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(VENICE COMMISSION)

COMMISSION EUROPEENNE POUR LA DEMOCRATIE PAR LE DROIT
(COMMISSION DE VENISE)

COMPARATIVE TABLE

ON

**THE METHOD OF NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES
WITHIN POLITICAL PARTIES**

TABLEAU COMPARATIF

SUR

**LA METHODE DE DESIGNATION DES CANDIDATS
AU SEIN DES PARTIS POLITIQUES**

**REPLIES BY COUNTRY CONCERNING POLITICAL PARTIES
REPONSES PAR PAYS CONCERNANT LES PARTIS POLITIQUES**

SUITE

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Country	Can Electoral Management Bodies interfere in the process of choosing candidates within a political party if it is unfair? How could they do so?	Specific Rules apply when incumbents are involved? Any limit on the number of terms?	Method choosing candidates: permanent or not from election to election?	What rights do minorities have within parties?	What rules must candidates follow to participate in an internal nomination process? Do political parties promote specific activities to foster the participation of women in politics?	Are the internal political party quotas stricter than the ones provided for by law?	At what moment are candidates nominated within the political parties in view of future elections?
Andorra	Les Administrations électorales ne peuvent pas interférer dans le processus.	Pas de règles spéciales pour les sortants. Il n'est pas prévu dans les statuts de limitation de nombre de mandats autre que celle légale de deux mandats consécutifs pour le chef du gouvernement et les maires des communes.	Le mécanisme de désignation des candidats a vocation de permanence.	Rien n'est prévu dans les statuts des partis pour les courants ou minorités.	Il n'y a aucune règle à suivre pour participer au processus de désignation interne. Les partis n'encouragent pas d'activités spécifiques afin de favoriser la participation des femmes.	Pas de quotas ni dans les statuts des partis ni dans la loi. L'absence de quotas dans la loi et dans les partis politiques n'a pas empêché que dans le Parlement actuel, issu des dernières élections législatives de 2011, il y ait parité entre hommes et femmes (14 et 14).	Très souvent ils le sont juste avant la date limite prévue par la loi pour le dépôt des candidatures.
Armenia	According to Article 110 of the RA Electoral Code the Central Electoral Commission shall deny registration of the electoral list of a political party or an alliance of political parties including in those cases, when the submitted documents are incomplete or falsified and the electoral list does not meet the requirements defined by Part 2 of Article 108 of this Code. Moreover, the Central Electoral Commission shall deny the registration of a candidate included in	There are a number of specific rules which apply when incumbents are involved. For example, according to Article 107 of the RA Electoral Code: "1. Members of the Constitutional Court, judges, prosecutors, employees of the Police of the Republic of Armenia and the National Security Service of the Republic of Armenia, servants of the Service for Compulsory Execution of Judicial Acts and the rescue, tax, and customs authorities,	The legislatively regulated method of choosing candidates is permanent and can be changed only in the result of the amendments to the legislation.	Representatives of the minorities, who correspond to the requirements of the law and become members of political parties, have the same rights, as the other members.	A person should meet the corresponding requirements for becoming a candidate prescribed by the RA legislation. In fact, parties promote specific activities to foster the participation of women in politics.	If the question concerns gender quotas or quotas for national minorities, no.	According to Article 127 of the RA Electoral Code the registration documents of candidates for a National Assembly deputy shall be submitted no earlier than 55 and no later than 45 days prior to the voting day. In accordance with Article 152 the documents necessary for registration of electoral lists for the elections of Yerevan Council of Aldermen shall be submitted to the Central Electoral Commission no earlier than 55 and no later

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Armenia continued	the electoral list of a political party if the candidate does not have the right to be elected; or the documents submitted about such candidate are incomplete or falsified.	servants of penitentiary institutions, as well as military servicemen may not be nominated as a candidate for a deputy to the National Assembly. Citizens of the Republic of Armenia, which have citizenship of another state, may not be nominated and registered as a candidate for a deputy to the National Assembly. 2. Employees of state government and local self-government bodies and officials not subject to the restrictions prescribed by this Article shall be temporarily exempted from the performance of their work duties from the time of being registered as a candidate for a National Assembly deputy until the end of the pre-election campaign, with the exception of persons holding political positions”.					than 45 days prior to the voting day. According to Article 97 the documents required for registering a candidate for the President of the Republic shall be submitted to the Central Electoral Commission no earlier than 55 and no later than 45 days prior to the voting day, etc. Hence, it is obvious that the process of nomination of candidates within political parties should be finished prior to the mentioned time frames.

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Armenia Continued		<p>According to Article 87, Part 2: "Candidates for the President of the Republic, with the exception of those holding political positions, shall be exempted from the performance of their work duties from the time of their registration as candidates till the summarization of the election results. Candidates for the President of the Republic shall not have the right to use their official position for gaining an advantage during the pre-election campaign".</p> <p>According to Article 151, Part 2 members of the Constitutional Court, judges, prosecutors, employees of the Police and the National Security Service of the Republic of Armenia, servants of the Service for Compulsory Execution of Judicial Acts, servants of rescue, tax, and customs authorities, servants of penitentiary</p>					

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Armenia continued		<p>institutions, military servicemen, and members of electoral commissions may not be nominated as candidates for a member of the Yerevan Council of Aldermen. What about the limit on the number of terms, it should be mentioned that Article 77, Part 2 of the Electoral Code prescribes that the same person may not be elected to the office of the President of the Republic for more than two consecutive terms. At the same time, it should be mentioned that there are no such limit concerning the elections of the deputies of the National Assembly.</p>					

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Chile	No, they cannot, each political party has its own rules and according to the law of political parties, it has a supreme court with his own regional courts, so the internal process of selection of candidates inside each political party is protected by the courts. Besides there is an ethic commission and an electoral commission to supervise any anomaly inside the process.	There are no specific rules for a candidate who is actually incumbent in the post that he/she is running for and that may be involved in an unfair procedure. The procedure follows the same rules for all, either for the new candidates or the incumbents.	The method to choose the candidates does not change from election to election; the only innovation that was made was the law of primaries, from 6 of December of 2012. This law makes optional the procedure of primary elections for the political parties.	Minorities have no rights inside the political parties, but the socialist party has established rights for women, indicating that none of the bodies of the political party should have over 70% of one of the genders represented the final composition.	For a candidate to participate in the internal nomination process, he/she must be affiliated to the political party for at least two months before the date to present candidates and must not have been affiliated to another political party within the last nine months before that date.	No they are not, since the quotas may change depending on the political party or electoral pact.	The moment is just before the date indicated in the law to send the candidatures, and it is decided by the central leadership when calling a convention or national meeting to choose the candidates.

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Denmark	The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior is the electoral body in Denmark. The Ministry does not interfere in the candidate selection of a party, and therefore it is a party matter if the process is deemed unfair internally.	Same comment goes to the question regarding specific rules for incumbents. However, please be informed that there is only one party represented at the Folketing that has specific rules on term limits, which is Enhedslisten.			Please refer to each party regarding their rules for minorities and for which rules they have in terms of candidate participation in the internal nomination process.	Since there are no rules for quotas in the electoral law, the Ministry cannot answer the question regarding whether the internal quotas (if used) are stricter.	As to the question on what moment a candidate is nominated within the party, it depends on which party and is therefore an internal party matter. Generally the Parliamentary Act of Denmark states that a person who wants to stand in an election must register as candidate in at least one nomination district, either as a candidate for a registered party or as an independent candidate. The candidate registration form must be submitted to the registration authorities not later than noon 11 days prior to election day. This time limit must be strictly observed – as is the case with all other time limits specified in the election law. Candidates who register as party candidates must have the approval from the party in question, which must be communicated to the State Authority no later than noon ten days prior to election day. Candidates who are not approved by the appropriate party may not stand in the election. Independent candidates have to submit between 150 and 200 recommendations in writing from voters resident in the nomination district along with the candidate registration form.

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Denmark continued							<p>A person can be a candidate in more than one nomination district within a multi-member district (even in all the nomination districts), but a candidate cannot stand in more than one multi-member constituency.</p> <p>As soon as possible after the expiry of the closing dates mentioned above, the registration authority shall prepare lists of candidates nominated in the appropriate multimember constituency.</p> <p>Approximately eight days before election day, the registration authority will publish the lists of candidates in each of the ten multi-member constituencies</p>
Germany	<p>The Federal law contains the following rules: For party nominations in a constituency, the party nominations have to be submitted to the "Kreiswahlleiter" (persons managing the election in one specific constituency) under § 19 BWG. The Kreiswahlleiter may accept the nomination only if the nomination respects the requirements established by the BWG and other statutory</p>	<p>There are no rules on that issue in party statutes.</p>	<p>The methods are – due to relatively strict regulations – applied permanently.</p>	<p>Die Linke: In party conventions, the party's youth organisation is represented by the delegates with a specific quota (not more than 20) under § 16(1) and (7) Bundessatzung.</p>	<p>Rules to participate in an internal nomination process: Such activities would have to be proposed by a member of the constituency, or – depending on the party – by a party organisation, e.g. the party leadership. Specific programmes to foster the participation of women in politics The FDP offers possibilities for women to build up networks (by organizing a</p>	<p>SPD The German Social Democrats (SPD) introduced a quota for women for all party offices and ballot lists in 1988. The ballot list target was 25 percent by 1990, 33 percent by 1994 and 40 percent by 1998. Under the 40 percent rule, it is required that the ballot lists should be zipped, with the option of allocating every fifth place to someone of either sex. Both quotas (for party offices and for ballot lists) shall be temporary until 2013. The quota now requires the lower party organisations to take steps to ensure a gender quota of 40 % (according to § 4 para. 1 WO) in parliament. If the organisations do not take those steps, women and men must be placed</p>	<p>Under federal and state law, there are specific requirements concerning the appropriate moment. It is generally not earlier than 15 weeks before the election.</p>

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<p>Germany continued</p>	<p>requirements (§ 26 para. 1 BWG).</p> <p>Nominations in a state election list: Here the “Landeswahlausschuss” (board of persons managing the election in one state) accepts a state election list only if the list accords with the BWG and other statutory requirements (§ 28 para. 1 BWG).</p> <p>Legal obligations of the gate-keepers: §§ 26 and 28 BWG do not oblige the responsible actors to scrutinize whether a proposal is in conformity with the party statute or with the provisions in the German Civil Code (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch, BGB). Still, if there are clues regarding a possible violation of constitutional law (e.g. of Art. 38 of the Grundgesetz) the Kreiswahlleiter must examine those clues. If he finds a violation, he must refuse the</p>				<p>“Ladies Lunch”); mentoring programme for women, awards a prize for women (“Bürgerinnenpreis”), and organizes training programmes for women</p> <p>All other parties, except for the FDP apply gender quotas in various forms (see infra). Additionally, their party sub-organisations promote the participation of women in politics.</p> <p>Examples: In the CDU, the sub-organisation “Frauen Union” (women’s union) promotes, inter alia, female participation in politics. In the SPD, there is an Arbeitsgemeinschaft sozialdemokratischer Frauen (working group of social democratic women).</p>	<p>alternately on the state election list (“Landesliste”).</p> <p>CDU The German Christian Democratic Union (Christlich Demokratische Union) amended its party statutes in 1996 so as to establish a flexible ‘quorum’ of 1/3 for party offices and ballot lists. That scheme foresees that internal party elections to offices must in the first round result in the award of 1/3 of the positions to female candidates; otherwise a second round must take place. The outcome of the second round is valid independent of the number of women elected.</p> <p>In detail: At least one third of members of parliament shall be women (§ 15 para. 2 Organisationsstatut). In an election list, at least one out of three candidates shall be a woman (§ 15 para. 5 Organisationsstatut). If the proposing committee fails to achieve this allocation, the committee is obliged to justify this failure before the conference of delegates/ members who nominate the candidates (§ 15 para. 5 Organisationsstatut). The rule applies (by analogy, by repetition in the statute or by reference) to the party’s state associations (Landesverbände) as well.</p> <p>Grüne The Green Party started in 1986 with a 50 percent quota for all ballot lists to party-</p>	

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Germany continued	nominations.					<p>internal and parliamentary elections.</p> <p>§ 1 Frauenstatut requires that women and men are at least alternately placed on state election lists (women are placed on the uneven numbered spots of the list, but can be placed on the even numbered spots as well)</p> <p>According to § 11 para. 5 and § 4 Bundessatzung, women (the majority of women in a conference of delegates) have a veto power if no woman can be placed on an electoral list's position reserved for women concerning the following procedure</p> <p>FDP</p> <p>The liberal party opposes quota regulations. it does not accept any quota; but runs programmes to increase the participation and representation of women. The party is hard-pressed to demonstrate that equal representation can be achieved without a straightjacket. The German Liberal Party (FDP), for instance, took aggressive measures to increase female participation. See the resolution of the federal board of the party of 6 November 2006 and the article on the party's online-portal: 'Auch ohne Frauenquote kann sich die FDP auf 50 Prozent Frauenpower stützen' ('Even without quota, the FDP can rely on 50 percent women power') of 12 January 2007.</p>	

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Germany continued						<p>Linke</p> <p>Under § 10 para. 5 Bundessatzung, a gender quota of 50 % shall be achieved; lists of proposed candidates must have women either on the first or the second place and afterwards on all uneven numbered spots of the proposed list</p> <p>Under § 6 paras. 1, 2 WO Die Linke, there are generally two rounds of voting; the first shall satisfy the gender quota requirements and in the second, the remaining spots on the electoral list will be elected</p> <p>Legal Assessment of Political Parties' Internal Quotas</p> <p>The lawfulness and constitutional propriety of those party-internal quotas have been questioned. It has been argued that such quotas are not compatible with § 21 para. 3 Sentence 2 BWG, which states that each single member or delegate has a right of proposal. The argument of the critics is that an alternation (a zipper scheme) violates that right of proposal.</p> <p>In contrast, a German Arbitral Tribunal found that the curtailment of male candidates' rights, who were prevented by a political party's zipping scheme to figure on reserved listing slots, was justified by the German Constitution's mandate to realize substantial equality of the</p>	

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Germany continued						<p>sexes (Article 3, Section 2 German Basic Law). It is submitted here that party-internal quota schemes are in conformity with Art. 21 GG and with statutory law. With regard to a potential discrimination of male politicians, special considerations play for those quotas which have not been introduced by law, but which are entrenched in statutes or charters of political parties only. The Beijing Platform for Action specifically addressed the political parties besides the governments, and asked them to take measures to ensure women's equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision-making. Likewise, the CEDAW Committee encouraged political parties to 'ensure that women have an equal opportunity in practice to serve as party officials and to be nominated as candidate for election' and mentioned 'setting aside for women a certain minimum or percentage of positions on Party executive bodies.'</p> <p>Political parties are not state actors, but private associations. While they are an indispensable part of the political process and therefore to some extent perform a public function, the gist of a liberal party democracy is that the parties are independent from government. This private character of the political</p>	

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Germany continued						<p>parties is legally relevant for the balancing process which determines whether there is unfair discrimination of male candidates in two respects. First, the political parties themselves enjoy the right of association and of free speech.</p> <p>Second and on the other hand, in the absence of a horizontal effect of fundamental rights, private associations are not directly bound to observe the constitutional fundamental rights of burdened male members. Thirdly, the burden placed on men by internal party quotas can be justified by the affected men's consent.</p>	

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Ireland	<p>Selection of candidates is not subject to interference from anybody outside the party – with the possible exception of the courts if circumstances arise which make a matter justiciable. See above however rules in relation to quotas for women candidates which are as follows: The Electoral (Amendment) (Political Funding) Act 2012 section 42 provides for a gender quota for candidates for future general elections. No general election has yet taken place. This new law requires parties to run at least 30% women candidates and 30% men in the next general election or lose half of the State funding they would receive under the Electoral Act 1997. This threshold will raise to 40% in subsequent general elections.</p>	<p>No, there are no specific rules.</p>	<p>The party rules are fixed but may be changed according to the terms of the party's constitution and rules.</p>	<p>The parties do not deal specifically with these matters.</p>	<p>'The internal nomination rules will vary as between the constitutions of different parties. There are no statutory provisions for that but the effect of the 2012 Act about gender quotas, mentioned above, will change party practice.</p>	<p>See previous answers.</p>	<p>There are no fixed rules except that they must be nominated prior to the election within time limits for receipt of nominations of candidates set in legislation.</p>

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Italy	Rules concerning the contestation of the decisions of the political parties before a Court are missing, while it is possible a review of them by internal management bodies.	In recent times some parties are introducing rules concerning the incumbent members of the Parliament and the establishment of a limit on the number of the terms.	No reply available	No reply available	No reply available	No reply available	No reply available

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Latvia	No. Electoral management bodies cannot interfere in the process of choosing candidates within a political party if the process is deemed to be unfair.	There are no rules in the statutes regarding the incumbents (thus there is no limit on the number of terms).	As indicated above, the parties themselves are responsible for choosing the method for selecting and ranking candidates. Some parties (such as the "Vienotība") come up with a new set of guidelines tailored to the requirements of each election, while others appear to proceed in the same fashion for each election. As it is internal business of the party, it can change from election to election, if a party takes such decision.	There appears to be no particular regulation with regard to minority rights. Representatives of the minorities have the same rights as any other member according to the statutes of a party.	As a general rule, parties require the candidates to correspond to the minimum legal requirements. Only some parties have formulated rules which candidates must follow to participate in an internal nomination process. One party has declared that the person can be nominated only if he/she has paid the annual membership fee and if he/she is the party member at least one year. Another party has stated that the person can be nominated only by five party members. Some parties state that candidate has to be a member of the party for more than a year. None of the parties promotes specific activities to foster the participation of women in politics.	There are no quotas.	There are no specific rules set down by any of the surveyed parties. Usually candidates are nominated at the last moment – shortly before the candidate list is submitted to the Central Election Commission. According to the law, the lists of candidates for parliamentary elections have to be submitted to the Central Election Commission at the latest 60 days prior to ordinary parliamentary elections or 30 days prior to extraordinary elections. For the elections of the European Parliament the lists have to be submitted at the latest 65 days prior to the elections. For municipal elections the final deadline is 40 days.

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Mexico	<p>The electoral law states that the internal affairs of the concerns concerning Electoral Matters, under the guarantee of trial for the political parties, such as the procedures and requirements for the selection of their pre-candidates and candidates for popularly-elected posts, should be resolved by the authorities established in their regulations. These authorities should resolve matters in a timely fashion in order to guarantee the rights of the members. Once the aforementioned party means of defense are exhausted, the members rely on the right to turn to the corresponding judicial instance. In light of the above, when it concerns the procedures of candidate selection for popularly-elected posts by the political parties, the electoral administrative authority does not have the right to intervene in said procedures. Still, if evident injustices occur – disproportionate or unfair – independently of whether the conflicts that result from said procedures occur in the phase of preparation, development or conclusion, it is fitting to resolve them in first place through the means of defense within the party. Once such means are exhausted, the applicant should turn to the electoral judicial instance, specifically through trial for the protection of the political-electoral rights of the citizen.</p>	<p>The party regulation does not establish rules for incumbents; they are considered to be responsible for the selection process and, therefore, cannot participate in the process as such. This does not apply if they previously leave their post and comply with what is established in the call for nominations established to that effect. Especially, members of the authority responsible for conducting the selection process are prohibited from participating in any procedure for candidate nominations for posts appointed by popular election.</p>	<p>The party regulation does not establish that a selection method for candidates for popularly-elected posts should be favored. Rather, in accordance with the decisions taken by the leadership, the party adopts the convention or elections method, either with the participation of members or open to the general public. Exceptionally, the nomination can be made by direct designation by the leadership and in the cases previously established in the regulations and in the corresponding call for nominations.</p>	<p>The party regulation establishes the possibility for members to organize themselves in homogenous groups within the party on the grounds of function, profession, activity, age, or other similar characteristics. Likewise, within its structure diverse movements such as that of women, youth, indigenous, sexual diversity, entrepreneurs, and others, are recognized as national organizations. In order to become a current of thought or adherent organization, it is required to comply with certain conditions, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a minimum of members in the entire country and a governing body of a national nature. • Be duly integrated by party members. • Present the registration application in writing to the national management body, in which it defines an ideological stance and a political platform as well as the slogan and emblem by which it will be identified. • Comply with the joint signatures of a minimum of 3% of the national delegates of the party. 	<p>Basically, the party regulation establishes a specific regulation for women and youth organizations, as well as the creation of schools, training institutes, and establishments dedicated to the study and delivery of specialized courses. The party schools, institutes, and establishments are permanent organs of the political party whose main function is to provide members, affiliates and sympathizers with political and ideological education. Among its powers is a system of recognition and promotion with educational validity within the party as well as criteria for eligibility to be a candidature for publicly-elected posts. There are also programs of citizen improvement dedicated to the promotion and recognition of the virtues and values that contribute to the human improvement founded in principles and to the encouragement of all popular protests that move society. To that end, they propose to connect with educational society.</p>	<p>The party regulation is consistent with the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and the Federal Code of Electoral Institutions and Procedures, where it is fixed that the registers of candidates for election to parliament and the senate should be made up of at least 40% of candidates of the same gender, to ensure gender parity. Although there is no regulation that requires that the candidature has to be made up of persons of the two genders, the Mexican electoral jurisprudence has ruled that said formulas have to be made up of persons of the different genders. Nevertheless, every political party can carry out affirmative actions in favor of certain groups, such as indigenous, youth, women, or sexually diverse provided that the actions do not violate the provisions of the basic rule regarding the principle of gender equality.</p>	<p>Although the party regulation stipulates a series of procedures for the nomination of candidates for popularly-elected posts, the stages that need to be exhausted are similar independently of the type of procedure. Examples include the issuance of the convocation, the requirements for being a pre-candidate, the method of election (convention or election), the voting procedure, and the subsequent stages until the declaration of validity of the election and the delivery of certainty to the winner. Nevertheless, these internal processes are only valid within the political parties and are subject to be contested before the jurisdictional instance than can confirm, revoke or modify them. Hence, it should be noted that a person is duly nominated as candidate to popularly-elected posts only until the political party conducts his/her registration to the electoral administrative authority, in accordance with the requirements of mode, time and place, provided in the electoral law.</p>

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Mexico continued	<p>Nevertheless, it has been a jurisdictional standard that political parties have as an objective, among others, to enable the citizens' access to the exercise of the public power. Hence, they should run their activities through legal channels and establish in their regulations the democratic nomination of their candidates. In this sense, the decisions related to the selection of party candidates can be challenged by the members when the said decisions point to their partisan rights being affected. So, it is of juridical interest to uphold said quality by challenging these decisions, independently of that they assist the reason regarding the background of the dispute. As it has been indicated, the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States establishes that the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary has the authority to rule on challenged acts and resolutions that are considered to violate the political and electoral rights of the citizens to vote, be elected and take part in the political matters of the country, through free and peaceful participation. According to the Constitution, citizens can turn to the jurisdiction of the Electoral Tribunal with regard to violations of their rights committed by the political party that they are members of. However, the instances within the party should be exhausted beforehand.</p>			<p>The support of the party for said organizations consists in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the realization of shared objectives; • Support vindication disputes and coordinate its participation in supporting actions for the governments arising out of the party. • Promote through democratic procedures its members for popularly-elected posts, assessing their ideological conviction, active membership, and party work. <p>The organizations have the following rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent the sectorial structure in assemblies, political boards, and convention, in proportion to the number of individual members affiliated with the party. • Nominate candidates for popular representation posts in the internal processes of the party, and through the organizations that group them; and • Participate in the election of leaders and candidates. 	<p>and investigational centers in the country and abroad, in order to obtain support and advice on the various themes of interest for society.</p> <p>For its part, the party regulation establishes a citizen council dedicated to the women's movement as an advisory body made up in a pluralist manner by women with a recognized career in their respective areas of work. The objective of this body is to contribute to the design and definition of the program of activities in the national area, as well as to complete studies, analyses, outreach efforts, and proposals on the subject of women.</p> <p>Overall, there are institutes for training and political development that form party instances responsible for the ideological and political formation of its members, based on the party's ideological platforms, plans and programs.</p>		

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Mexico continued				<p>The organizations have the following obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the party registry. • Publish a review in which their proposals and positions regarding national and party politics are set out. • Take part in the debates and discussion forums that the national management organ schedules and disseminates. • Suggest party members to serve as representatives and activists in the constitutional electoral processes. • Promote the individual affiliation of their members with the party and keep an updated register of the same. • Train their members with the assistance of the different party training institutes. • Comply with and disseminate with vitality the party principles. • Cover their financial contributions. • Renew their registries every three years. • Produce a financial report in which they consider revenues and expenditures. 			

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Mexico continued				<p>The party regulation establishes various regulations referring mainly to the organization of women and youth.</p> <p>Regarding women, it states that they become members of a national and inclusive organization which has juridical personality, its own patrimony, technical autonomy and a budget allocated by the party for its functioning and national representation. The party commits, with the women, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the development of women in order for them to accede to leadership positions and popularly-elected posts. • Provide political and ideological training in order to promote their political development. • Respect the affirmative actions adopted for the creation of bigger and better opportunities for the exercise of their political rights. • Guarantee the participation of women at the percentage established in the law regarding candidate nomination. 			

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Mexico continued				<p>Regarding the organization of youth, it has the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect with a critical and assertive approach to the struggle of the party. • Guarantee the public policies that attend to the demands of the youth. • Gain access to leadership positions and popularly-elected posts. • Promote the tasks of the party's political and electoral activism. • Support the party's political-electoral campaigns. • Promote the incorporation of a bigger number of young persons in the party. • Promote the social service by the youth that provides support to the population. 			

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Moldova	No	No	As the candidates are selected on the basis of ad hoc procedures and criteria, methods cannot be compared.	None.	There is no formal internal nomination process. Political parties promote activities to foster the participation of women in politics only very rarely (if any).	There are no internal quotas.	The law does not establish the moment of nomination of candidates within the political parties. However, the electoral code is interpreted in the sense that it applies also to the process of nomination of candidates within political parties. Article 41 par. (1) of the Electoral Code provide that for parliamentary elections the process for nomination of candidates starts 60 days before election day and ends 30 days before election day. In the case of electoral blocs, candidates will be nominated within 15 days period from the date of establishment of the electoral bloc, and if the electoral bloc is established before the start of the electoral period, within 15 days from the start of this period. For the local elections candidates are nominated after the establishment of constituencies and electoral councils.

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Serbia	<p>The main electoral management body, i.e. the Republic Electoral Commission cannot interfere in the process of selection of candidates. The Commission's jurisdiction extends no longer than verifying mandates of newly elected MPs, according to the Article 27.3 of the LEMP. However, article 34.1.11 authorizes the Commission to determine whether electoral lists are composed in accordance with the law. The Commission, as well, has the duty to reject the submission of the list that does not comply with the statutory requirement for inclusion of the underrepresented gender into electoral lists (Art. 40a.3), or any other statutory requirements (Art. 46.3).</p>	<p>Neither the Constitution generally, nor the positive statutory framework in particular, provide for regulating legal status of incumbents for the parliamentary elections, elections for autonomous province's parliament, or the municipal representative bodies. There is no limit on the number of terms for the position in representative bodies at any level. However, any person elected to the position of the president of the Republic cannot occupy this position for more than two terms (Art. 116.3 of the Constitution). The Constitution itself does not specify whether this applies only to two consecutive terms, or not.</p>	<p>The method of choosing candidates rests within the scope of jurisdiction of political parties, political organizations, and groups of citizens (with the exception of respecting the statutory requirements for representation of underrepresented groups). Therefore, it is not possible to state whether the method of candidates' selection is temporary or permanent.</p>	<p>According to the Article 3 of the LPP, political parties can themselves be organized to represent legitimate interests of national minorities. Several parties have particular bodies aiming at protection of minorities within their own party organizational structure. The SNS has a particular party council dedicated to the protection of national minorities (Art. 102 of the Statute). Representatives of minority groups and communities may (without the right to vote) be present at the sessions of the Central Committee of the DS, when this body is discussing matters that bear significance for the status of the minority in question (Art. 35.4.2 of the Statute). According to Article 62.4 of the Statute of the SPS, the election of candidates to the party's bodies will take into consideration the appropriate representation of national minorities. Any member of the DS who does not agree with decisions of a party majority have right to retain and defend his/her political attitude within the party structures, with</p>	<p>Answer to this question depends solely on the assessment of respective party bodies.</p>	<p>As presented in the answer number (6), most of the main (parliamentary) political parties provide by their intern documents only vague rules for representation of the underrepresented (minority) groups, to be determined more closely by the presidency or central committee of each party. The DS follows, in Article 26.6 of the Statute, the requirement set by Article 40a.1 of the LEMP (but not completely, because the DS Statute provide for 30 percent of the underrepresented gender in the electoral list, while the LEMP sets that minimum at 33 percent). Statute of SPS (Article 62) sets even lower quota for the underrepresented gender (namely, "women") to be</p>	<p>Answer to this question depends exclusively on the practical assessment of political parties' leadership, as well as on the electoral calendar for national (parliamentary or presidential), provincial or municipal elections.</p>

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Serbia Continued				<p>no legal consequences for that (Article 21.1-2 of the Statute). According to Article 11 of the Statute of the SPS, members of this party whose propositions are not accepted by the majority within the party, are forbidden to represent their own attitudes publicly as the attitude of the party and are explicitly forbidden from manifesting publicly their individual attitudes which had been rejected by the party majority. Members of the party bodies cannot discuss publicly the decisions of party's bodies. Similar dispositions are held in the Article 13 of the Statute of the Serb Renewal Movement (SPO) of 2011. On the other hand, according to Article 16 of the Statute of the LDP, its members who disagree with the majority position have right to defend and further publicize their positions, within or without the party. They cannot be held accountable for it. Members of the URS, in accordance with Article 9 of the Statute, are free to hold and defend their minority attitudes only within the party's bodies. Any member of DSS shall be entitled to participate in the</p>		<p>present on the electoral list (20 percent). Still, the DS' Statute (in the same Article) re-quires that 10 percent of younger members must also be present on the list, while the law does not take this social group into strict consideration for the electoral purposes. The same goes with the Statute of SPS (Article 62), requiring at least 20 percent of younger members to be put on the electoral list.</p>	

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Serbia continued				activities of the Party, to elect and be elected to its authority and, while participating in the work of the Party, express opinions and take positions on the discussed issues without any consequence. (Article 4 of the Statute).			

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"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	No, they can't because the selection process is an internal party matter.	No, there is not a limit on the number of terms set by specific rules.	There are some principles in internal party acts (Statuts), but they are very general and flexible, leaving space for leader's interference and discretionary solutions.	Minority rights as well as their protection and inclusion in decision making process are important issues in party programmes. But, all parties are lacking tendencies and factions, including those of minorities, i. e. communities as we name them in the Constitution. Almost all ethnicities in Macedonia have established their ethnic parties, and in their programmes the "ethnic causa" is the most important issue. Indeed, there are civic parties with colourful ethnic structure but the ethnic cleavage is one of the basic ones. Thus, democracy in Macedonia is under strong threat of ethnocracy and demos are threatened by ethnos.	In some parties the nomination process de jure is much "opened". Candidates are nominated by local party organisations, or by certain number of supporters, and then elected by delegates at party conventions. But, delegates are under strong influence of the leadership, whose confidence they enjoy. Lacking primaries based on "one member-one vote" principle, as well as strict and clear written rules on nomination, the discretionary "principles" are the most important. Yes, they do, especially those which are members of the European party-families with similar ideology.	In some parties quotas are wider, in others they match those set in the law, and in some of them, especially those with ethnic orientation they are stricter.	

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Ukraine	<p>According to clause 9, part 1, article 17, the law of Ukraine "About the Central electoral Committee", The Central electoral Committee controls the abidance of the legislative demands concerning elections and referendum by the political parties and other subjects of the electoral process and the referendum. Clause 3 part 2, article 25, clause 26, part 5, article 25 of the law of Ukraine "On election of deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local councils, town, settlement, and village heads" entrust the electoral committee of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the provincial and regional territorial electoral committee to implement the control of maintenance and the right application of the legislation about the local elections in the part concerning the elections to the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the regional and provincial councils, the electors, the committees of election, the local bodies of executive government and the institutions of local government, its officials and public individuals, enterprises, institutions and organizations (irrespective of the form of property), by their officials, by local parties organizations, their representatives and authorized persons as candidates of the respective council, their agents, official observers, and on the urban, district, territorial election</p>	<p>Ukrainian legislation provides for the impossibility of combining representative mandate with other work. Besides, the law provides for the inability to misuse of administrative resources that requires individuals who at the time of nomination or selection are already carriers of the relevant parliamentary mandate or hold elective office is not appropriate to combine this post with the balloting.</p>	<p>Ukrainian electoral legislation regulates the procedure for nomination of candidates by political parties (see the answer to the first question of the Questionnaire), but the actual selection procedure (selection) of candidates within a political party for the nomination of their candidates is not clearly regulated. In this respect such issue is the prerogative of the supreme body of a party.</p>	<p>Membership in a party assumes the obligation to follow all the requirements of Party regulations (rules) and support the realization of the party program. Basically these issues are regulated by statutory documents of the parties.</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine "On ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men" of September 8, 2005 contains a normative statement that the political parties nominating candidates should include male and female representatives in the electoral lists. Enforcement of these requirements of the law rests on the electoral commissions. In this case Article 24 of the Law mentioned above provides that persons guilty in violating the Law concerning equal rights and opportunities for women and men, bear civil, administrative and criminal liability in accordance with the law. It should be noted, that the scheme of Law of Ukraine "On amendments in some legislative acts of</p>	<p>Political parties have no quotas. Actually, the priority is given to the most famous and popular candidates in the region.</p>	<p>Electoral legislation does not provide any terms for intraparty nomination of candidates; these requirements are not covered by the party rules and they are determined on the basis of the nomination term of candidates provided by the applicable law.</p> <p>The procedure of nomination for elective offices in Ukraine stipulates the following terms:</p> <p>Nomination of candidates for the position of the President of Ukraine by the parties (blocs) and self-promotion commences eighty nine days and ends seventy one day before the election day (Article 44 of the Law of Ukraine on "Election of the President of Ukraine");</p> <p>Nomination of candidates for people's</p>

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Ukraine continued	<p>committee to conduct within the respective administrative-territorial unit of control over observance and the same application of the law about the local elections in respect of elections and on the city and district in the city council, the voters, the precinct election commissions, local executive authorities and local self-government, their officials and officers, enterprises, institutions and organizations (irrespective of their ownership) by their officials, local parties organization - subjects of the electoral process, by their representatives and authorized persons as candidates for deputies of the respective council, their authorized persons, official observers.</p> <p>In fact, the rules of these legislative acts, the norms of the Law of Ukraine "On the Election of the President of Ukraine" and the Law of Ukraine "On the Election of People's Deputies of Ukraine", establishes the requirements to be satisfied by the person for recognition of his/her right to be elected, and regulates the procedure for nomination of candidates for political parties elections.</p> <p>At the same time Articles 14 – 17 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Central Election Commission" says that voters, election commissions, referendum commissions, and other entities referendum electoral processes, public authorities, local authorities, associations of citizens, enterprises, institutions and</p>				<p>Ukraine about improvement of legislation issues as to elections" (registration number 3396 of 06.11.2013), which was passed in Parliament and is currently to be signed by President of Ukraine, provides that rules (regulations) of political parties should contain the statements about quotas, determining the minimum level of representation of women and men in the electoral list of candidates for people's deputies from party in the state district, but it should not be less than 30 % of the total candidates of the electoral list.</p>		<p>deputies of Ukraine by parties commences ninety and ends seventy nine days before the election (Article 52 of the Law of Ukraine "On Election of the People's Deputies of Ukraine"); self-nomination occurs by submitting a candidate's statement about self-nomination, dated the day of submission of the documents for registration as a candidate for people's deputy of Ukraine to the Central Election Commission seventy-five days before the election (Article 55, part 2 of Article 59 of the Law of Ukraine "On Election of the People's Deputies of Ukraine ");</p> <p>Nomination of candidates for deputies for the post of town, settlement, village heads in a multi, single-mandate constituency commences 34 days before and ends 28 days before local elections and</p>

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Ukraine continued	<p>organizations irrespective of their ownership, foreigners and stateless persons, as well as the governments of foreign countries, international organizations have the right to apply to the Commission with appeals on matters, relating to the powers of the Commission in the manner prescribed by this Law, the Law of Ukraine "On citizens" and other laws of Ukraine. The appeal may be filed as a separate entity (individual) or by a group of persons (collective).</p> <p>In addition the law gives the Central Election Commission the right to consider specific issues on their own initiative. So, if the Commission becomes aware of the violation of Ukrainian legislation on elections and referenda, electoral rights of Ukrainian citizens and the right to participate in the referendum on the results of its audits or from the media or other sources which do not contradict the legislation of Ukraine, the Commission is empowered to consider on its own initiative issues relating to its competence, and make a decision on the matter according to this Law. The Commission on the results of generalization of the practice of law of Ukraine on elections and referenda and practice of holding elections and referenda in Ukraine and, if necessary, can consider and adopt on its own initiative on the established order by this Law decisions</p>						<p>nomination of candidates for deputies in single-mandate majoritarian election district commences 30 days and ends 26 days before the election day (Article 35 of the Law of Ukraine "On Election of the Deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local councils and town, settlement and village heads").</p>

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Ukraine continued	regarding: 1) Providing explanations and recommendations for use of the Ukrainian legislation on elections and referenda to election commissions, referendum commissions; 2) Preparation and organization of elections and referenda; 3) Organization of electoral commissions and commissions on referenda; 4) Preparation of proposals for the improvement of Ukrainian legislation on elections and referenda; 5) Other matters related to the powers of the Commission						