

(April 27, 2002)

Polyarchy dataset

Measures of democratization 1999-2000

Tatu Vanhanen

Introduction

The measures of democratization covering the years 1999 and 2000 are in this dataset the same as in the Polyarchy dataset 1810-1998, with one important change. Because referendums can be regarded to represent an additional dimension of democracy, they are now taken into account in the calculation of the Index of Democratization (ID). Referendums have been used in some countries, especially in Switzerland and the United States, since the 19th century, and their frequency has increased during the last decades (see Butler and Ranney 1994; Butler 1995; Gallagher 2001). As David E. Butler notes, referendums in Switzerland and some American states "have become a way of life, accepted as an essential part of democratic process" (1995: 1044). Generally speaking, referendums are used to deal with major issues or issues that seem to transcend the regular party alignments (see Gallagher 2001). In many European countries, for example, there have been important referendums on European integration (see Hug and Sciarini 2000). It is reasonable to argue that referendums increase the degree of democracy, because they give voters the possibility to decide some issues directly. Thus referendums represent the most important form of direct democracy in contemporary states (cf. Beyle 2000: 25).

In the Polyarchy dataset, all types of national referendums and also state referendums are taken into account. Data on state referendums are mainly from the United States. Referendums are combined with the Participation variable in such a way that each national referendum adds the degree of participation by 5 points and each state referendum by 1 point for the year when the referendum took place. However, it seems reasonable to limit the impact of referendums to 30 points for a year and the combined percentage of electoral participation and referendums to 70.0 percent (the same 70.0 percent limit is used in the case of Competition). In other words, in the calculation of the Index of Democratization, the combined degree of participation is never higher

than 70.0 percent, although the sum of Participation and referendum variables were higher than 70.0. Six national referendums add the degree of participation by 30 percent for a year. If the number of referendums is higher than six, the percentage remains the same 30. Correspondingly, 30 state referendums add the degree of participation by 30 percent for a year. This percentage remains the same, although the number of state referendums were higher than 30.

Data and estimates on total populations are from the United Nations' Demographic Yearbooks until 1998 and for the period 1999-2000 mainly from the Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 2000. In calculations, decimals are rounded to one decimal. Decimal points 14.35 etc. are rounded upwards.

This dataset continues the previous Polyarchy dataset of the period 1810-1998, but reference numbers start now from 1. References are made also to elections and other political events before 1999 as far as they affect the measures of democracy for 1999 and 2000. Consequently, it has been necessary to repeat many data which had already been given in the previous dataset. In several cases, it was found necessary to correct previous data on the measures of democratization. For such countries, corrected data on the measures of democratization are given for years preceding 1999. The corresponding data in the previous Polyarchy dataset should be replaced by these corrected data. The countries with corrected previous data are listed below:

Country	Corrected years	Corrected data
7. Armenia	1998	Population 1998
8. Australia	1998	Population 1998
17. Belize	1998	Population 1998
21. Bosnia & Herzegovina	1998	Population 1998
26. Burkina Faso	1998	Population 1998
29. Cambodia	1998	Population 1998; distribution of seats
32. Cape Verde	1995-98	Distribution of seats
33. Central African Republic	1998	Population 1998
34. Chad	1996-98	Competition and Participation
37. Colombia	1998	Population 1998

41. Costa Rica	1998	Population 1998
46. Czech Republic	1998	Population 1998
47. Denmark	1998	Population 1998
49. Dominica	1995-98	Distribution of seats
51. Ecuador	1998	Population 1998
54. Equatorial Guinea	1996-98	Votes 1996
57. Ethiopia	1995-98	Votes 1995
59. Finland	1994-98	Second round in presidential election 1994
60. France	1995-98	Second round in presidential election 1995
61. Gabon	1996-98	Population 1998; distribution of seats 1996
62. Gambia	1996-98	Distribution of seats 1997
64. German Democratic Rep.	1981-89	Participation limited to 70.0% in 1981 and 1986
65. Germany	1998	Population 1998
70. Guinea	1995-98	Population 1998; distribution of seats 1995
72. Guyana	1997-98	Participation
75. Hungary	1998	Population 1998
79. Iran	1980-98	Supreme leader is taken into account
86. Jordan	1997-98	Distribution of seats 1997
89. Kiribati	1996-98	Votes and distribution of seats 1996
95. Latvia	1998	Population 1998
97. Lesotho	1998	Population 1998; distribution of seats 1998
102. Macedonia	1998	Population 1998
106. Maldives	1998	Population 1998
107. Mali	1997-98	Votes 1997
108. Malta	1998	Pop. 1998; Participation limited to 70% in 1998
110. Mauritania	1996-98	Votes 1996 and 1997
114. Moldova	1998	Population 1998; distribution of seats 1998
115. Mongolia	1996-98	Competition
119. Nepal	1991-98	Concurrent powers (75-25%) since 1991-
120. Netherlands	1998	Population 1998

132. Philippines	1998	Population 1998
143. Seychelles	1998	Population 1998; distribution of seats 1998
140. Sao Tome and Principe	1998	Population 1998
146. Slovakia	1998	Population 1998
155. St. Vincent	1998	Population 1998
156. Sudan	1996-98	Distribution of seats 1996
159. Sweden	1998	Population 1998
164. Tanzania	1996-98	Competition and Participation
165. Thailand	1997-98	Competition and Participation
166. Togo	1998	Population 1998
173. Ukraine	1998	Population 1998
180. Venezuela	1998	Population 1998
186. Zambia	1996-98	Votes and distribution of seats 1996

Polyarchy dataset 1999-2000 with corrected previous data

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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1. Afghanistan

Executive dominance

1992 ¹	Transitional governments	100.0	0	16 276 000	0
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1. See Banks et al. 1997: 3-7; The World Factbook 2000: 1-2; Keesing's Record of World Events (Keesing's) 1999-2000. Taliban forces seized power in Kabul in September 1996. Continued fighting.

2. Albania

Parliamentary dominance

1997 ¹	Socialist Party of Albania	65.2	1 412 929	4 100 000	34.4
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1. IPU 1997; Global Report 1997: 54. People's Assembly election, 29 June and 6 July 1997.

3. Algeria

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1997 ¹	National Democratic Rally	33.7	10 496 352	29 800 000	35.2
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Presidential elections:

1999 ²	Abdelaziz Bouteflika	73.8	10 093 611	31 133 000	32.4
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National referendums

1999 ³	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 3: 58; IPU 1997. See also World Parliaments 1998: 9-12. National People's Assembly election, 5 June 1997.

2. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 26; Keesing's 1999: 42915. Presidential election, 15 April 1999.

3. Keesing's 1999: 43125, 43177. Referendum, 16 September 1999.

4. Angola

Executive dominance

1992 ¹	Jose Eduardo Dos Santos	100.0	0	10 609 000	0
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1. IPU 1992-93; Keesing's 1992: 39082, 39128-29; Banks et al. 1997: 22-28; World Parliaments 1998: 13-14; The World Factbook 2000: 12. In the 1992 direct presidential election, Dos Santos received 49.6 percent of the votes, but because it was not possible to organize the second round of presidential election, he did not become legally elected. Civil war continues. The president's five-year term ended in 1997, but a new election was not organized.

5. Antigua and Barbuda

Parliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	Antigua Labour Party	52.6	33 091	64 246	51.5
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1. IPU 1999; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 26; Keesing's 1999: 42833. House of Representatives election, 9 March 1999.

6. Argentina

Executive dominance

1999 ¹	Fernando de la Rúa	48.5	18 640 833	36 737 000	50.7
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1. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 4: 26; IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43195. Presidential election, 24 October 1999.

7. Armenia

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1995 ¹	Republic Bloc	42.7	1 217 531	3 762 000	32.3
1999 ²	Unity Alliance	47.3	1 081 246	3 409 000	31.7

Presidential elections

1998 ³	Robert Kocharian	58.9	1 542 267	3 538 000	43.6
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1. IPU 1995-96. See also IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 3: 29. National Assembly election, 5 and 29 July 1995.

2. 1999; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 3: 26; Keesing's 1999: 43031. National Assembly election, 30 May 1999. Distribution of seats.

3. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 4: 26. Cf. Keesing's 1998: 42143-44; Europa 2000: 480. Presidential election, 16 March 1998. Second round.

8. Australia

Parliamentary dominance

1998 ¹	Labour Party	40.0	11 043 831	18 751 000	58.9
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National referendums

1999 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42564. House of Representatives election, 3 October 1998.

2. Keesing's 1999: 43109, 43212, 43267. Referendum, 6 November 1999.

9. Austria

Parliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	Social Democratic Party	33.2	4 622 351	8 139 000	56.8
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1. IPU 1999; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 4: 26; Keesing's 1999: 43223. National Council election, 3 October 1999.

10. Azerbaijan

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1995 ¹	Government coalition	92.0	3 556 277	7 499 000	47.4
2000 ²	New Azerbaidjan Party	62.9	2 883 819	8 000 000	36.0

Presidential elctions

1998 ³	Geidar Aliyev	77.6	3 293 647	7 660 000	43.0
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1. IPU 1995-96; Banks et al. 1997: 58; Europa 1996: 477-78. National Assembly election, 12 and 26 November 1995. Distribution of seats.

2. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43880. National Assembly election, 5 November 2000. Distribution of seats. See also Cornell 2001.

3. IFES 1998 Vol. 8, 1: 26. Cf Keesing's 1998: 42574. Presidential election, 11 October 1998.

11. Bahamas

Parliamentary dominance

1997 ¹	Free National Movement	57.7	119 173	290 000	41.0
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1. IPU 1997; IFES 1997 Vol. 7, 1-2: 27. Cf. Global Report 1997: 56. House of Assembly election, 14 March 1997.

12. Bahrain

Executive dominance

1999 ¹	King Hamad bin Issa al-Khalifa	100.0	0	629 000	0
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1. Banks et al. 1997: 60-62; World Parliaments 1998: 44; Keesing's 1999: 42866; The World Factbook 2000: 38; Time travellers: A survey of the Gulf, The Economist, March 23rd 2002. Bahrain is a traditional monarchy. Emir Isa ibn Salman al-Khalifa died on March 6, 1999, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sheikh Hamad.

13. Bangladesh

Parliamentary dominance

1996 ¹	Awami League	48.7	41 440 000	123 000 000	33.7
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1. IPU 1995-96; Banks et al. 1997: 65-68. National Parliament election, 12 June 1996. Distribution of seats.

14. Barbados

Parliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	Barbados Labour Party	65.0	128 484	259 000	49.6
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1. IPU 1999. Cf. Keesing's 1999: 42726. House of Assembly election, 20 January 1999.

15. Belarus

Executive dominance

1994 ¹	Aleksandr Lukashenka	85.0	4 967 748	10 355 000	48.0
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1. Europa 1996: 534; IFES 1994 Vol. 5, 1: 24. Cf. Keesing's 1994: 40109-110; Global Report 1997: 89; The World Factbook 2000: 46. Presidential election, 10 July 1994. President Lukashenka's term of office was extended from 1999 to 2001 by a referendum on November 24, 1996 (Keesing's 1996: 41381).

16. Belgium

Parliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	Socialist Party (PS/SP)	19.7	6 214 074	10 182 000	61.0
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1. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43025. House of Representatives election, 13 June 1999.

17. Belize

Parliamentary dominance

1998 ¹	People's United Party	59.3	81 000	238 000	34.0
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1. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42439; Europa 2000: 653. House of Representatives election, 27 August 1998.

18. Benin

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1999 ¹	Opposition parties	50.6	1 166 141	6 305 000	18.5
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Presidential elections

1996 ²	Mathieu Kérékou	52.5	1 904 079	5 563 000	34.2
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1. IPU 1999; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 27; Keesing's 1999: 42876, 42924. National Assembly election, 30 March 1999. Distribution of seats.

2. Keesing's 1996: 40982; IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 1: 30-31; Africa 1999: 95. Presidential election, 18 March 1996. Second round.

19. Bhutan

Executive dominance

1972 ¹	King Jigme Sinhye				
	Wangchuk	100.0	0	1 090 000	0

1. Banks et al. 1997: 194-96; World Parliaments 1998: 72; The World Factbook 2000: 57. Bhutan is a traditional monarchy. Jigme Singye Wangchuk was proclaimed King on July 24, 1972, following the death of his father.

20. Bolivia

Executive dominance

1997 ¹	Hugo Pınzer Suřrez	22.3	2 240 000	7 600 000	29.5
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1. IPU 1997; Keesing's 1997: 41680, 41768. Presidential election, 5 June 1997. The Congress confirmed his presidency on August 5 by 118 votes of the 157 deputies. See also Whitehead 2001.

21. Bosnia and Herzegovina

Parliamentary dominance

1998 ¹	Coalition for a Whole and Democratic Bosnia and Herzegovina	33.8	1 726 233	4 211 000	41.0
2000 ²	Social Democratic Party of Bosnia-Herzegovina	18.0	1 491 101	4 211 000	35.4

1. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 1: 26. Cf. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42521-22. All-Bosnia House of Representatives election, 12-13 September 1998.

2. IFES Election Guide.Org. Cf. IPU 2000; IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43875. All-Bosnia House of Representatives election, 11 November 2000.

22. Botswana

Parliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	Botswana Democratic Party	57.0	336 982	1 464 000	23.0
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1. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43186. National Assembly election, 16 October 1999.

23. Brazil

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1998 ¹	Liberal Party Front	16.0	67 723 027	161 790 000	41.9
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Presidential elections

1998 ²	Fernando H. Cardoso	53.1	67 723 027	161 790 000	41.9
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1. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 1: 28; IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42549-50. Chamber of Deputies election, 4 October 1998.

2. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 1: 28. Presidential election, October 4, 1998.

24. Brunei

Executive dominance

1967 ¹	Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah	100.0	0	130 000	0
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1. Banks et al. 1997: 109-111; World Parliaments 1998: 97; Europa 2000; The World Factbook 2000: 72. Brunei is a constitutional sultanete. Haji Hassanal Bolkiah ascended the throne October 5, 1967, upon the abdication of his father. Sovereign authority is vested in the Sultan.

25. BulgariaParliamentary dominance

1997 ¹	Union of Democratic Forces	52.3	4 255 295	8 400 000	50.6
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1. IPU 1997; IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 1-2: 27. National Assembly election, 19 April 1997.

26. Burkina FasoExecutive dominance

1998 ¹	Blaise Campaoré	87.5	2 264 293	10 683 000	21.2
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1. IFES 1999 Vol. 8,1: 29; Africa 1999: 146. Cf. Keasing's 1998: 42601. Presidential election, November 15, 1998.

27. Burma (Myanmar)Executive dominance

1988 ¹	Military governments	100.0	0	44 497 000	0
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1. The Far East and Australasia 1989; Aung San Suu Kyi 1991; Banks et al., 1997: 577-581; The World Factbook 2000: 79. A new military coup on September 18, 1988, and military governments since 1988.

28. BurundiExecutive dominance

1996 ¹	Maj. Pierre Buyoya	100.0	0	6 088 000	0
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1. Banks et al. 1997: 123-127; Africa 1999: 164; The World Factbook 2000: 81. After the coup of July 25, 1996, the constitution and the National Assembly were suspended. The military junta designated Buyoya as head of state.

29. CambodiaConcurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1998 ¹	Cambodian People's Party	52.5	4 902 488	10 716 000	45.7
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Executive elections

1993 ²	Prince Norodom Sihanouk	100.0	7	9 308 000	0
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1. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42400-401, 42448; Europa 2000: 838; The World Factbook 2000: 83. National Assembly election, 26 July 1998. Distribution of seats.

2. IPU 1992-93; Keesing's 1993: 39513-515, 39642. Sihanouk was unanimously elected as monarch by a seven-member Throne Council on September 24, 1993, and crowned as King of Cambodia.

30. CameroonExecutive dominance

1997 ¹	Paul Biya	92.6	3 422 055	13 900 000	24.6
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1. Europa 1998: 787; IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 3: 61; Africa 1999: 184. See also Keesing's 1997: 41849. Presidential election, October 12, 1997.

31. CanadaParliamentary dominance

1997 ¹	Liberal Party	38.4	12 984 069	30 200 000	43.0
2000 ²	Liberal Party	40.8	12 857 962	31 500 000	40.8

1. IPU 1997. Cf. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 3: 58; Global Report 1997: 59. House of Commons election, 2 June 1997.

2. IFES Election Guide. Org; IPU 2000. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43847. House of Commons election, 27 November 2000.

32. Cape VerdeParliamentary dominance

1995 ¹	Movement for Democracy	69.4	152 122	386 000	39.4
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1. IPU 1995-96; Africa 1999: 198-200. Cf. IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 1: 31; Global Report 1997: 59; Banks et al. 1997: 144-151; World Parliaments 1998: 128-129. National People's Assembly election, 17 December 1995. Distribution of seats.

33. Central African RepublicConcurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1998 ¹	Union of Forces for Peace and Democratic Development	50.5	841 000	3 485 000	24.1
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Presidential elections

1993 ²	Ange-Felix Patasse	53.0	679 232	3 134 000	21.7
1999 ³	Ange-Felix Patasse	58.5	885 143	3 444 000	25.7

1. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1988: 42658. National Assembly elections, 22 November and 13 December 1998. Distribution of seats.

2. African Research Bulletin 1993: 11142; IFES 1993 Vol. 4, 1: 212. Second round.

3. Keesing's 1999: 43184. Presidential election, October 2, 1999.

34. ChadExecutive dominance

1996 ¹	Idriss Deby	71.6	2 102 907	6 515 000	32.3
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1. Africa 1999: 238. Cf. Keesing's 1996: 41178; Banks et al. 1997: 155-159; The World Factbook 2000: 96. Presidential election, 3 July 1996. Second round.

35. ChileExecutive dominance

1993 ¹	Eduardo Frei	58.0	7 045 844	13 771 000	51.2
2000 ²	Ricardo E. Lagos	51.3	7 178 727	15 100 000	47.5

1. Keesing's 1993: 39773; IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 2-3: 29. Presidential election, 11 December 1993.

2. IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 26. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43353-54. Presidential election, 16 January 2000. Second round.

36. ChinaParliamentary dominance

1998 ¹	Communist Party and allies	100.0	---	1 255 698 000	0
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1. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42124. National People's Congress elections from 1 October 1997 to 31 January 1998. Indirect elections.

37. ColombiaExecutive dominance

1998 ¹	AndrŽs Pastrana Arango	50.3	12 146 929	36 705 000	33.1
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1. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 4: 27. Cf. Keesing's 1998: 42263, 42329. Presidential election, 21 June 1998. Second round. See also Hoskin and Murillo 2001.

38. Comoros

Executive dominance

1999 ¹	Military government	100.0	0	562 000	0
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1. Keesing's 1999: 42713, 42770, 42879, 42927, 43447. Ben Said Massonde, who had been nominated as Interim President for a three months period after president Abdulkarim's death on November 6, 1998, announced that he would continue in office after the expiry of his mandate on February 5, 1999, because it was "impossible" to hold presidential election. He was deposed on April 6, 1999, by a military coup by Col. Azali Assoumani, who assumed powers of president on May 6, 1999.

39. Congo, Republic of (Brazzaville)Executive dominance

1997 ¹	Sassou-Nguesso	100.0	0	1 745 000	0
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1. Keesing's 1997: 41848, 41896; Africa 1999: 276; The World Factbook 2000: 114. The former president Sassou-Nguesso seized military control after four months of civil war in October 1997 and declared himself President. See also Keesing's 1999: 42927. Continued fighting between the army and Ninja rebels.

40. Congo, Democratic Republic of (Zaire)Executive dominance

1997 ¹	Laurent Kabila	100.0	0	48 040 000	0
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1. Keesing's 1997: 41621-22; 2000: 43734, 43838; World Parliaments 1998: 176-78; Africa 1999: 295; The World Factbook 2000: 111-12. Insurgents led by Laurent Kabila entered Kinshasa on May 16, 1997, and ousted Mobutu from power. Kabila declared himself as President. Civil war continues.

41. Costa RicaExecutive dominance

1998 ¹	M.A. Rodr'guez Echeverr'a	46.9	1 386 000	3 341 000	41.5
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1. Keesing's 1998: 42058. Presidential election, 1 February 1998.

42. CTMte d'IvoireExecutive dominance

1999 ¹	Gen. Robert Gu'i	100.0	0	15 818 000	0
2000 ²	Laurent Gbagbo	51.0	1 700 000	16 000 000	10.6

National referendums

2000 ³	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Keesing's 1999: 43301. A military coup led by Gen. Robert Gu'i on December 24-25, 1999. A military coup by General Robert Gu'i on December 24-25, 1999.

2. Keesing's 2000: 43780, 43840. See also IPU 2000. Presidential election, 22 October 2000. Turnout was only about 30 percent. The presidential election was followed by violent demonstrations and fighting, which helped the supporters of Laurent Gbagbo to usurp power from General Gu'i. According to Freedom House 2000-2001: 159, Gbagbo was elected by 59.4% of the votes.

3. IFES Election Guide. Org. 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43661. Referendum, 23 July 2000.

43. Croatia

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1995 ¹	Croatian Democratic Union	59.1	2 417 374	4 495 000	53.8
2000 ²	Coalition of Social Democratic Party and Croatian Social Liberal Party (SDP-HSLS)	47.0	2 890 966	4 800 000	60.2

Presidential elections

1997 ³	Franjo Tudjiman	61.4	2 178 792	4 500 000	48.4
2000 ⁴	Stipe Mesic	56.0	2 559 341	4 800 000	53.3

1. IPU 1995-96. House of Representatives election, 29 October 1995.

2. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43382. House of Representatives election, 3 January 2000.

Distribution of seats.

3. Keesing's 1997: 41705; IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 3: 59. Presidential election, 15 June 1997.

4. IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 27; Keesing's 2000: 43382, 43432. Presidential election, 7 February 2000. Second round.

44. Cuba

Parliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	Communist party	100.0	7 533 222	11 100 000	67.9
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1. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42006. National Assembly election, 24 February 1998. Distribution of seats.

45. Cyprus

Parliamentary dominance

1996 ¹	Democratic Rally	34.5	369 521	760 000	48.6
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1. IPU 1995-96; IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 2: 26. Cf. Global Report 1997: 60-61. House of Representatives election, 26 May 1996.

46. Czech Republic

Parliamentary dominance

1998 ¹	Czech Social Democratic Party	32.3	5 969 666	10 295 000	58.0
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1. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 4: 27. Cf. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42358. Chamber of Deputies election, 19-29 June 1998.

47. Denmark

Parliamentary dominance

1998 ¹	Social Democrats	35.9	3 405 997	5 301 000	64.3
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National referendums

2000 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42151. Legislative (Folketing) election, 11 March 1998.

2. Keesing's 2000: 43757-58. Referendum, 28 September 2000.

48. Djibouti

Parliamentary dominance

1997 ¹	Popular Rally for Progress	78.6	91 747	630 000	14.5
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1. IPU 1997; Global Report 1997: 61; Africa 1999: 324. See also World Parliaments 1998: 211; The World Factbook 2000: 136. Chamber of Deputies election, 19 December 1997.

49. Dominica

Parliamentary dominance

1995 ¹	United Workers' Party	57.1	37 124	71 000	52.3
2000 ²	Dominica Labor Party	47.6	36 264	65 000	55.8

1. Europa 1996: 1066. Cf. Global Report 1997: 62. House of Assembly election, 12 June 1995. Distribution of seats.

2. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43356. House of Assembly election, 31 January 2000. Distribution of seats.

50. Dominican Republic

Executive dominance

1996 ¹	Leonel Fernandez Reyna	51.2	2 850 727	8 050 000	34.4
2000 ²	Hipolito Mejia	49.9	3 194 816	8 150 000	39.2

1. IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 2: 27; Global Report 1997: 91. Presidential election, 30 June 1996. Second round

2. IFES 2000 Vol. 9, 1: 26; Keesing's 2000: 43566. Presidential election, 16 May 2000.

51. EcuadorExecutive dominance

1998 ¹	Jamil Mahuad Witt	51.2	3 536 000	12 175 000	29.0
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1. Keesing's 1998: 42264; Journal of Democracy 1998 Vol. 9, 4: 177; The World Factbook 2000: 142. See also IPU 1998. Presidential election, 12 June 1998. Turnout was approximately 50 percent. President Witt was ousted in a bloodless coup on January 21, 2000, and replaced by Vice President Noboa. Congress accepted the change of the president. See Keesing's 2000: 43355; Lucero 2001.

52. EgyptConcurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1995 ¹	National Democratic Party	71.6	9 812 942	59 226 000	16.6
2000 ²	National Democratic Party	79.9	---	69 000 000	(16.0)

Presidential elections

1999 ³	Mohammed H. Mubarak	93.8	19 480 000	67 273 000	29.0
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1. IPU 1995-96; Global Report 1997: 62; Africa 1999: 344; The World Factbook 2000: 145. People's Assembly election, 29 November 1995. Distribution of seats.

2. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43881. People's Assembly election, 18 October - 8 November 2000. Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1995 parliamentary election.

3. Keesing's 1999: 43177. The re-election of Mubarak approved by national referendum on 26 September 1999. Turnout was 79.2% of some 24.6 million eligible voters.

53. El SalvadorExecutive dominance

1999 ¹	Franciso Flores	52.0	1 182 248	5 839 000	20.2
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1. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 27; Keesing's 1999: 42829. Presidential election, 7 March 1999.

54. Equatorial GuineaExecutive dominance

1996 ¹	Theodoro Obiang Nguema	97.8	183 544	410 000	44.8
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1. Africa 1999: 363. Cf. Keesing's 1996: 40937; Global Report 1997: 92; The World Factbook 2000: 150. Presidential election, 25 February 1996.

55. EritreaExecutive dominance

1993 ¹	Transitional government	100.0	0	3 017 000	0
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1. Banks et al. 1997: 259-61; World Parliaments 1998: 228; Africa 1999: 367-71; The World Factbook 2000: 152. The government of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) has ruled Eritrea since 1993.

56. EstoniaParliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	Center Party	23.4	484 239	1 408 500	34.4
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1. IPU 1999; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 28; Keesing's 1999: 42851-52. Legislative election (Riigikogu), 7 March 1999.

57. EthiopiaParliamentary dominance

1995 ¹	Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF)	86.1	19 826 290	56 677 000	35.0
2000 ²	EPRDF	87.9	---	60 500 000	(35.0)

1. Africa 1999: 382-83. Cf. IPU 1994-95; Keesing's 1995: 40665; World Parliaments 1998: 234; The World Factbook 2000: 156. Council of People's Representatives election, in May 1995. Distribution of seats.

2. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43557, 43611. Council of People's Representatives election, 14 May 2000. Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1995 parliamentary election.

58. FijiParliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	Fijian Political Party	44.3	227 046	812 000	28.0
2000 ²	Interim government	100.0	0	830 000	0

1. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 42948. The House of Representatives election, 8 and 15 May 1999.
2. Keesing's 2000: 43578-79, 43630, 43677. An armed coup on May 19, 2000. The 1997 constitution was abolished and an interim government was established in June 2000.

59. Finland

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1991 ¹	Finland's Centre	24.8	2 723 019	5 014 000	54.3
1995 ¹	Social Democrats	28.3	2 778 203	5 108 000	54.4
1999 ¹	Social Democrats	22.9	2 681 291	5 158 000	52.0

Presidential elections

1994 ²	Martti Ahtisaari	53.9	3 197 132	5 088 000	62.8
2000 ³	Tarja Halonen	51.6	3 185 335	5 180 000	60.2

1. IPU 1990-91; 1994-95; 1999; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 29. Parliamentary election, 21 March 1999.
2. IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 2-3: 31; Global Report 1997: 92. Presidential election, 31 January 1994. Second round.
3. IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 27; Keesing's 2000: 43426. Presidential election of 6 February 2000. Second round.

60. France

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1993 ¹	Rally for the Republic	20.4	25 442 403	57 667 000	44.1
1997 ¹	Socialist Party	23.5	25 189 627	58 630 000	43.0

Presidential elections

1995 ²	Jacques Chirac	52.6	29 943 671	58 143 000	51.5
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National referendums

2000 ³	2 referendums				10.0
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1. IPU 1992-93; 1997. National Assembly election, 25 May-1 June 1997.
2. Keesing's 1995: 40520, 40557; IFES 1994 Vol. 5, 2: 345. Presidential election, 23 April 1995. Second round.
3. IFES Election Guide. Org. Referendums, 24 September 2000.

61. Gabon

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1996 ¹	Gabonese Democratic Party	83.3	(230 000)	1 106 000	20.8
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Presidential elections

1993 ²	El Hadj Omar Bongo	51.2	408 844	1 018 000	40.2
1998 ³	El Hadj Omar Bongo	66.9	316 900	1 188 000	26.7

1. IPU 1995-96; Banks et al. 1997: 295-99; Africa 1999: 396, 401. The World Factbook 2000: 175. National Assembly election in December 1996. Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the number of voters was approximately the same as in the 1995 referendum (228,169).

2. IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 2-3: 31. Cf. Keesing's 1993: 39767.

3. Africa 1999: 396, 404. Cf. Keesing's 1998: 42658; Journal of Democracy 1999 Vol. 10, 1: 174. Presidential election, 6 December 1998.

62. GambiaConcurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1997 ¹	Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction	77.3	307 303	1 170 000	26.3
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Presidential elections

1996 ²	Yahya Jammeh	55.8	394 494	1 141 000	34.6
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1. Africa 1999: 419-20. Cf. IPU 1997; Global Report 1997: 64; IFES 1997 Vol. 6, 1: 27; World Parliaments 1998: 263. National Assembly election, 2 January 1997. Distribution of seats.

2. Africa 1999: 421. Cf. Banks et al. 1997: 299-300; Global Report 1997: 93; The World Factbook 2000: 178. Presidential election, 26 September 1996.

63. GeorgiaConcurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1999 ¹	Citizens' Union	51.5	1 948 659	5 066 000	38.5
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Presidential elections

1995 ²	Eduard Shevardnadze	74.9	2 121 510	5 457 000	38.9
2000 ³	Eduard Shevardnadze	78.8	2 343 176	5 066 000	46.3

1. IPU 1999. Parliamentary election, 31 October and 14 November 1999. Distribution of seats.

2. Europa 1996: 1338; The World Factbook 2000: 182. Presidential election, 5 November 1995.

3. IFES 2000 Vol. 9, 1: 26; Keesing's 2000: 43541. Presidential election, 9 April 2000.

64. German Democratic RepublicParliamentary dominance

1981 ¹	National Front	99.9	12 252 128	16 736 000	73.2
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1986 ¹	National Front	99.9	12 399 606	16 624 000	74.6
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Sources:

1. IPU 1980-81; 1985-86.

65. GermanyParliamentary dominance

1998 ¹	Social Democratic Party	40.9	49 308 512	82 024 000	60.1
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1. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42509. Federal Assembly (Bundestag) election, 27 September 1998. Valid "second votes".

66. GhanaConcurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1996 ¹	National Democratic Congress	67.0	5 980 000	17 832 000	33.5
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2000 ²	New Patriotic Party	50.0	6 530 757	19 100 000	34.2
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Presidential elections

1996 ³	Jerry Rawlings	57.4	7 145 772	17 832 000	40.1
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2000 ⁴	John Kufour	56.9	6 381 387	19 100 000	33.4
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1. IPU 1995-96; Global Report 1997: 64; The World Factbook 2000: 187. Cf. Africa 1999: 434-435. Parliamentary election, 7 December 1996. Distribution of seats.

2. IPU 2000; IFES Election Guide. Org. Parliamentary election, 7 December 2000. Distribution of seats.

3. IFES 1997 Vol. 6, 4: 27; Africa 1999: 438. Cf. Banks et al. 1997: 1164; Global Report 1997: 93. Presidential election, 7 December 1996.

4. IFES Election Guide Org. 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43892. Presidential election, 28 December 2000. See also Gyimah-Boadi 2001.

67. GreeceParliamentary dominance

1996 ¹	Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK)	41.5	6 783 445	10 480 000	64.7
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2000 ²	PASOK	43.8	6 868 133	10 760 000	63.8
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1. IPU 1995-96; IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 3: 28. Parliamentary election, 22 September 1996.

2. IPU 2000; IFES 2000 Vol. 9, 1: 26. Parliamentary election, 9 April 2000.

68. Grenada

Parliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	New National Party	62.2	41 548	97 000	42.8
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1. IPU 1999. Cf. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 28; Keesing's 1999: 42725; Europa 2000: 1658. House of Representatives election, 18 January 1999.

69. GuatemalaExecutive dominance

1999 ¹	Alfonso Portillo	68.0	2 117 872	12 335 000	17.2
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National referendums

1999 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43306-307. Presidential election, 26 December 1999. Second round.

2. Keesing's 1999: 42774, 42932. Referendum, 16 May 1999.

70. GuineaConcurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1995 ¹	Party for Unity and Progress	62.2	1 849 983	7 349 000	25.2
2000 ²	Elections postponed	100.0	0	7 600 000	0

Presidential elections

1993 ³	Gen. Lansana Conté	51.7	2 082 840	6 763 000	30.8
1998 ⁴	Lansana Conté	56.1	2 592 859	7 337 000	35.3

1. Africa 1999: 455. Cf. IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 3: 32; IPU 1994-95; Global Report 1997: 66; The World Factbook 2000: 205. People's National Assembly election, 11 June 1995. Distribution of seats.

2. Keesing's 2000: 43841. Legislative elections scheduled to be held on 26 November 2000 were postponed until an unspecified later date.

3. IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 2-3: 32.

4. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 1: 29. Cf. Keesing's 1998: 42659; Africa 1999: 457. Presidential election, 14 December 1998.

71. Guinea-BissauConcurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1999 ¹	Party for Social Renovation	37.3	---	1 234 000	(17.0)
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Presidential elections

1999 ²	A civil war	100.0	0	1 234 000	0
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2000 ³	Koumba Yalla	72.0	354 534	1 300 000	27.2
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1. IPU 1999. Cf. Africa 1999: 467. National People's Assembly election, 28 November 1999.

Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1994 parliamentary election (17.0%).

2. Keesing's 1999: 42924, 43301, 43344. Temporary governments since the civil war broke out in June 1998. The rebel leader, General Mane, ousted President Vieira in May 1999. The country returned to constitutional order through legislative elections in November 1999 and presidential elections on 16 January 2000.

3. IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 27. Presidential election, 16 January 2000. Second round.

72. Guyana

Parliamentary dominance

1997 ¹	People's Progressive Party	52.3	347 788	847 000	41.1
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1. IPU 1997; Keesing's 1997: 41954, 1988: 42006. National Assembly election, 15 December 1997. Distribution of seats.

73. Haiti

Executive dominance

1995 ¹	René Preval	94.8	862 715	7 180 000	12.0
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2000 ²	Jean-Bertrand Aristide	92.0	(2 540 000)	7 000 000	36.3
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1. IFES 1996, January: 43. Cf. Keesing's 1995: 40860; 1999: 42725; Global Report 1997: 94; The World Factbook 2000: 211. Presidential election, 17 December 1995.

2. Keesing's 2000: 43852. Presidential election, 26 November 2000. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 2000 parliamentary election. See IPU 2000.

74. Honduras

Executive dominance

1997 ¹	Carlos Roberto Flores	52.7	1 972 646	6 150 000	32.1
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1. Keesing's 1997: 41904, 41953; The World Factbook 2000: 215. Presidential election, 30 November 1997.

75. Hungary

Parliamentary dominance

1998 ¹	Hungarian Socialist Party	43.0	4 509 982	10 114 000	44.6
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1. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 4: 28. Cf. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42300, 42299-300. National Assembly election, 10 and 24 1998. Individual constituencies. Second round of the election.

76. Iceland

Parliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	Independence Party	40.7	165 726	272 000	60.9
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1. IPU 1999; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 29. Parliamentary (Althing) election, 8 May 1999.

77. India

Parliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	National Democratic Alliance	54.5370	579 743	1 000 848 000	37.0
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1. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43199-200. House of the People (Lok Sabha) election, 5 September to 3 October 1999. Distribution of seats.

78. Indonesia

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1999 ¹	Indonesian Democratic Party for Struggle	37.5106	586 630	216 108 000	49.3
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Presidential elections

1999 ²	Abdumahman Wahid	54.4	0	216 108 000	0
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1. IPU 1999. Cf. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 3: 27; Keesing's 1999: 42993, 43068, 43108. House of Representatives election, 7 June 1999. See also Malley 2000.

2. Keesing's 1999: 43203-204. Wahid was elected as a new president by the People's Consultative Assembly on 20 October 1999 by 373 votes to 313.

79. Iran

Concurrent powers, 1980- (33.3-33.3-33.3%)

The supreme leader elections

1980 ¹	Ayatollah Khomeini	100.0	0	38 345 000	0
1989 ²	Ali Hoseini Khamenei	100.0	0	53 187 000	0

Parliamentary elections

1980 ³	Islamic Republican Party	53.0	---	38 345 000	(35.9)
1984 ⁴	Supporters of Khomeini	(80.0)	---	43 414 000	(32.0)
1988 ⁵	Radical Islamists	(80.0)	16 783 531	51 909 000	32.3
1992 ⁶	Pro-Rafsanjani candidates	75.0	18 476 051	57 153 000	32.3

1996 ⁷	Society of Combatant Cleargy	44.0	24 718 661	61 128 000	40.4
2000 ⁸	May 23 Front	76.6	---	66 400 000	(40.0)
Presidential elections					
1980 ⁹	Abol Hasan Bani-Sadri	77.9	13 797 757	38 430 000	35.9
1981 ⁹	Hojatolislam Khamenei	97.0	16 490 627	39 536 000	41.7
1985 ⁹	Hojatolislam Khamenei	85.7	14 244 630	44 212 000	32.2
1989 ¹⁰	Ali Akbar Rafsanjani	95.9	16 216 262	59 187 999	30.5
1993 ¹¹	Ali Akbar Rafsanjani	63.2	16 700 250	58 481 000	28.6
1997 ¹²	S. Mohammad Khatami	69.0	29 076 010	62 500 000	46.5

1. Banks et al. 1997: 386; World Parliaments 1998: 339-41. The constitution of December 1979 named Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini as the nation's religious and supreme leader for life.

2. Banks et al. 1997: 38486; World Parliaments 1998: 339-41; The World Factbook 2000: 231. The Assembly of Religious Experts elected Khomeini as the supreme religious leader for life on June 4, 1989.

3. IPU 1970-79; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 231. Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1980 presidential election.

4. IPU 1983-84. Distribution of seats. Parties were not allowed to take part in the election. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1985 presidential election.

5. IPU 1987-88; Banks 1988: 273-78. Distribution of seats. No organized parties took part in the election.

6. IPU 1991-92; Keesing's 1992: 38887, 38935. Cf. Deegan 1993: 56-59; Global Report 1997: 67. Distribution of seats.

7. Global Report 1997: 67; IPU 1995-96. Islamic Consultative Assembly election, 8 March and 19 April 1996. Distribution of seats.

8. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43434, 43598. Islamic Consultative Assembly election, 18 February - 5 May 2000. Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1996 parliamentary election. See also Esfandiari 2000; Boroumand and Boroumand 2000.

9. Keesing's 1980: 30214; 1981: 31510; 1985: 33948.

10. Europa 1991: 1392.

11. Keesing's 1993: 39534; Europa 1996: 1616; Global Report 1997: 94.

12. Keesing's 1997: 41661. Presidential election, 23 May 1997.

80. Iraq

Executive dominance

1995 ¹	Saddam Hussein	100.0	8 355 000	20 095 000	41.6
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1. Europa 1996: 1625; Banks et al. 1997: 392; The World Factbook 2000: 234. Saddam Hussein was confirmed as President for a seven-year term by national referendum on October 13, 1995.

81. Ireland

Parliamentary dominance

1997 ¹	Fianna Fáil	39.3	1 788 985	3 604 000	49.6
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1. IPU 1997. Cf. Global Report 1997: 68. House of Representatives election, 6 June 1997.

82. Israel

Parliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	One Israel	20.3	3 309 416	5 749 000	57.6
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1. IPU 1999. Cf. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 3: 28; Keesing's 1999: 42969-70. Parliamentary (Knesset) election, 17 May 1999.

83. Italy

Parliamentary dominance

1996 ¹	Olive Tree Coalition	34.8	37 500 519	57 200 000	65.6
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National referendums

1999 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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2000 ³	7 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
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1. IPU 1995-96 (proportional representation vote). Cf. IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 2: 29; Global Report 1997: 68. Chamber of Deputies election, 21 April 1996.

2. IFES Election Guide. Org. Referendum, 18 April 1999.

3. IFES Election Guide. Org. 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43422, 43593. Referendums, 21 May 2000.

84. Jamaica

Parliamentary dominance

1997 ¹	People's National Party	55.0	720 000	2 600 000	27.7
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1. IPU 1997; Keesing's 1997: 41956; Global Report 1997: 69. Cf. Europa 2000: 2007. House of Representatives election, 18 December 1997.

85. Japan

Parliamentary dominance

1996 ¹	Liberal-Democratic Party	38.6	55 373 302	125 400 000	44.2
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2000 ²	Liberal Democratic Party	48.5	59 844 601	126 400 000	47.3
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1. IPU 1995-96. Cf. IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 3: 28-29; Global Report 1997: 68. House of Representatives election, 20 October 1996. Votes in 300 single-member constituencies.
2. IPU 2000; IFES Election Guide. Org. House of Representatives election, 25 June 2000. Distribution of seats. Votes in proportional representation election.

86. Jordan

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1997 ¹	Pro-government groups	75.0	702 200	5 600 000	12.5
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Executive elections

1999 ²	King Abdullah	100.0	0	4 561 000	0
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1. IPU 1997; Europa 2000: 2064. See also Ryan 1998. House of Representatives election, 4 November 1997. Distribution of seats.
2. World Parliaments 1998: 383-87; Keesing's 1999: 42808-809. Executive power is vested in the King. King Hussein died on February 7, 1999, and was succeeded by his son Abdullah.

87. Kazakhstan

Executive dominance

1999 ¹	Nursultan Nazarbayev	81.0	7 221 408	16 824 000	42.9
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1. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 30; Keesing's 1999: 42736; Europa 2000: 2097. Presidential election, 10 January 1999.

88. Kenya

Parliamentary dominance

1997 ¹	Kenya African National Union (KANU)	52.2	5 813 599	33 000 000	17.6
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1. IPU 1997; Keesing's 1997: 41988. Cf. Africa 1999: 488. National Assembly election, 29 December 1997. Distribution of seats.

89. Kiribati

Parliamentary dominance

1998 ¹	Maneaban Te Mauri group	35.0	25 000	81 000	30.9
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1. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42627; Europa 2000: 2125-26. Cf. The Far East and Australasia 1999: 843-45. House of Assembly election, 23-30 September 1998. Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 2000 presidential election (25,432).

90. Korea, Democratic People's RepublicExecutive dominance

1998 ¹	Kim Jong Il	100.0	687	23 348 000	0
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1. Keesing's 1998: 42394, 42501. On September 5, 1998, the Supreme People's Assembly elected Kim Jong Il as chairman of the National Defense Committee (NDC). Under the country's new revised constitution, this position was described as the "highest office." See also IPU 1998.

91. Korea, Republic ofConcurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1996 ¹	New Korea Party	34.5	20 118 528	45 545 000	44.2
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2000 ²	Grand National Party	39.0	18 904 740	47 000 000	40.2
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Presidential elections

1997 ³	Kim Dae Jung	40.3	25 642 438	45 900 000	55.9
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1. IFES 2000 Vol. 6,1: 32. Cf. Keesing's 1996: 41050; IPU 1995-96. National Assembly election, 11 April 1996.

2. IFES 2000 Vol. 9, 1: 30; IPU 2000. National Assembly election, 13 April 2000.

3. Keesing's 1997: 41958; The World Factbook 2000: 266. Presidential election, 18 December 1997.

92. KuwaitConcurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1999 ¹	Islamist candidates	40.0	90 400	1 991 000	4.5
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Executive elections

1977 ²	Emir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah	100.0	0	1 138 000	0
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1. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43084, Europa 2000: 2183. National Assembly election, 4 May 1999. Distribution of seats.

2. Banks et al. 1997: 465; World Parliaments 1998: 401-405; The World Factbook 2000: 269.

Executive power is vested in the Emir. Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad became Emir upon the death of his cousin, Sheikh Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah, on December 31, 1977. See also Time travellers: A survey of the Gulf, The Economist, March 23rd 2002: 15-19.

93. KyrgyzstanExecutive dominance

1995 ¹	Askar A. Akayev	72.4	1 920 223	4 514 000	42.5
2000 ²	Askar A. Akayev	74.5	1 960 201	4 550 000	43.1

1. Keesing's 1995: 40866; IFES 1996 Vol. 5, 4: 44; Banks et al. 1997. Presidential election, 24 December 1995.

2. IFES Election Guide. Org. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43797. Presidential election, 29 October 2000.

94. Laos

Parliamentary dominance

1997 ¹	Lao People's Revolutionary Party	99.0	2 284 632	5 180 000	44.1
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1. IPU 1997; Keesing's 1997: 41961. National Assembly election, 21 December 1997. Distribution of seats.

95. Latvia

Parliamentary dominance

1998 ¹	People's Party	21.2	964 667	2 449 000	39.5
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National referendums

1999 ²	1 referendum				5.0
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1. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42577. Parliamentary election, 3 October 1998.

2. Keesing's 1999: 43222, 43284. Referendum, November 13 1999.

96. Lebanon

Parliamentary dominance

1996 ¹	Maronite Catholics	26.6	1 137 040	3 084 000	36.9
2000 ²	Resistance and Development List	18.0	1 370 000	3 700 000	37.0

1. IPU 1995-96; Global Report 1997: 70; Europa 2000: 2250. National Assembly elections, 18 August to 15 September 1996. Distribution of seats.

2. IPU 2000; Europa 2000: 2250. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43723, 43768-69. National Assembly elections, 27 August to 3 September 2000. Distribution of seats.

97. Lesotho

Parliamentary dominance

1998 ¹	Lesotho Congress for				
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Democracy	97.5	593 955	2 062 000	28.8
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1. Africa 1999: 501-502. Cf. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42253, 42657; Journal of Democracy 1998 Vol. 9, 3: 177. Assembly election, 23 May 1998. Distribution of seats. Allegations of electoral fraud led to protests and an army mutiny. On December 9, 1998, an interim political authority was established to create the necessary conditions for fresh, free and fair elections. See also Keesing's 2000: 43555.

98. Liberia

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1997 ¹	National Patriotic Party	76.6	621 880	2 880 000	21.6
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Presidential elections

1997 ²	Charles Taylor	75.3	621 880	2 880 000	21.6
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1. IPU 1997; Africa 1999: 515-16; The World Factbook 2000: 283. House of Representatives election, 19 July 1997. Distribution of seats.

2. IFES 1997 Vol. 7, 3: 61; Africa 1999: 518. Cf. Keesing's 1997: 41724; The World Factbook 2000: 283. Presidential election, 19 July 1997.

99. Libya

Executive dominance

1969 ¹	Col. Moammar Gaddafi	100.0	0	1 870 000	0
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1. Keesing's Africa 1972: 181-82; Banks et al. 1997: 495-96; World Parliaments 1998: 418-19; Africa 1999: 523-28; The World Factbook 2000: 285. Col. Moammar Gaddafi has ruled the country since a the military coup on September 1, 1969.

100. Lithuania

Parliamentary dominance

1996 ¹	Homeland Union - Conservatives of Lithuania	29.8	1 306 861	3 710 000	35.2
2000 ²	Social Democratic Coalition	31.1	1 471 247	3 600 000	40.9

1. IPU 1995-96. Cf. Global Report 1997: 71; IFES 1997 Vol. 7, 1-2: 29. Parliamentary elections, 20 October and 10 November 1996.

2. IPU 2000; IFES Election Guide. Org. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43810-11. Parliamentary election, 8 October 2000.

101. LuxembourgParliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	Christian Social Party	30.2	178 880	429 000	41.7
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1. IPU 1999. Chamber of Deputies election, 13 June 1999.

102. MacedoniaConcurrent powers (50-59%)

Parliamentary elections

1998 ¹	Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization - Democratic Party of Macedonia	41.2	760 767	1 999 000	38.1
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Presidential elections

1994 ²	Kiro Gligorov	78.4	910 465	2 142 000	42.5
1999 ³	Boris Trajkovski	52.9	---	2 022 000	(38.1)

1. IPU 1998. Cf. Keesing's 1998: 42643-44; Europa 2000: 2346. Assembly election, 18 October and 1 November 1998. Distribution of seats.

2. Europa 1996: 1948; Banks et al. 1997: 508.

3. Keesing's 1999: 43287, 43327; Europa 2000: 2346. Presidential election, 14 November 1999.

It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1998 parliamentary election.

103. MadagascarExecutive dominance

1996 ¹	Didier Ratsiraka	50.7	3 171 458	15 800 000	20.1
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1. IFES 1997 Vol. 7, 1-2: 29; Africa 1999: 545. Cf. Keesing's 1997: 41435; Europa 1998: 2177, 2185; Banks et al. 1997: 513; The World Factbook 2000: 297. Presidential election, 29 December 1996.

104. MalawiExecutive dominance

1999 ¹	Bakili Muluzi	52.4	4 663 751	10 000 000	46.6
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1. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 3: 29; IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 42982. Presidential election, 15 June 1999.

105. MalaysiaParliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	National Front	56.5	---	21 376 000	(32.0)
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1. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43261; Europa 2000: 2397; Hussein 2000: 105. House of Representatives election, 29 November 1999. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1995 parliamentary election (IPU 1994-95). See also Case 2001.

106. Maldives

Executive dominance

1998 ¹	Maumoon Abdul Gayoom	90.9	(90 000)	271 000	33.2
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1. The Far East and Australasia 1999: 679-80, 684; Europa 2000: 2414. Presidential election by popular referendum. In the 1999 parliamentary election, the number of voters was approximately 99,000. See IPU 1999.

107. Mali

Executive dominance

1997 ¹	Alpha Oumar Konare	84.4	1 654 228	11 400 000	14.5
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1. Africa 1999: 581. Cf. IFES 1997 Vol. 7, 1-2: 30; Keesing's 1997: 41626; The World Factbook 2000: 306. Presidential election, 11 May 1997.

108. Malta

Parliamentary dominance

1998 ¹	Nationalist Party	51.8	264 492	377 000	70.2
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1. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42523; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 1: 29. House of Representatives election, 5 September 1998.

109. Marshall Islands

Parliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	United Democratic Party	54.6	---	65 500	(25.0)
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1. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43270; Europa 2000: 2448. Parliamentary election, 22 November 1999. Distribution of seats. Data on the number of votes are not available.

110. Mauritania

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1996 ¹	Democratic and Social
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	Republic Party	88.6	541 849	2 351 000	23.1
Presidential elections					
1992 ²	M. Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya	62.6	551 575	2 107 000	26.2
1997 ³	M. Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya	90.9	879 801	2 460 000	35.8

1. Africa 1999: 595-96; IPU 1995-96. Cf. Global Report 1997: 72. National Assembly election, 11 and 18 October 1996.

2. Europa 1996: 2133.

3. Africa 1999: 597; Europa 2000: 2462. Cf. Journal of Democracy 1998 Vol. 9, 2: 188; The World Factbook 2000: 316. Presidential election, 12 December 1997.

111. Mauritius

Parliamentary dominance

1995 ¹	Mauritius Labor Party	56.5	559 005	1 122 000	49.8
2000 ²	Alliance MSM - MMM	51.7	623 463	1 200 000	51.9

1. IPU 1995-96; Keesing's 1995: 40854; Europa 1996: 2146; World Parliaments 1998: 451-57; Africa 1999:609, 618. National Assembly election, 20 December 1995. Distribution of seats.

2. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43732. National Assembly election, 11 September 2000.

112. Mexico

Executive dominance

1994 ¹	Ernesto Zedillo	48.8	34 549 501	93 008 000	37.1
2000 ²	Vicente Fox	43.4	36 814 085	100 294 000	36.7

1. IFES 1994 Vol. 5, 1: 28. Cf. Europa 1996: 2164; Keesing's 1994: 40136. Presidential election, 21 August 1994.

2. IFES 2000 Vol. 9, 1: 28. Presidential election, 2 July 2000. See also Schedler 2000.

113. Micronesia

Parliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	Independents	(30.0)	---	131 500	(29.0)
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1. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 42845; Europa 2000: 2509. Congress election, 2 March 1999. Distribution of seats. All members are independents. It is assumed that the degree of electoral participation was approximately the same as in the 1997 election (29.2%).

114. Moldova

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1998 ¹	Moldovan Party of Communists	39.6	1 622 990	3 652 000	44.4
Presidential elections					
1996 ²	Petru Lucinschi	54.0	1 702 744	4 432 000	38.4
<u>National referendums</u>					
1999 ⁴	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 4: 29; IPU 1998. Cf. Keesing's 1998: 42155-56. Parliamentary election, 22 March 1998. Distribution of seats.

2. IFES 1997 Vol. 6, 4: 28. Cf. Keesing's 1996: 41382, 41419; The World Factbook 2000: 327. Presidential election, 1 December 1996. Second round.

3. Keesing's 1999: 42954. Referendum, 23 May 1999.

115. Mongolia

Parliamentary dominance

1996 ¹	Democratic Union Coalition	45.0	1 010 157	2 354 000	42.9
2000 ²	Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party	50.2	1 027 985	2 650 000	38.9

1. IPU 1995-96; IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 3: 30; The World Factbook 2000: 332. Cf. Global Report 1997: 73. Great Hural election, 30 June 1996.

2. IPU 2000; Europa 2001: 2753. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43672. Great Hural election, 2 July 2000. MPRP's share of the seats is 94.7% because of the first-past-the post electoral system.

116. Morocco

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1997 ¹	Koutla bloc	31.4	6 371 630	28 100 000	22.7
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Executive elections

1999 ²	King Mohammad VI	100.0	0	29 661 000	0
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1. IPU 1997; Africa 1999: 635-36. Cf. Keesing's 1997: 41935-36; Global Report 1997: 74; The World Factbook 2000: 335. Chamber of Representatives election, 5 December 1997. Distribution of seats.

2. Banks et al. 1997: 564-71; World Parliaments 1998: 467-69; Keesing's 1999: 43082. Executive power is vested in the king. King Hassan II died on July 23, 1999, and was succeeded by his son Ali Mohammad as King Mohammad VI. See also Maghraoui 2001.

117. Mozambique

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1999 ¹	Frelimo	53.2	4 027 794	19 124 000	21.1
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Presidential elections

1999 ²	Joaquim Chissano	52.3	4 471 988	19 124 000	23.4
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1. IPU 1999. Cf. Keesing's 1999: 43303-304. Assembly of the Republic election, 3-5 December 1999. Distribution of seats.

2. IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 8: 28. Presidential election, 3-4 December 1999.

118. NamibiaConcurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1999 ¹	South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)	76.2	536 036	1 648 000	32.5
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Presidential elections

1999 ²	Samuel Nujoma	76.8	(536 000)	1 648 000	32.5
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1. IPU 1999; IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 29. National Assembly election, 30 November and 1 December 1999.

2. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43302-303. Presidential election, 30 November and 1 December 1999.

119. NepalConcurrent powers, 1991- (75-25%)

Parliamentary elections

1991 ¹	Nepali Congress Party	38.0	6 969 061	19 279 000	36.2
1994 ¹	Nepali Communist Party	33.4	7 384 277	20 898 000	35.3
1999 ¹	Nepali Congress Party	54.2	8 649 664	24 302 000	35.6

Executive elections

1972 ²	King Birendra	100.0	0	11 810 000	0
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1. IPU 1990-91; 1994-95; 1999; IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 2: 35; 1999 Vol. 8, 3: 30; Keesing's 1999: 42938. House of Representatives elections, 27 October 1990; 15 November 1994; 3 and 17 May 1999.

2. See Banks et al. 1997: 589-91; World Parliaments 1998: 481-83; The World Factbook 2000: 344-45. King Birendra succeeded to the throne January 31, 1972, on the death of his father, King Mahendra.

120. NetherlandsParliamentary dominance

1998 ¹	Labour Party	29.0	8 614 000	15 694 000	54.9
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1. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42293. Second Chamber election, 6 May 1998.

121. New Zealand

Parliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	Labour party	38.7	2 085 381	3 662 000	56.9
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1. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43268. House of Representatives election, 27 November 1999.

122. Nicaragua

Executive dominance

1996 ¹	Arnoldo Aleman Lacayo	51.0	1 757 775	4 650 000	37.8
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1. IFES 1997 Vol. 6, 4: 28. Presidential election, 20 October 1996.

123. Niger

Executive dominance

1999 ¹	Tandja Mamadou	58.9	1 912 199	9 962 000	19.2
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National referendums

1999 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Europa 2000: 2754. Cf. Keesing's 1999: 43188, 43245; IPU 1999; Africa 1999: 683.

Presidential election, 24 November 1999. Second round. The previous president Barre Mainassara had been assassinated by members of his own guard on April 9, 1999. Maj. Daouda Malam, the head of the presidential guard, ruled the country until the legislative and presidential elections in October and November 1999. See Keesing's 1999; 42876, 42985.

2. Keesing's 1999: 43049. Referendum, 18 July 1999.

124. Nigeria

Executive dominance

1999 ¹	Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo	62.8	29 848 441	113 828 000	26.2
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1. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 29; Keesing's 1999: 42764. Presidential election, 27 February 1999.

125. Norway

Parliamentary dominance

1997 ¹	Labour Party	35.1	2 571 809	4 400 000	58.4
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1. IPU 1997. Parliamentary (Storting) election, 15 September 1997.

126. OmanExecutive dominance

1970 ¹	Sultan Qaboos	100.0	0	650 000	0
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1. Banks et al. 1997: 632-34; World Parliaments 1998: 517; The World Factbook 2000: 369.

Oman is an absolute monarchy. Sultan Qaboos (Qabus) assumed power July 23, 1970, in a coup d'état that deposed his father.

127. PakistanExecutive dominance

1999 ¹	Gen. Pervaiz Musharraf	100.0	0	138 123 000	0
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1. Keesing's 1999: 43198-99. Gen. Musharraf assumed power by a military coup d'état on October 12, 1999. See also Constable 2001.

128. PanamaExecutive dominance

1999 ¹	Mrs. Mireya Moscoso	44.8	1 274 505	2 778 000	45.9
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1. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 30. Cf. IPU 1999. Presidential election, 2 May 1999.

129. Papua New GuineaParliamentary dominance

1997 ¹	People's Progress Party	15.0	---	3 950 000	(42.0)
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1. IPU 1997; Keesing's 1997: 41686; Europa 1998: 2667-68, 2675; The World Factbook 2000: 380. Parliamentary election, 14-28 June 1997. It is assumed that the degree of electoral participation was approximately the same as in the previous election in 1992.

130. ParaguayExecutive dominance

1999 ¹	Luis González Macci	100.0	0	5 434 000	0
2000 ²	Julio César Franco	49.6	1 203 425	5 500 000	21.9

1. Keesing's 1999: 42831, 42885; 2000: 43564, 43700. Congress installed Luis González Macci, the president of the Senate, as the new president after president Cubas was forced to resign on March 28, 1999. The Supreme Court ruled on April 27, 1999, that president Macci could remain in office until 2003 without election.

2. IFES Election Guide. Org. Vice-Presidential election, 13 August 2000.

131. PeruExecutive dominance

1995 ¹	Alberto Fujimori	64.4	7 446 496	23 532 000	31.6
2000 ²	Alberto Fujimori	73.3	8 127 900	25 900 000	31.4

1. IFES Vol. 5, 2: 36. Cf. Europa 1996: 2550; Keesing's 1995: 40498. Presidential election, 9 April 1995.

2. IFES 2000 Vol. 9, 1: 29; Keesing's 2000: 43509, 43563. Presidential election, 28 May 2000. Second round. President Fujimori stepped down on September 16, 2000, and fled to Japan. Mr. Valentin Paniagua, Speaker of the Congress, assumed ad interim the Presidency of the Republic. See Keesing's 2000: 43741, 43851; IPU 2000; Calder—n 2001.

132. PhilippinesExecutive dominance

1998 ¹	Joseph Estrada	39.9	26 902 536	75 155 000	35.8
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1. Keesing's 1998: 42277, 42496. See also IPU 1998. Presidential election, 11 May 1998. See also LandŽ 2001.

133. PolandConcurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1997 ¹	Solidarity Election Action	33.8	13 088 231	38 700 000	33.8
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Presidential elections

1995 ²	Alexander Kwasniewski	51.7	18 762 615	38 588 000	48.6
2000 ³	Alexander Kwasniewski	53.9	17 598 919	38 600 000	45.6

1. IPU 1997. Sejm election, 21 September 1997.

2. Keesing's 1995: 40837; IFES 1996 Vol. 5, 4: 44. Cf. Global Report 1997: 97. Second round

3. ElectionGuide.Org. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43810. Presidential election, 8 October 2000.

134. PortugalConcurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1999 ¹	Socialist Party	44.0	5 257 115	9 918 000	53.0
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Presidential elctions

1996 ²	Jorge Sampaio	53.9	5 630 187	9 891 000	56.9
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1. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43230. Assembly of the Republic election, 10 October 1999.
2. Europa 1996: 2622. Cf. IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 1: 33; Global Report 1997: 97. Presidential election, 14 January 1996.

135. Qatar

Executive dominance

1995 ¹	Amir Hamad	100.0	0	548 000	0
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1. See Held 1994: 325-28; Banks et al. 1997: 687-89; World Parliaments 1998: 559; The World Factbook 2000: 398. Qatar is a traditional monarchy. Amir Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani assumed power on 27 June 1995 when, as crown prince, he ousted his father Amir Khalifa.

136. Romania

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1996 ¹	Democratic Convention of Romania	30.2	12 238 746	22 650 000	54.0
2000 ²	Social Democracy Pole of Romania (PDSR)	44.9	10 852 697	22 300 000	48.7

Presidential elections

1996 ³	Emil Constantinescu	54.4	12 972 485	22 650 000	57.3
2000 ⁴	Ion Iliescu	66.8	10 020 715	22 300 000	44.9

1. IPU 1995-96. Cf. Global Report 1997: 78. Chamber of Deputies election, 3 November 1996.
2. IPU 2000. Cf. IFES Election Guide. Org. Chamber of Deputies election, 26 November 2000. Distribution of seats.
3. IFES 1997 Vol. 6, 4: 29; Keesing's 1996: 41376. Presidential election, 17 November 1996. Second round.
4. IFES Election Guide. Org; Keesing's 2000: 43922-23. Presidential election, 10 December 2000.

137. Russia

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1999 ¹	Communist Party	24.3	65 250 663	146 393 000	44.6
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Presidential elections

1996 ²	Boris Yeltsin	54.4	73 926 240	147 523 000	50.1
2000 ³	Vladimir Putin	53.4	74 369 773	146 000 000	50.9

1. IPU 1999; IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 29; Keesing's 1999: 43320. State Duma election, 19 December 1999.
2. IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 2: 30. Cf. Europa 1996: 2688; Global Report 1997: 97. Second round.
3. IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 30; Keesing's 2000: 43472. Cf. Europa 2000: 3072. Presidential election, 26 March 2000. See also McFaul 2000.

138. Rwanda

Executive dominance

1994 ¹	Transitional government	100.0	0	5 296 000	0
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1. Banks et al. 1997: 708-712; Keesing's 1999: 42983; The World Factbook 2000: 408. After president Habyarima was killed in a plane crash on 6 June 1994, the Rwandan Patriotic Front usurped power and installed Bizimungu as a new president.

139. Samoa (Western Samoa)

Parliamentary dominance

1996 ¹	Human Rights Protection Party and supporters	57.1	67 469	171 000	39.4
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1. Europa 1998: 2908; Global Report 1997: 85. Cf. Banks et al. 1997: 940-41; The Far East and Australasia 1999: 895-99; The World Factbook 2000: 418. Legislative Assembly election, 26 April 1996. Distribution of seats.

140. Sao Tome & Principe

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1998 ¹	Movement - Social Democratic Party	56.4	29 185	141 000	20.7
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Presidential elections

1996 ²	Miguel Trovoado	52.7	37 703	135 000	27.9
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1. IPU 1998; Africa 1999: 746-47; IFES 1999 Vol. 8,1: 30. Cf. Keesing's 1998: 42600. National Assembly election, 8 November 1998. Distribution of seats.
2. Europa 1998: 2924; Keesing's 1996: 41177; Banks et al. 1997: 721-23; The World Factbook 2000: 422. Presidential election, 15 July 1996. Second round.

141. Saudi Arabia

Executive dominance

1982 ¹	King Fahd	100.0	0	10 231 000	0
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1. Held 1994: 291-94; Banks et al. 1997: 724-27; World Parliaments 1998: 587-88; The World Factbook 2000: 424. Saudi Arabia is an hereditary monarchy. Crown Prince Fahd was confirmed as a new king by the royal court upon the death of King Khalid on June 13, 1982. See also Time travellers: A survey of the Gulf, The Economist, March 23rd 2002: 15-19.

142. Senegal

Executive dominance

1993 ¹	Abdou Diouf	58.0	1 297 216	7 913 000	16.4
2000 ²	Abdoulaye Wade	58.5	1 657 301	10 100 000	16.4

1. IFES 1993 Vol. 3, 4: 10; Keesing's 1993: 39354, 39449; Africa Research Bulletin 1993: 10924. Cf. Diouf 1994. Presidential election, 21 February 1993.

2. Keesing's 2000: 43396, 43449. Presidential election, 19 March 2000. Second round.

143. Seychelles

Parliamentary dominance

1998 ¹	Seychelles People's Progressive Party	88.2	46 363	79 000	58.7
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1. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42110; Europa 2000: 3195. Cf. Africa 1999: 785. National Assembly election, 20-22 March 1998. Distribution of seats.

144. Sierra Leone

Executive dominance

1997 ¹	Temporary governments	100.0	0	4 428 000	0
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1. Keesing's 1997: 41625; 1998: 41992, 42048, 42113, 42659; 2000: 43612-13, 43781, 43840; Africa 1999: 801. A civil war and foreign military interventions since 25 May 1997 when president Ahmad Tejan Kabbah was violently overthrown.

145. Singapore

Parliamentary dominance

1997 ¹	People's Action Party	63.4	716 745	3 090 000	23.2
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1. IPU 1997; The World Factbook 2000: 435. Parliamentary election, 2 January 1997.

146. Slovakia

Parliamentary dominance

1998 ¹	Movement for a Democratic Slovakia	27.0	3 359 176	5 391 000	62.3
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Concurrent powers (50-50%) 1999-

Parliamentary elections

1998 ¹	Movement for a Democratic Slovakia	27.0	3 359 176	5 391 000	62.3
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Presidential elections

1999 ²	Rudolf Schuster	57.2	2 948 402	5 396 000	54.6
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National referendums

2000 ³	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42518; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 1: 30. National Council of the Slovak Republic election, 25-26 September 1998.

2. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 3: 30; Keesing's 1999: 42749, 42954. Presidential election, May 29 1999. Second round.

3. IFES Election Guide. Org; Keesing's 2000: 43765. Referendum, 11 November 2000.

147. SloveniaConcurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1996 ¹	Liberal Democratic Party	27.0	1 069 204	1 980 000	54.0
2000 ²	Liberal Democratic Party	36.2	1 079 519	1 970 000	54.8

Presidential elections

1997 ³	Milan Kucan	55.6	1 040 681	1 980 000	52.6
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1. IPU 1995-96; Keesing's 1996: 41378; IFES 1997 Vol. 6, 4: 29. National Assembly election, 10 November 1996.

2. IPU 2000; IFES Election Guide. Org. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43809. National Assembly election, 15 October 2000.

3. Keesing's 1997: 41932; The World Factbook 2000: 440. Presidential election, 24 November 1997.

148. Solomon IslandsParliamentary dominance

1997 ¹	Alliance for Change	52.0	--	400 000	(30.0)
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1. IPU 1997; Europa 1998: 3040, 3044. Parliamentary election, 6 August 1997. Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1993 parliamentary election.

149. SomaliaExecutive dominance

1991 ¹	Competing governments	100.0	0	8 753 000	0
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1. Banks et al. 1997: 759-65; World Parliaments 1998: 614; Africa 1999: 813; The World Factbook 2000: 444; Keesing's 2000: 43693. Military governments and a civil war since January 1991 when president Barre was overthrown by rebels.

150. South Africa

Parliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	African National Congress	66.3	15 977 142	43 426 000	36.8
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1. IPU 1999; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 3: 29; Keesing's 1999: 42980. National Assembly election, 2 June 1999. See also Landsberg 2000.

151. Spain

Parliamentary dominance

1996 ¹	People's Party	38.7	25 078 874	39 270 000	63.9
2000 ²	Popular Party	45.2	22 814 467	39 200 000	58.2

1. IPU 1995-96. Cf. Global Report 1997: 80. Congress of Deputies election, 3 March 1996.
2. IPU 2000; IFES Election Guide. Org. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43485. Congress of Deputies election, 12 March 2000.

152. Sri Lanka

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1994 ¹	People's Alliance	48.9	7 943 706	17 865 000	44.5
2000 ²	People's Alliance	45.1	8 647 668	19 200 000	45.0

Presidential elections

1999 ³	Chandrika Kumaratunga	51.1	8 435 754	19 000 000	44.4
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1. IPU 1994-95. See also Banks et al. 1997: 786-92. Parliamentary election, 16 August 1994.
2. IPU 2000; IFES Election Guide. Org. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43749. Parliamentary election, 10 October 2000.
3. Keesing's 1999: 43311; Europa 2001: 3669. Presidential election, 21 December 1999.

153. St. Kitts and Nevis

Parliamentary dominance

1995 ¹	St. Kitts-Nevis Labour Party	64.0	21 690	41 000	52.9
2000 ²	St. Kitts-Nevis Labour Party	53.3	21 949	43 000	51.0

1. Banks et al. 1997: 713-14; Keesing's 1995: 40638; Global Report 1997: 78. House of Assembly election, 3 July 1995. Distribution of seats.

2. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43459. National Assembly election, 6 March 2000. Distribution of seats.

154. St. Lucia

Parliamentary dominance

1997 ¹	Saint Lucia Labour Party	61.3	71 881	145 000	49.6
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1. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 3: 62. Cf. IPU 1997. House of Assembly election, 23 May 1997.

155. St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Parliamentary dominance

1998 ¹	United Labour Party	54.2	51 355	111 000	46.3
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1. IPU 1998; IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 4: 29; Keesing's 1998: 42331. House of Assembly election, 15 June 1998.

156. Sudan

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1996 ¹	National Islamic Front	(80.0)	5 525 280	27 291 000	20.2
2000 ²	National Congress	98.6	---	35 000 000	(20.0)

Presidential elections

1996 ³	Omar H. Ahmad al-Bashir	75.7	5 525 280	27 291 000	20.2
2000 ²	Omar Al-Bashir	86.0	---	35 000 000	(20.0)

1. IPU 1995-96; Keesing's 1996: 40986; Global Report 1997: 81, 98; Africa 1999: 852, 857.

National Assembly election, 6-17 March 1996. Distribution of seats.

2. IPU 2000. National Assembly and presidential elections, 13 December - 23 December 2000.

Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1996 elections.

3. Keesing's 1996: 40986; Africa 1999: 858. Presidential election, 6-17 March 1996.

157. Suriname

Parliamentary dominance

1996 ¹	New Front Alliance	45.0	179 416	425 000	42.1
2000 ²	New Front for Democracy	47.3	---	435 000	(42.0)

1. IPU 1995-96; Keesing's 1996: 41091; Global Report 1997: 81. National Assembly election, 23 May 1996.

2. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43565. National Assembly election, 25 May 2000. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1996 election.

158. Swaziland

Executive dominance

1986 ¹	King Mswati III	100.0	0	668 000	0
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1. Banks et al. 1997: 805-807; World Parliaments 1998: 638; The World Factbook 2000: 461.

Swaziland is a traditional monarchy. King Mswati III was installed on April 25, 1986, when he succeeded as head of state Queen Regent Ntombi Thwala.

159. Sweden

Parliamentary dominance

1998 ¹	Social Democrats	36.6	5 261 122	8 851 000	59.4
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1. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42515. Parliamentary (Riksdag) election, 20 September 1998.

160. Switzerland

Parliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	Socialist Party	22.5	1 970 415	7 275 000	27.1
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National referendums

1999 ²	10 federal referendums	-	-	-	30.0
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2000 ³	15 federal referendums	-	-	-	30.0
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1. IPU 1999. Cf. IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 30; Keesing's 1999: 43223. National Council election, 24 October 1999.

2. Statistisches Jahrbuch der Schweiz 2000: 446-54; Eidgenössische Abstimmungen 1995-1999.

3. Daten der Eidgenössischen Volksabstimmungen, 12. März, 21. Mai, 24. Sep., 26. Nov. 2000; Votation populaire du 21 mai 2000; Volksabstimmung vom 24. September 2000; Volksabstimmung vom 26. November 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43594, 43762.

161. Syria

Executive dominance

1999 ¹	Hafez al-Assad	100.0	-	17 213 000	(54.0)
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2000 ²	Bashar al-Assad	97.3	8 931 623	17 500 000	51.0
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1. Keesing's 1999: 42814. Presidential referendum, 10 February 1999. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1991 presidential referendum.
2. Keesing's 2000, 43689. Presidential referendum, 10 July 2000.

162. Taiwan, Republic of China

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1998 ¹	Kuomintang	46.4	---	21 940 000	(45.0)
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Presidential elections

1999 ²	Chen Shui-bian	39.3	12 786 671	22 113 000	57.8
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1. Keesing's 1998: 42668; Journal of Democracy 1999 Vol. 10, 1: 175. Legislative Yuan election, 5 December 1998. It is assumed that the degree of electoral participation was approximately the same as in the previous election in 1996.

2. IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 30; Keesing's 2000: 43460. Presidential election, 18 March 2000.

163. Tajikistan

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1995 ¹	Communists and supporters	88.0	2 254 000	5 836 000	38.6
2000 ²	People's Democratic Party	60.3	2 622 533	6 102 000	43.0

Presidential elections

1999 ³	Imamoli S. Rakhmanov	96.0	---	6 102 000	(41.0)
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National referendums

1999 ⁴	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. IPU 1995-96; Keesing's 1995: 40407, 40453; Banks et al. 1997: 823; Global Report 1997: 98. Supreme Assembly election, 26 February and 16 March 1995. Distribution of seats.

2. IPU 2000; Keesing's 1999: 43407. Supreme Council election, 27 February 2000. Distribution of seats.

3. Keesing's 1999: 43258. Presidential election, 6 November 1999. It is assumed that the degree of electoral participation was approximately the same as in the 1994 presidential election.

4. Keesing's 1999: 43049. Referendum, 26 September 1999.

164. Tanzania

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1995 ¹	Revolutionary Party of Tanzania	80.2	6 440 914	30 337 000	21.2
2000 ²	Revolutionary Party of				

	Tanzania	88.7	---	31 500 000	(25.9)
Presidential elections					
1995 ¹	Benjamin William Mkapa	61.8	6 512 745	30 337 000	21.5
2000 ²	Benjamin William Mpaka	71.7	8 172 284	31 500 000	25.9

1. IFES 1996 Vol. 5, 4: 46-47; Global Report 1997: 82, 98; IPU 1995-96; Africa 1999: 881-83. Cf. Keesing's 1995: 40810; Banks et al. 1997: 825-30. National Assembly and presidential elections, 29 October 1995. Distribution of seats.

2. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43838; Europa 2001: 3821. National Assembly and presidential elections, 29 October 2000. Distribution of seats.

165. Thailand

Concurrent powers (75-25%)

Parliamentary elections

1996 ¹	New Aspiration Party	31.8	23 712 000	60 003 000	39.5
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Executive elections

1946 ²	King Bhumibol	100.0	0	19 000 000	0
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1. IPU 1995-96; Keesing's 1996: 38816, 39093; IFES 1997 Vol. 6, 4: 30. House of Representatives election, 17 November 1996. The new 1997 Constitution strengthened the position of the parliament. Therefore, the weight of parliament was raised to 75% and the weight of the king was decreased to 25% since 1997. See Keesing's 1997: 41821; Europa 2001.

2. Banks et al. 1997: 830-35; World Parliaments 1998: 668-70; The World Factbook 2000: 476. Thailand is a constitutional monarchy. King Bhumibol ascended the throne June 9, 1946.

166. Togo

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1994 ¹	Togolese People's Rally	44.9	1 302 000	3 928 000	33.1
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1999 ²	Togolese People's Rally	97.5	1 263 334	5 081 000	24.9
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Presidential elections

1998 ³	Gnassingbè Eyadema	52.1	1 560 263	4 397 000	35.5
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1. IPU 1993-94.

2. Africa 1999: 904; IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 42825. National Assembly election, 21 March 1999. Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the previous parliamentary election in 1994.

3. Keesing's 1998: 42322; Africa 1999: 906; The World Factbook 2000: 479. Presidential election, 21 June 1998.

167. TongaExecutive dominance

1965 ¹	King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV	100.0	0	80 000	0
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1. Banks et al. 1997: 841-42; World Parliaments 1998: 671; The World Factbook 2000: 482. Tonga is an hereditary constitutional monarchy dominated by the king. King Taufa'ahau succeeded to the throne December 16, 1965, on the death of his mother, Queen Salote Tupou.

168. Trinidad and TobagoParliamentary dominance

1995 ¹	People's National Movement	48.8	525 326	1 306 000	40.2
2000 ²	United National Congress	52.8	---	1 150 000	(40.0)

1. IPU 1995-96. Cf. Keesing's 1995: 40817-18; Global Report 1997: 83; The World Factbook 2000: 484. House of Representatives election, 6 November 1995.
2. IPU 2000. House of Representatives election, 11 December 2000. Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1995 election.

169. TunisiaConcurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1999 ¹	Democratic Constitutional Rally	91.6	3 091 098	9 513 000	32.5
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Presidential elections

1999 ²	Ben Ali	99.4	3 296 020	9 513 000	34.7
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1. IPU 1999. Parliamentary election, 24 October 1999.
2. Keesing's 1999: 43237. Presidential election, 24 October 1999.

170. TurkeyParliamentary dominance

1999 ¹	Democratic Left Party	22.3	31 051 199	65 599 000	47.3
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1. IPU 1999; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 30; Keesing's 1999: 42911. Grand National Assembly election, 18 April 1999.

171. TurkmenistanExecutive dominance

1999 ¹	Saparmurad Niyazov	100.0	0	4 366 000	0
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1. Keesing's 1999: 43312. On December 28, 1999, the Majlis (parliament) approved an amendment to the country's constitution which allows Niyazov to remain as President for an unlimited period. Cf. IPU 1999.

172. Uganda

Executive dominance

1996 ¹	Gen. Yoweri K. Museveni	74.2	5 967 548	19 848 000	30.1
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National referendums

2000 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Keesing's 1996: 41084; Banks et al. 1997: 863-65; The World Factbook 2000: 498. Cf. IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 2: 30; World Parliaments 1998: 684. Presidential election, 9 May 1996.

2. IFES Election Guide. Org; Keesing's 2000: 43610. Referendum, 29 June 2000.

173. Ukraine

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1998 ¹	Communist Party of Ukraine	27.0	24 251 899	50 500 000	48.0
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Presidential elections

1994 ²	Leonid Kuchma	52.1	26 130 126	51 921 000	50.3
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1999 ³	Leonid Kuchma	57.7	27 506 323	49 811 000	55.2
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National referendums

2000 ⁴	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 4: 30; IPU 1998. Cf. Keesing's 1998: 42143, 42232-33, 42296.

Parliamentary election, 29 March 1998.

2. Europa 1996: 3237; Keesing's 1996: 40108. Second round.

3. IFES 2000 Vo. 8, 4: 29; Keesing's 1999: 43214-16, 43283. Presidential election, 14 November 1999. Second round.

4. IFES Election Guide. Org; Keesing's 2000: 43538. Referendum, 16 April, 2000.

174. United Arab Emirates

Executive dominance

1996 ¹	Zaid bin Sultan al-Nuhayan	100.0	0	2 443 000	0
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1. Banks et al. 1997: 874-77; World Parliaments 1998: 693; The World Factbook 2000: 503.

United Arab Emirates is a federation of seven emirates ruled by their emirs. Zaid bin Sultan Al Nuhayyan was elected as President by the Federal Supreme Council in October 1996 for a five-

year term. See also Time travellers: A survey of the Gulf, *The Economist*, March 23rd 2002: 15-19.

175. United Kingdom

Parliamentary dominance

1997 ¹	Labour Party	43.2	31 287 097	58 950 000	53.1
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1. IPU 1997. House of Commons election, 1 May 1997.

176. United States

Executive dominance

1996 ¹	Bill Clinton	49.2	96 236 625	265 400 000	36.3
2000 ²	George W. Bush	48.7	102 259 436	275 000 000	37.2

State referendums

1999 ³	32 state referendums				30.0
2000 ³	At least 30 state referendums				30.0

1. Europa 2000: 3885. Cf. Keesing's 1996: 41357; Global Report 1997: 99; The World Factbook 2000: 509;. Presidential election, 5 November 1996.

2. Keesing's 2000: 43832. Presidential election, 7 November 2000.

3. See Beyle 1999: 29-31; 2000: 25-29; Initiative & Referendum Institute 2001; U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs 2001. Data concern the average number of state referendums over the two year-election periods.

177. Uruguay

Executive dominance

1999 ¹	Jorge Battle	51.5	(2 174 000)	3 308 000	65.7
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1. Keesing's 1999: 43254; IPU 1999; Europa 2000: 3965. Presidential election, 28 November 1999. Second round. It is assumed that the number of valid votes was the same as in the parliamentary election on 31 October 1999.

178. Uzbekistan

Executive dominance

1995 ¹	Islam Karimov	99.6	10 511 000	22 467 000	46.8
2000 ²	Islam Karimov	91.9	---	24 500 000	(46.0)

1. Europa 1996: 3498, 3504; Banks et al. 1997: 918-19; Global Report 1997: 85. President Karimov's term was extended to 2000 by popular referendum on March 27, 1995. Data on total votes concern the votes given in legislative elections in 1995.

2. Keesing's 2000: 43362. Presidential election, 9 January 2000. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1995 election.

179. Vanuatu

Parliamentary dominance

1998 ¹	Vanuaako Pati	34.6	---	1 82 000	(46.0)
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1. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42140; The Far East and Australasia 1999: 942-44, 948.

Parliamentary election, 6 March 1998. Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the previous election in 1995.

180. Venezuela

Executive dominance

1998 ¹	Hugo R. Chávez Fr'as	56.2	6 537 304	23 242 000	28.1
2000 ²	Hugo R. Chávez Fr'as	56.9	6 600 196	23 300 000	28.3

National referendums

1999 ³	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
2000 ⁴	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0

1. Keesing's 1998: 42664; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 1: 30. Presidential election, 6 December 1998.

2. IFES 2000 Vol. 9, 1: 30; Keesing's 2000: 43667. Presidential election. 30 July 2000. See also Na'm 2001.

3. IFES Election Guide. Org; Keesing's 1999: 42775, 42884, 43308. Referendums, 25 April 1999 and December 15, 1999.

4. IFES Election Guide. Org; Keesing's 2000: 43899. Referendums, April 25, 2000, and 3 December 2000.

181. Vietnam, Republic of (South Vietnam)

182. Vietnam, Socialist Republic of

Parliamentary dominance

1997 ¹	Vietnam Fatherland Front	100.0	43 185 756	76 400 000	56.5
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1. IPU 1997. National Assembly election, 20 July 1997.

183. Yemen

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1997 ¹	General People's Congress	62.5	2 827 261	16 400 000	17.2
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Presidential elections

1999 ²	Ali Abdullah Salih	96.3	3 577 960	16 942 000	21.1
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1. IPU 1997; The World Factbook 2000: 533. House of Representatives election, 27 April 1997.

2. Keesing's 1999: 43177; Europa 2000: 4060. Presidential election, 23 September 1999.

184. Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of (South)

185. YugoslaviaConcurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1996 ¹	Socialist Party of Serbia and allied groups	48.2	4 047 230	10 580 000	38.3
2000 ²	Democratic Opposition of Serbia	46.2	4 527 239	11 500 000	39.4

Presidential elections

1997 ³	Slobodan Milosevic	90.7	129	10 597 000	0
2000 ⁴	Vojislav Kostunica	51.7	4 777 099	11 500 000	41.5

1. IPU 1995-96; Global Report 1997: 85. Chamber of Citizens election, 3 November 1996.

2. IFES Election Guide. Org. Cf. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000. 43684-85, 43766, 43874. Federal Assembly election, 24 September 2000.

3. Keesing's 1997: 41748. Cf. The World Factbook 2000: 428. The Federal Assembly elected Milosevic as President on July 15, 1997.

4. IFES Election Guide. Org. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43766. Presidential election, 24 September 2000.

186. ZambiaConcurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1996 ¹	Movement for Multiparty Democracy	87.3	1 277 585	8 275 000	15.4
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Presidential elections

1996 ²	Frederick Chilubu	72.6	1 258 805	8 275 000	15.2
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1. Africa 1999: 950-53. Cf. IPU 1995-96; The World Factbook 2000: 535. National Assembly election, 18 November 1996. Distribution of seats.

2. Africa 1999: 954. Cf. IFES 1997 Vol. 6, 4: 30; Keesing's 1996: 41351; Global Report 1997: 100. Presidential election, 18 November 1996.

187. Zimbabwe

Concurrent powers (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections

1995 ¹	Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front	82.9	1 468 191	11 526 000	12.7
2000 ²	ZANU - PF	51.7	2 490 556	11 500 000	21.7

Presidential elections

1996 ³	Robert Mugabe	92.7	1 557 558	11 526 000	13.5
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National referendums

2000 ⁴	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 3: 39. Cf. IPU 1994-95; Keesing's 1995: 40488; Banks et al. 1997: 969-74; Africa 1999: 973. National Assembly election, 8-9 April 1995.

2. Keesing's 2000: 43608; Europa 2000: 4120. House of Assembly election, 24-25 June 2000. Distribution of seats.

3. Europa 1996: 3641, 3649; Banks et al. 1997: 969-74; Global Report 1997: 100; The World Factbook 2000: 537. Presidential election, 16-17 March 1996.

4. Keesing's 2000: 43348; 43393. Referendum, 12-13 February 2000.

The share of the smaller parties (%) of the votes cast or of the seats (Competition), voters as a percentage of the total population (Participation), and the Index of Democratization by year

Year	Competition	Participation	Index of Democratization (ID)
1. Afghnaistan			
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
2. Albania			
1999	34.8	34.4	12.0
2000	34.8	34.4	12.0

2000	29.8	39.5	11.8
<hr/>			
11. Bahamas			
1999	42.3	41.0	17.3
2000	42.3	41.0	17.3
12. Bahrain			
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
13. Bangladesh			
1999	51.3	33.7	17.3
2000	51.3	33.7	17.3
14. Barbados			
1999	35.0	49.6	17.4
2000	35.0	49.6	17.4
15. Belarus			
1999	15.0	48.0	7.2
2000	15.0	48.0	7.2
16. Belgium			
1999	70.0	61.0	42.7
2000	70.0	61.0	42.7
17. Belize			
1999	40.7	34.0	13.8
2000	40.7	34.0	13.8
18. Benin			
1999	48.5	26.4	12.8
2000	48.5	26.4	12.8

27. Burma (Myanmar)			
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
28. Burundi			
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
29. Cambodia			
1988	23.8	22.9	5.5
1999	23.8	22.9	5.5
2000	23.8	22.9	5.5
30. Cameroon			
1999	7.4	24.6	1.8
2000	7.4	24.6	1.8
31. Canada			
1999	61.6	43.0	26.5
2000	59.2	40.8	24.2
32. Cape Verde			
1995	30.6	39.4	12.1
1996	30.6	39.4	12.1
1997	30.6	39.4	12.1
1998	30.6	39.4	12.1
1999	30.6	39.4	12.1
2000	30.6	39.4	12.1
33. Central African Republic			
1998	48.3	22.9	11.1
1999	45.5	24.9	11.3
2000	45.5	24.9	11.3
34. Chad			
1996	28.4	32.3	9.2
1997	28.4	32.3	9.2
1998	28.4	32.3	9.2
1999	28.4	32.3	9.2

2000	28.4	32.3	9.2
<hr/>			
35. Chile			
1999	42.0	51.2	21.5
2000	48.7	47.5	23.1
<hr/>			
36. China			
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
<hr/>			
37. Colombia			
1998	49.7	33.1	16.5
1999	49.7	33.1	16.5
2000	49.7	33.1	16.5
<hr/>			
38. Comoros			
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
<hr/>			
39. Congo, Republic of (Brazzaville)			
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
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40. Congo, Democratic Republic of (Zaire)			
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
<hr/>			
41. Costa Rica			
1998	53.1	41.5	22.0
1999	53.1	41.5	22.0
2000	53.1	41.5	22.0
<hr/>			
42. C TM te d'Ivoire			
1999	0	0	0
2000	49.0	15.6	7.6
<hr/>			
43. Croatia			
1999	39.8	51.1	20.3
2000	48.5	56.8	27.5

44. Cuba			
1999	0	67.9	0
2000	0	67.9	0
45. Cyprus			
1999	65.5	48.6	31.8
2000	65.5	48.6	31.8
46. Czech Republic			
1998	67.7	58.0	39.3
1999	67.7	58.0	39.3
2000	67.7	58.0	39.3
47. Denmark			
1998	64.1	64.3	41.2
1999	64.1	64.3	41.2
2000	64.1	69.3	44.2
48. Djibouti			
1999	21.4	14.5	3.1
2000	21.4	14.5	3.1
49. Dominica			
1995	42.9	52.3	22.4
1996	42.9	53.3	22.4
1997	42.9	53.3	22.4
1998	42.9	53.3	22.4
1999	42.9	52.3	22.4
2000	52.4	55.8	29.2
50. Dominican Republic			
1999	48.8	34.4	16.8
2000	50.1	39.2	19.6
51. Ecuador			
1998	48.8	29.0	14.2
1999	48.8	29.0	14.2
2000	48.8	29.0	14.2

52. Egypt

1999	17.3	22.8	3.9
2000	13.2	22.5	3.0

53. El Salvador

1999	48.0	20.2	9.7
2000	48.0	20.2	9.7

54. Equatorial Guinea

1996	2.2	44.8	1.0
1997	2.2	44.8	1.0
1998	2.2	44.8	1.0
1999	2.2	44.8	1.0
2000	2.2	44.8	1.0

55. Eritrea

1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0

56. Estonia

1999	70.0	34.4	24.1
2000	70.0	34.4	24.1

57. Ethiopia

1995	13.9	35.0	4.9
1996	13.9	35.0	4.9
1997	13.9	35.0	4.9
1998	13.9	35.0	4.9
1999	13.9	35.0	4.9
2000	12.1	35.0	4.2

58. Fiji

1999	55.7	28.0	15.6
2000	0	0	0

59. Finland

1994	60.7	58.6	35.6
1995	58.9	58.6	34.5
1996	58.9	58.6	34.5
1997	58.9	58.6	34.5

1998	58.9	58.6	34.5
1999	61.6	57.4	35.4
2000	62.8	56.1	35.2

60. France

1995	63.5	47.8	30.4
1996	63.5	47.8	30.4
1997	62.0	47.3	29.3
1998	62.0	47.3	29.3
1999	62.0	47.3	29.3
2000	62.0	57.3	35.5

61. Gabon

1996	32.8	30.5	10.0
1997	32.8	30.5	10.0
1998	24.9	23.8	5.9
1999	24.9	23.8	5.9
2000	24.9	23.8	5.9

62. Gambia

1997	33.5	30.5	10.2
1998	33.5	30.5	10.2
1999	33.5	30.5	10.2
2000	33.5	30.5	10.2

63. Georgia

1999	36.8	38.7	14.2
2000	34.9	42.4	14.8

64. German Democratic Republic

1981	0.1	70.0	0.1
1982	0.1	70.0	0.1
1983	0.1	70.0	0.1
1984	0.1	70.0	0.1
1985	0.1	70.0	0.1
1986	0.1	70.0	0.1
1987	0.1	70.0	0.1
1988	0.1	70.0	0.1
1989	0.1	70.0	0.1

65. Germany			
1998	59.1	60.1	35.5
1999	59.1	60.1	35.5
2000	59.1	60.1	35.5

66. Ghana			
1999	37.8	36.8	13.9
2000	46.6	33.8	15.8

67. Greece			
1999	58.5	64.7	37.8
2000	56.2	63.8	35.9

68. Grenada			
1999	37.8	42.8	16.2
2000	37.8	42.8	16.2

69. Guatemala			
1999	32.0	22.2	7.1
2000	32.0	17.2	5.5

70. Guinea			
1995	43.1	28.0	12.1
1996	43.1	28.0	12.1
1997	43.1	28.0	12.1
1998	40.9	30.3	12.4
1999	40.9	30.3	12.4
2000	22.0	17.7	3.9

71. Guinea-Bissau			
1999	31.4	8.5	2.7
2000	45.4	22.1	10.0

72. Guyana			
1997	47.7	41.1	19.6
1998	47.7	41.1	19.6
1999	47.7	41.1	19.6
2000	47.7	41.1	19.6

73. Haiti

1993	20.6	20.3	4.2
1994	20.6	20.3	4.2
1995	20.6	20.3	4.2
1996	30.9	23.0	7.1
1997	29.0	29.0	8.4
1998	29.0	29.0	8.4
1999	29.0	29.0	8.4
2000	18.1	28.8	5.2

80. Iraq

1999	0	41.6	0
2000	0	41.6	0

81. Ireland

1999	60.7	49.6	30.1
2000	60.7	49.6	30.1

82. Israel

1999	70.0	57.6	40.3
2000	70.0	57.6	40.3

83. Italy

1999	65.2	70.0	45.6
2000	65.2	70.0	45.6

84. Jamaica

1999	45.0	27.7	12.5
2000	45.0	27.7	12.5

85. Japan

1999	61.4	44.2	27.1
2000	51.5	47.3	24.4

86. Jordan

1997	12.5	6.3	0.8
1998	12.5	6.3	0.8
1999	12.5	6.3	0.8
2000	12.5	6.3	0.8

87. Kazakhstan

2000	70.0	37.0	25.9
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97. Lesotho			
1998	2.5	28.8	0.7
1999	2.5	28.8	0.7
2000	2.5	28.8	0.7
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98. Liberia			
1999	24.1	21.6	5.2
2000	24.1	21.6	5.2
<hr/>			
99. Libya			
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
<hr/>			
100. Lithuania			
1999	70.0	35.2	24.6
2000	68.9	40.9	28.2
<hr/>			
101. Luxembourg			
1999	69.8	41.7	29.1
2000	69.8	41.7	29.1
<hr/>			
102. Macedonia			
1998	40.2	40.3	16.2
1999	53.0	38.1	20.2
2000	53.0	38.1	20.2
<hr/>			
103. Madagascar			
1999	49.3	20.1	9.9
2000	49.3	20.1	9.9
<hr/>			
104. Malawi			
1999	47.6	46.6	22.2
2000	47.6	46.6	22.2
<hr/>			
105. Malaysia			
1999	43.5	32.0	13.9
2000	43.5	32.0	13.9
<hr/>			

106. Maldives

1998	9.1	33.2	3.0
1999	9.1	33.2	3.0
2000	9.1	33.2	3.0

107. Mali

1997	15.6	14.5	2.3
1998	15.6	14.5	2.3
1999	15.6	14.5	2.3
2000	15.6	14.5	2.3

108. Malta

1998	48.2	70.0	33.7
1999	48.2	70.0	33.7
2000	48.2	70.0	33.7

109. Marshall Islands

1999	45.4	25.0	11.4
2000	45.4	25.0	11.4

110. Mauritania

1996	24.4	24.7	6.0
1997	10.3	29.5	3.0
1998	10.3	29.5	3.0
1999	10.3	29.5	3.0
2000	10.3	29.5	3.0

111. Mauritius

1999	43.5	49.8	21.7
2000	51.7	51.9	26.8

112. Mexico

1999	51.2	37.1	19.0
2000	56.6	36.7	20.8

113. Micronesia

1999	70.0	29.0	20.3
2000	70.0	29.0	20.3

114. Moldova

1998	53.2	41.4	22.0
1999	53.2	46.4	24.7
2000	53.2	41.4	22.0

115. Mongolia

1999	55.0	42.9	23.6
2000	49.8	38.9	19.4

116. Morocco

1999	34.3	11.4	3.9
2000	34.3	11.4	3.9

117. Mozambique

1999	47.3	22.3	10.5
2000	47.3	22.3	10.5

118. Namibia

1999	23.5	32.5	7.6
2000	23.5	32.5	7.6

119. Nepal

1991	46.5	27.2	12.6
1992	46.5	27.2	12.6
1993	46.5	27.2	12.6
1994	50.0	26.5	13.3
1995	50.0	26.5	13.3
1996	50.0	26.5	13.3
1997	50.0	26.5	13.3
1998	50.0	26.5	13.3
1999	34.4	26.7	9.2
2000	34.4	26.7	9.2

120. Netherlands

1998	70.0	54.9	38.4
1999	70.0	54.9	38.4
2000	70.0	54.9	38.4

121. New Zealand

1999	61.3	56.9	34.9
2000	61.3	56.9	34.9

122. Nicaragua			
1999	49.0	37.8	18.5
2000	49.0	37.8	18.5
123. Niger			
1999	41.1	24.2	9.9
2000	41.1	19.2	7.9
124. Nigeria			
1999	37.2	26.2	9.7
2000	37.2	26.2	9.7
125. Norway			
1999	64.9	58.4	37.9
2000	64.9	58.4	37.9
126. Oman			
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
127. Pakistan			
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
128. Panama			
1999	55.2	45.9	25.3
2000	55.2	45.9	25.3
129. Papua New Guinea			
1999	70.0	42.0	29.4
2000	70.0	42.0	29.4
130. Paraguay			
1999	0	0	0
2000	50.4	21.9	11.0
131. Peru			
1999	35.6	31.6	11.2
2000	26.7	31.4	8.4

132. Philippines			
1998	60.1	35.8	21.5
1999	60.1	35.8	21.5
2000	60.1	35.8	21.5
133. Poland			
1999	57.3	41.2	23.6
2000	56.2	39.7	22.3
134. Portugal			
1999	51.1	55.0	28.1
2000	51.1	55.0	28.1
135. Qatar			
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
136. Romania			
1999	57.7	55.7	32.1
2000	44.2	46.8	20.7
137. Russia			
1999	60.7	47.5	28.8
2000	61.2	47.8	29.3
138. Rwanda			
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
139. Samoa (Western Samoa)			
1999	42.9	39.4	16.9
2000	42.9	39.4	16.9
140. Sao Tome & Principe			
1998	45.5	24.3	11.1
1999	45.5	24.3	11.1
2000	45.5	24.3	11.1
141. Saudi Arabia			

2000	33.7	36.8	12.4
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151. Spain			
1999	61.3	63.9	39.2
2000	54.8	58.2	31.9
<hr/>			
152. Sri Lanka			
1999	50.0	44.5	22.3
2000	51.8	44.7	23.2
<hr/>			
153. St. Kitts and Nevis			
1999	36.0	52.9	19.0
2000	46.7	51.0	23.8
<hr/>			
154. St. Lucia			
1999	38.7	49.6	19.2
2000	38.7	49.6	19.2
<hr/>			
155. St. Vincent and the Grenadines			
1998	45.8	46.3	21.2
1999	45.8	46.3	21.2
2000	45.8	46.3	21.2
<hr/>			
156. Sudan			
1996	22.2	20.2	4.5
1997	22.2	20.2	4.5
1998	22.2	20.2	4.5
1999	22.2	20.2	4.5
2000	7.7	20.0	1.5
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157. Suriname			
1999	55.0	42.1	23.2
2000	52.7	42.0	22.1
<hr/>			
158. Swaziland			
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
<hr/>			
159. Sweden			
1998	63.4	59.4	37.7

1999	63.4	59.4	37.7
2000	63.4	59.4	37.7

160. Switzerland

1999	70.0	57.1	40.0
2000	70.0	57.1	40.0

161. Syria

1999	0	54.0	0
2000	2.7	51.0	1.4

162. Taiwan, Republic of China

1999	57.2	51.4	29.4
2000	57.2	51.4	29.4

163. Tajikistan

1999	8.0	44.8	3.6
2000	21.8	42.0	9.2

164. Tanzania

1995	29.0	21.4	6.2
1996	29.0	21.4	6.2
1997	29.0	21.4	6.2
1998	29.0	21.4	6.2
1999	29.0	21.4	6.2
2000	19.8	25.9	5.1

165. Thailand

1997	51.2	29.6	15.2
1998	51.2	29.6	15.2
1999	51.2	29.6	15.2
2000	51.2	29.6	15.2

166. Togo

1998	51.5	34.3	17.7
1999	25.2	30.2	7.6
2000	25.2	30.2	7.6

167. Tonga

1999	0	0	0
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2000	0	0	0
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168. Trinidad and Tobago			
1999	51.2	40.2	20.6
2000	47.2	40.0	18.9
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169. Tunisia			
1999	4.5	33.6	1.5
2000	4.5	33.6	1.5
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170. Turkey			
1999	70.0	47.3	33.1
2000	70.0	47.3	33.1
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171. Turkmenistan			
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
<hr/>			
172. Uganda			
1999	25.8	30.1	7.8
2000	25.8	35.1	9.1
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173. Ukraine			
1998	60.5	49.2	29.8
1999	57.7	51.6	29.8
2000	57.7	56.6	32.7
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174. United Arab Emirates			
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
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175. United Kingdom			
1999	56.8	53.1	30.2
2000	56.8	53.1	30.2
<hr/>			
176. United States			
1999	50.8	66.3	33.7
2000	51.3	67.2	34.5
<hr/>			
177. Uruguay			

1999	48.5	65.7	31.9
2000	48.5	65.7	31.9

178. Uzbekistan

1999	0.4	46.8	0.2
2000	8.1	46.0	3.7

179. Vanuatu

1999	65.4	46.0	30.1
2000	65.4	46.0	30.1

180. Venezuela

1998	43.8	28.1	12.3
1999	43.8	38.1	16.7
2000	43.1	38.3	16.5

181. Vietnam, Republic of (South Vietnam)

182. Vietnam, Socialist Republic of

1999	0	56.5	0
2000	0	56.5	0

183. Yemen

1999	20.6	19.2	4.0
2000	20.6	19.2	4.0

184. Yemen, People's Democratic Republic (South)

185. Yugoslavia

1999	30.6	19.2	5.9
2000	51.1	40.5	20.7

186. Zambia

1996	20.1	15.3	3.1
1997	20.1	15.3	3.1
1998	20.1	15.3	3.1
1999	20.1	15.3	3.1
2000	20.1	15.3	3.1

187. Zimbabwe			
1999	12.2	13.1	1.6
2000	27.8	17.6	4.9

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