



Strasbourg, 5 October 2015

Study/Etude No. 721/2013

CDL-PI(2015)021
Or. bil.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW
(VENICE COMMISSION)

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

COMPARATIVE TABLE

ON

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

TABLEAU COMPARATIF

SUR

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

**Replies by country concerning national legislation /
Réponses des pays concernant la législation nationale**

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Albania	<p>According to Article 45 of the Albanian Constitution, "Every citizen who has reached the age of 18, even on the date of the elections, has the right to vote and to be elected."</p> <p>Part IV of the Electoral Code of Albania 2008 sets out the rules on the Registration of Electoral Subjects .</p> <p>Article 63(1): An electoral subject is a political party or a coalition of political parties that submit a list of candidates according to the rules provided for in this Code.</p> <p>Article 63(2): An electoral subject may also be an Albanian citizen with the right to vote who is proposed as a candidate for deputy or for local government bodies by a group of voters according to the rules set out in this Code.</p> <p>Article 67(5): The number of the candidates on the multi-name list of a political party registered as a separate electoral subject, or the total number of candidates of a coalition, shall not be less than the number of seats assigned to the respective electoral zone.</p> <p>Article 68(1): The lists of candidates for the Assembly submitted by political parties, which do not have seats in the Assembly, shall be supported by no less than 5,000 voters nationwide. In case of an electoral coalition, the lists in their entirety shall be supported by no less than 7,000 voters nationwide.</p> <p>Article 68(2): Candidates for the bodies of local government units, presented by political parties that do not have any seats in the Assembly or in the bodies of the respective local government units, shall be supported by no less than 1 per cent of the voters of that unit, but, in any case, by no more than 3,000 and no less than 50 voters.</p>	Yes, as stated	In Albania there are legislated candidate quotas. According to Article 67(6) of the 2012 Electoral Code of Albania: "For each electoral zone, at least thirty per cent of the multi-name list and one of the first three names on the multi-name list shall belong to each gender." In case of non-compliance with the gender quota provisions, the Central Election Commission (CEC) shall impose a fine of ALL 1,000,000 (approximately 7120 EUR). In addition, the CEC shall replace each candidate with the next candidate in the list belonging to the least represented gender, until the gender quota is reached (Article 175, Electoral Code).	No	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Andorra	Aucune règle ni en a) ni en b). Article 26 de la Constitution: "Les andorrans ont le droit de créer librement des partis politiques. Leur fonctionnement et leur organisation doivent être démocratiques, et leurs activités conformes à la loi. La suspension de leurs activités et leur dissolution ne peuvent être ordonnées que par l'autorité judiciaire."	Spécifiquement non. Généralement oui puisque les partis politiques doivent avoir une organisation démocratique.	Non. Non.	Non. Non.	Le système andorrain est majoritaire concernant les élections locales, mixte pour les nationales. Concernant le système mixte, la composante proportionnelle a listes fermées. Non. Non. Non. Non.

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Argentina	Article 38 of the Constitution contains general principles addressed to political parties. However, the rules for nominating candidates inside the political parties are in the Democratization Political Representation Law, The Transparency and Equity Electoral N° 26.571, Title II (Open Primary Elections, Simultaneous and Mandatory).	Yes, in Article 38 of the Constitution and in the law 23.298, changed by the law 26.571. Both establish that political parties will be the only ones nominating candidates.	<p>Law No. 24012, called "female quota" or "gender quota", established a mandatory inclusion of at least 30% of women on candidates lists for national elections. In this regard, when the law 24.012 provides that the lists of political parties shall have a 30% of women, its violation leads to a de-registration ("no oficialización" (cf. Article 60, 2nd paragraph "in fine"). This also entails, according to the National Electoral Chamber, that citizens have a constitutional right (art. 37 of the Constitution) to vote for candidate lists also composed of women as established by the law ""(Judgment CNE 1836/95). It is necessary that there is a 30% of women in party lists, but also that women are placed in useful positions to be represented if elected. The recent electoral reform, Law N ° 26,571, by amending the Political Parties Law, establishes the political participation of women also in internal party elections. Political parties must respect "the minimum percentage by sex established by law 24,012 and its implementing regulations "(Art. 3, inc. b in fine, Modification and 23,298.). These shall not only meet the minimum percentage required by gender in shaping the lists for elective public office, but also in internal party elections.</p> <p>The failure to effectively ensure the gender quota list of candidates entails that the list is not recognised. Indeed, the National Electoral Code Article 60 provides that "[...] lists submitted must have women in at least thirty percent (30%) of the candidates for the positions to be filled and with the possibility of being elected, in accordance with the provisions of Law 24,012 and its implementing regulations. Any list that does not meet these requirements will not be formalised."</p>	Not relevant	<p>"When a political party, alliance or confederation, was represented for the first time or renew any charge or renew ONE (1) or two (2) positions in ONE (1) of two (2) lists, it should always nominate at least one woman. [...] When they renew more than two (2) positions, a woman must appear in at least one of the three (3) first places "(cf. art. 4th, decree 1246/00).</p> <p>"When the party or other have to renew two or more positions in the list, the list should have at least one woman every two males to ensure compliance with the minimum percentage required by Article 60 of the National Electoral Code. In all cases positive action will be favored "(cf. art. 5).</p> <p>Concerning substitutes the decree provides that "lists of alternates must also meet the requirements of this decree" (cf. art. 8) and that "when a woman listed as candidate in a list dies, resigns, becomes unable to hold office or ceases to hold office for any reason prior to the elections, she will be replaced by the female candidate next in the respective list. This measure will only apply in the case of replacement of women "(cf. art. 9).</p>

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
<p>Armenia</p> <p>Armenia (Continued)</p>	<p>The Constitution defines the basic rules concerning the elections, hence also the basic requirements for becoming a candidate. Particularly, according to Article 64 of the Constitution, any person having attained the age of twenty five, having been a citizen of the Republic of Armenia for the preceding five years, having permanently resided in the Republic for the preceding five years, and having the right to vote, may be elected a Deputy. Or in accordance with Article 50 any 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 to be elected President of the Republic, etc.</p> <p>More detailed rules for nominating candidates are prescribed in the Electoral Code of the Republic of Armenia and the RA Law "On Parties". According to Article 21 of the RA Law "On Parties" "The party is the sole public union, which is entitled to nominate candidates in the elections of the deputies to the National Assembly, elections of the President of the Republic and heads and council members of local self-governing bodies.</p> <p>Nomination of a candidate in the elections of the deputies of the National Assembly is performed by the decision adopted on the sitting of the permanently functioning governing body of the party". According to Article 19 of the same law decision on nomination of a candidate to the President of the Republic is adopted by the majority of votes of the total number of delegates of the congress of the party.</p> <p>Article 78 of the RA Electoral Code prescribes the right of political parties to</p>	<p>All the rules concerning the mentioned issue prescribed by the Republic of Armenia legislation apply to the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties. Hence, candidates can be nominated within political parties only in cases, when they meet general requirements, defined by the RA legislation (for example, the regulation, according to which any person having attained the age of twenty five, having been a citizen of the Republic of Armenia for the preceding five years, having permanently resided in the Republic for the preceding five years, and having the right to vote, may be elected a Deputy, or the restriction, in accordance with which members of the Constitutional Court, judges, prosecutors, employees of the Police of the Republic of Armenia and the National Security Service of the Republic of Armenia, servants of the Service for Compulsory Execution of Judicial Acts and the rescue, tax, and customs authorities, servants of penitentiary institutions, as well as military servicemen may not be nominated as a candidate for a deputy to the National Assembly. Citizens of the Republic of Armenia, which have citizenship of another state, may not be nominated and registered as a candidate for a deputy to the National Assembly, etc. Hence the candidates can be nominated only in case, when they correspond to the mentioned and other prescribed requirements).</p>	<p>Due to Article 108 of the RA Electoral Code the number of persons of each sex shall not exceed 80% of any integer group of five candidates starting from the second number of the electoral list (2-6, 2-11, 2-16, and so on up to the end of the list) of a political party or alliance of political parties and of each party included in an alliance for the National Assembly election under the proportional electoral system.</p> <p>According to Article 110, Part 1 of the RA Electoral Code the Central Electoral Commission shall deny registration of the electoral list of a political party or an alliance of political parties also in those cases, when the electoral list does not meet the requirements defined by Part 2 of Article 108 of this Code, including the mentioned requirement.</p> <p>According to Articles 155 and 156 of the RA Electoral Code the same rule is applied also to the electoral lists of political parties or their alliances for the elections of Yerevan Council of Aldermen.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>The system is a parallel (segmented) mixed electoral system: there are proportional Representation Lists(with closed lists and several preferences) and Majoritarian constituencies. As it was mentioned, due to Article 108, Part 2 of the RA Electoral Code the number of persons of each sex shall not exceed 80% of any integer group of five candidates starting from the second number of the electoral list (2-6, 2-11, 2-16, and so on up to the end of the list) of a political party or alliance of political parties and of each party included in an alliance for the National Assembly election under the proportional electoral system.</p> <p>There is no obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list.</p>

Country	<p>Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?</p>	<p>Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?</p>	<p>Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?</p>	<p>Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?</p>	<p>In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?</p>
	<p>nominate candidates for the President of the Republic. According to Article 79 "1. A political party shall nominate a candidate for the President of the Republic by decision of its congress or permanently functioning body. Each political party shall have the right to nominate one candidate for the President of the Republic ...".</p> <p>Article 106 of the RA Electoral Code prescribes the right of political parties and their alliances to nominate candidates for a deputy to the National Assembly under the proportional electoral system. It should be mentioned that a candidate for a deputy may be nominated only by the electoral list of one political party and only in one majoritarian constituency. According to Article 108 "1. Political parties shall file with the Central Electoral Commission an application to participate in the National Assembly elections under the proportional electoral system based upon the decision of their permanently functioning body; ... Alliances of political parties shall file an application to participate in the National Assembly elections under the proportional electoral system based upon the decisions of permanently functioning bodies of political parties included in such alliance; ...".</p> <p>Article 114 sets the right of political parties to nominate candidates for a deputy to the National Assembly under the majoritarian electoral system. A political party shall nominate a candidate for a National Assembly deputy under the majoritarian electoral system by decision of its permanently functioning body. A political party shall have the right to nominate one candidate for a deputy in each constituency.</p> <p>According to Article 133, Part 1 of the RA</p>				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Armenia (continued)	<p>Electoral Code candidates for a community mayor and for a member of the Council of Aldermen may be nominated by political parties by decision of their respective territorial (primary, local) units.</p> <p>According to Article 154 "1. Political parties and alliances of political parties shall have the right to nominate candidates for members of the Yerevan Council of Aldermen. A candidate may be nominated by the electoral list of only one political party. ...". In accordance with Article 155 "1. Political parties shall submit the application for participating in elections to the Central Electoral Commission based on a decision of their permanently functioning body. ... Alliances of political parties shall submit the application for participating in elections to the Central Electoral Commission based on decisions of the permanently functioning bodies of the member parties of the alliance; ...".</p>				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Austria	<p>According to Article 26(4) of the Federal Constitutional Law of Austria : "Eligible for election are those being entitled to vote for the National Council, who are in the possession of the Austrian nationality on the keydate and have completed their eighteenth year of life on the day of election."</p> <p>Sections 41-43 of the Parliamentary Elections Act 1992 govern the rules on the nomination of party candidates. Nominations for provincial and regional candidate lists must be submitted at least 58 days prior to election day. Federal candidate lists must be submitted at least 48 days before election day. Nominations for provincial candidate lists need to be supported by signatures of at least three members of the National Council or by signatures of a certain number of registered voters in the respective provinces. The minimum number of required support signatures per province is 100 (Burgenland and Vorarlberg), 200 (Carinthia, Salzburg and Tirol), 400 (Upper Austria and Styria), and 500 (Lower Austria and Vienna). For nominations to be registered, political parties have to provide a set of documents on the candidates and ensure the validity of the supporting signatures. In each constituency, a deposit of 435 EUR has to be paid by each party (not reimbursed). Also the number of candidates put forward by each party cannot exceed twice the number of seats to be filled.</p>	Yes	No legislated quotas. Some parties have formal policies to ensure balanced representation of women as candidates. The Social Democratic Party requires that women occupy every other position on their federal list (zipper system) and the Green Party provides that two out of every three candidates in their federal list must be women. The Austrian People's Party also has a 33.3% gender quota for women. In the last parliamentary elections in 2013, 61 out of 183 seats in the National Council were filled by women (some 33% of all members).		

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Azerbaijan	<p>According to Article 85 (1) of the Constitution of Azerbaijan : "Every citizen of the Azerbaijan Republic who has reached the age of 25 can be elected a Deputy member of the Milli Mejlis of the Azerbaijan Republic".</p> <p>Only individuals run for elections, though they may be nominated by political parties, too. Each candidate, in order to be nominated for elections, must collect at least 450 signatures in support of his/her candidacy within the territory of the constituency for which he/she has been nominated.</p> <p>Chapter 10 of the Election Code of Azerbaijan sets out the rules governing the nomination and registration of candidates during elections and Chapter 25 deals with the preparation for elections to the Milli Majlis. Below are the relevant provisions:</p> <p>53.1. A Candidate may be nominated through self-nomination or by voters with active suffrage rights, provided that a notification on the matter is sent to the relevant election commission within the territory of which the signatures necessary for supporting the Candidate are collected and in</p> <p>which the Candidate is intended to be registered.</p> <p>54.1. A political party shall make a decision on nominating a candidate in conformity with the charter of the political party. Such a decision should be made by voting collectively.</p> <p>in support of self-nominated candidates</p>	N/A	Azerbaijan has no legislative gender quotas.	No.	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
<p>Azerbaijan (Continued)</p>	<p>or candidates nominated by voters' initiative groups, shall start from the day the decision provided for in Article 53.6 of this Code is adopted. The collection of voters' signatures in support of candidates nominated by political parties or blocs of political parties shall start from the date the decision mentioned in Article 54.9 of this Code is adopted.</p> <p>147.1. At least 450 voters' signatures should be collected in support of a candidate within the territory of the constituency for which he/she has been nominated.</p> <p>147.2. Each voter may sign in support of more than one candidate.</p>				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Azerbaijan (Continued)	<p>56.1. The collection of voters' signatures in support of self-nominated candidates or candidates nominated by voters' initiative groups, shall start from the day the decision provided for in Article 53.6 of this Code is adopted. The collection of voters' signatures in support of candidates nominated by political parties or blocs of political parties shall start from the date the decision mentioned in Article 54.9 of this Code is adopted.</p> <p>147.1. At least 450 voters' signatures should be collected in support of a candidate within the territory of the constituency for which he/she has been nominated.</p>				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Belarus	<p>Article 38 of the 1994 Constitution of Belarus guarantees that all citizens of the Republic of Belarus “shall have the right to vote freely and to be elected to state bodies on the basis of universal, equal, direct or indirect suffrage by secret ballot.” According to Article 57 of the 2000 Electoral Code of the Republic of Belarus a person “elected as deputy of the House of Representatives may be a citizen of the Republic of Belarus who has reached the age of 21 and permanently residing in the Republic of Belarus.”</p> <p>Chapter 15 of Section V of the 2000 Electoral Code deals with the rules on electing the deputies of the House of Representatives as well as the President of Belarus and the deputies of the Local Councils of Deputies . Candidates can be nominated by registered political parties (Article 62), by labour collectives (Article 63), and by initiative groups of citizens who collected no fewer than 1,000 signatures (Article 65). The signature lists with voters' signatures after the collection of signatures shall be submitted to the electoral constituency commissions, which will check validity of the collected signatures. A person nominated as a candidate for a deputy of the House of Representatives shall submit the documents to a constituency commission, which are required for his registration as a candidate. The list of these documents is provided in the Electoral Code.</p>		Although the Constitution and Electoral Code provide for equal participation of women and men in the electoral process in general terms, no specific measures are in place to encourage women candidates.	No	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Belgium	<p>The Electoral Code 1894, Chapter II of Section IV deals with candidature rules. Any citizen over the age of 18, who is resident in Belgium and enjoys civil and political rights, may be elected to the House of Representatives (Article 64 of the Belgian Constitution 1970). Nobody can run for different elections or in different constituencies at the same time. The Electoral Code does not provide the possibility for self-nominated or individual candidates. Candidate lists should be submitted to the Main Electoral Committees of the Constituency (MECCs). Each list must be supported by signatures from 200 to 500 voters, depending on the constituency population (Article 116, §1er of the Electoral Code). A voter can sign in support of only one list. Alternatively, lists can be supported by three MPs, each of whom can sign in support of only one list per constituency. The number of candidates included on a list cannot exceed the number of seats contested in the constituency and should be supplemented by a list of substitute candidates.</p>		<p>The Electoral Code requires gender parity on candidate lists. If the number of all nominated candidates does not exceed the number of seats contested within a constituency, these candidates are declared elected by the Main Electoral Committees of the Constituency before election day without any further formalities.</p>		

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Bolivia	<p>The Constitution defines the basic rules concerning the elections, hence also the basic requirements for becoming a candidate. Particularly, according to Article 64 of the Constitution, any person having attained the age of twenty five, having been a citizen of the Republic of Armenia for the preceding five years, having permanently resided in the Republic for the preceding five years, and having the right to vote, may be elected a Deputy. Or in accordance with Article 50 any 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 to be elected President of the Republic, etc.</p> <p>More detailed rules for nominating candidates are prescribed in the Electoral Code of the Republic of Armenia and the RA Law "On Parties". According to Article 21 of the RA Law "On Parties" "The party is the sole public union, which is entitled to nominate candidates in the elections of the deputies to the National Assembly, elections of the President of the Republic and heads and council members of local self-governing bodies.</p> <p>Nomination of a candidate in the elections of the deputies of the National Assembly is performed by the decision adopted on the sitting of the permanently functioning governing body of the party". According to Article 19 of the same law decision on nomination of a candidate to the President of the Republic is adopted by the majority of votes of the total number of delegates of the congress of the party.</p>	<p>According to Article 8.II of the Plurinational State of Bolivia Constitution, the State is based on unity, respect, complementarity, equality, inclusion, dignity, freedom, solidarity, reciprocity, respect, complementarity, harmony, transparency, balance, equal opportunities, social and gender equity in participation, common good, responsibility, social justice, distribution and redistribution of social goods values.</p> <p>There is a direct relationship between these constitutional principles and the methods for nomination of candidates, since the lists must comply with them, particularly the principle of gender equality.</p>	<p>Law No. 026 of the Bolivian Electoral System ensures gender equality and equal opportunities for men and women.</p> <p>According to law No. 018 Plurinational Electoral Organ, parity and alternation between men and women on political organizations candidates lists is an electoral postulate, which must necessarily be fulfilled by both political organizations and by the electoral authorities.</p> <p>In relation with the sanction, failure to comply with gender equality rules cited above would invalidate the lists.</p>	<p>The Constitution and Law No. 026 of the Electoral Board establish special constituencies for indigenous peoples and those representing ethnic minorities in the country. These people choose and nominate their candidates according to their own standards .</p>	<p>Article 11 of Law No. 026 of the Electoral Bolivian System establishes:</p> <p>"The lists of candidates for senators, representative, departmental and regional assembly members, councilors and municipal councilors, and other elective officials, members and alternates shall respect the gender equality and the principle of alternation between women and men, so if there is a woman candidate holder, then there should be a candidate man. If the candidate is a man, then a woman should be the candidate substitute, following this pattern."</p> <p>According to Law No. 026 of the Electoral System, the system is as follows: 026 of the Electoral System, in the lists of candidates parity and gender alternation expressed both owners and players, so substitute a woman owner must be a man, and so on.</p> <p>In Bolivia, in the open lists of candidates' case for single-member constituencies, the results of gender quotas are reflected in equality and alternation. Similar in the case of special constituencies of indigenous and countryman peoples candidates.</p>

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
<p>Bolivia (Continued)</p>	<p>Article 78 of the RA Electoral Code prescribes the right of political parties to nominate candidates for the President of the Republic. According to Article 79 "1. A political party shall nominate a candidate for the President of the Republic by decision of its congress or permanently functioning body. Each political party shall have the right to nominate one candidate for the President of the Republic ...".</p> <p>Article 106 of the RA Electoral Code prescribes the right of political parties and their alliances to nominate candidates for a deputy to the National Assembly under the proportional electoral system. It should be mentioned that a candidate for a deputy may be nominated only by the electoral list of one political party and only in one majoritarian constituency. According to Article 108 "1. Political parties shall file with the Central Electoral Commission an application to participate in the National Assembly elections under the proportional electoral system based upon the decision of their permanently functioning body; ... Alliances of political parties shall file an application to participate in the National Assembly elections under the proportional electoral system based upon the decisions of permanently functioning bodies of political parties included in such alliance; ...".</p> <p>Article 114 sets the right of political parties to nominate candidates for a deputy to the National Assembly under the majoritarian electoral system. A political party shall nominate a candidate for a National Assembly deputy under the majoritarian electoral system by decision of its permanently functioning body. A political party shall have the right</p>				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
	<p>to nominate one candidate for a deputy in each constituency. According to Article 133, Part 1 of the RA Electoral Code candidates for a community mayor and for a member of the Council of Aldermen may be nominated by political parties by decision of their respective territorial (primary, local) units. According to Article 154 "1. Political parties and alliances of political parties shall have the right to nominate candidates for members of the Yerevan Council of Aldermen. A candidate may be nominated by the electoral list of only one political party. ...". In accordance with Article 155 "1. Political parties shall submit the application for participating in elections to the Central Electoral Commission based on a decision of their permanently functioning body. ... Alliances of political parties shall submit the application for participating in elections to the Central Electoral Commission based on decisions of the permanently functioning bodies of the member parties of the alliance; ...".</p>				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina</p>	<p>According to Article 1.4 of the 2001 Election Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) : "Each citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina who has attained eighteen (18) years of age shall have the right to vote and to be elected pursuant to this law."</p> <p>All political parties and citizens with active voting rights had the possibility to stand in the elections provided that they are certified by the CEC. Chapter 4 of the Election Law deals the certification and candidacy for the elections . In order to be certified, parties and prospective independent candidates have to submit an application for certification to the CEC and a financial deposit. Individual candidates have to submit their property statements at the time of certification or fines will be imposed on the nominating parties. The deposit amount was increased by 40% for the last elections in 2014, which led to concerns among electoral stakeholders that the deposits are too high. The registration deposits were BAM 20,000 for the BiH Presidency and BiH HoR and BAM 14,000 for entity-level elections for political parties (BAM 1.95583 equals EUR 1). The amount is halved for independent candidates. The registration deposits are only returned to the contestants who were elected and/or obtained seats. In addition, electoral contestants who were not represented in the outgoing elected body (or higher-level elected body), for which they were registering, have to collect support signatures. Political parties need to collect 3,000 signatures for the BiH Presidency and BiH HoR, and 2,000 for entity elections. Independent candidates needed to collect half the number of signatures.</p>		<p>Each list of candidates shall include both male and female candidates, who are equally represented. Equal gender representation exists when one of the sexes is represented by at least 40% of the total number of candidates in the list. The candidates of the underrepresented gender shall be distributed on the candidates list in the following manner: At least 1 candidate of the underrepresented gender amongst the first 2 candidates, 2 candidates of the underrepresented gender amongst the first 5 candidates, and 3 candidates of the underrepresented gender amongst the first 8 candidates etc. (Article 4.19 (4) Election Law of Bosnia and Herzegovina with amendments published in the Official Gazette No. 18/13).</p> <p>The Central Election Commission (CEC) checks whether the submitted list of candidates meets the requirements (established in Article 4.19 (4)) and certifies the list up to the point whereby the applicable requirements are met (Article 4.19 (8)). After receiving a notification from the CEC of any rejected individual candidates, the political party, coalition or list of independent candidates have 5 days to replace the candidates and resubmit them to the CEC for certification (Article 4.21 (2)).</p>	<p>The legal framework continues to pose ethnicity-based restrictions on the right to vote and to stand as a candidate." The right to stand for the BiH Presidency and the RS President and Vice Presidents is granted only to citizens who declare themselves as Bosniaks, Croats or Serbs. Additionally, only Bosniaks, Croats and Serbs may be indirectly elected to the BiH Houses of Peoples and as FBiH President and Vice Presidents. The right to stand as a candidate is also limited by residency: a Serb registered in the FBiH or a Bosniak or Croat registered in the RS cannot stand for the BiH Presidency. Article 4.19 (6) of Election Law: The declaration of affiliation with the particular constituent people or the group of "Others" referred to in the Paragraph 5 of this Article shall be used as the grounds for the exercise of rights to hold an elected or appointed office for which the statement of ethnic affiliation with the particular constituent people or the group of "Others" is a condition in the election cycle for which the candidates list has been submitted. Article 4.19 (7) of Election Law: A candidate shall be entitled not to declare his or her ethnic affiliation with a particular constituent people of the group of "Others" on the candidacy list. However, any such failure to declare the personal affiliation shall be considered as a waiver of the right to an elected or appointed office for which the declaration of affiliation with the particular constituent people of the group of "Others" is a condition.</p>	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Bulgaria	<p>According to Article 65(1) of the Bulgarian Constitution : "Eligible for election to the National Assembly shall be any Bulgarian citizen who does not hold another citizenship, is above the age of 21, is not under a judicial interdiction, and is not serving a prison sentence."</p> <p>Chapter Ten of the recently amended Electoral Code of Bulgaria sets out the rules on candidature. The Code provides a two-stage registration of candidates: firstly, the registration of political parties or coalitions by the Central Election Commission (CEC) and nominating committees for independent candidates by the District Election Commissions (DECs); secondly, the registration of candidate lists and independent candidates by the DECs. While candidates nominated by parties and coalitions can stand in up to two constituencies, independent candidates can stand in only one constituency. Individuals prohibited by law to be members of political parties can contest elections only as independent candidates. A party or coalition has to submit to the CEC a financial deposit of BGN 2,500 (approximately 1,275 EUR) and supporting signatures of at least 2,500 voters. Independent candidates have to submit to the respective DEC a financial deposit of BGN 100 (approximately 51 EUR) and supporting signatures from no less than one per cent but no more than 1,000 voters from the constituency. Political parties and candidates that receive more than one per cent of the valid votes nationwide and nominating committees whose independent candidate receives at least one-quarter of the constituency electoral quota are entitled to a refund of their</p>		No quotas.	The Constitution provides for the right of self-identification but prohibits the formation of political parties along "ethnic, racial or religious lines". The Electoral Code further restricts campaigning to the Bulgarian language only. The effective participation of national minorities in public and political life, in particular of Roma, remains limited.	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Bulgaria (Continued)	<p>electoral deposits. A voter can sign in support of the registration of only one candidate or party/coalition.</p> <p>Nomination of Candidates Article 156.</p> <p>(1) Candidates may be nominated by political parties, coalitions and nomination committees registered for the respective type of elections.</p> <p>(2) Candidates, nominated by parties, coalitions and nomination committees shall be ranked on candidate lists.</p> <p>Formation of Candidate Lists Article 157.</p> <p>(1) Each independent candidate, as well as each candidate for a mayor shall form a separate candidate list.</p> <p>(2) Coalitions shall run in the elections with a common candidate list. Political parties participating in coalitions cannot run in the elections with independent candidate lists of their own.</p> <p>(3) Political parties and coalitions participating in local coalitions shall not register their own lists or candidates other than those of the local coalitions.</p> <p>(4) An independent candidate shall not be included in a candidate list of a political party or a coalition.</p>				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Chile	<p>Yes, there are rules to nominate candidates. In the Constitution, article 18 stipulates that "There shall be a public electoral system. An organic constitutional law shall determine its organization and operation, regulate the manner in which electoral processes and plebiscites are conducted with regard to all matters which are not provided for by this Constitution, and shall always guarantee the full equality between independents and members of political parties, in respect of the presentation of candidates as well as with regard to their participation in the processes described above."</p> <p>The law establishes a system of primary election that may be used by political parties to nominate candidates. The results are binding for the political parties.</p> <p>The following rules are prescribed for the primary procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The electoral administration must organise a primary election for the nomination of the candidates eligible for the post of president of the republic and parliamentarian, and another one for the post of mayor. - The primary elections will take place at the same time for all the posts from the political parties and electoral groups who are participating. - The political parties may participate in the primary election for the nomination of candidates to the post of president of the republic and for mayor, alone or together with other political parties and independent candidates, forming an electoral alliance. A candidate should be 	<p>Yes, the principles of sovereignty, democracy, political pluralism, constitutional supremacy and legality are important for the procedure to nominate candidates inside the political parties, since the Constitution guarantees pluralism. Political parties, movements and other forms of organisations whose acts or conducts do not respect the basic principles of constitutional and democratic regime, such as those encouraging a totalitarian system or using violence, supporting or encouraging it as method of political action, are unconstitutional.</p>	No	No quota for minorities.	in the case of Chile, there are no closed lists. Open Party list system- several preferences

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
<p>Chile (Continued)</p>	<p>nominated for each post in the electoral territories.</p> <p>The procedure for the primary election must cover all the electoral territories according to the post that the candidates are nominated.</p> <p>- a political party or electoral alliance who are participating in the primary elections must justify before the electoral administration and for every single type of elections how the electoral roll for the electors is decided. The regulation must considerate one of the following electoral options:</p> <p>a) Only the affiliate members have rights to vote, in the case that the political party participates without other political parties.</p> <p>b) Only affiliates to the political party, and independent people without political affiliation.</p> <p>c) Only affiliates to the political party or from the political party that are in the same alliance affiliated with right to vote, in case of an electoral alliance.</p> <p>d) Only the affiliates to the political party or from the political party that are in the same alliance and independents without political affiliation with rights to vote, in case of a electoral pact.</p> <p>e) All the electors are able to vote.</p>				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
<p>Costa Rica</p>	<p>The rules are set mainly in the Electoral Code. However, the Constitution lays down general principles and the "Registration regulations of candidates" established by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal itself (TSE) completes the legislation. Also, the internal party statutes, in each political group, may establish additional provisions.</p> <p>The Constitution establishes key principles such as internal party democracy and that only political parties may run in elections (Articles 95 and 98). Also, the Constitution guarantees that candidates nomination inside political parties have to avoid gender discrimination (Article 95 paragraph 8).</p> <p>In Costa Rica, the 57 seats in Parliament are distributed in a proportional manner, generating seven electoral districts, with different number of Members (Article 106 of the Constitution. The allocation of seats follows the Hare system but with minimum threshold set by the subquotient figure (half ratio), (articles 201 to 205 of the Electoral Code).</p> <p>The President and the two Vice-Presidents of the Republic are chosen in a single nationwide district. The two vice presidents must differ in sex, regardless of their order. The choice of these positions is done together with the deputies.</p> <p>At the municipal level, the election of the mayor (Canton), mayors and trustees (district) follows a majoritarian system. However, the registration of candidates is a central issue. The Electoral Code was reformed completely in 2009 and established a parity system (50% female and 50% male) with an additional</p>	<p>The gender parity and alternation principles legally required imply, if not respected, that the list of the political party cannot be registered.</p> <p>The percentages were below 20% in the 90s, 35% in 2002 and in 2006 and 2010 was 38%.</p>	<p>The Electoral Code establishes the gender parity and alternation principle.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The Costarican electoral system has closed lists. Article 151 of the Electoral Code provides that political parties registered at the national or provincial level designate as many candidates for deputies to be elected by the respective province as required, plus a 25% more. The list of alternates is also to respect equality and gender quotas, as well as alternation.</p>

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
<p>Costa Rica (Continued)</p>	<p>mechanism of alternance by sex (Article 2 of the Electoral Code).</p> <p>Previously, since the 90s, the women participation was governed by a 40% female quota. This quota, under an interpretation of TSE in 1999 (resolution n. ° 1863-1999), was understood as enforceable within the history of each eligible party. However, in regional and municipal elections it is the political party itself who decides (Article 148 of the Electoral Code, principle of party self-determination).</p> <p>In the case of the nation wide constituency or presidential elections, the President may correspond to either sex, but the vice should be differentiated, regardless of order. In the case of mayors, governors and trustees, but the post holder may be of either sex, the first Deputy Mayor and viceintendencia as well as to the substitution of trustee, must be occupied by the opposite sex. These constraints parity and alternation in single-member constituencies has been charged interpretations of TSE product, the resolutions of these cases are referred to the numbers: 3671-E8-2010, 4303-E8-2010 y 6165-E8-2010.</p>				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Croatia	<p>According to Article 4 of the Act on Election of Representatives to the Croatian Parliament: "A Croatian citizen with full 18 years of age can be elected for a representative."</p> <p>Nomination of candidates are conducted by a registered political party or voters, either individually or jointly (Article 19). Candidatures submitted by individuals require a prescribed number of signatures by supporting voters (Article 20). Voters can only support one non-party candidate, one state list or one special list (Article 21). The following number of signatures are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Candidatures submitted for single-member districts: 400 signatures ● Candidatures submitted under state lists: 5,000 signatures ● Candidatures submitted under special lists: 500 signatures ● Candidatures submitted by ethnic minorities under party or association lists: 100 signatures (Article 17) ● Candidatures by ethnic minorities under constituency lists: 500 signatures 		<p>According to the Gender Equality Act of 2008, 40% representation of women in political and public decision-making bodies is required and fines when these rules are not respected can be imposed. Article 12</p> <p>(1) The implementation of specific measures shall serve to promote equal participation of women and men in legislative, executive and judicial bodies, including public services, and to gradually increase the participation of the underrepresented sex in order for its representation to reach the level of its percentage in the total population of the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>(2) With a view to achieving the goal referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, specific measures shall be introduced where one sex is substantially underrepresented.</p> <p>(3) One sex is substantially underrepresented within the meaning of paragraph 2 of this Article if it accounts for less than 40% of representatives in political and public decision-making bodies.</p> <p>(4) When making appointments to public bodies and bodies of units of local or regional self-government and other legal persons with public authorities, the balance between both sexes shall be sought in terms of their representation.</p> <p>(5) When making appointments to diplomatic offices, members of boards, commissions and delegations representing the Republic of Croatia at the international level, public bodies shall seek to ensure the balance in terms of representation of women and men.</p> <p>Article 15</p> <p>(1) When drawing up and proposing lists of candidates for the election of representatives to the Croatian Parliament, for the election of members of representative bodies of units of local or</p>	<p>In terms of national minorities, Article 15 of the Constitution of Croatia guarantees "equal rights for the members of all national minorities".</p> <p>According to the Constitutional Act on The Rights of National Minorities in the Republic of Croatia 2002 amended in 2010), Article 19:</p> <p>"(1) The Republic of Croatia shall guarantee members of national minorities the right to representation in the Croatian Parliament.</p> <p>"(2) A minimum of three seats in the Croatian Parliament shall be reserved for representatives of those national minorities which, on the effective date of this Constitutional Law, account for more than 1.5 percent of the population of the Republic of Croatia and which achieve their right to representation on the basis of universal suffrage, by election from the party slates of such minorities or slates proposed by voters belonging to such minorities, in compliance with legislation governing the election of deputies to the Croatian Parliament.</p> <p>"(3) National minorities which account for less than 1.5% of the population of the Republic of Croatia shall, in addition to their right to exercise universal suffrage, be entitled to the special right to vote enabling them to elect five deputies belonging to such national minorities from within their own special constituencies, all in compliance with legislation governing the election of deputies to the Croatian Parliament and without the possibility of impinging upon the acquired rights of national minorities."</p> <p>Article 20</p> <p>(1) The Republic of Croatia</p>	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Croatia (Continued)			<p>regional self-government or for the elections to the European Parliament, political parties and other authorised entities submitting such lists shall observe the principle of gender equality and seek to achieve the balance in terms of the representation of women and men on such election lists pursuant to the provision of Article 12 of this Act .</p> <p>(2) With a view to implementing paragraph 1 of this Article, political parties and other entities authorised to submit election lists shall introduce specific measures to prevent a substantial imbalance in the representation of men and women on the lists for the election of representatives to the Croatian Parliament, members to be elected to the representative bodies of units of local or regional self-government and for members of the European Parliament in accordance with Article 12 paragraph 3 of this Act. Pursuant to Article 12 paragraph 1 of this Act, gradual increase in the percentage of the underrepresented sex shall be achieved not later than in the course of the implementation of the third regular elections to follow after the entry into force of this Act.</p> <p>Article 35 Political parties and other entities authorised to propose lists of candidates who, when proposing lists of candidates for the elections of members to the Croatian Parliament, to the representative bodies of units of local and regional self-government or to the European Parliament, do not comply with the principle of gender equality that is laid down in Article 15 of this Act and who do not seek to achieve a balance in terms of representation of women and men on election lists pursuant to Article 12 of this Act shall be punished for a violation with a fine of HRK 50,000.00 in case of elections of members to the Croatian</p>	<p>guarantees the members of national minorities the right to representation in the representative bodies of local and regional self-government units.</p> <p>(2) Barring election of a minimum of one member of a national minority which accounts for more than 5% and less than 15% of the population of a self-government unit to the representative body of the self-government unit by universal suffrage, the number of members of the representative body shall be increased by one member and the minority member not elected first in the order of proportional success of each electoral slate shall be deemed elected, unless specified otherwise in legislation governing the election of members to the representative bodies of the self-government units.</p> <p>(3) Insofar as election by universal suffrage fails to result in the number of minority members in the representative body of a local self-government unit to which said national minority would be entitled given that they account for a minimum of 15% in the local population, the number of members of the representative body of that unit shall be increased to the number required to achieve such representation, and those minority members not elected first in the order of proportional success of each electoral slate shall be deemed elected, unless specified otherwise in legislation governing the election of members to the representative bodies of the self-government units.</p> <p>(4) Insofar as election by universal suffrage fails to result in the number of minority members in the representative body of a local self-</p>	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Croatia (Continued)			Parliament and to the European Parliament, a fine of HRK 40,000.00 in case of elections of members of city councils and county assemblies or a fine of HRK 20,000.00 in case of elections of members of municipal councils.	government unit to which said national minority would be entitled given that they account for a minimum of 15% in the local population, the number of members of the representative body of that unit shall be increased to the number required to achieve such representation, and those minority members not elected first in the order of proportional success of each electoral slate shall be deemed elected, unless specified otherwise in legislation governing the election of members to the representative bodies of the self-government units. (5) Should the application of the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Article fail to secure adequate representation of minority members in the representative body of a local self-government unit, or the representative body of a regional self-government under paragraph 4 of this Article, a by-election shall be announced in the self-government unit concerned in compliance with these provisions. (6) The candidacy and election of members to the representative bodies in local and regional self-government units pursuant to paragraphs (2), (3), (4) and (5) of this Article shall be regulated by the legislation governing the election of members to the representative bodies of local and regional self-government units. (7) The criterion relevant for determining the number of national minority members with reference to implementation of the provisions of this Article shall be the official census data on the number of national minority members in a particular local	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Croatia (Continued)				<p>or regional self-governmental unit, which shall be adjusted (upward or downward) by the number of voters entered in or deleted from the electoral register of such unit during the period from the census to the latest confirmation of the electoral register.</p> <p>Article 21 The local and regional self-government units in which the members of national minorities do not constitute a majority may stipulate in their charters that minority members are to be elected to the representative body in or above their proportional share in the total population of that unit.</p> <p>Article 38 (3) Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitutional Act on the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia, national minority councils or representatives and the National Minorities Advisory Board may file a constitutional appeal with the Constitutional Court if, in their opinion or if acting at the initiative of the members of a national minority, they deem the minority rights and freedoms safeguarded by this Constitutional Act and special legislation have been violated.</p>	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Cyprus	<p>According to Article 64 of the Constitution of Cyprus any citizen of the Republic over the age of 25 can stand as a candidate to be elected for the House of Representatives.</p> <p>The legislation, as set out in the Law on Election of Members of House of Representatives 1979 provides for candidates to run individually or as member of a political party or coalition. A political party or a coalition of parties nominates candidate lists for each district. The number of candidates included in the lists should be equal to the parliamentary seats in each district. The candidates are listed in alphabetical order on the ballot, with the leader of the party on the top of the list. Political parties must pay an electoral deposit of 430 EUR for each candidate in the list. Individual candidates pay the same deposit. The deposit is returned to candidates who receive the number of votes equal to at least one third of the electoral quotient. Candidate lists are registered by the respective District Commissioners while religious minority candidates are registered centrally by the General Returning Officer.</p>				
Czech Republic	<p>No, there are no legal rules concerning this question. It is solved strictly on basis of the autonomy of political parties. Exceptional attempts to "invite" courts to protect rejected candidates against their political parties were unsuccessful in the Czech Republic so far.</p>	<p>There is no explicit or recognizable legal impact and no recognized individual right for this procedure being fair or non-discriminatory.</p>	<p>According to Law No. 018 Plurinational Electoral Organ, parity and alternation between men and women on political organizations candidates lists is an electoral postulate, which must necessarily be fulfilled by both political organizations and by the electoral authorities.</p>	<p>No quotas.</p>	<p>Open Party List system with several preferences. As there are no rules on quotas there are no obligations regarding the order of candidates on the list either.</p>

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Danemark	<p>As to nominating candidates, The Constitutional Act of Denmark does not have any rules regarding political parties. However section 29 contains general requirements for being elected. The Constitutional Act of Denmark states that the members of the Folketing shall be elected by universal suffrage, and by direct and secret ballot.</p> <p>The Parliamentary Election Act of Denmark part 1 and 6 states rules for candidates standing for election.</p>	<p>Nominating candidates is a party matter and not described in detail in the Parliamentary Election Act of Denmark and therefore it does not have a direct impact on the procedure for nominating candidates. However, the electoral system (Proportional representation) is stated in The Constitutional Act of Denmark and this electoral system fosters a multiparty system, which has an indirect effect on how many candidates each party nominates.</p>	No	<p>There are no laws for quotas concerning minorities in the Parliamentary Election Act of Denmark. The nominating procedure is a party matter and therefore not regulated by law, each party can decide this matter on its own. As far as the Ministry is informed, none of the nine political parties who are entitled to participate in elections in Denmark use quotas.</p>	<p>In Denmark, there is an open Party List system with several preferences. The question is not relevant, since there are no rules on quotas.</p>

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Estonia	<p>Article 60(2) of the Constitution of Estonia provides that: "Every Estonian citizen who has attained twenty-one years of age and has the right to vote may be a candidate for the Riigikogu."</p> <p>An eligible citizen may stand on the list of a political party registered with the Ministry of Justice or run independently. The right to set up a list of candidates is granted to political parties registered in Estonia, and to citizens' election coalitions at local government council elections. A person cannot request to be added on the list of candidates of a political party or an election coalition – it is up to the political party or electoral coalition to decide who will stand as candidate and which is the order of candidates on the list. In order to nominate a candidate or candidates, a list of candidates along with required candidate documents must be submitted to the National Electoral Committee. A security must be paid for each candidate at the Riigikogu elections; the amount of the security is two times the minimum monthly salary. The security is refunded at the Riigikogu elections if the candidate is elected or receives votes to the extent of at least one-half of the simple quota in the electoral district or if the candidates of the political party receive at least 5 per cent of the votes nationally. Chapter 6 of the Riigikogu Election Act 2002 sets out the rules on the nomination and registration of candidates.</p>		There are no legislated quotas. The Constitution prohibits discrimination inter alia on the basis of gender. Also Article 9(4) of the Gender Equality Act stipulates that the membership of committees, councils and other collegial bodies formed by state and local government agencies shall, if possible, include both sexes.	No	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Finland	<p>According to Section 27(1) of the Constitution of Finland 1999: "Everyone with the right to vote and who is not under guardianship can be a candidate in parliamentary elections."</p> <p>Parliamentary election candidates can be nominated by registered political parties and constituency associations established by at least 100 persons entitled to vote. When nominating candidates two or more political parties have the right to form an electoral alliance by mutual agreement. Correspondingly, two or more constituency associations have the right to form a joint electoral list. Each party, electoral alliance or joint electoral list can nominate a maximum of 14 candidates in each electoral district. If, by virtue of a Government decision, more than 14 candidates are elected from an electoral district, the number of candidates may be at most the number of candidates elected from that electoral district .</p> <p>Chapter 4 of the Election Act 1998 deals with the election authorities' duties in the nomination of candidates .</p>		<p>The Act on Equality between Women and Men establishes a quota of minimum 40% gender representation in officially appointed committees and councils, and specifies measures for preventing discrimination and improving the status of women.</p>	<p>No, but the Constitution recognises the Sámi as an indigenous people and grants them, as well as to "the Roma and other groups", the "right to maintain and develop their own language and culture" (Section 17).</p>	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
France	<p>Articles L154 - L163 of the 1964 Electoral Code of France lay down the rules on the registration of candidates. In the parliamentary elections, candidates stand together with an alternate who would take the seat of the elected deputy if the latter dies while in office. To be registered by the préfecture, a prospective candidate or his/her alternate should submit a declaration of the candidate's registration in the voter list of any constituency, the written acceptance of the alternate, and proof that a financial representative has been or will be designated. If the candidate obtains at least 5% of the votes cast in the constituency concerned in one of the two rounds of voting, the cost of paper, ballot printing, posters, flyers and the cost of displaying posters are reimbursed (Article L167 of the Electoral Code).</p> <p>Any citizen 18 years or older may stand as a candidate or an alternate, unless deprived of such rights by legal procedure (Article L44 of the Electoral Code). Those whose sentence includes limitations of such rights or individuals performing a function that is determined by law to conflict with elected office are also ineligible, as are adults who have not complied with national service obligations and adults under two forms of guardianship (tutorship or curatorship) .</p>		<p>The Constitution stipulates that the law shall promote equal access of women and men to electoral mandates and elected offices, as well as professional and social responsibilities (Article 1 (2) of the Constitution). Furthermore, the Constitution recognises the responsibility of political parties in upholding and promoting this principle (Constitution, Articles 3 and 4). The difference between the number of candidates of each sex that a party or group of parties present for single-member constituency elections cannot be greater than 2% (Law No. 88-227, Article 9 (1)). Non-compliance with 50% parity rule (only 2% difference allowed between the number of female and male candidates) will result in a financial penalty calculated in the following way: the public funding provided to parties based on the number of votes they receive in the first round of elections will be decreased 'by a percentage equivalent to three quarters of the difference between the total number of candidates of each sex, out of the total number of candidates'. (Article 9-1). For example, if only 40% of female candidates are presented, the difference between the number of female and male candidates presented is 20 points. Accordingly, the fine will amount to a 15% cut.</p>	<p>Minorities are not legally recognised or entitled to specific rights.</p>	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Georgia	<p>According to Article 111 of the Electoral Code of Georgia 2011: "Any citizen of Georgia with the right to suffrage, who has attained the age of 21 and speaks Georgian, may be elected as a Member of Parliament of Georgia. A citizen, who has not resided in Georgia over the last 2 years, and is not on a consular registry of Georgia in any other country, may not be elected as a member of the Parliament of Georgia. A citizen who uses or is addicted to drugs shall not be elected as a member of the Parliament of Georgia."</p> <p>Also according to Article 115(6): "The rules for drawing up the party lists shall be defined by the parties and election blocs. During drawing up the party lists it should be taken into consideration that the gender balance is related to extra funding outlined by the Organic Law of Georgia on Political Unions of Citizens."</p>		<p>There is no gender quota provision as such in Georgian legislation; however, provisions of the Election Code of Georgia (amended in 2012) introduced financial incentives to promote greater gender balance on candidate lists; parties are now entitled to a 10% higher state subsidy when they include 2 members of the under-represented gender in each 10 positions on their list.</p>		

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Germany	<p>Under federal law, there are only rules for elections to the European Parliament: § 10 Gesetz über die Wahl der Abgeordneten des Europäischen Parlaments aus der Bundesrepublik Deutschland [EuWG]. That provision establishes the same requirements as § 21 of the federal law (BWG; see infra).</p> <p>The following standards in federal law with regard to federal elections exist:</p> <p>a) Constitutional Law The German Constitution (Basic Law, Grundgesetz (GG)) contains Article 21 on political parties; but this provision does not contain rules on nominations.</p> <p>b) Two federal statutes § 17 Parteiengesetz [PartG] (law on political parties) and § 21 Bundeswahlgesetz [BWG] (federal electoral law) govern the nomination of candidates in federal elections. § 17 ParteiG means: - Voting by ballot (secret vote) is compulsory. - Beyond this requirement, the nomination procedure may be regulated by the electoral law and the party statutes.</p> <p>The regulation in § 17 PartG is so sparse because it had been disputed whether the federal legislator has the power to regulate the nomination process under Art. 21(3) Basic Law (GG) (see above), or whether the states may regulate the nomination process in political parties for the state elections themselves. The federal legislator espoused the second solution. Under § 17 PartG and § 21 BWG, political parties enjoy autonomy to regulate the nomination of candidates. § 21 BWG limits the party's autonomy in</p>	<p>The basic principles of Art. 38 Basic Law (GG) must be applied to the nomination procedure as well. This means the following: The election must be general (“prohibition of an unjustified denial of the right to vote”), it must be free, equal and secret. The basic principles require that each party member who is eligible must also have the right of proposal (contained in § 21 BWG and in most state legislation) and the right to decide (at least by electing delegates) about the party's candidates.</p> <p>Art. 21 GG is relevant, too. Art. 21 GG does not expressly regulate the nomination of candidates. Nevertheless, a party's inner organization – its statutes and also its regulations on the nomination of candidates – has to comply with the “democratic principles” mentioned in Art. 21 (1) sentence 3 GG. This means that the parties must, for example, guarantee the equality of members, and in particular to grant equal suffrage and equal eligibility. Art. 21(1) GG also requires a minimum standard of procedural guarantees.</p> <p>Consequences of a violation/breach of Art. 21(1) sentence 3 GG: If the breach occurs before the general election, the electoral management board must refuse the party's candidates (§§ 26, 28 BWG). If the breach occurs after the election: The general election will be irrelevant (void), if certain additional requirements are fulfilled.</p>	<p>There is no legally prescribed gender quota for the candidate nomination procedure under German law. The constitutionality of such a potential law is controversial. It has on the one side been argued that Art. 21 GG even prohibits such quotas, because Art. 21 GG would guarantee the equal right to be elected (“gleiches passives Wahlrecht”) which would be infringed by a gender quota. There is scarce practice on attempts for establishing legal prescriptions for gender quotas: In the City of Hamburg, an initiative was taken to ensure an appropriate participation of women and minorities; this initiative was not enacted. In Schleswig-Holstein, an initiative by the Green party (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen) concerning a gender quota for nominations was not enacted. A different matter are quotas set up by party statutes themselves. Basically all political parties represented in the German federal parliament pursue such a practice of hard or soft quotas or goals.</p>	<p>There is no quota for minorities or ethnic groups under German federal or state law.</p>	<p>No gender prescribed quota. It is a closed list system.</p>

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Germany (Continued)	<p>the following way:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The nominee may not be a member of a different party. But he or she need not necessarily be a member of the nominating party (§ 21(1), sentence 1 BWG). - Election must take place by a conference of members in a constituency ("Mitgliederversammlung") or by a conference of delegates ("Vertreterversammlung"). A conference of delegates may come in two forms: Either it is a general conference of delegates ("allgemeine Vertreterversammlung") (§21(1) sentence 4 BWG), i.e. a board generally provided for in the party statute for elections and elected by a constituency's party members - or it is a special conference of delegates ("besondere Vertretersammlung") (§21(1) sentence 3 BWG), i.e. a board of delegates elected by a constituency's party members specifically for the upcoming election. - Voting must take place by secret ballot (§21(3) sentence 1 BWG). <p>State law</p> <p>The laws of the 16 German federated states contain rules on state elections, and these are mostly the same rules as the ones contained in federal law.</p> <p>Baden-Württemberg: § 25 Gesetz über die Landtagswahlen Baden Württemberg [BWLWG] (electoral law of the state of Baden-Württemberg) and § 23 Verordnung des Innenministeriums zur Durchführung des Landtagswahlgesetzes [BWLWO] (Decree by the Ministry of the Interior Baden-Württemberg to execute the BWLWG).</p> <p>Bavaria: Art. 28, 29 Gesetz über Landtagswahl, Volksbegehren und Volksentscheid Bayern [BayLWG] (electoral law of the</p>				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Germany (Continued)	<p>state of Bavaria) Specific regulations (not to be found in other state legislation): Regulation on the necessary majority (absolute majority required), Art. 28 para. 4 Sentence 3 BayLWG If no nominee reaches the required majority, a run-off ballot will be held; in case of equality of votes: the candidates have to draw lots, Art. 28 para. 4 sentences 4, 5 BayLWG.</p> <p>Berlin: § 12 Gesetz über die Wahlen zum Abgeordnetenhaus und zu den Bezirksverordnetenversammlungen Berlin [BLNLWG]. Specific regulations (not to be found in most other state legislation): Quorum of at least three delegates/ members who must participate in the election, § 12 para. 1 Sentence 5 BLNLWG.</p> <p>Brandenburg: § 25 Wahlgesetz für den Landtag Brandenburg [BbgLWahlG] (electoral law of Brandenburg).</p> <p>Specific regulations (not to be found in most other state legislation): Quorum of at least three delegates/ members who must participate in the election, § 25 para. 5 Sentence 4 BbgLWahlG.</p> <p>Bremen: § 19 Bremisches Wahlgesetz [BremWahlG] (electoral law of Bremen).</p> <p>Hamburg: § 24 Gesetz über die Wahl der Hamburgischen Bürgerschaft [BüWG]. Specific regulations (not to be found in other state legislation): Prohibition to elect the candidates in one block which can only be accepted or refused as one block, § 24 para. 1 Sentence 5 BüWG.</p>				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
<p>Germany (Continued)</p>	<p>Hesse: § 22 Gesetz über die Wahlen zum Landtag des Landes Hessen [LWG] (electoral law of Hesse). Lower-Saxony: § 18 Niedersächsisches Landeswahlgesetz [NLWG] (electoral law of Lower-Saxony). Mecklenburg-Vorpommern: §§ 15, 16 Landes- und Kommunalwahlgesetz Mecklenburg Vorpommern [LKWG M-V]. North Rhine-Westphalia: § 18 Gesetz über die Wahl zum Landtag des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen [NRWLWahl]. Rhineland-Palatinate: § 37 Landeswahlgesetz Rheinland-Pfalz [RPLWahlG] (electoral law of Rhineland-Palatinate). Specific regulations (not to be found in other state legislation): Generally, candidates shall be elected individually (§ 37 para. 3 sentence 1), but if no additional proposals have been made, and if a majority agrees, the candidates can be elected in one block, § 37 para. 3 sentence 2. Saarland: § 17 Landtagswahlgesetz Saarland [SaarLWG] (electoral law of the Saarland). Specific regulations (not to be found in most other state legislation): The nomination procedure may not begin earlier than 20 months before the current legislative period's expiry (or 40 months after the last election), § 17 para. 2 sentence 5 SaarLWG. Saxony: § 21 Gesetz über die Wahlen zum Sächsischen Landtag [SächsLWG] (electoral law for the Saxonian parliament). Specific regulations (not to be found in</p>				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Germany (Continued)	<p>most other state legislation): The nomination procedure may not begin earlier than 12 months before the current legislative period's expiry (or 4 years after the last election), § 21 para. 3 sentence 4 SächsWahlG.</p> <p>Saxony-Anhalt: § 19 Wahlgesetz des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt [LSALWG] (electoral law of Saxony-Anhalt).</p> <p>Schleswig-Holstein: § 23 Wahlgesetz für den Landtag von Schleswig-Holstein [SHLWahlG] (electoral law of Schleswig-Holstein).</p> <p>Thuringia: § 23 Thüringer Wahlgesetz für den Landtag [ThürLWG].</p> <p>Specific regulations (not to be found in most other state legislation): The nomination procedure may not begin earlier than 21 months before the current legislative period's expiry (or 39 months after the last election), § 23 para. 3 sentence 2 ThürLWG.</p> <p>Common characteristics of all state regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Election is done by the constituency's party members or by a conference of delegates who are themselves eligible to vote for the state parliament. - Voting must be by secret ballot. - Each participating member/ delegate (who is eligible to vote) has a right of proposal. - A prospective nominee must have the chance to present her/his election programme. - The political party has the right to object to the nomination. - The prospective nominee may not be a member of a different party than the party for which he is being nominated. - The nomination may not take place 15 (or 16) months before the current legislative period's expiry. 				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Germany (Continued)	<p>- Beyond those rules, the nomination process may be regulated by the party statutes themselves.</p> <p>Consequences of a breach of the electoral law or the law on political parties: 2 conditions required= casual link between the breach and allocation of seats + balancing conflicting interests</p>				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Greece	<p>According to Article 55 of the Constitution of Greece: "To be elected as Member of Parliament, one must be a Greek citizen, have the legal capacity to vote and have attained the age of twenty-five years on the day of the election."</p> <p>Candidates may be nominated by voters in each constituency. The nomination should be made in writing and signed by a minimum of 12 voters. The person being nominated should accept his nomination in person or via his/her authorised representative. Candidates are also entitled to submit their own nomination in writing in person or via their authorised representative.</p> <p>No one may submit or accept a nomination in more than one constituency. The leader or president of a political party or coalition of parties is entitled, by way of derogation to this rule, to submit or accept nomination in two constituencies. The nomination should set out the name, surname, father's name, position and precise address of the nominee.</p> <p>The nomination or statement of acceptance of nomination should be accompanied by a Solemn Statement from the person nominating him/herself or the person nominated by voters or his/her authorised representative stating a) the municipality in Greece in whose Register of Males or Municipal Roll the candidate is registered, b) his/her date and year of birth where this needs to be confirmed, c) that he/she has not been deprived of the right to vote and that he/she has not submitted nor accepted nomination in another constituency. Any person making false representations</p>	Yes. The Constitution provides that 'adoption of positive measures for promoting equality between men and women does not constitute discrimination on grounds of sex. The State shall take measures for the elimination of inequalities actually existing, in particular to the detriment of women (Article 116, para 2) .	The election law obliges parties to apply a gender quota in the formation of candidate lists both for national and constituency races. Article 34 of Presidential Decree 26/2012 states that at least one-third of political parties' candidate lists, both for national and constituency lists, must be filled with candidates of each sex. Any decimal number is rounded to the next whole unit if the fraction is half or more. For example, in an electoral district in which ten members of parliament are elected, at least three of the candidates must be men or women ($10/3= 3.33$). 288 deputies are elected by open list proportional representation from multi-member constituencies and 12 deputies are elected by closed party lists in a single, country-wide constituency, on the basis of the total number of votes that each party received. If the gender quota requirement is not met, the party list is not accepted by the Supreme Court (Article 35 of Presidential Decree 26/2012).	No	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Greece (Continued)	<p>shall be prosecuted accordingly.</p> <p>The power of attorney to submit a nomination or accept nomination by voters should be a special power of attorney established by means of notarial deed. The nomination made by authorised representative and the statement accepting nomination by voters made by authorised representative should in all events be accompanied by the notarial power of attorney.</p> <p>The nomination for each candidate should also be accompanied by a payment receipt for the sum of 146.74 EUR from a tax office.</p> <p>Nominations should be served by candidates themselves or by voters using a court process server on the President of the court responsible for announcing candidates at the latest 9 days after the commencement of the pre-election period.</p> <p>If the 12 voter signatures, the candidate's acceptance of nomination or his signature or that of his authorised representative, the payment receipt or any of the other particulars required are missing, the nomination shall not be accepted.</p>				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Ireland	<p>a) No; political parties are not mentioned in the Constitution. Parties may select candidates in whatever manner they wish.</p> <p>b) There are no legislative rules governing the method to be used for selection of candidates by political parties to run in elections for the Oireachtas (legislature).</p>	<p>Article 16.1 of the Constitution sets out who is eligible for membership of the Dáil – in principle every citizen who has reached the age of twenty-one. The Electoral Act 1992 provides a list of categories of persons who are not eligible.</p> <p>There is no decided case on the question whether the principles of natural justice (rule against bias and the requirement for fair procedures) apply to selection of candidates by a political party for election to the legislature. Selection would be considered a matter of internal party politics arising from a voluntary association of individuals and in principle not justiciable. Therefore the courts would not intervene to overturn a selection or impose a candidate by injunction or grant a declaration. If the courts were to engage with such a matter there would have to be some egregious injustice to the plaintiff, possibly involving a breach of the party rules on selection.</p>	<p>The Electoral (Amendment) (Political Funding) Act 2012 section 42 provides for a gender quota for candidates for future general elections. No general election has yet taken place since its enactment into law. This new law requires parties to run at least 30% women candidates and 30% men in the next general election or lose half of the State funding they would receive under the Electoral Act 1997. This threshold will rise to 40% in subsequent general elections.</p>	No.	There is no closed list system.

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Hungary	Every adult (18 year old) Hungarian citizen shall have the right to vote and to be voted for in elections of Members of the National Assembly, local government representatives and mayors, and of Members of the European Parliament (Article XXIII of the Fundamental Law of Hungary). Candidates could run in single-member constituencies and on national lists concurrently (Section 5(1) of Act CCIII of 2011 On the Elections of Members of Parliament). In each single-member constituency, a candidate has to collect at least 500 signatures from eligible voters in that constituency (Section 6(1) of Act CCIII of 2011).	The Fundamental Law prohibits discrimination on gender grounds and notes that women and men have equal rights.	No quotas.	The Elections Act provides for national minorities to vote for a national minority list. National minority self-governments could submit candidate lists that appeared on separate ballots for national minorities. They had to collect support signatures from at least one per cent of the voters included in the national minorities register as of 17 February, but no more than 1,500 signatures.	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Iceland (Continued)	<p>Every national having the right to vote (18 years of age) in elections and having an unblemished reputation is eligible to be elected to Althingi, according to Article 34 of the Constitution of Iceland. The Act No. 24 from 16 May 2000 Concerning Parliamentary Elections to the Althing elaborates the rules on candidature, as set out below:</p> <p>Article 31 The list of candidates must contain the names of double the number of candidates that there are parliamentary seats in the constituency, neither more nor less.</p> <p>Article 32 Each list of candidates must be accompanied by a written declaration by all those on the list stating that they have permitted their names to be placed on the list. The list of candidates must also be accompanied by a written declaration of support for the list from voters in the relevant constituency. The sponsor's name, ID number, and domicile must be specified. The number of sponsors shall be a multiple of the number of parliamentary seats in the constituency, with 30 as a minimum and 40 as a maximum.</p> <p>"Political organisations" in this Act means organisations that put forward candidates or have done so for the Althing elections. Each electoral list must be accompanied by a written declaration from its voters stating which political organisation the candidates on the list represent. All electoral lists that are put forward for the same political organisation will be matched together when the compensatory seats are allocated pursuant to Article 108. If the above declaration is missing the list will be considered a special candidature. If the person who determines an</p>		No, but there are voluntary political party quotas.		

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Iceland (Continued)	<p>electoral list or who validates the list according to the rules of a political organisation objects to an electoral list that puts forward candidates for the organisation, a ruling must be delivered stating that such an electoral list is not considered to be a list of candidates put forward by the organisation.</p> <p>Article 33 No one may run for a parliamentary seat on more than one electoral list in the same Althing election. The same voter may not sponsor more than one electoral list in the same Althing election.</p>				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Israel	<p>Israeli law does not impose any specific method of nominating candidates upon political parties. In that regard, Article 16 of the Israeli Parties Law of 1992, merely states that "party candidates for election to the Knesset shall be determined in a process set out in the [party's] articles of association".</p> <p>In addition, the Parties Law and other legislation include several provisions administering the technical aspects of primaries, including various anti-corruption measures and campaign finance limitations. However, none of these statutory provisions deals with the nominating method itself.</p>	<p>Similarly, general principles of constitutional or administrative law have usually not been applied to the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties. In the few cases in which courts dealt with procedures for nominating candidates they have typically approached the issue through a "contractual" lens, focusing on whether the parties' articles of association were followed, without dictating any particular method for nominating candidates. However, at least in one case, involving the expulsion of a party member, the Israeli Supreme Court has applied administrative law principles in holding that parties are required to grant "the right to be heard" to their members prior to an expulsion decision, specifically acknowledging their unique and important place in the democratic structure.</p>	No	No.	<p>There is a closed party list system with no preference, but there are no rules.</p>

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Italy	<p>The Italian electoral legislation entrusts to the political parties (but also to political organised groups) the task of submitting lists of candidates for the parliamentary elections. But the law does not provide rules for the necessary procedures to select the candidates within the political parties in view of their nomination. It only requires that the submission of the candidates is supported by a fixed number of signatures of electors. Specific provisions in the matter are missing even in the Constitution which, on one side, states the right of all citizens "to freely associate in parties to contribute through democratic processes to determining national policies" (art. 49), and, on the other side, recognizes that all citizens "are eligible...for elected positions on equal terms" (art. 51) and are electors (art. 48: the vote is personal and equal, free and secret). It has to be underlined the fact that all these rights, even those pertaining the organization of the political parties, are individual rights which imply the preference of the personal individual interests rather than those of the political group or association.</p>	<p>There are no specific provisions on this issue..</p>	<p>Notwithstanding the submission of many acts of legislative initiative, until today the Parliament has not yet passed legislation in the matter of gender quotas in the electoral lists aimed at implementing the provision of art. 51 of the Constitution which entrusts to the Republic the task of promoting the equal electoral opportunities between women and men. In some political parties internal rules provide for the division of the candidatures according to the genders but there is not case law concerning the compliance with these rules.</p>	<p>There are no provisions concerning the nomination of candidates who are members of minorities or ethnic groups. In Italy autochthonous minorities prefer the presentation of their lists of candidates or take profit of reserved seats which require the submission of specific candidates.</p>	<p>There is a closed party list system. Recently a not very persuasive decision of the Constitutional Court (1/2014) stated the principle that the electoral legislation has to allow the electors to express their choice in view of the election of the members of the Parliament and of the connected selection of the candidates. The relevant legislation should preserve the freedom of the electors of choosing the preferred candidates at least for a part of the seats to be covered. But it could also allow – according to the Court - the parties or the organized political groups to submit closed short lists of candidatures regarding not great territorial areas which should give the electors the possibility of recognizing the preferred candidates among few persons in view of the expression of their choice. On one side, the Court is evidently stating the principle that the legislation has to allow a free choice of the electors among the candidates present in the lists submitted by the parties, while, on the other side, it apparently could be satisfied when the possibility of recognizing or identifying the candidates present in a closed list is guaranteed to the electors even if they don't have a free choice of the candidates. In principle the freedom of choice of the electors in the election of their representatives is – according to the Court – one of the main expression of the democratic principle as far as it guarantees the freedom of vote (art. 48 Const.). Notwithstanding its ambiguity, this case law of the Court could have important effects on the electoral practice of the political parties, specially when a new</p>

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Italy (Continued)					<p>electoral law is adopted after the decision of the Court that declared partially unconstitutional the existing law for the election of the Parliament which allowed the presentation of long closed lists of candidates and did not offer to the electors the possibility of individually recognizing the candidates. The idea is that the electoral legislation has to favour the establishment of a personal relation between electors and candidates. In any case, more than in the past, the parties will have to take into account the necessity of preferring candidates who are able to be accepted by the .</p>

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Kyrgyzstan	<p>According to Article 2.4 of the Constitution the elections shall be free and conducted on the basis of universal equal and direct suffrage. The state shall ensure the conditions for the representation of various social groups defined by the law in state authorities and local self-governance bodies, including at the level of decision- making. Each voter must vote for a party list. Kyrgyzstan adopted an open list system with the possibility for the voter to express several preferences.</p> <p>According to Article 47 of the Electoral Law in force the political parties shall be entitled to nominate the candidates as well as the citizens by way of self-nomination following the procedure and the deadlines established by Articles 74, 87, 98 of the Law.</p>	<p>According to Article 2.5 of the Constitution the state shall ensure the conditions for the representation of various social groups defined by the law in state authorities and local self-governance bodies, including at the level of decision- making.</p>	<p>No party list can comprise more than 70 per cent of candidates from one sex and every fourth candidate on the party list must be of the other sex.</p>	<p>No political party can be formed on religious or ethnic grounds, and members of the armed forces, police, and the judiciary are not allowed to join a political party. In addition, each party list must comprise at least 15 per cent of candidates from other ethnic minorities.</p>	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Latvia	<p>a. No, apart from a general right to freely form and join political parties, protected by Article 102 of the Constitution.</p> <p>There are no specific rules for nominating candidates established in any law. Section 14, Paragraph two, Clause 14 of the Political Party Law provides that the procedure for nominating and approving candidates for elections to the Parliament, local government councils (parish councils) and the European Parliament ought to be set down in the articles of association of a party.</p> <p>b. Some additional rules are established in the electoral laws. These rules establish:</p> <p>a) preconditions for the right to stand as candidates in elections (for example, Latvian citizenship);</p> <p>b) conditions when persons cannot be nominated as candidates for elections and cannot be elected (for example, when persons are serving a sentence of imprisonment in a penitentiary);</p> <p>c) the procedure of the submission of the lists of candidates (for example, candidate lists in case of Parliament elections shall be submitted to the Central Election Commission sixty days before the first election day).</p>	<p>On October 31, 2013 the amendments to the Law On Political Parties were adopted and Article 2 was supplemented by Paragraph 3, which provides that a party performs political activities and creates their internal organizational system in accordance with the principles of democracy, transparency and member equality.</p>	<p>There is no gender quota set down by the law.</p>	<p>There is an open party list system with preferences. There are no quotas for minorities or ethnic groups set down by the law.</p>	<p>There is an open party list system with preferences. The law does not set any quotas, either with regard to the candidates, their order on the list or with regard to the election results. The order of candidates is stated in accordance of internal rules of each party.</p>

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Liechtenstein	<p>According to Article 46 of the Constitution the Parliament consists of 25 Members by universal, equal, secret and direct suffrage according to the system of proportional representation. The Upper Country (Oberland) and the Lower Country (Unterland) shall each form a voting district. Of the 25 Members of Parliament, 15 shall be elected by the Upper Country and 10 by the Lower Country. In addition to the 25 Members of Parliament, alternate Members of Parliament shall be elected in each voting district. Each electoral group shall be entitled to one alternate Member of Parliament for every three of its Members of Parliament in a voting district; but an electoral group shall be entitled to at least one alternate Member of Parliament if it has obtained a seat in a voting district. Seats shall be distributed among electoral groups that have obtained at least eight percent of the valid votes cast in the entire country. Liechtenstein adopted the Open list system with the possibility to give several preferences and cross-voting, also known as Panachage. There are no specific regulations on the nominations of candidates.</p>		No regulation	No	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Lithuania	<p>According to Article 55 the Seimas (parliamentary assembly) members shall be elected for a four-year term on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot and the electoral procedure shall be established by law.</p> <p>According to Article 3 of the Electoral Law 1992 No I-2721 every citizen of the Republic of Lithuania who has the right to vote shall have one vote in a single-member constituency and one vote in the multi-member constituency, and these votes shall have the same value as the votes of any other citizen who has the right to vote. Every voter shall have an equal right to express his opinion about the candidates who are on the list of candidates for which he votes in the multi-member constituency, and this opinion shall have the same value as the opinion of any other voter who has voted for this list.</p> <p>According to Article 37.2 of the Electoral Law 1992 No I-2721 in the multi-member constituency parties shall nominate their candidates by presenting a list of candidates in which candidates are recorded in the succession established by the party. Unless the statutes of a party provide otherwise, candidates in single-member constituency and the list of the candidates, recorded in succession, in the multi-member constituency must be approved at the congress or conference of the party. The list of candidates (joint list) must not include less than 25 and more than 141 candidates.</p>		No, only voluntary quotas.		

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Luxembourg	<p>Aucun article de la Constitution luxembourgeoise ne règle la désignation des candidats aux élections législative. Seul l'article 32 bis de la Constitution prévoit que "Les partis politiques concourent à la formation de la volonté populaire et à l'expression du suffrage universel. Ils expriment le pluralisme démocratique."</p> <p>La loi électorale du 18 février 2003 précise à l'article 135 :</p> <p>Les listes sont constituées pour chaque circonscription par des partis politiques ou des groupements de candidats. Les candidats, par une déclaration signée par eux, acceptent la candidature dans cette circonscription. Les candidats sont présentés conjointement, soit par cent électeurs inscrits dans la circonscription, soit par un député élu dans la circonscription, sortant ou en fonction, soit par trois conseillers communaux élus dans une ou plusieurs communes de la circonscription. Chaque liste doit être déposée par un mandataire désigné par et parmi les présentants de la liste et qui remplit tous les autres devoirs qui lui sont imposés par la présente loi. En cas de présentation par un député ou par trois conseillers communaux, le mandataire est désigné par les candidats, soit parmi les candidats de la liste, soit parmi les élus qui la présentent.</p>	<p>Les principes généraux de droit constitutionnel ou administratif n'ont aucun impact sur la procédure de désignation des candidats au sein des partis politiques.</p>	<p>Il n'existe aucune loi de quota pour le sexe.</p>	<p>Il n'existe aucune loi de quota pour les minorités.</p>	<p>Le système électoral luxembourgeois ne prévoit pas de listes bloquées. Il existe un système des listes ouvertes.</p>

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Malta	<p>According to Article 52 of the Constitution of Malta, the House of Representatives shall consist of such number of members, being an odd number and divisible by the number of electoral divisions, as Parliament shall from time to time by law determine. Such members shall be elected in the manner provided by or under any law for the time being in force in Malta in equal proportions from the electoral divisions referred to in section 56 of this Constitution, each division returning such number of members, being not less than five and not more than seven as Parliament shall from time to time by law determine; and such members shall be known as "Members of Parliament".</p> <p>Malta adopted a Proportional Single-transferable-vote (STV) system; each elector indicates his/her order of preference among all the candidates in his/her electoral district regardless of candidates' political affiliation.</p> <p>According to Article 51 of the Electoral Law as amended in 1996 , a candidate for election shall be nominated in writing. The nomination paper which shall be in the form set out in the Ninth Schedule to this Act, shall be signed by the candidate himself, (or, in the event of his absence from these Islands, by a duly appointed representative), and by, at least, four voters registered in the electoral division for which the candidate is nominated. The nomination paper shall be delivered to one of the Commissioners at the Electoral Office by the candidate himself or if he is prevented by illness or absence from these Islands by his lawful representative within the period specified in the notice referred to in section 45.</p>		No, only voluntary quotas.	No.	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Mexico	<p>Yes, there are general references in the Constitution and more detailed regulations in both, the Electoral Legislation and the Law concerning political parties. There is also specific regulation at the states and Distrito Federal (capital city), concerning local political parties.</p> <p>Mexican Constitution establishes that political parties are entities of “public interest” and that the law shall determine the rules and requirements for their legal registration and specific forms of intervention in the electoral process. Similarly, the Constitution notes that political parties are designed to promote people's participation in democratic life, to contribute to the integration of national representation and as citizens' organizations, to assist people in the exercise of organized political power, in compliance with the programs, principles and ideas they propose and through universal, free, secret, and direct suffrage.</p> <p>Constitution establishes that electoral should regulate the requirements that Political Party members should fulfill in order to compete for a candidacy. Supreme Law also prevents authorities from dealing with internal affairs of political parties. Authorities may only solve those issues, when specifically required by electoral laws (including the one concerning electoral justice). Similarly, the Constitution provides in its Article 35, Section II, the power to be voted for all popularly-elected post as a civil right and that political parties and independent citizens have the right to apply for registration of candidates to popularly-elected posts. Thus, the Federal Constitution provides two ways for citizens to be registered as candidates for popularly elected posts,</p>	<p>The Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, in Article 41, second paragraph, section V, states that certainty, legality, independence, impartiality and objectivity will be the guiding principles in the organization of federal elections.</p> <p>Also, Article 27 of the Federal Electoral Law provides that the statutes of Political parties should contain procedures for individual, free and peaceful membership of its members, as well as their rights and obligations and the rules for the democratic nomination of candidates.</p> <p>In light of the above and in accordance with the constitutional principles in electoral matters and following a broad interpretation of the coverage of democratic principles that partisan documents should contain, it turns out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That deliberation and citizen participation should be of a greater extent in the decision-making processes to act in accordance with the popular will. 2. That there should be a principle of equality, so that each citizen can participate with same weight as any other. 3. That the fundamental rights of freedom of expression, information and association shall be guaranteed, in accordance with the peculiarities established in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States. <p>Likewise, these minimum elements of democracy must be present in the statutes of the political parties, and in particular in the selection procedures of candidates. Therefore, the assembly as the main center party decision maker must: comply with a large number of delegates or Representatives; protect the fundamental rights of its members,</p>	<p>The Constitution has been amended to include parity, both for federal and local congresses. Before that, Electoral Law included a gender quota (40%) which was only complied partially, since the electoral law included an exception to the quota (when candidacies were obtained in democratic processes). In 2012, Electoral Court ruled that all political parties should comply with the quota, no matter which nominating procedure was used.</p> <p>Parity constitutional principle was also included in national and local electoral laws. National Electoral Law states that political parties should nominate 50% of each gender on each federal congress chamber, as well as in the local congresses. Even more, since candidates compete by formulas (one main candidate and its substitute), electoral law establishes that both members of the formula should be of the same gender.</p> <p>In case political parties do not comply with parity, it is the administrative electoral authority who will put together the nominations to popularly-elected positions, using the proposals previously presented by the political parties as a starting point.</p> <p>Three features in Political Parties' Law complement gender quotas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It establishes that these organisations should spend 3% of its public funding on the promotion of women political leadership. It established that genders should alternate in proportionality principle candidates lists. It bans the possibility that candidates from a specific gender may be assigned to electoral districts that have poor chances of being won. 	<p>Neither the Mexican Constitution nor the law establishes any quota for ethnic or indigeneous groups of population.</p> <p>However, __ regulatory elements intend to promote these groups representation in Congresses and governments.</p> <p>The Constitution establishes that - when dealing with indigenous communities - local laws should recognize their right to establish the procedures to elect their county authorities, according to their own history, culture and traditions.</p> <p>The Constitution provides that, when mapping the national electoral districts, electoral authorities should consider the location of indigenous communities, in order to promote their political participation.</p>	<p>In the Mexican electoral system, the lists presented for the registration of candidates for the proportional representation are closed and locked. Electoral Law adopts the parity principle stated by the Constitution. Both in federal and local congresses, half of the candidates nominated by political parties for closed lists should be from each gender. Both members of the formula (main and substitute candidates) should be from the same gender.</p> <p>In electoral lists, genders should alternate, in the sense that a male-formula should follow a female-formula; and a female-formula should follow a male-formula, until the list ends.</p>

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Mexico (Continued)	namely via partisan or independently. Electoral law provides the general rules that political parties must follow to nominate candidates. Before selecting its candidates, political parties should publish the procedures of the selection process. Members of political parties shouldn't seek the vote before the period (established by law) for pre-campaigns. Political Parties' Law requires political parties' internal documents to establish the rules that their members must follow to compete for a candidacy or a leader position. It also establishes that political parties should comply with its own rules. Electoral Justice Law provides means by which political parties' members may sue their own political party before electoral authorities if they argue that the procedures to seek for a candidacy was not complied. Before seeking for electoral justice, political parties members' should complain in the internal justice department of their political party.	assuring the highest level of participation, such as active and passive vote in equal conditions, the right to information, freedom of expression, free entry and exit of members of the party. Moreover, election procedures should be assured in which equality in the right to choose leaders and candidates, and the possibility of being elected as such by direct or indirect, secret or open vote of the members.			

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Moldova	The Constitution, electoral law and the law on political parties do not provide for rules concerning the nomination of candidates of political parties. The only provision in this respect is the provision of the electoral law and the law on political parties, which require that the parties' statutes provide the body and the procedure for nomination of the candidates.	It can be said that the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating the candidates, but the impact is minimal and it concerns the organization and activity of political parties in general.	The law does not set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure. The article 7 par. (2) subpar. b) of the Law on ensuring equality of chances between women's and men's provide that political parties and social-political organizations are obligated to participate at ensuring equality of rights and chances between their male and female members by ensuring representation in the lists of candidates of women and men without discrimination on the basis of the sex. But there is not a mechanism for implementation or sanction for not complying.	The law does not set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure	There is a closed party list system. There are no quotas.
Montenegro	According to Article 83 of the Constitution, the Parliament shall consist of the Members of the Parliament elected directly on the basis of the general and equal electoral right and by secret ballot. The Law on Election of Councillors and Representative establishes in Article 4 that the political parties registered in the Republic of Montenegro, separately or as a coalition, as well as groups of citizens, shall nominate candidates for their electoral list on the basis of prescribed number of electors' signatures. The political parties shall propose the electoral lists on terms defined by this Law. There are no specific rules on candidates within political parties.		Article 39a (1) of the Law on Election of Councilors and Representatives requires that there shall be no less than 30% of candidates of the less represented gender in the candidate lists. Article 39 a (2) and (3) of the Law on Election of Councilors and Representatives states that 'the candidate list that fails to meet the requirements, shall be considered to contain flaws preventing it to be declared a candidate list, and the submitter of the list shall be invited to remove the flaws of the list, in accordance with the Law. There are no either rank order or placement rules established.	A the Law on Election of Councilors and Representatives establishes that a candidate list for election of MPs submitted by civic groups or political parties representing a minority nation or a minority national community may include no less than 1/3 and no more than as many candidates as are elected. The submitter of the list of candidates shall determine the order of the candidates on the list	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Netherlands	In order to be elected to the House of Representatives of the Netherlands, a candidate must be 18 years of age and have Dutch citizenship. Chapter H of the Elections Act 1989 sets out the rules on the nominations of candidates and submission of candidate lists. Lists of candidates must be supported by at least 25 electors in each district. The 25 nominating persons can appoint a representative who is empowered to link their list with other lists, at the national level, into what is then called a group of lists. A deposit of 11,250 Euros for lists of parties not already represented in the Second Chamber is required. This deposit is not reimbursed if the number of votes obtained by the political group remains below 75% of the applicable electoral quota.		No legislated quotas.	No	
Paraguay	The rules are in the Constitution, the Electoral Code (Law No. 834/1996) and the Regulation Electoral Justice Law (Law No. 625/1995). There are also some provisions related to the election of local or municipal authorities in the Municipal Law (Law No. 3.966/10). The Constitution contains the requirements to fill in the elective charges (president, vice president, senator, congressman, governor, etc.), election rules and incompatibilities that prevent the exercise of an official function. The electoral Code establishes mandatory holding of elections to choose candidates, the date of internal completion, the internal gender quota, the rules to be observed during the internal electoral process, deadlines for submitting applications, nominations formalities, challenging procedure applications and replacement of candidates.	The principles are: representative, participatory and pluralistic democracy (Constitution Article 1); right to political participation (Constitution article 117); right to be elected (Constitution art. 120); etc. Nominations are rejected only in cases expressly provided for in the law .	The Electoral Code establishes mandatory gender quotas; there should not be less than 20% of women. For this purpose, the internal candidate nomination lists need to have a woman every five places. There is no penalty for the party that does not respect this. However, the list may be contested.	No.	The law only requires minimum quota for women in internal party elections candidates. There is no rule concerning the order of appearance. It is only stated that there must be a female candidate every five places. There is a closed party list system. In 2015, a new preferential lists system will apply.

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Romania	<p>The Constitutional principles are mandatorily reflected in all laws and regulations issued by the Romanian authorities. These principles are required to be met in order to issue a legal constitutional document which can have legal effect. According to art. 37 paragraph 1 in conjunction with Art. 16 para. 3 and Art. 40 para. 3 of the Romanian Constitution, the persons that have the right to be elected for public offices are Romanian citizens entitled to vote and residing in the country and that are not judges of the Constitutional Court, ombudsmen, magistrates, active members of the military, policemen and other civil servants established by the organic law. Also, art. 37 para. 2 of the Constitution states that in order to run for a public office it is necessary to meet certain age conditions as follows: candidates for the election of the Chamber of Deputies or local government public authorities bodies should be at least 23 years old, candidates for the Senate should have at least 33 years, and candidates for the Presidential office of Romania should be at least 35 years old.</p> <p>In what concerns the local government public authorities representatives, the conditions laid down by Law no. 67/2004 for the election of local public administration authorities, are similar to the constitutional rules. The law states in article 4 that councillors, mayors or presidents of county councils may be elected if they are not forbidden to vote, if they have turned at least 23 years old until election day and if they are not forbidden to join a political party. In order to be elected, individuals must have their residence in the territorial and administrative division where they are</p>	<p>The rules for the candidates' nomination that are being part of political parties are found on both constitutional and organic laws.</p> <p>The impact that the constitutional rules have on the procedures is the settlement of some parameters like the necessary age to fill some positions, a guideline by which the candidates are assigned, making a selection regarding the candidate's maturity, expertise, knowledge and to raise up to the expectation imposed by the position.</p> <p>Another legal principle that has an impact on the procedure of nomination of candidates, members of political parties is equality between men and women (art. 16 para. 3 of the Constitution), which aims to eliminate discrimination based on gender while taking into consideration only the capacity, needs and aspirations of every person regardless of his/her gender.</p> <p>An administrative principle regarding the nomination procedure is the eligibility one, according to which local government public authorities, local Councils, mayors and county council are chosen according to the law.</p> <p>The fundamental law establishes the general legal requirements that need to be complied in order to nominate candidates to fill public offices and public authorities. These requirements are developed in the organic laws so that they will be applied in specific cases. The constitution contains guarantees for gender equality, establishing also limits such as candidates' obligations to be Romanian citizens that have the right to vote and their residence in the country. Article 37</p>	<p>In the national legislation there is no express provision that devotes mandatory quotas of representation or sanctions for non-compliance. Women are underrepresented in national or local elective offices. In terms of representation, in the Romanian Parliament only 1 out of 10 members is a woman, which means that they actually occupy approximately 11.5% of the seats in Parliament, despite the fact that women represent 52% of Romania's population.</p> <p>The principle of equality is established by the Romanian Constitution in art. 16 para. 3 "public offices or public authorities, civil or military, can be employed, under the law, by the people who have Romanian citizenship and residence in the country. The Romanian State guarantees equality between women and men for these positions and authorities."</p> <p>This constitutional principle is caught up by national laws such as Law no. 67/2004 for the election of local public administration authorities, which in art. 6 paragraph 1 provides that the lists of candidates for the election of local councils and county councils should be made in a manner that can ensure the representation of both sexes. Another provision in this field includes article 3, para.2 of Law no. 35/2008 for the elections to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate and for the amendment and completion of Law no. 67/2004 for the election of local public administration authorities, of Law no. 215/2001 on the local public administration and of Law no. 393/2004 on the Statute of local elected officials, and for the amended and supplemented: "Romanian citizens are entitled to vote and to be elected, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnic origin, language, religion, political opinion, property or social origin, under this title."</p>	<p>Art. 62 para. 2 of the Romanian Constitution sets the ground rules regarding minorities' representation in Parliament. National minorities' organizations that don't obtain the necessary number of votes to be represented in Parliament have the right to receive one seat in the Chamber of Deputies according to the election law. The Constitution requires that the citizens of a minority, in certain circumstances, can be represented by a single organization.</p> <p>There are no legal provisions for minorities/ ethnic groups quotas in the procedure for the nomination of candidates. There are provisions which can ensure the representation of national minorities in the public life. Law no. 35/2008 provides in Article 9 para. 1 that the organizations of citizens belonging to national minorities defined and established by law, which have not obtained in elections at least one member of parliament seat, have the right, according to art. 62 para. (2) of the Constitution to one seat if they had obtained, at the level of the entire country, a number of votes equal to at least 10% of the average number of valid votes expressed at national level for the election of a member of Parliament in the Chamber of Deputies.</p> <p>In this legislative term, in the Romanian Parliament, there are representatives of 18 national minorities, such as: Armenians, Germans, Slovaks and Czechs, Turkish-Muslim Tartars, Italians, Ruthenians, Croats, Serbs, Turks, Russians Lipovani, Albanians,</p>	<p>Closed party list system. There are no legal provision that entitles such quotas.</p>

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Romania (Continued)	<p>standing for. Law no. 67/2004 provides in art. 45 para. 1 that "candidates' proposals are written in 4 copies , by political parties [...] , signed by the management of their county organizations." Article 47 states that "Political parties [...] can propose a list of candidates in each constituency for the local council , county council , a candidate for mayor and a candidate for president of the county council . "</p> <p>Law no. 35/2008 stipulates in Chapter V the rules regarding the nomination. Thus, according to art . 29 para. 5 "for nominations , each political party [...] must make proof of a deposit to the Permanent Electoral Authority's account of 5 minimum national wages for each candidate." Paragraph 8 of the same article states that "proposals for candidates are written in 4 copies , by political parties , [...] signed by their management or by the persons appointed to sign them ." In the spirit of the fundamental law, the election law stipulates in art. 29 para. 15 that "Persons who cannot stand for election are the ones that at the time of the nomination do not meet the requirements of Art. 37 of the Romanian Constitution in order to be elected." In Art. 291 there are specified the political parties' obligations to submit to the electoral bureau four folders containing the documents specified by the law for the registration of the application.</p> <p>All these legal provisions refer to conditions that political parties need to take into consideration for the nomination of candidates for occupying different public offices.</p>	<p>of the Constitution also refers to the limits imposed by art. 40 which stipulates the persons' categories who may not be members of political parties. Article Para. (2) of the Constitution establishes the conditions of age for candidates.</p>	<p>We can talk about the establishment of general principles regarding equality between women and men in relation to Law no. 202/2002 on equality of opportunity and treatment between men and women. This law provides effective measures for the promotion of equal opportunities and treatment between men and women, in order to eliminate all forms of discrimination based on gender criteria in "all spheres of public life in Romania" (article 1 para. 1). This fact justifies the incidence of these dispositions in what concerns the nomination of candidates for public offices. The Government Ordinance no. 137/2000 on preventing and sanctioning all forms of discrimination requires that the principle of equality among citizens, of privileges' and discrimination exclusion are guaranteed in particular in the exercise of certain rights provided by the law, among which are also the political rights that include the right to participate in the public life of the state.</p>	<p>Ukrainians, Bulgarians, Roma, Macedonian, Hebrew, Greek. Exception to this rule is the Hungarian minority, which now is represented in Parliament by a political formation, which won eight Senator seats in the elections and 18 seats for deputies.</p>	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Russia	<p>According to Article 3 of the Federal Law on Elections of Deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, under the Constitution of the Russian Federation 450 deputies shall be elected to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (hereafter - the State Duma). Deputies of the State Duma shall be elected in the federal electoral district in proportion to the number of votes cast for the federal lists of candidates for the State Duma .</p> <p>According to Article 39 of the Federal Law on Elections of Deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation the nomination of a federal list of candidates shall be supported by voters by means of signing signature sheets. The provisions of Article 39 of the Federal Law of 22.04.2010 N 63-FZ, shall apply to legal relationships arising in connection with the elections, appointed after the coming into force of the Federal Law.</p> <p>Registration of the federal list of candidates nominated by a political party which federal list of candidates is accepted for the distribution of deputy mandates on the basis of officially published results of previous elections of deputies of the State Duma (which federal list of candidates has been submitted the parliamentary mandate in accordance with Article 82.1 of the Federal Law) shall be made without collecting signatures of voters based on a decision on the nomination of the federal list of candidates accepted by the political party in the manner prescribed by the federal law. Based on this decision the registration of the federal list of candidates nominated by a political party which federal list of candidates is</p>		No legislated quotas	Political parties with ethnic or religious basis are banned.	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Russia (Continued)	<p>accepted for the distribution of deputy mandates in force as of the date of official publication of the decision to call elections of the State Duma deputies of legislative (representative) bodies of state power in not less than one-third of subjects of the Russian Federation .</p> <p>According to article 83 of the Law, after distribution of deputy seats carried out in accordance with Clause 3 of this Article, deputy seats shall be distributed inside each federal list of candidates between regional groups of candidates and the all-federal part of the federal list (if any). First, deputy seats shall be provided to registered candidates included in the all-federal part of the federal list of candidates, in the sequence of their placement in this list. It is not specified the method of putting candidate on the list .</p>				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Serbia	<p>The Constitution of 2006 (the Constitution, Official Gazette of the RS no. 98/2006- Službeni glasnik RS br. 98/2006) does not provide for the procedure of nomination of candidates. Its Article 100.1 merely states that the members of parliament (MPs) are elected directly by the people, in the form of a secret ballot, and in accordance with the law.</p> <p>The Law on Elections of Members of Parliament (the LEMP, Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, no. 36/2011-Službeni glasnik RS, br. 36/2011) of 2011 states in Article 10 that the passive right to vote belongs to every legally fully incapacitated adult person who resides in Serbia and has its nationality. The eligibility is restricted for appointed judges or any other person appointed to a position by the national parliament, as long as those persons retain these public positions (Art. 11.1). Article 40.1 of the LEMP stipulates that candidates for elected positions may be nominated by registered political parties (in accordance with Articles 22-32 of the Law on Political Parties) and political coalitions, as well as by groups of citizens. Only an authorized person within a political party or a group of citizen may submit such nominations (Art. 40.2).</p>	<p>The constitutional principle of democratic government is transferred into the procedure for nominating candidates only indirectly. Namely, Article 5.1 of the Constitution acknowledges the "role of political parties in democratic shaping of citizens' political will".</p> <p>The constitutional-administrative principle of transparency is sustained by Article 9 of the LEMP, guaranteeing to citizens (voters) the right to be fully informed about the nominated candidates (this also represents a specific right of any party or a coalition, according to Art. 48).</p> <p>The constitutional principle of equality between genders (Art. 15 of the Constitution) is implemented by Art. 40a of the LEMP, which guarantees the appropriate level of representation of the underrepresented gender.</p> <p>General principles of administrative law, such as the principle of legality (Article 5 of the Law on General Administrative Procedure, Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, no. 30/2010 - Službeni glasnik RS", br. 30/2010) and the principle of the protection of citizens' rights (Art. 6) are generally respected in relevant political parties' statutory documents, although they are not having a direct legal impact on the nomination procedure.</p>	<p>Article 40a.1 of the LEMP sets a specific quota for the underrepresented gender, by request-ing that among each three candidates on the list (three after three after three, and so on all through the end of the list) at least one candidate has to be a member of the underrepresented gender. Thus, effectively, this gender is represented by at least one third of the membership of the national parliament.</p> <p>In the case an electoral list fails to meet this standard, its submitter will be notified and given an appropriate time period in order to put the list in compliance with the statutory request (Art. 40a.2). If, however, this correction is not made, the Republic Electoral Commission (REC) will refuse to publish the electoral list, as generally requested by the law (Art. 40a.3).</p> <p>All this makes respect of the gender quota an absolute condition for the valid submission of electoral lists. Therefore, the penalty for not complying consists in rendering electoral list to be presented to voters impossible.</p>	<p>Article 77.1 of the Constitution states that "members of national minorities have, under same conditions as every other citizen, the right to participate in management of public affairs and to occupy [elected or appointed] public positions". However, no quota is determined by the Constitution, nor by the law to meet this constitutional standard of protection of representation of the minorities or ethnic groups.</p> <p>In any case, a political party of any national minority (which is legally entitled to submit an electoral list) may be founded by at least 1.000 adult and legally fully incapacitated citizens, according to the Article 9 of the Law on Political Parties (the LPP, Official Gazette of the Re-public of Serbia, no. 36/2009- Sl. glasnik RS, br. 36/2009)) of 2009, while, at the same time, this number for any other political parties is tenfold higher (10.000 citizens), according to the Art. 8 of the same law.</p>	<p>Closed party list system. The order of candidates on lists respects the rules on quotas by arranging the lists as shown in answer number (3). According to Art. 40a.1 of the LEMP, members of the underrepresented gender have to be at least at every third position on the list (the third, the sixth, the ninth, and so on). No such rule exists for the quotas of minorities or ethnic groups. Art. 92.2 of the LEMP requests that a substitute of an MP whose membership in the national assembly is brought to an end will be the candidate who failed to be elected to the parliament at the last elections, but who occupied the immediate following place at the same electoral list. Therefore, no obligation of respecting gender quotas in case of an MP substitution exists.</p>

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Spain	<p>The Spanish legal system does not establish the nomination of candidates in political parties. According to the freedom of functioning that the Constitution recognizes to political parties, the issue is left to the internal statutes of the parties.</p> <p>However, there are some constitutional and legal norms and principles that political parties must respect. Some of them regard the structure of political parties. Others are related to electoral matters.</p> <p>First of all, Art 6 of the Spanish Constitution underlines the role of political parties in the democratic system. It declares that the creation of political parties is free but their structure and functioning must be democratic.</p> <p>Chapter II of Organic Law 6/2002, on Political Parties implements this constitutional mandate regulating the organization, functioning and activities of these entities. The Law establishes some general rules that must be followed also in the nomination of candidates.</p> <p>Thus, Art 7.2 of the Law establishes that political parties must have a general assembly composed by all their members or by their delegates. This assembly must take the principal decisions of the party (such as the nomination of candidates) according to the proceedings established in the parties' statutes. Art 7.4 must be also taken into account, since it imposes rules of functioning, (like majorities, agenda, debates, etc.), to the party's organs.</p> <p>Art 8 of Organic Law 6/2002 proclaims the rights and the duties of the party's members which can be invoked in the candidates' nomination. For instance, it declares the equality principle and recognizes that all the members have</p>	<p>The constitutional principles of freedom and equality recognized in Art 1 of the Constitution have clear impact on the procedure for nominating candidates. The first imposes, for example, that all candidates should enjoy freedom of expression and all the voters must have freedom of choice. The second prohibits privileges or discriminations by the party authorities in favor or against certain candidates. In case of violation of these principles, the competent jurisdiction would be the civil jurisdiction because parties are associations. Principles of administrative law are not applicable because political parties are not public bodies.</p>	<p>Organic Law 5/1985 sets a guarantee of representation that could play in favor of both genders. Art 44.bis of the Law establishes that electoral lists cannot include more than 40% of the same gender candidates. When the number of seats to be covered is less than five, the ratio between women and men shall be as close as possible to an equal balance. This rule is applicable to the election of the National Congress, Municipalities, European Parliament and Autonomous Community parliaments. However, the same article allows the Autonomous Communities to improve the representation of women.</p> <p>Some of the Regions (that is, Andalucía, Castilla-La Mancha and Basque Country) have used this faculty to establish electoral lists in which the number of man and women must be equal in a one by one system.</p> <p>The penalty for not complying with these rules is heavy. Electoral commissions cannot proclaim electoral lists that do not respect the proportion of women to men. Thus, parties that do not respect the mandatory rule cannot run for elections.</p>	<p>There is no quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the Spanish constitutional or legal order.</p>	<p>In general, electoral lists in Spain are closed. That is the case of the national Congress, Municipalities, European Parliament and Autonomous Community Assemblies. Art 44.bis of the Organic Law 5/1985 previously cited establishes that the 40% percentage shall be kept in each five-seat bracket of the whole list. However, the Autonomous Communities' laws above mentioned are more demanding because to alternate men and women is mandatory.</p> <p>Both the State Law and the Autonomous Community Laws establish that the list of substitutes must respect the same rules set for candidates.</p> <p>Lists for the election of National Senate are open. Nevertheless, it is possible for parties or independent candidatures to present lists. In this case, the list shall also have a balanced ratio of women and men, so that the total proportion is as close as possible to equality (Art 44 bis.4 Organic Law 5/1985).</p> <p>The Senate's election results are slightly less favorable to women than the Congress's election results. The general elections of 20 November 2011 are a good example of the differences between the rules for the election of each chamber. In fact, the percentage of women in the Senate is 33, 3%, whereas in the Congress it is 36%.</p>

Country	<p>Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?</p>	<p>Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?</p>	<p>Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?</p>	<p>Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?</p>	<p>In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?</p>
	<p>the right to participate in the activities and organs of the party, the right to vote and the right to run for party's offices. Other requirement for political parties' nomination of candidates can be inferred from electoral provisions states by the Constitution and the law. Art 70 of the Constitution enumerates the causes of ineligibility and incompatibility for Deputies and Senators that indirectly affect the decisions taken by the parties. The Organic Law 5/1985 on General Electoral System (Régimen Electoral General) rules the presentation and proclamation of candidates before the electoral administration. Thus, this Law establishes requirements which can affect the internal nomination of candidates.</p> <p>The most important limitations concern the inclusion of both gender members in electoral list (Art. 44.bis) and the prohibition of candidates linked to political parties previously declared illegal and dissolved or suspended by a judicial decision (Art 44.4).</p> <p>The first requirement will be later analyzed. The second one was introduced in 2002 and amended in January of 2011 (Organic Law 3/2011). The aims of the new provision is to forbid the presence of members of political parties or candidatures, related to terrorist activities, in representative bodies and public funding of these organization.</p>				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Sweden	<p>There are no rules in the constitution, the electoral law or other laws for nomination of candidates within political parties. To qualify as a party in the meaning of the constitution an association or group of voters only has to take part in elections under a particular designation. It does not exist a law regulating the internal "life" of political parties.</p> <p>But political parties are – at least from a more technical or practical legal point of view - looked upon as non-profit associations. Such associations are of course legal entities upon which different laws are applicable but there is no specific law on non-profit associations.</p> <p>There are two provisions in the constitution (the Instrument of Government) that should be mentioned: Chapter 1 Basic principles of the form of government article 1 reads: All public power in Sweden proceeds from the people.</p> <p>Swedish democracy is founded on the free formation of opinion and on universal and equal suffrage. It is realised through a representative and parliamentary form of government and through local self-government.</p> <p>Public power is exercised under the law. In chapter 3 The Riksdag (=Parliament) under the heading Formation and composition of the Riksdag article 1 reads: The Riksdag is appointed by means of free, secret and direct elections. Voting in such elections is by party, with an option for the voter to express a personal preference vote.</p> <p>Party denotes any association or group of voters which runs for election under a particular designation.</p> <p>In chap. 1 art. 1 the parliamentary system is presented. A parliamentary system must be built on the existence of</p>	No.	No.	No.	No.

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Sweden (Continued)	<p>at least two political parties. The parties are not mentioned in the first chapter of the constitution, instead they are presented in chap. 3 art. 1. Political parties are an essential element in a democracy. When the Instrument of Government was established, it was stated that political activities would continue to be conducted primarily through political parties in the future. To guard and give realization to this role of the political parties the principle of the free formation of opinion, stated in chap. 1 art. 1, is essential. To regulate in statutory law their organization or work have been held to constitute an infringement of their freedom of expression and freedom of association and therefore deemed undesirable. The principle in chap. 3 art. 1 para. 1 on free elections should be looked upon as the background for the principle that the public authorities not should be involved in electoral preparations and procedures except for the technical and legal arrangements for the implementation of the general elections, e.g. provide ballots, polling stations, election officials and the answer for the count. However, nomination of candidates belongs to the part of electoral preparations of which the parties themselves are solely responsible. So the principle of free nomination means that no rules exist that governs the parties' nomination procedure. This has been considered as an internal matter for the parties outside the competence of the legislator.</p>				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Switzerland	Il n'y a pas de règle officielle pour la désignation des candidats au sein des partis politiques, par contre il existe des règles sur la question des répartitions dans les commissions et délégations du parlement dans la loi fédérale sur les droits politiques aux articles 40 et 41 ainsi que dans la loi sur le parlement et le règlement sur le Conseil national aux articles 10, 12 et 15.	Il n'y a pas d'impact de ces directives sur la procédure de désignation des candidats au sein des partis politiques, l'administration fédérale définit le nombre de sièges auxquels chaque canton a droit.	il n'y a pas de quota, il appartient aux partis politiques de veiller à ce que des membres des deux sexes soient désignés dans les commissions et délégations en fonction de leurs membres élus.	compte-tenu du système fédéraliste ce sont les cantons en tant que circonscriptions électorales qui élisent les membres des chambres fédérales en fonction de leur population proportionnellement à la population du pays pour un nombre de 200 députés au total au Conseil national. Ainsi les représentations linguistiques sont garanties pour les cantons francophones, germanophones et italophone (il n'y en a qu'un) dont les habitants peuvent être considérés comme étant des ethnies. Si un canton est bilingue les partis politiques veillent à présenter des candidats des deux communautés linguistiques.	Il n'y a pas de quota obligatoire, il est dans l'intérêt des partis politiques à veiller à une représentation mixte de leurs candidats. Dans la pratique la proportion des hommes et plus élevées que celle des femmes qui ont plus de difficulté à s'engager. Les listes peuvent contenir seulement un nom jusqu'au même nombre de candidats qu'il y a de sièges à repourvoir dans la circonscription, toutefois l'électeur a le libre choix de biffer des noms, de rajouter des noms de candidats d'une autre liste, etc. Comme le dépouillement se fait selon le système proportionnel les bureaux électoraux calculent d'abord le nombre de suffrages qu'un parti a obtenu afin de calculer le nombre de sièges auquel il a droit, ensuite c'est sont les personnes de la liste qui ont obtenus le plus de voix qui sont désignées pour occuper le nombre de sièges auxquels le parti a droit.

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
<p>"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"</p>	<p>There are no constitutional rules for nominating candidates in political parties. Article 20, Paragraph 1 of the Constitution guarantees: "the freedom of association to exercise and protect their political, economic, social, cultural and other rights and convictions" and in Paragraph 2: "citizens may freely establish associations of citizens and political parties, and may join them or resign from them."</p> <p>The Macedonian Election Code contains no provisions for nominating candidates in political parties.</p> <p>Rules for nominating candidates in political parties are determined by "Charters" (Statuti) of the political parties.</p>	<p>Indeed, almost all political parties in their "Statutes" call upon the basic principles of constitutional and administrative law: rule of law; free expression of thought; decentralised and inclusive decision making process; horizontal power sharing, and direct participation of members in the decision making process; meritocracy in election of leadership and office holders; dispersal of functions; accountability and responsibility of party office holders and political function holders; appropriate representation of underrepresented groups; building of a civic political culture; building of partnership with civil society; promotion of a philosophy of dialogue, tolerance and cohabitation; expression of readiness for compromise and consensus over issues of national significance; development and co-operation with related European parties.</p>	<p>In relation with the sanction, the law provides that failure to comply with gender rules cited above, the "total" list of political organization is rejected.</p>	<p>Neither the law(s), nor the party "Statuts" set a quota for minorities. But, there are many parties based on ethnic and religious ratios in Republic of Macedonia, besides those led by civic ratio. Pre-election coalitions between one of the two major parties (VMRO-DPMNE and SDSM) with the ethnic parties of Turks, Serbs, Romas, Bosniaks and Vlachs have created joint party lists, and an inter-ethnic coalition government, on one hand as well as a coalition opposition, on the other. In these 20 years of democracy only Albanian parties were never part of pre-election coalitions, but they were always part of post-election coalition governments, all the way down from the first (1990) to the last parliamentary elections (2011). The similar processes have happened on local level.</p> <p>The composition of the State Election Commission as well as that of the Municipal Election Commissions and Election Boards in municipalities in which at least 20 percent of the citizens speak a language other than Macedonian, is based on the principle of just and equitable representation, and their language and alphabet are also official in the electoral process.</p>	<p>There is a closed list system. Members of the coalition reserve one in each consecutive three places for a candidate of the less represented gender, as I have already mentioned. The position of the candidates of different parties as coalition partners on the joint lists is a matter of inter-party negotiations among their leaders. Party lists are always multyparty.</p>

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Turkey	<p>There is no provision in the Turkish Constitution on the nomination of candidates for parliament, except that under Article 69, “activities of political parties, their intra-party regulations and workings shall conform to the principles of democracy. The implementation of there principles shall be regulated by Law.”</p> <p>Parliamentary nomination procedures are regulated by Article 37 of the Law on Political Parties, no.2820, dated 24 April 1983. The Article stipulates that political parties are entitled to choose their parliamentary candidates in one or more than one methods established by the party constitution observing the principles of free, equal, and secret vote, and open counting. Thus, the Law (as amended on 28 March 1986, leaves the choice entirely to the parties themselves, and in the current practice of most major parties, all or most of their parliamentary nominees are decided by their central executive bodies. Other, rarely used, methods are nomination by delegate conventions or primaries in which all registered party members can vote.</p> <p>Nominations made in a way other than by the central executive bodies of the party are subject to the review of electoral boards established by the Law no.298, dated 2 May 1961, on “Basic Provisions of Elections and Electoral Registers” (Arts. 9-27). At the apex of such boards is the Supreme Board of Elections, all of whose members are judges chosen by the plenaries of the two highest courts, the Court of Cassation and the Council of State (Constitution, Art. 79)</p> <p>If a party chooses to nominate its candidates through primaries in which all registered party members can vote, such primaries are conducted under the</p>	Not applicable	No	No	Not applicable.

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Turkey (Continued)	provisions of the Law on Political Parties on primaries (Arts. 37-52) again under strict judicial supervision by the relevant electoral boards.				

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Ukraine	<p>A) The Constitution of Ukraine doesn't contain regulations, defining rules of nominating candidates by political parties relating to none of the elections existing in Ukraine (The president of Ukraine, deputies of Ukraine, deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, deputies of local councils and village, settlement, city head).</p> <p>The Constitution of Ukraine consolidates the principles of elections and election law in Ukraine: principle of free election, principles of universal, equal and direct electoral right by secret vote (Article 71); and it also defines the requirements for candidates to fill elective offices of public authorities, particularly the requirements for candidates to people's deputies (part 2, 3 Article 76 of the Constitution), to the post of the President of Ukraine (part 2, Article 3 103 of the Constitution). However, the Constitution of Ukraine defines that the organization and procedure of elections and referendums are determined extremely by the laws of Ukraine (Paragraph 20 Part 1 Article 20 of the Constitution of Ukraine).</p> <p>B) The Ukrainian Law of elections (The Law of Ukraine "On election of the President of Ukraine", The Law of Ukraine "On election of People's Deputies of Ukraine", The Law of Ukraine "On election of Deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local councils and village, settlement, city heads") set out rules of nominating political candidates.</p> <p>Ukrainian Law "On political parties of Ukraine" doesn't contain any directions about any kinds of elections in Ukraine concerning nominating process of political parties. Under this law it follows</p>	<p>The nomination of candidates within political parties is affected by the following common principles, established in the Constitution of Ukraine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the rule of law (Part 1 of Art. 8). <p>According to the legal position of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, the rule of law is the supremacy of law in the society.</p> <p>The rule of law affects the nomination process within political parties in a way that makes demands strict adherence to the Constitution and legislation, candidates, to all forms of coercion, providing citizens and other participants of the electoral process without affecting the possibility of a wrongful act to take part in elections. The rule of law requires political parties to use only legal, legitimate ways to implement a mechanism for nominating candidates for elections within political parties;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the principles of political and ideological diversity (Part 1 of Art . 15). <p>This basic constitutional principle of civil society requires equal opportunities of political parties and candidates nominated by parties to take part in elections, independently of ideology or party affiliation. According to the principle of political and ideological diversity, each party may nominate a person who is a member of the party (a member of a party, which enters in the bloc), or non-party citizen, while candidates are not eligible to take advantages of his party (non-party) status, and ideology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - freedom of political activity which is guaranteed by the State (Part 4 of Art. 15) allows each political party that is registered in the procedure established by legislation to nominate candidates for elections, in this connection to make 	<p>Law of Ukraine on "Equal rights and opportunities for women and men" of September 8, 2005 contains a normative statement that the political parties while nominating candidates include the representation of women and men in the electoral lists. Verification of the implementation of these requirements of the law are borne with the electoral commissions. At the same time, Article 24 of mentioned above Law provides that the persons, guilty in breaching the requirements law on equal rights and opportunities for women and men, bear civil, administrative and criminal liability under the law.</p>	<p>International legal obligations undertaken by Ukraine into force of ratification of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities of the Council of Europe, provide the State's duty to create the necessary conditions for the effective participation of persons belonging to national minorities in public affairs (Art. 15).</p> <p>In turn, the Law of Ukraine on "National Minorities in Ukraine", Ukrainian citizens who belong to national minorities are granted the right to be equally elected to any position, in particular, to legislative bodies and local self-government (Art. 9).</p> <p>The Draft Law of Ukraine "On amendments in some legislative acts of Ukraine about improvement of legislation issues as to elections " (registration number 3396 of 06.11.2013), which was adopted by the Parliament and at the moment is to be signed by the President of Ukraine, proposes to make amendments in the process of creating single-member constituencies in the parliamentary elections (amendment of Art. 18 of the Law of Ukraine on "The Election of People's Deputies of Ukraine").</p> <p>The Draft proposes that the boundaries of single-member constituencies as much as possible should be determined, in particular, considering the residence in the territory of the national minorities. Administrative-territorial units, densely populated with some national minorities, and which border each other, should be included in one electoral constituency. In case if in neighboring administrative-territorial</p>	<p>Closed party list system. The legislation does not regulate this issue in the full, however, it should be noted that the draft of the Law of Ukraine "On amendments to certain legislative acts of Ukraine aimed to improve electoral legislation" (registration number 3396 of 06.11.2013), which was adopted by Parliament, and at the moment it is to be signed by the President of Ukraine, provides that statutes of political parties should contain the registers on the size of quotas , which determine the minimum level of women and men representatives in the electoral list of people's deputies candidates of the party in the national district but it should not be less than 30% of the total number of candidates in the electoral list. Open lists during the elections by the party documents are not regulated and almost not used by the parties.</p>

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
<p>Ukraine (Continued)</p>	<p>that the question should be settled via the political party charter and current legislation. So under paragraph 7 of article 8 of the Ukrainian Law “On political parties of Ukraine”, political party should have charter. Political party charter should contain particularly the data about convocation order and organization of party convention, conferences, meetings and other political party representative bodies.</p> <p>Ukrainian Electoral law governs the order of nominating process of political parties, but doesn't govern namely the procedure of candidates' selection within the political party for the nominating process and consolidates mainly requirements for documentary results fixing of such procedure for further registration of political party candidates.</p>	<p>the appropriate decisions in accordance with the law and statutory documents of the party. The given possibilities of political parties are correlated with appropriate safeguards to ensure the activity of parties, which should be provided by the public authorities and institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Principles according to which no one can be forced to do anything that is not required by law (Part 1 of Art. 19). The effect of this principle on the procedure of nominating the candidates is a collective, free, business discussion and resolution of issues related with the nomination of candidates for election by the parties and excludes involuntary, forced extension at the urgent request or request of third parties on the elections of political parties (i.e. each candidate); - The principle of equality (legal equality), which manifests itself as follows: citizens have equal constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law (Part 1 of Art. 24) shall be no privileges or restrictions based on race, color, political, religious and other beliefs, sex, ethnic or social origin, property status, place of residence, linguistic or other characteristics (Part 2 of Art. 24); equal rights of men and women, which, in particular, is ensured by providing women with equal opportunities in social, political and cultural activities (Part 3. 24), the equality of all citizens' associations (including political parties) before the law (including 5 Art. 36); - The principles of elections and electoral law: the principle of free elections, universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot (Part 1 of Art. 71); - The principle of freedom of 		<p>units the number of voters who belong to one national minority is more than it is needed to create a single constituency, they are created in such a way that in one of them the voters who belong to one national minority, were the majority of the total number of voters in the constituency.</p>	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Ukraine (Continued)		<p>associations (Part 1, 2, 5, Article 36 of the Constitution), which says that citizens of Ukraine have the right to be united in political parties and public organizations to exercise and defend their rights and freedoms and to fulfill the political, economic, social, cultural and other interests, except for restrictions imposed by law in the interests of national security and public order, public health or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. Political parties in Ukraine promote the formation and expression of the political will of the citizens and take a part in elections. Only citizens of Ukraine can become members of political parties. Restrictions regarding membership in political parties are established only by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine. All associations of citizens are equal before the law.</p> <p>In addition, it should be noted that according to Part 2, 3 Article 76 of the Constitution of Ukraine , People's Deputy of Ukraine shall be a citizen of Ukraine who reached twenty-one years on election day, is entitled to vote and have been living in Ukraine for the past five years. A citizen who has been convicted for committing an intentional crime cannot be elected to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, if the record is not cancelled or withdrawn in accordance with the law.</p> <p>And in accordance with Part 2, 3 Article. 107 of the Constitution: a citizen may be elected as a President of Ukraine in case, if he reached thirty-five years, is entitled to vote, has been living in Ukraine for the last ten years before election day and knows the state language. One and the same person cannot be the President of Ukraine for more than two consecutive terms.</p>			

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Ukraine (Continued)		<p>The following principles and norms are fixed in the Constitution of Ukraine, which norms of which are also norms of direct action (P. 3. Art. 8 of the Constitution), therefore they have a direct influence on the activities of political parties, including that those principles should be observed in the nomination of candidates by political parties.</p>			

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Uruguay	<p>The transitory provisions of the Constitution, W and Z, incorporated after being approved by the plebiscite reform of 1996 contain norms about the nomination of candidates.</p> <p>Law 17.063 of December 10, 1998, contains further norms relative to the political parties' internal elections.</p> <p>The most voted candidate is nominated directly at the internal elections as the unique candidate for the Republic Presidency provided that an absolute majority of the valid votes of his party are achieved .</p> <p>The nominations will be in public with a nominal vote by absolute majority of the members of the deliberative body that serves as a national electoral college (no secret ballot). The same body also elects the candidate for the Vice Presidency of the Republic.</p> <p>The deliberative body acting as departmental Electoral College will nominate the candidate, who will be the most voted person of that same body. The Electoral Court has provided by a resolution interpreting the constitutional provision, that there may be up to three candidates nominated by each party. Each member of the Electoral College will vote for a single candidate. But if there are several nominees, the ballots for each one will be under the same slogan, according to a double simultaneous vote.</p> <p>The respective candidates' lists are registered by the parties authorities or their groupings, during national elections. There is no procedure for its formation (except with regard to the fact that both sexes should be represented). If a party receives more than one list of candidates, they accumulate votes under the regime of double simultaneous vote.</p>	<p>The procedure for nomination of candidates by political parties is strictly regulated by the legislation (see question 1)</p>	<p>The law regulates and establishes equal participation in the legislative bodies, municipalities, departmental boards, election management bodies and political parties' boards.</p> <p>Concerning national and departmental representative bodies, under the W and Z transitional provisions of the Constitution, all parties should include in their lists people of both sexes every three candidates, including members and substitutes. The same provision applies to the second degree election, which concerns the composition of the respective party leadership bodies.</p> <p>As for the national and departmental elections, each list of candidates for the Senate, the Representatives Camara, departmental boards and electoral boards shall include people of both sexes every three candidates, members and substitutes.</p> <p>The Electoral Court and the Electoral Boards should monitor compliance with these provisions by registering the lists or denying registration for those who do not meet the aforementioned criteria.</p>	No	<p>The law does not set a specific order of representation in the candidate list. It only refers to the need to have both sexes every three candidates, including the substitutes. Among the first three listed candidates, one must be of the opposite sex to the other two, and likewise in the following three candidates, with all possible variations in each case.</p> <p>As for the substitutes, the same rule with the following details also applies. The law provides four systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preferential system b) Ordinal system c) Respective system d) Joint preferential system . <p>For the purpose of the creation of candidate lists composed of people of different sexes, the system referred to in paragraph d) is considered .</p> <p>The joint preferential system includes groups of 3 in each of the two lists: the list of candidates and the list of substitutes.</p> <p>In the alternates respective system, headlines lists of titular and alternates candidates are independent of each other for the creation of relevant groups of 3. Integrated by shortlists candidates of both sexes on one side correspond to the list of holders and the other substitutes.</p> <p>The mixed system is governed by the rules of the respective system.</p>

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Venezuela	<p>As a general principle, political parties are free to nominate their candidates according to their internal rules. In accordance with Article 67 of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela Constitution, "All citizens have the right to associate for political purposes through democratic methods of organization, operation and management. Their bodies address their candidates or candidates for elected office shall be selected by internal elections with the participation of its members. (...). Citizens, on their own initiative, and associations for political purposes, are entitled to participate in the electoral process forward candidates ... "</p> <p>It follows that political parties do not have a monopoly on the nominations of elected positions. According to Article 41, "Only Venezuelans by birth and no other nationality may be President of the Republic , Executive Vice President and Executive Vice- President or President and Vice-Presidents of the National Assembly , justices of the Supreme Court President or President of the National Electoral Council Procurator General, Controller General, Attorney General, Ombudsman, Cabinet Ministers related to the safety of the Nation , finance , energy and mining , education : Governors and Mayors of border States and Municipalities and those contemplated by the Organic Law of the National Armed Forces.</p> <p>To hold the position of Deputies of the National Assembly, Cabinet Ministers, Governors, and Mayors of States and non-border municipalities, naturalised Venezuelans must be domiciled in Venezuela with continuous residence for not less than fifteen years and meet the eligibility requirements under the law.</p>	<p>Both political parties and citizens running on their own initiative, must ensure compliance with all legal requirements (see answer to question 1).</p>	<p>Neither the Constitution nor the Organic Electoral Process Law establishes gender quotas for candidates.</p>	<p>The Electoral Process Law establishes proportional representation of minorities:</p> <p>"Article 3. The electoral process is governed by the democracy, sovereignty, social responsibility, collaboration, cooperation, reliability, transparency, impartiality, fairness, equality, popular participation, speed, efficiency, personalization of suffrage and proportional representation principles. "</p> <p>Article 10 provides, among other things, that in every state there shall be three members to the National Assembly, plus a number of members equal to the result of dividing the number of people from a population base equal to 1.1% of the total population . This article has its constitutional basis in Articles 63 and 186 of the Constitution .</p> <p>Since it is the governing body that has to ensure compliance with the proportional representation principle, this should strictly comply with the rules. There is no penalty, but the National Electoral Council is the guarantor of that minority representation.</p> <p>With regard to ethnic groups, they can run like any other citizen who meets the requirements of the law, however, they receive special treatment for political participation both in the Constitution and the Electoral Law.</p> <p>"Article 125 of the Constitution: Indigenous peoples have the right of political participation. The State shall guarantee indigenous representation in the National Assembly and the deliberating bodies of federal and</p>	<p>The Constitution provides for a mixed system of representation. Article 63 states:</p> <p>"Article 63. Voting is a right. Its exercised through free, universal, direct and secret ballots. The law shall guarantee personal suffrage and the proportional representation principle. "</p> <p>the system establishes closed lists, prepared by political parties in conformity with their own statutes. In this respect, there is no gender quota."</p>

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
<p>Venezuela (Continued)</p>	<p>Every political organisation adopts its own internal rules to establish nominations of candidates.</p>			<p>local authorities with indigenous populations, according to law. "</p> <p>"Article 166. Each state will create a Planning and Coordination of Public Policy Council, chaired by the Governor and composed of the Mayors, Directors or state directors of ministries, and a representation of elected legislators chosen by the State to the National Assembly, the Legislative Council, the council members and organized communities, including indigenous communities where they exist. The same function and be organized according to what the law determines. "</p> <p>"Article 169. The organization of municipalities and other local entities are governed by the Constitution, the rules to implement constitutional principles established by law (...) In particular, the legislation set the organization local government and administration system of options which shall municipalities with indigenous population ... "</p> <p>"Article 186. The National Assembly shall be composed of deputies elected or chosen in each federal entity by universal, direct, personal and secret ballot with proportional representation, using a population base of one point one percent of the total population. (...) The indigenous peoples of the Venezuela Bolivarian Republic elected three deputies in accordance with the provisions of the electoral law, respecting their traditions and customs ... "</p> <p>Special significance has been given to political representation in the Electoral Law, which Title XV concerns the election of indigenous</p>	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Venezuela (Continued)				<p>representatives system: "Article 174. Indigenous communities or organizations have the participation right, political leadership and representation, which may nominate deputies or representatives, legislators or legislators, council members and others as determined by law. " "Article 175. It corresponds to the Electoral National Council to establish indigenous constituencies for the determining purpose the states, municipalities and parishes with indigenous populations. (...)" "Article 180. The number of indigenous Deputies in the National Assembly is three, in accordance with the Constitution and the Organic Indigenous Communities People Law " . However, in accordance with Article 181 of the law in question, there are certain requirements: "Article 181. Requirements to run as a candidate for deputy or indigenous deputy to the National Assembly, is being Venezuelan, speak their native languages, and meet at least one of the following conditions: 1. Have exercised a traditional authority position in their community. 2. Have an established record in the social struggle for recognition of their cultural identity. 3. Have taken action on behalf of indigenous peoples and communities. 4. Belonging to a legally constituted Indian organization with a minimum of three years of operation. " Likewise the Electoral General Law Rules, Article 4 establishes: "Article 4. The towns and indigenous communities or organizations have</p>	

Country	Are there rules for nominating candidates in political parties: a) in the Constitution b) in the electoral law, the law on political parties or another law?	Do the general principles of constitutional or administrative law have an impact on the procedure for nominating candidates within political parties?	Does the law set a gender quota for the underrepresented gender in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	Does the law set a quota for minorities or ethnic groups in the candidate nomination procedure? What is the penalty for not complying?	In the case of closed lists, do the rules on quotas impose an obligation regarding the order of candidates on the list? Is there an obligation to nominate substitutes of the same sex than the candidates in the list? In the case of open lists, are there quotas reflected in the election results? In which way?
Venezuela (Continued)				the right, under the Constitution and the law terms, in the representation on National Assembly in legislative councils and municipal councils of states with indigenous populations "	