance to second round:

If during the first voting round none of the candidates get the required majority vote, a repeat vote shall be held within 2 weeks of the election day in the procedure established by the Law on Presidential Elections between the two candidates who received the most votes in the first voting round. The Central Electoral Committee shall proclaim this voting on the same day as the final results of the first round of voting. The candidate who gets more votes shall be considered to be elected.

Threshold for victory in second round:

Majority of votes (with the majority of 1 vote)

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Ukraine

Threshold for the first-round victory: 50% plus one voice

Threshold to advance to second round: 2 candidates have the best results of the first round.

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