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**EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW**  
**(VENICE COMMISSION)**

**CHOOSING THE DATE OF AN ELECTION: THE ROLE OF THE  
EXECUTIVE POWER**

**Comparative table  
prepared by the Secretariat**

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**FIXATION DE LA DATE DES ELECTIONS : LE ROLE DU POUVOIR  
EXECUTIF**

**Tableau comparatif  
préparé par le Secrétariat**

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Etat	Election/Nomination du chef de l'Etat	Formation/révocation du Gouvernement
<p><b>Albania</b></p>	<p><i>Election du Président par le Parlement, en principe à la majorité des deux tiers de ses membres</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 87.</p> <p>1. A candidate for President is proposed to the Assembly by a group of not less than 20 of its members. A member is not permitted to take part in more than one proposing group.</p> <p>2. The President of the Republic is elected by the Assembly by secret ballot and without debate by a majority of three-fifths of all its members.</p> <p>3. When this majority is not reached in the first ballot, a second ballot takes place within 7 days from the day of the first ballot.</p> <p>4. When this majority is not reached even in the second ballot, a third ballot takes place within 7 days.</p> <p>5. When there is more than one candidate and none of them has received the required majority, within 7 days, a fourth ballot takes place between the two candidates who have received the greatest number of votes.</p> <p>6. If even in the fourth ballot neither of the two candidates has received the required majority, a fifth ballot takes place.</p> <p>7. If even in the fifth ballot neither of the two candidates has received the required majority, the Assembly is dissolved and new general elections take place within 60 days.</p> <p>8. The new Assembly elects the President pursuant to the procedure contemplated in paragraphs 1 to 7 of this article. If even the new Assembly fails to elect the President, the Assembly is dissolved and new general elections take place within 60 days.</p> <p>9. The subsequent Assembly elects the President of the Republic by a majority of all its members.</p>	<p><i>Le Premier Ministre est élu par le Parlement sur proposition du Président de la République – le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 96</p> <p>1. At the beginning of a legislature, as well as when the position of Prime Minister is vacant, the President of the Republic appoints the Prime Minister on the proposal of the party or coalition of parties that has the majority of seats in the Assembly.</p> <p>2. If the Prime Minister appointed is not approved by the Assembly, the President appoints a new Prime Minister within 10 days.</p> <p>3. If the newly appointed Prime Minister is not approved by the Assembly, the Assembly elects another Prime Minister within 10 days. In this case, the President appoints the new Prime Minister.</p> <p>4. If the Assembly fails to elect a new Prime Minister, the President of the Republic dissolves the Assembly.</p> <p>Art. 104</p> <p>1. If a motion of confidence presented by the Prime Minister is rejected by a majority of all members of the Assembly, the Assembly elects another Prime Minister within 15 days. In this case, the President appoints the new Prime Minister.</p> <p>2. When the Assembly fails to elect a new Prime Minister, the President of the Republic dissolves the Assembly.</p> <p>3. The vote on the motion cannot take place if three days have not passed from the day it was presented.</p> <p>Art. 105</p> <p>1. If a motion of no confidence presented by one-fifth of the members of the Assembly is approved by a majority of all its members, the Assembly elects another Prime Minister within 15 days. In this case, the President appoints the new Prime</p>

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		<p>Minister.</p> <p>2. When the Assembly fails to elect a new Prime Minister, the President of the Republic dissolves the Assembly.</p> <p>3. The vote on the motion cannot take place if three days have not passed from the day it was presented.</p>
<p><b>Andorre</b></p>	<p><i>Deux co-princes, le chef de l'Etat français et l'évêque d'Urgel – pas de procédure interne de désignation</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 43</p> <p>1. Conformément à la tradition institutionnelle de l'Andorre, les Coprinceps sont, conjointement et de manière indivise, le Cap de l'Etat<sup>11</sup> et en incarnent la plus haute représentation.</p> <p>2. Les Coprinceps, institution issue des Preatges et de leur évolution historique, sont, à titre personnel et exclusif, l'Evêque d'Urgell et le Président de la République Française. Leurs pouvoirs, qui procèdent de la présente Constitution, sont égaux. Chacun d'eux jure ou promet d'exercer ses fonctions conformément à la présente Constitution.</p>	<p><i>Election du chef du Gouvernement par le Parlement – le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution article 68</p> <p>1. Après chaque renouvellement du Conseil Général, il est procédé à l'élection du Cap de Govern au cours de la première session de celui-ci, qui a lieu dans un délai de huit jours après la session constitutive.</p> <p>2. Les candidats sont présentés par un cinquième des membres du Conseil Général. Chaque Conseiller ne peut donner son aval qu'à une seule candidature.</p> <p>3. Les candidats présentent leur programme. Est élu celui qui, après un débat, obtient la majorité absolue du Conseil Général, lors d'un premier scrutin public et oral.</p> <p>4. Au cas où un second vote est nécessaire, seuls peuvent se présenter les deux candidats qui ont obtenu les meilleurs résultats lors du premier vote. Le candidat qui obtient le plus de voix est proclamé Cap de Govern.</p> <p>5. Le Syndic Général communique aux Coprinceps le résultat du vote pour que le candidat élu soit nommé Cap de Govern, et contresigne sa nomination.</p> <p>6. La même procédure est suivie dans les autres cas où la charge de Cap de Govern est vacante.</p> <p>Constitution art. 69</p> <p>1. Le Govern est politiquement et solidairement responsable devant le Conseil Général.</p> <p>2. Un cinquième des Conseillers peuvent présenter une motion de censure, écrite et motivée, contre le</p>

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		<p>Cap de Govern.</p> <p>3. Après le débat qui a lieu dans les trois à cinq jours suivant la présentation de la motion de censure dans les conditions prévues par le Règlement, il est procédé à un scrutin public et oral. La motion de censure est adoptée à la majorité absolue du Conseil Général.</p> <p>4. Si la motion de censure est votée, le Cap de Govern présente sa démission. Il est aussitôt procédé conformément aux dispositions de l'article précédent.</p> <p>5. Aucune motion de censure ne peut être présentée dans les six mois qui suivent l'élection du Cap de Govern.</p> <p>6. Les Conseillers qui ont présenté une motion de censure ne peuvent en signer une autre avant un délai d'un an.</p> <p>Art. 70</p> <p>1. Le Cap de Govern peut poser devant le Conseil Général la question de confiance sur son programme, sur une déclaration de politique générale ou sur une décision d'importance particulière.</p> <p>2. La confiance est accordée à la majorité simple, après un vote public et oral. S'il n'obtient pas la majorité, le Cap de Govern présente sa démission.</p> <p>Art. 71</p> <p>1. Après délibération du Govern, le Cap de Govern peut, sous sa responsabilité, demander aux Coprinceps la dissolution du Conseil Général. Le décret de dissolution fixe la date des élections conformément aux dispositions de l'article 51 alinéa 2 de la présente Constitution.</p> <p>2. La dissolution ne peut être prononcée si une motion de censure a été déposée ou si l'état d'urgence a été déclaré.</p> <p>3. Aucune dissolution ne peut avoir lieu dans l'année qui suit les élections du Conseil Général.</p>

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<p><b>Armenia</b></p>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 50 The President of the Republic shall be elected by the citizens of the Republic of Armenia for a five year term of office. Every person having attained the age of thirty five, having been a citizen of the Republic of Armenia for the preceding ten years, having permanently resided in the Republic for the preceding ten years, and having the right to vote is eligible for the Presidency. The same person may not be elected for the post of the President of the Republic for more than two consecutive terms.</p> <p>Art. 51 Elections for the post of President of the Republic shall be held fifty days prior to the expiration of the term of office of the President in office and in accordance with procedures set by the Constitution and the laws. The candidate who received more than half of the votes cast for the presidential candidates shall be considered as having been elected President of the Republic. If the election involved more than two candidates and none received the necessary votes, a second round of elections shall be held on the fourteenth day following the first round of the election, at which time the two candidates having received the highest number of votes in the first round shall participate. The candidate who receives the highest number of votes during this second round shall be considered to have been elected. In the event only one candidate is presented, the candidate shall be considered as having been elected if he or she has received more than half of the votes cast. If a President is not elected, there shall be new elections on the fortieth day after the first round of elections.</p>	<p><i>Le Président de la République nomme un Premier Ministre qui doit si possible jouir de la confiance de la majorité du Parlement – le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement – le Président préside en principe le Gouvernement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 55 The President of the Republic: 4) shall, on the basis of the distribution of the seats in the National Assembly and consultations held with the parliamentary factions, appoint as Prime Minister the person enjoying confidence of the majority of the Deputies and if this is impossible the President of the Republic shall appoint as the Prime Minister the person enjoying confidence of the maximum number of the Deputies. The President of the Republic shall appoint the Prime Minister within ten days after acceptance of the resignation of the Government. The Government shall be formed within 20 days after the appointment of the Prime Minister. The President of the Republic shall appoint to and dismiss from office the members of the Government upon the recommendation of the Prime Minister; The President of the Republic shall accept the resignation of the Government on the day of the first sitting of the newly elected National Assembly, of the assumption of the office by the President of the Republic, of the expression of the vote of no confidence to the Government, of not giving approval to the program of the Government, of the resignation of the Prime Minister or when the office of the Prime Minister remains vacant. After the acceptance of the resignation of the Government by the President of the Republic the members of the Government shall continue discharging their responsibilities until the formation of the new Government...</p> <p>Art. 86 The meetings of the Government shall</p>

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	<p>The President elect of the Republic shall assume office on the day when the term of the previous President expires.</p> <p>A President who shall be elected by new or extraordinary elections shall assume office within ten days of such elections.</p>	<p>be chaired by the President of the Republic, or upon his or her recommendation, by the Prime Minister.</p> <p>Government decisions shall be signed by the Prime Minister and approved by the President.</p> <p>The Prime Minister shall convene and chair a Government meeting when requested by the majority of Government members under the circumstances foreseen in Article 59 of the Constitution.</p>
<b>Austria</b>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 60</p> <p>(1) The Federal President is elected by the nation on the basis of equal, direct, secret and personal suffrage. If there is only one candidate, the election shall take place by way of referendum. Anyone with National Council suffrage is entitled to vote. Voting in the election is compulsory in Federal Lander where Land law so provides; detailed provisions about the electoral procedure and possible compulsory voting will be established by a Federal law. This same law shall in particular lay down the reasons held to excuse non-participation in the election regardless of compulsory voting.</p> <p>(2) The candidate who polls more than half of all valid votes has been elected. If no such majority results, a second ballot takes place. Votes in this can validly be cast only for one of the two candidates who have polled the most votes in the first ballot.</p> <p>(3) Only a person who has National Council suffrage and was thirty-five years old before the first of January of the year in which the election is held can be elected Federal President. Members of reigning houses or of formerly regnant families are excluded from eligibility.</p> <p>(4) The result of the election of the Federal President shall be officially published by the Federal Chancellor.</p>	<p><i>Le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 70</p> <p>(1) The Federal Chancellor and, on his recommendation, the other members of the Federal Government are appointed by the Federal President. No recommendation is requisite to the dismissal of the Federal Chancellor or the whole Federal Government; the dismissal of individual members of the Federal Government ensues on the recommendation of the Federal Chancellor. The appointment of the Federal Chancellor or the whole Federal Government is countersigned by the newly appointed Federal Chancellor; dismissal requires no countersignature.</p> <p>(2) Only persons eligible for the National Council can be appointed Federal Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Federal Minister; members of the Federal Government need not belong to the National Council.</p> <p>(3) Should a new Federal Government be appointed by the Federal President at a time when the National Council is not in session, he must convoke the National Council for an extraordinary session (Art. 28 par. 2), and that to meet within one week, for the purpose of introducing the new Federal Government.</p> <p>Art. 74(1) If the National Council</p>

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	<p>(5) The Federal President holds office for six years. Re-election for the immediately following term of office is admissible once only.</p> <p>(6) Before expiry of his term of office the Federal President can be deposed by referendum. The referendum shall be held if the Federal Assembly so demands. The Federal Assembly shall be convoked by the Federal Chancellor for this purpose if the National Council has passed such a motion. The National Council vote requires the presence of at least half the members and a majority of two thirds of the votes cast. By such a National Council vote the Federal President is prevented from the further exercise of his office. Rejection by the referendum of the deposition holds good as a new election and entails the dissolution of the National Council (Art. 29 par. 1). In this instance too the Federal President's total term of office may not exceed twelve years.</p>	<p>passes an explicit vote of no confidence in the Federal Government or individual members thereof, the Federal Government or the Federal Minister concerned shall be removed from office.</p> <p>(2) The presence of half the members of the National Council is requisite to a vote of no confidence in the National Council. Voting shall however be adjourned until the next working day but one if the number of members stipulated by the Federal law on the National Council's Standing Orders so demands. A fresh adjournment of the division can ensue only from a decision by the National Council.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding the power otherwise vested in the Federal President in accordance with Art. 70 par. 1, the Federal Government or its individual members shall in the legally specified contingencies or at their own wish be removed from office.</p>
<p><b>Azerbaijan</b></p>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 101</p> <p>I. The President of the Azerbaijan Republic is elected for a 5-year term by way of general, direct and equal elections, with free, personal and secret ballot.</p> <p>II. The President of the Azerbaijan Republic is elected by the majority of more than the half of votes.</p> <p>III. If required majority has not achieved in the first round of voting, then second round will be held on second Sunday after the first round. Only two candidates who gained more votes than others in the first round, or two candidates following closely the first ones, should they recall their candidatures, will take part in the second round of elections.</p> <p>IV. The candidate having collected majority of votes in the second round of elections is considered elected the President of the Azerbaijan Republic.</p>	<p><i>Le Gouvernement est subordonné au Président de la République</i></p> <p>Art. 114 - Status of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic</p> <p>I. For implementation of executive powers the President of the Azerbaijan Republic establishes Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic.</p> <p>II. Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic is the highest body of executive power of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic.</p> <p>III. Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic is subordinate to the President of the Azerbaijan Republic and reports to him.</p> <p>IV. Procedure of activity of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic is defined by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic.</p> <p>Art. 118 - Procedure of appointment of Prime-minister of the Azerbaijan Republic</p> <p>I. Prime-minister of Azerbaijan Republic is appointed by the President</p>

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	<p>V. No one may be elected the President of the Azerbaijan Republic repeatedly, more than two times.</p>	<p>of the Azerbaijan Republic on consent of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic.</p> <p>II. Proposed candidature for the post of Prime-minister of the Azerbaijan Republic is submitted for consideration to Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic not later than one month from the day when the President begins carrying out his powers, or not later than two weeks from the day of resignation of Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic.</p> <p>III. Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic takes decision concerning the candidate to the post of Prime-minister of the Azerbaijan Republic not later than within one week from the day when such candidature has been proposed. Should said procedure be violated, or candidatures proposed by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic for the post of Prime-minister of the Azerbaijan Republic be rejected three times, then the President of the Azerbaijan Republic may appoint Prime-minister of the Azerbaijan Republic without consent of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic.</p>
<p><b>Belarus</b></p>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 81 The President shall be elected directly by the people of the Republic of Belarus for a term of office of five years by universal, free, equal, direct and secret ballot...</p> <p>Presidential candidates shall be nominated by citizens of the Republic of Belarus where the signatures of no less than 100,000 voters have been collected.</p> <p>Presidential elections shall be called by the House of Representatives no later than five months and shall be conducted no later than two months prior to the expire of the term of office of the previous President.</p> <p>Where the office of the President becomes vacant, elections shall be</p>	<p><i>Le Président propose le Premier Ministre ; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 96</p> <p>1. At the beginning of a legislature, as well as when the position of Prime Minister is vacant, the President of the Republic appoints the Prime Minister on the proposal of the party or coalition of parties that has the majority of seats in the Assembly.</p> <p>2. If the Prime Minister appointed is not approved by the Assembly, the President appoints a new Prime Minister within 10 days.</p> <p>3. If the newly appointed Prime Minister is not approved by the Assembly, the Assembly elects another Prime Minister within 10 days. In this case, the President appoints the new Prime Minister.</p>



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	<p>held no sooner than 30 days and no later than 70 days, from the day on which the office fell vacant.</p> <p>Art 82 The elections shall be deemed to have taken place where over half the citizens of the Republic of Belarus on the electoral roll have taken part in the poll. The President shall be deemed elected where over half the citizens of the Republic of Belarus who took part in the poll voted for him. Where no candidate polls the requisite number of votes, within two weeks a second round of voting shall be conducted between the two candidates who obtained the largest number of votes. The presidential candidate who obtains more than half the votes of those who took part in the second poll shall be deemed to be elected. The procedure governing the conduct of presidential elections shall be determined by the law of the Republic of Belarus.</p>	<p>4. If the Assembly fails to elect a new Prime Minister, the President of the Republic dissolves the Assembly.</p> <p>Art. 104 1. If a motion of confidence presented by the Prime Minister is rejected by a majority of all members of the Assembly, the Assembly elects another Prime Minister within 15 days. In this case, the President appoints the new Prime Minister. 2. When the Assembly fails to elect a new Prime Minister, the President of the Republic dissolves the Assembly. 3. The vote on the motion cannot take place if three days have not passed from the day it was presented.</p> <p>Art. 105 1. If a motion of no confidence presented by one-fifth of the members of the Assembly is approved by a majority of all its members, the Assembly elects another Prime Minister within 15 days. In this case, the President appoints the new Prime Minister. 2. When the Assembly fails to elect a new Prime Minister, the President of the Republic dissolves the Assembly. 3. The vote on the motion cannot take place if three days have not passed from the day it was presented.</p>

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<b>Belgique</b>	<p><i>Monarchie constitutionnelle héréditaire</i></p> <p>Constitution art. 85 Les pouvoirs constitutionnels du Roi sont héréditaires dans la descendance directe, naturelle et légitime de S.M. Léopold, Georges, Chrétien, Frédéric de Saxe-Cobourg, par ordre de primogéniture.</p> <p>Sera déchu de ses droits à la couronne, le descendant visé à l'alinéa 1er, qui se serait marié sans le consentement du Roi ou de ceux qui, à son défaut, exercent ses pouvoirs dans les cas prévus par la Constitution.</p> <p>Toutefois il pourra être relevé de cette déchéance par le Roi ou par ceux qui, à son défaut, exercent ses pouvoirs dans les cas prévus par la Constitution, et ce moyennant l'assentiment des deux Chambres.</p>	<p><i>Le Gouvernement est responsable devant la Chambre des représentants</i></p> <p>Constitution art. 96 Le Roi nomme et révoque ses ministres. Le Gouvernement fédéral remet sa démission au Roi si la Chambre des représentants, à la majorité absolue de ses membres, adopte une motion de méfiance proposant au Roi la nomination d'un successeur au Premier Ministre, ou propose au Roi la nomination d'un successeur au Premier Ministre dans les trois jours du rejet d'une motion de confiance. Le Roi nomme Premier Ministre le successeur proposé, qui entre en fonction au moment où le nouveau Gouvernement fédéral prête serment.</p> <p>Art. 101.1 Les ministres sont responsables devant la Chambre des représentants.</p>
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	<p><i>Election de la présidence collégiale (3 membres) par le peuple, un Bosniaque et un Croate dans la Fédération et un Serbe dans la Republika Srpska – majorité relative, une voix par électeur</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. V The Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall consist of three Members: one Bosniak and one Croat, each directly elected from the territory of the Federation, and one Serb directly elected from the territory of the Republika Srpska.</p> <p>Election Law, Art. 8.1 The members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina directly elected from the territory of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina – one Bosnian and one Croat shall be elected by voters registered to vote for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A voter registered to vote in the Federation may vote for either the Bosnian or Croat Member of the Presidency, but not for both. The Bosnian and Croat member that gets</p>	<p><i>La présidence collégiale propose le Premier Ministre, qui est soumis à l'approbation de la Chambre des Représentants; le Parlement (les deux Chambres) peut voter la défiance</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. V.4 The Presidency shall nominate the Chair of the Council of Ministers, who shall take office upon the approval of the House of Representatives...</p> <p>c The Council of Ministers shall resign if at any time there is a vote of no-confidence by the Parliamentary Assembly.</p>

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	<p>the highest number of votes among candidates from the same constituent people shall be elected.</p> <p>The member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina that shall be directly elected from the territory of RS - one Serb shall be elected by voters registered to vote in the Republika Srpska. Candidate who gets the highest number of votes shall be elected.</p> <p>The mandate for the members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be four (4) years.</p>	
<p><b>Bulgaria</b></p>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 93</p> <p>1. The President shall be elected directly by the voters for a period of five years by a procedure established by a law.</p> <p>2. Eligible for President shall be any natural-born Bulgarian citizen over 40 years of age and qualified to be elected to the National Assembly, who has resided in the country for the five years preceding the election.</p> <p>3. To be elected, a candidate shall require more than one-half of the valid ballots, provided that more than half of all eligible voters have cast their ballots in the election.</p> <p>4. Should none of the candidates for President be elected, a runoff vote shall be held within seven days between the two top candidates. The winner shall be the candidate who wins the majority of the vote.</p> <p>5. A presidential election shall be held not earlier than three months and not later than two months before the expiry of the term of office of the incumbent President.</p> <p>6. The Constitutional Court shall rule upon any challenge to the legality of a presidential election within a month's time after the election.</p>	<p><i>Le Premier Ministre est soumis à l'approbation du Parlement; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 99</p> <p>1. Following consultations with the parliamentary groups, the President shall appoint the Prime Minister-designate nominated by the party holding the highest number of seats in the National Assembly to form a government.</p> <p>2. Should the Prime Minister-designate fail to form a government within seven days, the President shall entrust this task to a Prime Minister-designate nominated by the second largest parliamentary group.</p> <p>3. Should the new Prime Minister-designate also fail to form a government within the period established by the preceding paragraph, the President shall entrust the task to a Prime Minister-designate nominated by one of the minor parliamentary groups.</p> <p>4. Should the consultations prove successful, the President shall ask the National Assembly to elect the Prime Minister-designate.</p> <p>5. Absent an agreement on the formation of a government, the President shall appoint a caretaker government, dissolve the National</p>

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		<p>Assembly and schedule new elections within the period established by Article 64 paragraph 3. The President's act on the dissolution of the National Assembly shall also establish the date of the new general elections.</p> <p>6. The procedure for forming a government established by the preceding paragraphs shall further apply in the instances envisaged by Article 111 paragraph 1.</p> <p>7. In the instances envisaged by pars. 5 and 6, the President shall not dissolve the National Assembly during the last three months of his term of office. Should Parliament fail to form a government within the established period, the President shall appoint a caretaker government.</p> <p>Art. 111.1</p> <p>1. The authority of the Council of Ministers shall expire upon any of the following occurrences:</p> <p>i. a vote of no confidence in the Council of Ministers or the Prime Minister;...</p>
Croatia	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 95 The President of the Republic shall be elected, on the basis of universal and equal suffrage at direct election by secret ballot, for a term of five years. No one shall be elected President of the Republic more than twice.</p> <p>The President of the Republic shall be elected by a majority vote of all electors who voted. If none of the candidates has obtained such a majority, a new election shall be held after 14 days.</p> <p>The two candidates who at the first election obtained the largest number of votes shall have the right to stand at the new election. If one of the candidates who obtained the largest number of votes withdraws his candidature, the candidate who is next in the number of votes obtained shall</p>	<p><i>Le Premier Ministre est soumis à l'approbation du Parlement; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 109 Members of the Government shall be proposed by a person who was given the mandate to compose the Government by the President of the Republic.</p> <p>The Prime Minister Designate is obliged to present the programme of the Government and the Government to the Croatian Parliament and request the vote of confidence immediately after the composition of the Government, or at the latest within 30 days from the day of the acceptance of the mandate.</p> <p>The Government shall take up its duties when the majority of all representatives in the Croatian</p>

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	<p>acquire the right to be elected.</p> <p>Elections for the President of the Republic shall be held no less than 30 and no more than 60 days before the expiry of this term.</p> <p>Before assuming duty, the President of the Republic shall take a solemn oath before the president of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, swearing loyalty to the Constitution.</p> <p>The election of the President of the Republic, oath and its taking shall be regulated by law.</p>	<p>Parliament give the vote of confidence.</p> <p>The Prime Minister and members of the Government shall take the solemn oath in front of the Croatian Parliament. The text of the oath shall be stipulated by law.</p> <p>On the basis of the decision of the Croatian Parliament on giving the vote of confidence to the Government of the Republic of Croatia, the President of the Republic shall adopt the decision of the appointment of the Prime Minister, with the countersignature of the Speaker of the Croatian Parliament, and the Prime Minister shall adopt the decision on the appointment of the Government members, with the counter-signature of the Speaker of the Croatian Parliament.</p> <p>Art. 113 At the proposal of at least one fifth of the representatives in the Croatian Parliament, a vote of confidence in the Prime Minister, individual Government member, or the Government as a whole, may be initiated.</p> <p>A vote of confidence in the Government may also be requested by the Prime Minister...</p>

<b>Etat</b>	<b>Election/Nomination du chef de l'Etat</b>	<b>Formation/révocation du Gouvernement</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	<p><i>Election of the President by the people, two round system</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 39  1. The election of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic shall be direct, by universal suffrage and secret ballot, and shall, except in the case of a by-election, take place on the same day but separately:  Provided that in either case if there is only one candidate for election that candidate shall be declared as elected.  2. The candidate who receives more than fifty per centum of the votes validly cast shall be elected. If none of the candidates attains the required majority the election shall be repeated on the corresponding day of the week next following between the two candidates who received the greater number of the votes validly cast and the candidate who receives at such repeated election the greatest number of the votes validly cast shall be deemed to be elected.  3. If the election cannot take place on the date fixed under this Constitution owing to extraordinary and unforeseen circumstances such as earthquake, floods, general epidemic and the like, then such election shall take place on the corresponding day of the week next following.</p>	<p><i>The President of the Republic appoints the Council of Ministers, cf. Constitution Art. 46</i></p>
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<p><i>Election du Président par le Parlement, chambres réunies</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 54  (1) The President of the Republic is the head of state.  (2) The Parliament shall elect the President of the Republic at a joint meeting of both chambers.  (3) The President of the Republic shall not be answerable at law for the performance of his duties.</p>	<p><i>Le Gouvernement est soumis à un vote de confiance et responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 68  (1) The government is responsible to the Assembly of Deputies.  (2) The President of the Republic shall appoint the Prime Minister and, on the basis of her proposal, the other members of the government and entrust them with the management of the ministries or other offices.  (3) Within thirty days of its appointment, the government shall go before the Assembly of Deputies and ask it for a vote of confidence.</p>

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		<p>(4) If the newly appointed government does not receive a vote of confidence from the Assembly of Deputies, the process in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be repeated. If the government appointed on this second attempt does not receive a vote of confidence from the Assembly of Deputies either, the President of the Republic shall appoint the Prime Minister on the basis of a proposal by the Chairperson of the Assembly of Deputies.</p> <p>(5) In other cases, on the basis of the Prime Minister's proposal, the President of the Republic shall appoint and recall other members of the government and entrust them with the management of the ministries or other offices.</p> <p>Art. 71 The government may submit to the Assembly of Deputies a request for a vote of confidence.</p> <p>Art. 72 (1) The Assembly of Deputies may adopt a resolution of no confidence in the government.</p> <p>(2) The Assembly of Deputies may debate a proposed resolution of no confidence in the government only if it has been submitted in writing by at least fifty Deputies. To adopt the resolution, an absolute majority of all Deputies must give their consent.</p>

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<p><b>Denmark</b></p>	<p><i>Monarchie constitutionnelle héréditaire</i></p> <p>The Constitutional Act of Denmark, §2. The form of government shall be that of a constitutional monarchy. Royal authority shall be inherited by men and women in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Succession to the Throne of March 27, 1953.</p>	<p><i>Le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>§14 The King shall appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister and the other Ministers. He shall decide upon the number of Ministers and upon the distribution of the duties of government among them. The signature of the King to resolutions relating to legislation and government shall make such resolutions valid, provided that the signature of the King is accompanied by the signature or signatures of one or more Ministers. A Minister who has signed a resolution shall be responsible for the resolution.</p> <p>§15 (1) A Minister shall not remain in office after the Folketing has approved a vote of no confidence in him. (2) When the Folketing passes a vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister, he shall ask for the dismissal of the Ministry unless writs are to be issued for a general election. Where a vote of censure has been passed on a Ministry, or it has asked for its dismissal, it shall continue in office until a new Ministry has been appointed. Ministers who remain in office as aforesaid shall perform only what may be necessary to ensure the uninterrupted conduct of official business.</p>



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<p><b>Estonia</b></p>	<p><i>Election par le Parlement, à la majorité des deux tiers, subsidiairement élection par un collège électoral adjoignant aux parlementaires des représentants des communes</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 79                      The President of the Republic shall be elected by the Riigikogu, or, in the case described in the fourth paragraph of the present Article, by the Electoral Body.                      The right to present a candidate for President of the Republic shall rest with at least one-fifth of the complement of the Riigikogu.                      Any Estonian citizen by birth, who is at least forty years of age, may be presented as a candidate for President of the Republic.                      The President of the Republic shall be elected by secret ballot. Each member of the Riigikogu shall have one vote. A candidate who is supported by a two-thirds majority of the complement of the Riigikogu shall be considered to be elected. Should no candidate receive the required majority, then a new vote shall be organized on the next day. Before the second round of voting, there shall be a new presentation of candidates. Should no candidate receive the required majority in the second round, then a third round of voting shall be organized on the same day between the two candidates who received the most votes in the second round. Should the President of the Republic still not be elected in the third round of voting, the Speaker of the Riigikogu shall convene, within one month, an Electoral Body to elect the President of the Republic.                      The Electoral Body shall be comprised of the members of the Riigikogu and representatives of the local government councils. Each local government council shall elect at least one representative, who must be an Estonian citizen, to the Electoral Body.                      The Riigikogu shall present to the Electoral Body as candidates for President the two candidates who</p>	<p><i>Le Président de la République propose un Premier Ministre, qui est soumis à l'approbation du Parlement; à défaut d'une telle approbation, le Parlement peut élire un autre candidat; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 89                      The President of the Republic, within fourteen days after the Government of the Republic has resigned, shall nominate a candidate for Prime Minister, who shall be tasked with forming a new government.                      The candidate for Prime Minister shall report to the Riigikogu, within fourteen days of being assigned the task of forming a government, the bases for the formation of the new government, after which the Riigikogu shall decide, without negotiation and by an open vote, on giving the candidate for Prime Minister the authority to form a Government.                      The candidate for Prime Minister who has received authority from the Riigikogu to form a government, shall present, within seven days, the composition of the Government to the President of the Republic, who shall appoint the Government within three days.                      If the candidate for Prime Minister, nominated by the President of the Republic, does not receive the majority of yes-votes in the Riigikogu, or is unable to form a Government, or abstains, the President of the Republic shall have the right to present another candidate for Prime Minister within seven days.                      If the President of the Republic does not present another candidate for Prime Minister within seven days, or abstains, or if this candidate is unable to obtain authority from the Riigikogu, in accordance with the conditions and time restraints in Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present Article, or is unable to form a Government, or abstains, the right to present a candidate for Prime Minister</p>

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	<p>received the greatest number of votes in the Riigikogu. The right to present a presidential candidate shall also rest with at least twenty-one members of the Electoral Body.</p> <p>The Electoral Body shall elect the President of the Republic with a majority of those members of the Electoral Body who are present. Should no candidate be elected in the first round, a second round of voting shall be organized on the same day between the two candidates who received the highest number of votes.</p> <p>Further procedures for the election of the President of the Republic shall be determined by the Law On Electing the President of the Republic.</p>	<p>shall be transferred to the Riigikogu. The Riigikogu shall present a candidate for Prime Minister, who shall present the composition of the Government to the President of the Republic. If, within fourteen days from the transfer of the right to present a candidate for Prime Minister to the Riigikogu, the composition of the Government has not been presented to the President of the Republic, the President of the Republic shall declare early elections for the Riigikogu.</p> <p>Art. 92 The Government of the Republic shall resign:</p> <p>...</p> <p>3) when the Riigikogu expresses no-confidence in the Government or the Prime Minister;</p>
<b>Finland</b>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 54 The President of the Republic is elected by a direct vote for a term of six years. The President shall be a native-born Finnish citizen. The same person may be elected President for no more than two consecutive terms of office. The candidate who receives more than half of the votes cast in the election shall be elected President. If none of the candidates has received a majority of the votes cast, a new election shall be held between the two candidates who have received most votes. In the new election, the candidate receiving the most votes is elected President. If only one presidential candidate has been nominated, he or she is appointed President without an election. The right to nominate a candidate in the election for President is held by any registered political party from whose candidate list at least one Representative was elected to the Parliament in the most recent parliamentary elections, as well as by any group of twenty thousand persons</p>	<p><i>Election du Premier Ministre par le Parlement; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 61 The Parliament elects the Prime Minister, who is thereafter appointed to the office by the President of the Republic. The President appoints the other Ministers in accordance with a proposal made by the Prime Minister. Before the Prime Minister is elected, the groups represented in the Parliament negotiate on the political programme and composition of the Government. On the basis of the outcome of these negotiations, and after having heard the Speaker of the Parliament and the parliamentary groups, the President informs the Parliament of the nominee for Prime Minister. The nominee is elected Prime Minister if his or her election has been supported by more than half of the votes cast in an open vote in the Parliament. If the nominee does not receive the necessary majority, another nominee shall be put forward in accordance with the same procedure. If the second</p>

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	<p>who have the right to vote. The time of the election and the procedure in the election of a President are laid down by an Act.</p>	<p>nominee fails to receive the support of more than half of the votes cast, the election of the Prime Minister shall be held in the Parliament by open vote. In this event, the person receiving the most votes is elected.</p> <p>The Parliament shall be in session when the Government is being appointed and when the composition of the Government is being essentially altered.</p> <p>Dismissal of the Government in case of no confidence of Parliament: Art. 43.3, 64.2.</p>
<p><b>France</b></p>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution art. 6 Le Président de la République est élu pour cinq ans au suffrage universel direct. Les modalités d'application du présent article sont fixées par une loi organique.</p> <p>Art.7 Le Président de la République est élu à la majorité absolue des suffrages exprimés. Si celle-ci n'est pas obtenue au premier tour de scrutin, il est procédé, le quatorzième jour suivant, à un second tour. Seuls peuvent s'y présenter les deux candidats qui, le cas échéant après retrait de candidats plus favorisés, se trouvent avoir recueilli le plus grand nombre de suffrages au premier tour...</p>	<p><i>Le Président de la République nomme le Premier Ministre ; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution art. 8 Le Président de la République nomme le Premier Ministre. Il met fin à ses fonctions sur la présentation par celui-ci de la démission du Gouvernement. Sur la proposition du Premier Ministre, il nomme les autres membres du Gouvernement et met fin à leurs fonctions.</p> <p>Art. 49 Le Premier Ministre, après délibération du Conseil des Ministres, engage devant l'Assemblée Nationale la responsabilité du Gouvernement sur son programme ou éventuellement sur une déclaration de politique générale. L'Assemblée Nationale met en cause la responsabilité du Gouvernement par le vote d'une motion de censure. Une telle motion n'est recevable que si elle est signée par un dixième au moins des membres de l'Assemblée Nationale. Le vote ne peut avoir lieu que quarante-huit heures après son dépôt. Seuls sont recensés les votes favorables à la motion de censure qui ne peut être adoptée qu'à la majorité des membres composant l'Assemblée. "Sauf dans le cas prévu à l'alinéa ci-dessous, un député ne peut être signataire de plus de trois motions de censure au cours d'une même session</p>

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		<p>ordinaire et de plus d'une au cours d'une même session extraordinaire." Le Premier Ministre peut, après délibération du Conseil des Ministres, engager la responsabilité du Gouvernement devant l'Assemblée Nationale sur le vote d'un texte. Dans ce cas, ce texte est considéré comme adopté, sauf si une motion de censure, déposée dans les vingt-quatre heures qui suivent, est votée dans les conditions prévues à l'alinéa précédent. Le Premier Ministre a la faculté de demander au Sénat l'approbation d'une déclaration de politique générale.</p>
<b>Georgia</b>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 70</p> <p>1. The President of Georgia shall be elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot for a term of five years. The same person may be elected the President only for two consecutive terms.</p> <p>2. Any person may be elected the President of Georgia if he/she is a native-born citizen of Georgia, having the right to vote, has attained the age of 35, has lived in Georgia for at least fifteen years and lives in Georgia by the day on which the election is scheduled.</p> <p>3. The right to nominate a candidate to the office of the President shall be vested with a political association of citizens or a stirring group. The nomination shall be confirmed by the signatures of not less than 50,000 electors.</p> <p>4 A candidate shall be deemed to be elected if he/she has obtained more than half of the votes of participants.</p> <p>5. If election is deemed to be held but none of the candidates obtained the necessary number of votes, the second round of the election shall be held in two weeks.</p> <p>6. Two candidates having the best</p>	<p><i>Le Président propose le Premier Ministre ; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 80</p> <p>1. After taking the oath by the President of Georgia, the Government shall withdraw the authority before the President of Georgia. The President shall uphold the withdrawal of the authority of the Government and be entitled to charge the Government with the exercise of the responsibilities until the appointment of a new composition.</p> <p>2. The President of Georgia within 7 days from the resignation, dismissal and withdrawal of the authority of the Government after the consultations with the Parliamentary Factions shall choose a candidate of the Prime Minister, whereas the candidate of the Prime Minister - the candidates of the members of the Government by the consent of the President within a term of 10 days. Within 3 days from the end of the procedure envisaged by the first sentence of this paragraph the President of Georgia shall submit the composition of the Government to the Parliament for confidence.</p> <p>3. Within a week from the submission of the composition of the Government by the President of Georgia the Parliament shall consider and vote the</p>

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	<p>results in the first round shall be put to the vote in the second round. The candidate who received more votes shall be deemed to be elected.</p> <p>7. If the election is declared as failed to be held or is held but only one candidate participated in the first round and he/she did not receive the necessary number of votes or in case of the failure to elect the President in the second round, new election shall be held within two months.</p> <p>8. No election shall be held in case of a state of emergency or martial law.</p> <p>9. The first round of regular election of the Presidency shall be held on the second Sunday of April of the fifth year after holding the previous election.</p> <p>10. The procedure and conditions of the election of the President as well as the inadmissibility to participate in election as a candidate shall be determined by the Constitution and the Organic Law. (change is added by the Constitutional Law of Georgia of 20 July 1999)</p>	<p>issue of declaration of confidence to the composition of the Government and the Governmental program. The confidence of the Parliament shall be gained by the majority of the total number of the members of the Parliament. The members of the Government shall be appointed within a term of three days from the declaration of confidence. The Parliament shall be entitled to declare non-confidence to the composition of the Government and raise a question of recusal of a particular member of the Government in the same decision. In case of approval of the decision of the Parliament on the recusal by the President the recused person shall not be appointed in the same composition of the Government instead of a dismissed or resigned member.</p> <p>4. In case a composition of the Government and its governmental program do not gain the confidence of the Parliament, the President of Georgia shall submit the same or a new composition of the Government to the Parliament within a term of a week. The Parliament shall exercise the procedure provided for by paragraph 3 of this Article.</p> <p>5. In case a composition of the Government and the program of the Governmental thereof do not gain the confidence of the Parliament for three times, the President of Georgia shall nominate a new candidate of the Prime Minister within a term of 5 days or appoint the Prime Minister without consent of the Parliament, whereas the Prime Minister shall appoint the Ministers by the consent of the President of Georgia within a term of 5 days as well. In such a case the President of Georgia shall dissolve the Parliament and schedule extraordinary elections.</p> <p>Art. 81 1. The Parliament shall be entitled to declare non-confidence to the Government by the majority of the total</p>

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		<p>number. Not less than one third of the total number of the members of the Parliament shall be entitled to raise a question of declaration of non-confidence. After the declaration of non-confidence to the Government the President of Georgia shall dismiss the Government or not approve the decision of the Parliament. In case the Parliament declares non-confidence to the Government again not earlier than 90 days and not later than 100 days, the President of Georgia shall dismiss the Government or dissolve the Parliament and schedule extraordinary elections...</p>
<p><b>Germany</b></p>	<p><i>Election du Président par une Convention fédérale composée des membres du Bundestag et d'un nombre égal de membres élus par les Parlements des Länder</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 54  (1) The Federal President shall be elected by the Federal Convention without debate. Every German entitled to vote in Bundestag elections and at least forty years old is eligible.  (2) The term of office of the Federal President shall be five years. Reelection for a consecutive term shall be permitted once only.  (3) The Federal Convention shall consist of the Members of the Bundestag and an equal number of members elected by the Land parliaments on the basis of proportional representation.  (4) The Federal Convention shall convene not later than thirty days before the expiration of the term of office of the Federal President or, in the event that it is prematurely terminated, not later than thirty days after that date. It shall be convened by the President of the Bundestag.  (5) After the expiration of a legislative term the period specified in the first sentence of paragraph (4) of this Article shall begin with the first meeting of the Bundestag.</p>	<p><i>Le Président de la République propose un Chancelier, qui est soumis à l'approbation du Bundestag (Chambre basse); à défaut d'une telle approbation, le Bundestag peut élire un autre candidat; il peut renvoyer le Gouvernement en élisant un autre Chancelier (motion de défiance constructive)</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 63 Election and appointment of the Federal Chancellor  (1) The Federal Chancellor shall be elected by the Bundestag without debate upon the proposal of the Federal President.  (2) The candidate obtaining the votes of the majority of the Members of the Bundestag is elected. The person elected shall be appointed by the Federal President.  (3) If the candidate is not elected the Bundestag may, within fourteen days of the ballot, elect a Federal Chancellor with more than one half of its Members.  (4) If no candidate has been elected within this period a new ballot shall be held without delay in which the person gaining most votes is elected. If the elected candidate has obtained the votes of the majority of the Members of the Bundestag the Federal President must make the appointment within seven days of the election. Failing that majority the Federal President shall</p>

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	<p>(6) The candidate receiving the votes of the majority of the members of the Federal Convention is elected. If such majority is not obtained by any candidate in two ballots the one who receives most votes in the next ballot is elected.</p> <p>(7) Details shall be the subject of a federal law.</p>	<p>either make the appointment or dissolve the Bundestag within seven days.</p> <p>Article 67 Constructive vote of no confidence                      (1) The Bundestag may express its lack of confidence in the Federal Chancellor only by electing a successor with the majority of its Members and requesting the Federal President to dismiss the incumbent. The Federal President must comply with the request and appoint the person elected.                      (2) Forty-eight hours must elapse between the motion and the vote.</p>
<p><b>Greece</b></p>	<p><i>Election du Président par le Parlement, en principe à la majorité des deux tiers de ses membres</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 32                      * 1. The President of the Republic shall be elected by the Parliament through vote by roll call in a special session called for this purpose by the Speaker at least one month before the expiration of the tenure of the incumbent President, as specified by the Standing Orders.                      In case of permanent incapacity of the President of the Republic to discharge his duties, as specified in paragraph 2 of article 34, as well as in case of his resignation, death, or removal from office in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, Parliament shall be assembled to elect a new President within ten days at the latest from the premature termination of the tenure of office by the previous President.                      2. In all cases, the election of a President shall be made for a full term.                      3. The person receiving a two-thirds majority of the total number of Members of Parliament shall be elected President of the Republic.                      Should the said majority not be attained, the ballot shall be repeated after five days.                      Should the second ballot fail to produce</p>	<p><i>Le Président de la République, sur la base des résultats des élections, nomme le Premier Ministre, qui est soumis à l'approbation du Parlement ; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 37                      1. The President of the Republic shall appoint the Prime Minister and on his recommendation shall appoint and dismiss the other members of the Cabinet and the Undersecretaries.                      * 2. The leader of the party having the absolute majority of seats in Parliament shall be appointed Prime Minister. If no party has the absolute majority, the President of the Republic shall give the leader of the party with a relative majority an exploratory mandate in order to ascertain the possibility of forming a Government enjoying the confidence of the Parliament.                      * 3. If this possibility cannot be ascertained, the President of the Republic shall give the exploratory mandate to the leader of the second largest party in Parliament, and if this proves to be unsuccessful, to the leader of the third largest party in Parliament. Each exploratory mandate shall be in force for three days. If all exploratory mandates prove to be unsuccessful, the President of the</p>

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	<p>the required majority, the ballot shall once more be repeated after five days; the person receiving a three-fifths majority of the total number of Members of Parliament shall be elected President of the Republic.</p> <p>* 4. Should the third ballot fail to produce the said qualified majority, Parliament shall be dissolved within ten days of the ballot, and elections for a new Parliament shall be called.</p> <p>As soon as the Parliament thus elected shall have constituted itself as a body, it shall proceed through vote by roll call to elect the president of the Republic by a three-fifths majority of the total number of Members of Parliament.</p> <p>Should the said majority not be attained, the ballot shall be repeated within five days and the person receiving an absolute majority of the votes of the total number of Members of Parliament shall be elected President of the Republic. Should this majority also not be attained, the ballot shall once more be repeated after five days between the two persons with the highest number of votes, and the person receiving a relative majority shall be deemed elected President of the Republic.</p> <p>5. Should the Parliament be absent, a special session shall be convoked to elect the President of the Republic, as specified in paragraph 4.</p> <p>If the Parliament has been dissolved in any way whatsoever, the election of the President of the Republic shall be postponed until the new Parliament shall have constituted itself as a body and within twenty days at the latest thereof, as specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 and in adherence with the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 34.</p> <p>6. Should the procedure specified under the preceding paragraphs for the election of a new President not be completed in time, the incumbent President of the Republic shall continue to discharge his duties even after his term of office has expired, until a new President of the Republic is elected.</p>	<p>Republic summons all party leaders, and if the impossibility to form a Cabinet enjoying the confidence of the Parliament is confirmed, he shall attempt to form a Cabinet composed of all parties in Parliament for the purpose of holding parliamentary elections. If this fails, he shall entrust the President of the Supreme Administrative Court or of the Supreme Civil and Criminal Court or of the Court of Auditors to form a Cabinet as widely accepted as possible to carry out elections and dissolves Parliament.</p> <p>* 4. In cases that a mandate to form a Cabinet or an exploratory mandate is given in accordance with the aforementioned paragraphs, if the party has no leader or party spokesman, or if the leader or party spokesman has not been elected to Parliament, the President of the Republic shall give the mandate to a person proposed by the party's parliamentary group. The proposal for the assignment of a mandate must occur within three days of the Speaker's or his Deputy's communication to the President of the Republic about the number of seats possessed by each party in Parliament; the aforesaid communication must take place before any mandate is given.</p> <p>*Interpretative clause: As far as exploratory mandates are concerned, when parties have an equal number of seats in Parliament, the one having acquired more votes at the elections, precedes the other. A recently formed party with a parliamentary group, as provided by the Standing Orders of Parliament, follows an older one with an equal number of seats. In both these instances, exploratory mandates cannot be given to more than four parties.</p> <p>Art. 84 1. The Government must enjoy the confidence of Parliament. The Government shall be obliged to request a vote of confidence by Parliament</p>



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	<p>Interpretative clause: A President of the Republic who has resigned prior to the expiration of his tenure may not be a candidate in the elections resulting from his resignation.</p>	<p>within fifteen days of the date the Prime Minister shall have been sworn in, and may also do so at any other time. If at the time the Government is formed, Parliament has suspended its works, it shall be convoked within fifteen days to resolve on the motion of confidence. 2. Parliament may decide to withdraw its confidence from the Government or from a member of the Government.</p>
<p><b>Hungary</b></p>	<p><i>Election du Président par le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 29/A. (1) The Parliament shall elect the President of the Republic for a term of five years. (2) Any enfranchised citizen who has reached the age of thirty-five prior to the date of election may be elected to the office of President of the Republic. (3) The President of the Republic may be re-elected to such office no more than once.</p> <p>Art. 29/B. (1) The election of the President of the Republic shall be preceded by nomination. The written recommendation of no less than fifty Members of Parliament is required for such a nomination to be valid. The nomination must be submitted to the Speaker of Parliament prior to the announcement of the vote. No Member of Parliament may nominate more than one candidate. If a Member of Parliament nominates more than one candidate, all nominations made by this Member shall be invalid. (2) The Parliament shall elect the President of the Republic by secret ballot. Voting may be repeated should this prove necessary. The candidate who receives a majority of two-thirds of the votes of the Members of Parliament in the first round of voting is elected President of the Republic. (3) Should no candidate receive such a majority in the first round of voting, a new vote must be held on the basis of a new nomination, in accordance with</p>	<p><i>Le Premier Ministre est élu par le Parlement, sur proposition du Président de la République ; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 33 (3) The Prime Minister shall be elected by a majority of the votes of the Members of Parliament, upon the nomination of the President of the Republic. The Parliament shall decide on the election of the Prime Minister together with the Government's programme.</p> <p>Art. 39/A (1) A written motion of no confidence in the Prime Minister may be introduced by no less than one-fifth of the Members of Parliament, indicating the nomination for a candidate for the office of Prime Minister,. A motion of no confidence in the Prime Minister is considered a motion of no confidence in the Government as well. Should, on the basis of this motion, the majority of the Members of Parliament express their lack of confidence, then the candidate nominated for the office of Prime Minister in the motion shall be considered to have been elected. (2) The debate and vote on the motion of no confidence shall be held no earlier than three days and no later than eight days following the submission of the motion. (3) The Government, via the Prime Minister, may propose a vote of confidence in accordance with the terms specified in Paragraph (2).</p>

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	<p>par. (1). A majority of two-thirds of the votes of the Members of Parliament shall also be required to be elected in the second round of voting.</p> <p>(4) Should no candidate win the required majority in the second round of voting, a third round of voting must be held. In the third round of voting only those two candidates who received the largest numbers of votes in the second round may stand for election. The candidate receiving a majority of the votes - regardless of the number of votes cast - in the third round of voting is elected President of the Republic.</p> <p>(5) The election procedure shall be completed within a period of no more than three consecutive days.</p>	<p>(4) The Government, via the Prime Minister, may propose that the vote on the motion it has made simultaneously be considered as a vote of confidence.</p> <p>(5) Should the Parliament, in the instances set out in Paragraphs (3)-(4), not vote for confidence in the Government, the Government shall resign.</p>
<b>Iceland</b>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à la majorité relative</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 5 The President shall be elected by direct, secret ballot of those who have the right to vote in elections to the Althingi. A presidential candidate shall be proposed by not less than 1500 voters and not more than 3000. The candidate, if there is more than one, who receives the most votes is duly elected President. If there is only one candidate, he is duly elected without a vote.</p> <p>Further provision shall be made in law for the candidature and election of the President, in which it may be provided that a specific number of proposers shall emanate from each quarter of the country in proportion to the number of voters there.</p>	<p><i>Le président nomme et révoque les ministres</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 15 The President appoints Ministers and discharges them. He determines their number and assignments of duty.</p>

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Ireland	<p><i>Election of the President by the People (single transferable – alternative vote)</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 12</p> <p>1. There shall be a President of Ireland (Uachtarán na Éireann), hereinafter called the President, who shall take precedence over all other persons in the State and who shall exercise and perform the powers and functions conferred on the President by this Constitution and by law.</p> <p>2. 1o The President shall be elected by direct vote of the people.</p> <p>2o Every citizen who has the right to vote at an election for members of Dáil Éireann shall have the right to vote at an election for President.</p> <p>3o The voting shall be by secret ballot and on the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.</p> <p>3. 1o The President shall hold office for seven years from the date upon which he enters upon his office, unless before the expiration of that period he dies, or resigns, or is removed from office, or becomes permanently incapacitated, such incapacity being established to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court consisting of not less than five judges.</p> <p>2o A person who holds, or who has held, office as President, shall be eligible for re-election to that office once, but only once.</p> <p>3o An election for the office of President shall be held not later than, and not earlier than the sixtieth day before, the date of the expiration of the term of office of every President, but in the event of the removal from office of the President or of his death, resignation, or permanent incapacity established as aforesaid (whether occurring before or after he enters upon his office), an election for the office of President shall be held within sixty days after such event...</p>	<p><i>The Government is appointed by the President of the Republic; it is responsible to Dáil (the Lower Chamber of Parliament)</i></p> <p>Art. 28</p> <p>1. The Government shall consist of not less than seven and not more than fifteen members who shall be appointed by the President in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.</p> <p>4. 1o The Government shall be responsible to Dáil Éireann.</p> <p>...</p>

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Italy	<p><i>Election du Président par le Parlement et des délégués des régions</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 83 The President of the Republic is elected by parliament in joint session of its members. Three delegates from every region elected by the Regional Council so as to ensure that minorities are represented shall participate in the election. Valle d'Aosta has one delegate only. The election of the President of the Republic is by secret ballot with a majority of two thirds of the assembly. After the third ballot an absolute majority is sufficient.</p>	<p><i>Le Président de la République propose le Président du Conseil ; le Gouvernement est responsable devant les deux Chambres du Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 92 The President of the Republic nominates the President of the Council of Ministers and, on his proposal, the Ministers.</p> <p>Art. 94 The government must have the confidence of both houses. Each house grants or withdraws its confidence through a motion setting out its reasons and which is voted on by roll-call. Within ten days of its formation the Government shall come before the houses to get their confidence. An opposing vote by one or both the Houses against a government proposal does not entail the obligation to resign. A motion of no-confidence must be signed by at least one tenth of the members of the house and cannot be debated earlier than three days of its presentation.</p>
Kyrgyzstan	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 43 1. The President of the Kyrgyz Republic shall be elected for a term of five years. 2. The same person shall not be elected President for more than two terms running. 3. A citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic may be elected President of the Kyrgyz Republic if he is not younger than 35 years of age and is not older than 65 years of age, who has command of the official language and have been a resident of the republic for not less than 15 years before the nomination of his candidature to this office of President. 4. The President of the Kyrgyz Republic shall not be Deputy of the</p>	<p><i>Le Président de la République nomme un Premier Ministre qui doit obtenir la confiance de la majorité du Parlement – le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement – le Président contrôle le Gouvernement</i></p> <p>Art. 71 1. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic with the consent of the Assembly of People's Representatives. 2. Nomination of a candidate for Prime Minister shall be submitted to the Assembly of People's Representatives no later than two weeks after entry into office of the newly elected President of the Kyrgyz Republic, or after resignation of the Prime Minister or Government, or within one week from the day of rejection of a nominee by the Assembly of People's Representatives.</p>

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	<p>Jogorku Kenesh, shall not hold other posts and engage in free enterprise activity.</p> <p>5. The President of the Kyrghyz Republic shall suspend his activity in political parties and organizations during the term of office till the beginning of a new election for President of the Kyrghyz Republic.</p> <p>Article 44</p> <p>1. A new election for the office of President of the Kyrghyz Republic shall be held two months before the date on which the Powers of the President of the Kyrghyz Republic expire.</p> <p>2. The President of the Kyrghyz Republic shall be elected by citizens of the Kyrghyz Republic by a majority of actual votes cast; elections shall be held on the basis of universal equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.</p> <p>3. The number of candidates for the office of President of the Kyrghyz Republic shall not be limited. Any person who has registered and has obtained not less than 50,000 voter signatures may be a candidate for President of the Kyrghyz Republic.</p> <p>4. The election of the President shall be considered valid if more than fifty per cent of all voters in the republic have taken part in the election. In the first ballot, a candidate shall be considered elected to the office of President if he has obtained more than half of those votes cast in the election. If none of the candidates obtains more than half of the votes cast in the first ballot, only the two candidates who have obtained the largest number of votes shall be appear on the second ballot. A candidate who obtains more than half of the votes cast in the second ballot shall be considered elected if not less than fifty per cent of all voters have taken part in the second ballot.</p>	<p>3. The Assembly of People's Representatives shall take its decision on giving consent to the appointment of a Prime Minister no later than seven days from the day of submission of the nominee.</p> <p>4. After three refusals by the Assembly of People's Representatives of nominees for Prime Minister, the President of the Kyrghyz Republic shall appoint a Prime Minister and dissolve the Assembly of People's Representatives.</p> <p>5. The Assembly of People's Representatives may express lack of confidence in the Prime Minister. A resolution of no confidence in the Prime Minister shall be adopted by a majority vote of no fewer than two-thirds of the total number of deputies of the Assembly of People's Representatives. After an expression of no confidence in the Prime Minister by the Assembly of People's Representatives, the President of the Kyrghyz Republic shall have the right either to announce the resignation of the Prime Minister or to reject the decision of the Assembly of People's Representatives. In the event that the Assembly of People's Representatives expresses no confidence in the Prime Minister a second time within three months, the President of the Kyrghyz Republic shall either announce the resignation of the Prime Minister or dissolve the Assembly of People's Representatives...</p> <p>Art. 72</p> <p>1. The President of the Kyrghyz Republic shall exercise control over the work of the Government of the Kyrghyz Republic. The President shall have the right to preside at the sitting of the Government.</p>

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<b>Latvia</b>	<p><i>Election du Président par le Parlement, à la majorité de ses membres (100)</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 35 The Saeima shall elect the President for a term of four years.</p> <p>Art. 36 The President shall be elected by secret ballot with a majority of the votes of not less than fifty-one members of the Saeima.</p>	<p><i>Le Président de la République nomme le chef du Gouvernement ; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 55 The Cabinet shall be composed of the Prime Minister and the Ministers chosen by the Prime Minister.</p> <p>Art. 56. The Cabinet shall be formed by the person who has been invited by the President to do so.</p> <p>Art. 59 In order to fulfil their duties, the Prime Minister and other Ministers must have the confidence of the Saeima for their actions. If the Saeima expresses no confidence in the Prime Minister, the entire Cabinet shall resign. If there is an expression of no confidence in an individual Minister, then the Minister shall resign and another person shall be invited to replace them by the Prime Minister.</p>
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	<p><i>Monarchie constitutionnelle héréditaire</i></p> <p>The Principality is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy on a democratic and parliamentary basis (Arts. 79 and 80), the power of the State is inherent in and issues from the Prince Regnant and the People and shall be exercised by both in accordance with the provisions of the present Constitution.</p>	<p><i>Le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Prince et le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 80 1) If the Government loses the confidence of the Prince Regnant or the Diet, it shall lose its power to exercise its functions. For the period until the new Government takes office, the Prince, by application of the provisions of Art. 79 Paras. 1 and 4, shall appoint an interim Government to carry out the administration of the state (Art. 79 Para. 1). After four months at the latest, the interim Government shall submit to a vote of confidence in the Diet unless the Prince has previously appointed a new Government on the Diet's recommendation (Art. 79 Para. 2). 2) If a member of the Government should lose the confidence of the Prince Regnant or the Diet, the</p>

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		<p>decision on whether to allow him or her to continue in office shall be taken by the Prince Regnant in agreement with the Diet. Until the new member is appointed, his official duties shall be performed by his deputy.</p>
<p><b>Lithuania</b></p>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Art. 81 The candidate for the post of President of the Republic who, during the first election round in which at least a half of the voters participate, receives the votes of more than half of all the voters who voted in the election, shall be deemed the elected candidate. If less than a half of the registered voters participate in the election, the candidate who receives the greatest number of votes, but no less than one-third of votes of all the voters, shall be deemed the elected candidate. If, during the first election round, no single candidate gets the requisite number of votes, a repeat election shall be organised after two weeks between the two candidates who received the greatest number of votes. The candidate who receives more votes thereafter shall be deemed elected. If no more than two candidates take part in the first election round, and not one of them receives the requisite number of votes, a repeat election shall be held.</p>	<p><i>Le Président de la République nomme et démet le Premier Ministre avec l'accord du Parlement; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 92 The Prime Minister shall, with the approval of the Seimas, be appointed or dismissed by the President of the Republic. The Ministers shall be appointed by the President of the Republic on the nomination of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister, within 15 days of being appointed, shall present the Government which he or she has formed and which has been approved by the President of the Republic to the Seimas and shall submit the programme of its activities to the Seimas for consideration. The Government shall return its powers to the President of the Republic after the Seimas elections or upon electing the President of the Republic. A new Government shall be empowered to act after the Seimas approves its programme by majority vote of the Seimas members participating in the sitting.</p> <p>Art. 101 4. The Government must also resign if: 1) the Seimas disapproves two times in succession of the programme of the newly-formed Government; 2) the majority of all the Seimas deputies express a lack of confidence in the Government or in the Prime Minister in a secret ballot vote...</p>

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<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p><i>Monarchie constitutionnelle héréditaire</i></p> <p>Constitution art. 3 La Couronne du Grand-Duché est héréditaire dans la famille de Nassau, conformément au pacte du 30 juin 1783, à l'art. 71 du traité de Vienne du 9 juin 1815 et à l'art. 1er du traité de Londres du 11 mai 1867.</p>	<p><i>Le Grand-Duc nomme et révoque les membres du Gouvernement (Constitution art. 77), qui sont responsables (art. 78) – selon l'usage, devant le Parlement</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• L'usage veut qu'au lendemain des élections législatives, le Premier ministre d'un gouvernement sortant présente sa démission au chef d'État.</li> <li>• Le texte de la Constitution laisse au Grand-Duc la liberté absolue de choisir les ministres qui sont ses hommes de confiance et exercent avec lui le pouvoir exécutif.</li> <li>• En pratique, le Grand-Duc est toutefois considérablement limité dans son choix par le principe démocratique qui exige que les ministres aient non seulement sa confiance, mais aussi celle de la majorité parlementaire.</li> <li>• En fait, d'après des usages constants, le Grand-Duc ne choisit que le Premier ministre, soit après avoir désigné un informateur, soit directement un formateur. »*</li> </ul> <p>*<a href="http://www.gouvernement.lu/dossiers/viepol/formation/index.html">http://www.gouvernement.lu/dossiers/viepol/formation/index.html</a></p>
<b>Malta</b>	<p><i>The President is elected by Parliament</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 48 (1) There shall be a President of Malta who shall be appointed by Resolution of the House of Representatives...</p>	<p><i>The Government is responsible before Parliament</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 78. (1) The executive authority of Malta is vested in the President. (2) The executive authority of Malta shall be exercised by the President, either directly or through officers subordinate to him, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution. (3) Nothing in this section shall prevent Parliament from conferring functions on persons or authorities other than the President.</p> <p>79. (1) There shall be a Cabinet for Malta which shall consist of the Prime Minister and such number of other Ministers as may be appointed in accordance with section 80 of this Constitution.</p>



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		<p>(2) The Cabinet shall have the general direction and control of the Government of Malta and shall be collectively responsible therefore to Parliament.</p> <p>80.</p> <p>Wherever there shall be occasion for the appointment of a Prime Minister, the President shall appoint as Prime Minister the member of the House of Representatives who, in his judgment, is best able to command the support of a majority of the members of that House and shall, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, appoint the other Ministers from among the members of the House of Representatives:</p> <p>Provided that if occasion arises for making an appointment to the office of Prime Minister or any other Minister while Parliament is dissolved, a person who was a member of the House of Representatives immediately before the dissolution may be appointed as Prime Minister or any other Minister as if, in each case, such person were still a member of the House of Representatives, but any person so appointed shall vacate office at the beginning of the next session of Parliament if he is not then a member thereof.</p> <p>81.</p> <p>(1) If the House of Representatives passes a resolution, supported by the votes of a majority of all the members thereof, that it has no confidence in the Government, the President may remove the Prime Minister from office:</p> <p>Provided that the President shall not do so unless three days have elapsed and he has decided not to dissolve Parliament under section 76 of this Constitution ...</p>

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<b>Moldova</b>	<p><i>Election du Président par le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution art. 78 L'élection du Président</p> <p>(1) Le Président de la République est élu par le Parlement au vote secret.</p> <p>(2) Peut être élu Président de la République le citoyen ayant le droit de vote, qui a atteint l'âge de 40 ans révolus, qui habite ou a habité sur le territoire de la République de Moldavie au moins 10 années et qui parlent couramment la langue officielle.</p> <p>(3) Est élu le candidat ayant recueilli le vote de trois cinquièmes des députés élus. Si aucun candidat n'a pas obtenu le nombre exigé de voix, on procède à un second tour de scrutin, entre les premiers deux candidats établis dans l'ordre du nombre décroissant des votes obtenus dans le premier tour.</p> <p>(4) Si au second tour aucun candidat n'a pas recueilli le nombre exigé des voix, on organise des élections répétées.</p> <p>(5) Si après les élections répétées le Président de la République n'est pas élu, le Président en exercice dissout le Parlement et établit la date des élections du nouveau Parlement.</p> <p>(6) La procédure d'élection du Président de la République de Moldavie est établie par la loi organique.</p>	<p><i>Le Président de la République propose le Premier Ministre ; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution art. 98 - L'investiture</p> <p>(1) Après la consultation des fractions parlementaires, le Président de la République désigne un candidat à la fonction de Premier ministre.</p> <p>(2) Le candidat à la fonction de Premier ministre doit demander, dans un délai de 15 jours à compter de sa désignation, le vote de confiance du Parlement sur le programme d'activité et la liste complète du Gouvernement.</p> <p>(3) Le programme d'activité et la liste du Gouvernement sont discutés à la séance du Parlement. Le Parlement accorde la confiance au Gouvernement à la majorité des voix des députés élus.</p> <p>(4) En vertu du vote de confiance accordé par le Parlement, le Président de la République nomme le Gouvernement.</p> <p>(5) Le Gouvernement exerce ses attributions à partir du jour où ses membres ont prêté serment devant le Président de la République.</p> <p>(6) En cas de remaniement gouvernemental ou de vacance, le Président révoque et nomme, sur proposition du Premier ministre, certains membres du Gouvernement.</p> <p>Art. 106 - La motion de censure</p> <p>(1) Le Parlement, sur proposition d'au moins un quart des députés, peut retirer la confiance accordée au Gouvernement à la majorité de voix des députés.</p>

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<b>Monaco</b>	<p><i>Monarchie constitutionnelle héréditaire</i></p> <p>Constitution art. 2 Le principe du gouvernement est la monarchie héréditaire et constitutionnelle.</p>	<p><i>Le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Prince</i></p> <p>Constitution art. 43 Le gouvernement est exercé, sous la haute autorité du Prince, par un Ministre d'Etat, assisté d'un Conseil de Gouvernement.</p> <p>Art. 50 Le Ministre d'Etat et les Conseillers de Gouvernement sont responsables envers le Prince de l'administration de la Principauté.</p>
<b>Montenegro</b>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 86* The President of the Republic shall be elected in direct elections and by secret ballot, on the basis of a general and equitable voting right, and for a term of five years... The same person may be elected only two times for the President of the Republic.</p> <p>*1992 Constitution, prior to independence</p>	<p><i>Election du Gouvernement par le Parlement, sur proposition du Président de la République – le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 92 – Election The candidate for the Prime Minister shall present to the Assembly his programme and shall propose the list of ministers of his Government to the Assembly. If the Assembly should not adopt the proposed programme, the President of the Republic shall propose a new candidate for the Prime Minister within ten days.</p> <p>The President of the Republic presents the candidate for Prime Minister to the Assembly, Constitution Art. 88.c</p> <p>On the votes of confidence and non-confidence, see Art. 96-97</p>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<p><i>Monarchie constitutionnelle héréditaire</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 24 The title to the Throne shall be hereditary and shall vest in the legitimate descendants of King William I, Prince of Orange-Nassau.</p>	<p><i>La reine nomme le Gouvernement. Selon l'usage, celui-ci est responsable devant le Parlement.</i></p> <p>Art. 43 The Prime Minister and the other Ministers shall be appointed and dismissed by Royal Decree.</p>

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<b>Norway</b>	<p><i>Monarchie constitutionnelle héréditaire</i></p> <p>Constitution art. 1 Le royaume de Norvège est un Etat libre, indépendant, indivisible et inaliénable. La forme de son Gouvernement est celle d'une monarchie limitée et héréditaire.</p>	<p><i>Le roi nomme le Gouvernement. Selon l'usage, celui-ci est responsable devant le Parlement.</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 12 The King himself chooses a Council from among Norwegian citizens who are entitled to vote. This Council shall consist of a Prime Minister and at least seven other Members.</p>
<b>Poland</b>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 127 1. The President of the Republic shall be elected by the Nation, in universal, equal and direct elections, conducted by secret ballot. 2. The President of the Republic shall be elected for a 5-year term of office and may be re-elected only for one more term. 3. Only a Polish citizen, who, no later than the day of the elections, has attained 35 years of age and has a full electoral franchise in elections to the Sejm, may be elected President of the Republic. Any such candidature shall be supported by the signatures of at least 100,000 citizens having the right to vote in elections to the Sejm. 4. A candidate who has received more than half of the valid votes shall be considered elected President of the Republic. If none of the candidates has received the required majority of votes, then a repeat ballot shall be held on the 14th day after the first vote. 5. The two candidates who have received the largest number of votes in the first ballot shall participate in a repeat ballot. If one of the two such candidates withdraws his consent to candidacy, forfeits his electoral rights or duties, he shall be replaced in the repeat ballot by the candidate who received the next highest consecutive number of votes in the first ballot. In such case, the date of the repeat ballot shall be extended by a further 14 days. 6. The candidate who receives the</p>	<p><i>Le Président de la République propose un Premier Ministre qui est soumis à l'approbation du Sejm (chambre basse); à défaut d'une telle approbation, le Parlement peut élire un autre candidat; il peut renvoyer le Gouvernement en élisant un autre Premier Ministre (motion de défiance constructive)</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 154 1. The President of the Republic shall nominate a Prime Minister who shall propose the composition of a Council of Ministers. The President of the Republic shall, within 14 days of the first sitting of the Sejm or acceptance of the resignation of the previous Council of Ministers, appoint a Prime Minister together with other members of a Council of Ministers and accept the oaths of office of members of such newly appointed Council of Ministers. 2. The Prime Minister shall, within 14 days following the day of his appointment by the President of the Republic, submit a programme of activity of the Council of Ministers to the Sejm, together with a motion requiring a vote of confidence. The Sejm shall pass such vote of confidence by an absolute majority of votes in the presence of at least half of the statutory number of Deputies. 3. In the event that a Council of Ministers has not been appointed pursuant to par. 1 above or has failed to obtain a vote of confidence in accordance with par. 2 above, the Sejm, within 14 days of the end of the time periods specified in pars 1 and 2,</p>

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	<p>higher number of votes in the repeat ballot shall be elected President of the Republic.</p> <p>7. The principles of and procedure for nominating candidates and conducting the elections, as well as the requirements for validity of the election of the President of the Republic, shall be specified by statute.</p>	<p>shall choose a Prime Minister as well as members of the Council of Ministers as proposed by him, by an absolute majority of votes in the presence of at least half of the statutory number of Deputies. The President of the Republic shall appoint the Council of Ministers so chosen and accept the oaths of office of its members.</p> <p>Art. 158 1. The Sejm shall pass a vote of no confidence by a majority of votes of the statutory number of Deputies, on a motion moved by at least 46 Deputies and which shall specify the name of a candidate for Prime Minister. If such a resolution has been passed by the Sejm, the President of the Republic shall accept the resignation of the Council of Ministers and appoint a new Prime Minister as chosen by the Sejm, and, on his application, the other members of the Council of Ministers and accept their oath of office...</p>
<p><b>Portugal</b></p>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 121 - Election 1. The President of the Republic shall be elected by universal, direct and secret suffrage by the Portuguese citizens who are registered as voters in the national territory, as well as Portuguese citizens resident abroad, in accordance with the following section. 2. The law shall regulate the exercise of the right to vote held by Portuguese citizens resident abroad, taking account of the existence of effective links with the national community. 1. Art. 126 - Electoral system 1. The candidate who obtains more than half the votes validly cast shall be elected President of the Republic. Blank ballot papers shall not be considered to be validly cast. 2. If none of the candidates obtains that proportion of the votes, a second ballot shall be held until the 21st day after the date of the first ballot.</p>	<p><i>Le Président propose le Premier Ministre – sur la base des résultats des élections - ; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 187 - Formation 1. The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President of the Republic after taking the opinion of the parties represented in the Assembly of the Republic and with due regard for the results of the general election. 2. The other members of the Government shall be appointed by the President of the Republic on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.</p> <p>Art. 195 Dismissal of the Government ... 1. The dismissal of the Government occurs when: e. A motion of confidence is not passed; f. A motion of censure is passed by an absolute majority of the Deputies entitled to vote.</p>

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	3. In a second ballot, only the two candidates who have obtained the most votes and have not withdrawn shall stand for election.	2. The President of the Republic may, after taking the opinion of the Council of State, dismiss the Government when necessary to safeguard the proper functioning of the democratic institutions.
<b>Romania</b>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution art. 81 L'élection du Président (1) Le Président de la Roumanie est élu au suffrage universel, égal, direct, secret et librement exprimé. (2) Est déclaré élu le candidat ayant recueilli, au premier tour de scrutin, la majorité des suffrages des électeurs inscrits sur les listes électorales. (3) Au cas où aucun des candidats n'a obtenu cette majorité, il est procédé à un second tour de scrutin, entre les deux premiers candidats classés par l'ordre du nombre des suffrages obtenus au premier tour. Est déclaré élu le candidat qui a obtenu le plus grand nombre de suffrages. (4) Nul ne peut exercer la fonction de Président de la Roumanie plus de 2 mandats. Ceux-ci peuvent également être successifs.</p>	<p><i>Le Président de la République propose le Premier Ministre ; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 85 (1) The President of Romania shall designate a candidate to the office of Prime Minister and appoint the Government on the vote of confidence of Parliament. (2) In the event of government reshuffle or vacancy of office, the President shall dismiss and appoint, on the proposal of the Prime Minister, some members of the Government. (3) If, through the reshuffle proposal, the political structure or composition of the Government is changed, the President of Romania shall only be entitled to exercise the power stipulated under paragraph (2) based on the Parliament's approval, granted following the proposal by the Prime Minister.</p> <p>Art. 110 (2) The Government shall be dismissed on the date the Parliament withdraws the confidence granted to it.</p>
<b>Russian Federation</b>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution art. 81 1. Le Président de la Fédération de Russie est élu pour quatre ans par les citoyens de la Fédération de Russie sur la base du suffrage universel, égal et direct, au scrutin secret. 2. Peut être élu Président de la Fédération de Russie tout citoyen de la Fédération de Russie âgé d'au moins 35 ans, ayant une résidence permanente dans la Fédération de Russie d'au moins 10 ans. 3. Une même personne ne peut exercer la fonction de Président de la Fédération de Russie plus de deux</p>	<p><i>Le Président de la République propose le Premier Ministre ; le Gouvernement est responsable devant la Douma (Chambre basse)</i></p> <p>Constitution art. 111 1. Le Président du Gouvernement de la Fédération de Russie est nommé par le Président de la Fédération de Russie avec l'accord de la Douma d'Etat. 2. La proposition relative à la candidature de Président du Gouvernement de la Fédération de Russie est présentée au plus tard dans le délai de deux semaine après l'entrée en fonction du Président nouvellement élu de la Fédération de Russie, après la démission du Gouvernement de la</p>

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	<p>mandats consécutifs.</p> <p>4. La procédure de l'élection du Président de la Fédération de Russie est fixée par la loi fédérale.</p> <p>Federal law on the Election of the President of the Russian Federation (N° 19-FZ of the 10-01-2003, in the version of the 24-07-2007) Art. 76.3 A registered candidate shall be deemed elected if he/she received more than a half of the votes cast by voters who took part in the voting. The number of voters who took part in the voting shall be determined from the number of standard ballots found in the ballot boxes. Art. 77 - Repeat Voting in the Election of the President of the Russian Federation 1. If more than two registered candidates were put on a ballot and none of them was elected President of the Russian Federation according to the results of the general election, the Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation shall declare the repeat voting in the election of the President of the Russian Federation on the two candidates who polled the maximum number of votes. ... 4. According to the results of the repeat voting that registered candidate shall be deemed to have been elected to the office of President of the Russian Federation who received more votes cast by voters who took part in the voting than the other registered candidate. (In the version of the 12-07-2006)</p>	<p>Fédération de Russie ou encore dans le délai d'une semaine après le rejet d'une candidature par la Douma d'Etat.</p> <p>3. La Douma d'Etat examine, dans le délai d'une semaine à compter de sa présentation par le Président de la Fédération de Russie, la candidature à la fonction de Président du Gouvernement de la Fédération de Russie.</p> <p>4. Après trois rejets des candidatures présentées pour le Président du Gouvernement de la Fédération de Russie, le Président de la Fédération de Russie nomme le Président du Gouvernement de la Fédération de Russie, dissout la Douma d'Etat et fixe de nouvelles élections.</p> <p>Art. 117 3. La Douma d'Etat peut exprimer sa défiance au Gouvernement de la Fédération de Russie. L'arrêté sur la défiance au Gouvernement est adopté à la majorité des voix de l'ensemble des députés à la Douma d'Etat. Après l'expression par la Douma d'Etat de la défiance au Gouvernement, le Président de la Fédération de Russie a le droit de déclarer le Gouvernement de la Fédération de Russie démissionnaire ou de ne pas être d'accord avec la décision de la Douma d'Etat. Au cas où la Douma d'Etat, dans les trois mois, exprime à nouveau la défiance au Gouvernement de la Fédération de Russie, le Président de la Fédération de Russie déclare le Gouvernement démissionnaire ou dissout la Douma d'Etat.</p>
<b>San Marino</b>	<i>Les deux capitaines-régents sont élus par le Parlement pour six mois</i>	<i>Les membres du gouvernement (Congrès) sont élus par le Parlement et peuvent être révoqués par celui-ci</i>

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<b>Serbia</b>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 114.1 The President of the Republic shall be elected on direct elections, by secret ballot, in accordance with the Law.</p> <p>Law on Electing the President of the Republic, Art. 5.z The candidate who receives the majority of votes from voters that voted shall be elected President of the Republic. The number of voters who voted is to be established on the basis of the number of ballots that are in the ballot box. If and none of the candidates received the majority of votes from voters that voted, voting shall be repeated within 15 days from the day of holding the last polling. In the second round of voting the two candidates who received the largest number of the votes or more candidates that received equal and at the same time the largest number of the votes shall take part. On the repeated voting, the candidate that receives the largest number of the votes regardless of how many voters voted will be elected President of the Republic.</p>	<p><i>Election du Gouvernement par le Parlement, sur proposition du Président de la République – le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 127 – Election of the Government A candidate for the Prime Minister shall be proposed to the National Assembly by the President of the Republic, after he or she considers the opinions of representatives of elected election lists. The candidate for the Prime Minister shall present to the National Assembly the Government's Programme and propose its constitution. The National Assembly shall simultaneously vote on the Government's Programme and election of the Prime Minister and members of the Government. The Government shall be elected if the majority of the total number of deputies votes for its election.</p> <p>On the votes of confidence and non-confidence, see Art. 130-131</p>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 101 (1) The Head of the Slovak Republic shall be the President. The President shall represent the Slovak Republic externally and internally, shall ensure the regular operation of Constitutional bodies by his or her decisions. The President shall perform the office according to his or her conscience and convictions, and shall not be bound by orders. (2) Citizens of the Slovak Republic shall elect the President by secret ballot for a five-year term in direct elections. Citizens who have the right to vote for</p>	<p><i>Le Président de la République propose le Premier Ministre ; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 110 (1) The Prime Minister shall be appointed and removed by the President of the Slovak Republic. ...</p> <p>Art. 111 Upon a proposal of the Prime Minister of the Government, the President of the Slovak Republic shall appoint and recall other members of the Government and empower them with the administration of Ministries. As Vice-Prime Minister of the Government</p>



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	<p>the National Council of the Slovak Republic shall have the right to vote for a President.</p> <p>(3) Candidates for President shall be proposed by at least 15 Members of Parliament or by citizens who have the right to vote for the National Council of the Slovak Republic on the basis of a petition signed by at least 15,000 citizens. Proposals for elections shall be delivered to the President of the National Council of the Slovak Republic at the latest within 21 days of the announcement of elections.</p> <p>(4) A candidate shall be elected a President, if he or she receives an absolute majority of valid votes of legitimate voters. If none of the candidates receives the necessary majority of votes, a second round shall be held within 14 days of the voting. The two candidates who gained the greatest number of valid votes shall proceed to the second round. In the second round, the candidate who gained the greatest number of valid votes from participating voters shall be elected President...</p>	<p>may be appointed a citizen who is eligible for election as a Member of Parliament.</p> <p>Art. 113 The Government shall be obliged, within thirty days of its formation, to present itself to all members of the National Council of the Slovak Republic and to submit to them its Government Program and thus initiate a vote of confidence.</p> <p>Art. 114 (1) The Government shall be collectively responsible for the exercise of governmental powers to the National Council of the Slovak Republic which may take a vote of confidence at anytime. (2) The Government may, at any time, invite the National Council of the Slovak Republic to hold a vote of confidence. (3) The Government may initiate voting on a bill concerning any matter concurrently with a vote of confidence.</p> <p>Art. 115 (1) In the event that the National Council has passed a vote of no-confidence or overruled a motion for a vote of confidence, the President shall dismiss the Government. (2) In the case where the President has accepted resignation of the Government, he shall delegate all powers continuously to be exercised by the former Government until a new Government been appointed.</p>

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Slovenia	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 103 - Election of the President of the Republic</p> <p>The President of the Republic shall be elected by a direct, general election conducted by secret ballot.</p> <p>The candidate who receives a majority of the valid votes cast shall be elected to the office of the President of the Republic.</p> <p>The President of the Republic shall be elected for a term of five years and may be elected for a maximum of two consecutive terms. If the term of office of the President of the Republic would otherwise expire during a war or during a state of emergency, that term shall expire six months after the cessation of hostilities or six months after the end of the state of emergency.</p> <p>Only a citizen of Slovenia may be elected President of the Republic.</p> <p>Elections to the office of the President of the Republic shall be called by the President of the National Assembly. The President of the Republic must be elected no less than 15 days before the expiration of the term of the outgoing President of the Republic.</p>	<p><i>Le Président de la République propose un Premier Ministre qui est soumis à l'approbation du Parlement; il peut renvoyer le Gouvernement en élisant un autre Premier Ministre (motion de défiance constructive)</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 111</p> <p>The Election of the Prime Minister</p> <p>After consultations with the leaders of the various political groups within the National Assembly, the President of the Republic shall propose to the National Assembly a candidate for the office of Prime Minister.</p> <p>Save where otherwise stipulated by this Constitution, the Prime Minister shall be chosen by the National Assembly by a majority of the votes of all its Deputies. Voting shall be by secret ballot.</p> <p>If a candidate so proposed does not obtain the requisite majority of votes, the President of the Republic may renew consultations within 14 days of such vote and propose a new candidate or the same candidate again, to the National Assembly. In addition, candidates may be proposed by the political groups within the National Assembly or by 10 or more Deputies of the National Assembly. In the event that more than one such candidate is nominated during this period, the National Assembly shall vote upon those nominated as follows; first, a vote shall be taken on the candidate nominated by the President of the Republic. If such a candidate is not elected, a vote will be taken in respect of each other candidate nominated in the order in which he was nominated.</p> <p>If no candidate is elected Prime Minister pursuant to the last preceding paragraph then, unless the National Assembly, within 48 hours, resolves by a majority of those Deputies present and voting to conduct a further vote for</p>

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		<p>the office of Prime Minister, the President of the Republic shall dissolve the National Assembly and call new elections for the same. At any such further vote for the office of Prime Minister, a new prime Minister may be elected by a majority of those Deputies present and voting. A vote shall be taken in respect of each candidate earlier proposed pursuant to the last preceding paragraph, ranked according to the number of votes received by each such candidate in the earlier voting. If no such candidate is elected, a vote shall be taken in respect of each new candidate proposed prior to the voting conducted pursuant to this paragraph, with any candidate of the President of the Republic as the subject of the first vote.</p> <p>If, after all votes conducted pursuant to the last preceding paragraph, no candidate receives the requisite number of votes for election, the President of the Republic shall dissolve the National Assembly and call new elections for the National Assembly.</p> <p><b>Art. 116 - Vote of No Confidence</b>                      The National Assembly may, upon the motion of no less than 10 Deputies and by the vote of a majority of all elected Deputies, elect a new Primer Minister. Such a vote shall be deemed to be a vote of no confidence in the Government carried by the National Assembly. Where such a vote is carried, the outgoing Prime Minister shall be deemed to have been relieved of his official duties, but shall, together with the Ministers of his Government, continue to perform their respective duties until after a new Government is sworn into office.</p> <p>Save where the National Assembly otherwise decides by the vote of a two-thirds majority of elected Deputies, where the State is at war or where a state of emergency has been proclaimed, no less than 48 hours must</p>

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		<p>elapse between a motion to elect a new Prime Minister and any vote upon such motion.</p> <p>Where an incumbent Prime Minister has been elected to office in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 111 hereof, a majority of the Deputies of the National Assembly present and voting may, upon the motion of no less than 10 Deputies, elect a new Prime Minister and thereby carry a vote of no confidence in the incumbent Prime Minister.</p>
Spain	<p><i>Monarchie constitutionnelle héréditaire</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 1.3 3. The Political form of the Spanish State is that of a Parliamentary Monarchy.</p> <p>Art. 57.1 1. The Crown of Spain shall be inherited by the successors of H.M. Juan Carlos I de Borbon, the legitimate heir of the historic dynasty. Succession to the throne shall follow the regular order of primogeniture and representation, in the following order of precedence: the earlier shall precede the later lines; within the same line, the closer degree shall precede the more distant; within the same degree, the male shall precede the female; and for the same sex, the older shall precede the younger.</p>	<p><i>Le roi propose le Président du Gouvernement ; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Congrès des députés (Chambre basse)</i></p> <p>Constitution Article 99 1. After renewal of the Congress of Deputies and in other cases provided under the Constitution, the King, after consultation with the representatives appointed by the political groups with Parliamentary representation, and through the President of Congress, shall propose a candidate for President of the Government. 2. The candidate proposed in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall submit to the Congress of Deputies the political programme of the Government that he intends to form and shall seek the confidence of the Houses. 3. If the Congress of Deputies, by vote of the absolute majority of its members, invests said candidate with its confidence, the King shall appoint him President. If an absolute majority is not obtained, the same proposal shall be submitted for a fresh vote forty-eight hours after the previous vote, and it shall be considered that confidence has been secured if it passes by a simple majority. 4. If, after this voting, confidence for the investiture has not been obtained, successive proposals shall be voted upon in the manner provided. in the</p>

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		<p>foregoing paragraphs.</p> <p>5. If within two months after the first vote for investiture no candidate has obtained the confidence of Congress, the King shall dissolve Congress and call new elections, following endorsement by the President of Congress.</p> <p>Article 100 The other members of the Government shall be appointed and dismissed by the King on the proposal of the President.</p> <p>Article 101 1. The Government shall resign after the holding of general elections, in the event of loss of Parliamentary confidence as provided in the Constitution, or on account of the resignation or death of the President...</p>
<p><b>Sweden</b></p>	<p><i>Monarchie constitutionnelle héréditaire</i></p> <p>Instrument of Government, Chapter 1, Art. 5 The King or Queen who occupies the throne of Sweden in accordance with the Act of Succession shall be the Head of State. The provisions of this Instrument of Government which relate to the King shall apply to the Queen if the Queen is Head of State.</p> <p>Act of Succession, Art. 1 The right of succession to the throne of Sweden is vested in the male and female descendants of King Carl XVI Gustaf, Crown Prince Johan Baptist Julii, later King Karl XIV Johan's, issue in direct line of descent. In this connection, older siblings and their descendants have precedence over younger siblings and their descendants.</p>	<p><i>Le Président du Parlement propose le Premier Ministre ; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution, Chapter 6, Art. 2 When a Prime Minister is to be appointed, the Speaker shall summon for consultation representatives from every party group in the Riksdag. The Speaker shall confer with the Deputy Speakers and shall then place a proposal before the Riksdag.</p> <p>The Riksdag shall proceed to vote on the proposal no later than the fourth day following, without prior preparation in committee. If more than half the members of the Riksdag vote against the proposal, it is rejected. In every other case, it is adopted.</p> <p>Art. 3 If the Riksdag rejects the Speaker's proposal, the procedure set out in Article 2 shall be repeated. If the Riksdag rejects the Speaker's proposal four times, the procedure for appointing a Prime Minister shall be abandoned and shall be resumed only after an</p>

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		<p>election for the Riksdag has been held. If no ordinary election is due in any case to be held within three months, an extraordinary election shall be held within the same period.</p> <p>Art. 4 When the Riksdag has approved a proposal for a new Prime Minister, he shall inform the Riksdag as soon as possible of the names of the ministers he has appointed. Government changes hands thereafter at a special Council before the Head of State or, in his unavoidable absence, before the Speaker. The Speaker shall always be summoned to attend such a Council.</p> <p>The Speaker issues a letter of appointment for the Prime Minister on the Riksdag's behalf.</p> <p>Art. 5 If the Riksdag declares that the Prime Minister or any other minister no longer enjoys the confidence of parliament, the Speaker shall discharge the minister concerned. If the Government is in a position to order an extraordinary election, however, no decision shall be taken to discharge the minister, provided the Government calls an extraordinary election within one week from the declaration of no confidence.</p> <p>Art. 6 A minister shall be discharged if he so requests; the Prime Minister shall be discharged by the Speaker, and another minister by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister may also discharge another minister in other circumstances.</p> <p>Art. 7 If the Prime Minister is discharged or dies, the Speaker shall discharge the other ministers.</p>

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<p><b>Suisse</b></p>	<p><i>Exécutif collégial élu pour 4 ans par le Parlement – 1 de ses membres est Président de la Confédération</i></p> <p>Constitution art. 175 Le Conseil fédéral est composé de sept membres. Les membres du Conseil fédéral sont élus par l'Assemblée fédérale après chaque renouvellement intégral du Conseil national. Ils sont nommés pour quatre ans et choisis parmi les citoyens et citoyennes suisses éligibles au Conseil national. Les diverses régions et les communautés linguistiques doivent être équitablement représentées au Conseil fédéral.</p> <p>Art. 176 Présidence La présidence du Conseil fédéral est assurée par le président ou la présidente de la Confédération. L'Assemblée fédérale élit pour un an un des membres du Conseil fédéral à la présidence de la Confédération et un autre à la vice-présidence du Conseil fédéral. Ces mandats ne sont pas renouvelables pour l'année suivante. Le président ou la présidente sortants ne peut être élu à la vice-présidence.</p>	<p><i>Exécutif collégial élu pour 4 ans par le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution art. 175 Le Conseil fédéral est composé de sept membres. Les membres du Conseil fédéral sont élus par l'Assemblée fédérale après chaque renouvellement intégral du Conseil national. Ils sont nommés pour quatre ans et choisis parmi les citoyens et citoyennes suisses éligibles au Conseil national. Les diverses régions et les communautés linguistiques doivent être équitablement représentées au Conseil fédéral.</p>
<p><b>“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”</b></p>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 80 The President of the Republic is elected in general and direct elections, by secret ballot, for a term of five years A person may be elected President of the Republic twice at the most. The President of the Republic shall be a citizen of the Republic of Macedonia. A person may be elected President of the Republic if over the age of at least 40 on the day of election. A person may not be elected President of the Republic if, on the day of election, he or she has not been a resident of the Republic of Macedonia for at least ten years within the last fifteen years.</p>	<p><i>Le Président de la République propose un Premier Ministre issu de la majorité parlementaire ; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 90 The President of the Republic of Macedonia is obliged, within ten days of the constitution of the Assembly, to entrust the mandate for constituting the Government to a candidate from the party or parties which has or have a majority in the Assembly. Within 20 days from the day of being entrusted with the mandate, the mandatory submits a programme to the Assembly and proposes the composition of the Government. The Government is elected by the Assembly on the proposal of the</p>

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	<p>Art. 81 A candidate for President of the Republic can be nominated by a minimum of 10 000 voters or at least thirty Representatives. A candidate for President of the Republic is elected if voted by a majority of the total number of voters. If in the first round of voting no candidate wins the majority required, voting in the second round is restricted to the two candidates who have won the most votes in the first round. The second round takes place within fourteen days of the termination of voting in the first round. A candidate is elected President if he or she wins a majority of the votes of those who voted, provided more than half of the registered voters voted. If in the second round of voting no candidate wins the required majority of votes, the whole electoral procedure is repeated. If only one candidate is nominated for the post of President of the Republic and he or she does not obtain the required majority of votes in the first round, the whole electoral procedure is repeated. The election of the President of the Republic takes place within the last 60 days of the term of the previous President. Should the term of office of the President of the Republic be terminated for any reason, the election of a new President takes place within 40 days from the day of termination? Before taking up office, the President of the Republic makes a solemn declaration before the Assembly of his or her commitment to respect the Constitution and the laws.</p>	<p>mandatory and on the basis of the programme by a majority vote of the total number of Representatives.</p> <p>Art. 92 The Government and each of its members are accountable to the Assembly. The Assembly may take a vote of no-confidence in the Government. A vote of no-confidence in the Government may be initiated by a minimum of twenty Representatives. The vote of no-confidence in the Government is taken after three days have elapsed from the day of its proposal. Another vote of no-confidence in the Government may not be proposed before ninety days have elapsed since the last such vote, unless proposed by a majority of all Representatives. A vote of no-confidence in the Government is adopted by a majority vote of all the Representatives. If a vote of no-confidence in the Government is passed, the Government is obliged to submit its resignation.</p>



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<p><b>Turkey</b></p>	<p><i>Election du Président par le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 102 The President of the Republic shall be elected by a two-thirds majority of the total number of members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly and by secret ballot. If the Turkish Grand National Assembly is not in session, it shall be summoned immediately to meet.</p> <p>The election of the President of the Republic shall begin thirty days before the term of office of the incumbent President of the Republic expires or ten days after the Presidency falls vacant, and shall be completed within thirty days of the beginning of the election. Candidates shall be declared to the Bureau of the Assembly within the first ten days of this period, and elections shall be completed within the remaining twenty days.</p> <p>If a two-thirds majority of the total number of members cannot be obtained in the first two ballots, between which there shall be at least a three-day interval, a third ballot shall be held and the candidate who receives the absolute majority of votes of the total number of members shall be elected President of the Republic. If an absolute majority of votes of the total number of members is not obtained in the third ballot, a fourth ballot will be held between the two candidates who receive the greatest number of votes in the third ballot; if the President of the Republic cannot be elected by an absolute majority of the total number of members in this ballot, new general elections for the Turkish Grand National Assembly shall be held immediately.</p> <p>The term of office of the incumbent President of the Republic shall continue until the President-elect takes office.</p>	<p><i>Le Président de la République propose le Premier Ministre ; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 109 The Council of Ministers shall consist of the Prime Minister and the ministers. The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President of the Republic from among the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.</p> <p>The ministers shall be nominated by the Prime Minister and appointed by the President of the Republic, from among the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, or from among those eligible for election as deputies; and they can be dismissed, by the President of the Republic, upon the proposal of the Prime Minister when deemed necessary.</p> <p>Art. 110 The complete list of members of the Council of Ministers shall be submitted to the Turkish Grand National Assembly. If the Turkish Grand National Assembly is in recess, it shall be summoned to meet.</p> <p>The Government Programme of the Council of Ministers shall be read by the Prime Minister or by one of the ministers before the Turkish Grand National Assembly within a week of the formation of the Council of Ministers, following which a vote of confidence shall be taken. Debate on the vote of confidence shall begin two full days after the reading of the programme and the vote shall be taken one full day after the end of debate.</p> <p>Art. 111 If the Prime Minister deems it necessary, and after discussing the matter in the Council of Ministers he may ask for a vote of confidence in the Turkish Grand National Assembly. The request for a vote of confidence shall not be debated before one full day has elapsed from the time it was submitted to the Turkish Grand</p>

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		<p>National Assembly and shall not be put to vote until one full day has passed after debate.</p> <p>A request for a vote of confidence shall be rejected only by an absolute majority of the total number of members.</p> <p>Art. 99</p> <p>4. In the course of the debate on the motion of interpellation, a motion of no-confidence with a statement of reasons tabled by deputies or party groups, or the request for a vote of confidence by the Council of Ministers shall be put to vote only after a full day has elapsed.</p> <p>5. In order to unseat the Council of Ministers or a minister, an absolute majority of the total number of members shall be required in the voting, in which only the votes of no-confidence shall be counted.</p>
<b>Ukraine</b>	<p><i>Election du Président par le peuple, à deux tours</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 103 The President of Ukraine is elected by the citizens of Ukraine for a five-year term, on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage, by secret ballot...</p> <p>Law of Ukraine "On the Elections of the President of Ukraine", Art. 84.3 The candidate who received more than half of the votes of voters who participated in the vote shall be declared President of Ukraine elected on the day of the elections...</p> <p>Art. 85</p> <p>1. Repeat voting shall be called for the third Sunday after the day of elections in compliance with the requirement of this Law. Information about the date the repeat voting will be held shall be published in the newspapers "Holos Ukrainy" and "Uriadovy Courier", and shall be announced in other mass media.</p> <p>2. The two candidates to the post of President of Ukraine, who in the result</p>	<p><i>Le Président de la République propose un Premier Ministre issu de la majorité parlementaire ; le Gouvernement est responsable devant le Parlement</i></p> <p>Constitution Art. 114 The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is composed of the Prime Minister of Ukraine, the First Vice Prime Minister, Vice Prime Ministers, and Ministers. The Prime Minister of Ukraine is appointed by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine upon the submission by the President of Ukraine. The name of a candidate for the office of the Prime Minister of Ukraine shall be put forward by the President of Ukraine following the relevant proposal by the parliamentary coalition formed in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine as provided for in Article 83 of the Constitution of Ukraine or by a parliamentary faction whose National Deputies of Ukraine make up a majority of the constitutional membership of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The Minister of Defence and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine are appointed by the Verkhovna Rada</p>

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	<p>of the vote on the day of the elections received the highest number of votes, without considering those candidates who withdrew their candidacies after the day of elections, shall be included into the election ballot for repeat voting...</p> <p>8. If two candidates were included in the election ballot for repeat voting, the candidate, who according to the results of the repeat vote received more votes of voters, who participated in the vote, than the other candidate, shall be declared the elected President of Ukraine.</p>	<p>of Ukraine upon the submission by the President of Ukraine; the other members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine are appointed upon the submission by the Prime Minister of Ukraine...</p> <p>Art.87 The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, on the proposal by the President of Ukraine or by National Deputies of Ukraine making up no less than one-third of the constitutional membership of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, may consider an issue of responsibility of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and pass - by a majority of votes of its constitutional membership - a resolution of no confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.</p> <p>The issue of responsibility of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine may not be considered by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine more than once during one regular session or within one year after the approval of the Action Programme of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, or during the final session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.</p>

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<b>United Kingdom</b>	<i>Hereditary parliamentary monarchy</i>	<p><i>The Prime Minister is appointed by the Queen – the leader of the party with most seats in the House of Commons ; the Government is responsible to the House of Commons</i></p> <p>The Queen appoints as Prime Minister whoever is leader of the political party that has a majority of seats in the House of Commons or can command sufficient support in the Commons to form a government (constitutional convention).</p> <p>If the government in office were to be defeated on an issue of confidence on a vote in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister would be required to resign or to advise the Queen to dissolve Parliament so that a general election may be held (constitutional convention).</p>