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Date: June 2006

**Comparative National Election Project
 Memo on Macro Information**

Country: URUGUAY
Date of Election: October 31th 2004
Election Type (Presidential, Legislative- two chambers or one): Presidential (one turn only) and two chambers, simultaneously

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

1.1 Political Parties (Receiving at least 3% of the vote, OR electing one MP) – First Level: Labels (Lemas)

Party Name In English	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Ideological Family	International Organizational Membership
A. Progressive Encounter – Broad Front – New Majority Party (EP-FA-NM)	Encuentro Progresista – Frente Amplio – Nueva Mayoría (EP-FA-NM)	Social Democratic Parties – Socialist – Communist - Revolutionary – Left Libertarian	
B. National Party (White Party)	Partido Nacional (Partido Blanco)	National Populist - Moderate New Liberal Parties	Christian Democratic Organization of America (observer)
C. Colorado Party	Partido Colorado	Social Democratic Parties - Moderate New Liberal Parties	
D. Independent Party	Partido Independiente	Social Democratic Parties - Leftist Social Christian Parties	

1.2 Political Groups of EP-FA-NM (Receiving at least 3% of the vote, OR electing one MP) – Second Level: Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists

Party Name In English and	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Ideological Family	International Organizational Membership
E. Popular Participation Movement (MPP) - List 609	Movimiento de Participación Popular (MPP) – Lista 609	Revolutionary Parties – Left Libertarian	
F. Uruguay Assembly (AU) – List 2121	Asamblea Uruguay (AU) – Lista 2121	Social Democratic Parties	
G. Socialist Party (PS) – List 90	Partido Socialista (PS) – Lista 90	Socialist Parties	Socialist International
H. Artiguist Running (VA) – List 77	Vertiente Artiguista (VA) – Lista 77	Socialist Parties	
I. Progressive Alliance (AP) – List 738	Alianza Progresista (AP) – Lista 738	Socialist Parties - Leftist Christian Democratic Parties	
J. New Space Party – Lista 99000	Partido del Nuevo Espacio – Lista 99000	Social Democratic Parties	Socialist International
K. Advanced Democracy (DA) – List 1001	Democracia Avanzada (DA) – Lista 1001	Communist Parties	

1.3 Political Groups of National Party (Receiving at least 3% of the vote, OR electing one MP) – Second Level: Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists

Party Name In English and	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Ideological Family	International Organizational Membership
L. National Alliance	Alianza Nacional	National Populist	
M. Herrerism	Herrerismo	Moderate New Liberal Parties	
N. Wilsonist Stream	Corriente Wilsonista	Moderate New Liberal Parties	

1.4 Political Groups of Colorado Party (Receiving at least 3% of the vote, OR electing one MP) – Second Level: Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists

Party Name In English and	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Ideological Family	International Organizational Membership
O. Batllist Forum	Foro Batllista	Social Democratic Parties	
P. List 15 Batllism	Batllismo Lista 15	Moderate New Liberal Parties	

2. Please place the parties that you have characterized according to the Gunther and Diamond 2001 typology.

2.1 Political Parties – First Level: Labels (Lemas)

Party Name In English and	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Party Type
A. Progressive Encounter – Broad Front – New Majority Party (EP-FA-NM)	Encuentro Progresista – Frente Amplio – Nueva Mayoría (EP-FA-NM)	Class-mass – Programmatic
B. National Party (White Party)	Partido Nacional (Partido Blanco)	Programmatic
C. Colorado Party	Partido Colorado	Programmatic
D. Independent Party	Partido Independiente	Programmatic

2.2 Political Groups of EP-FA-NM – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists

Party Name In English and	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Party Type
E. Popular Participation Movement (MPP) - List 609	Movimiento de Participación Popular (MPP) – Lista 609	Class-mass
F. Uruguay Assembly (AU) – List 2121	Asamblea Uruguay (AU) – Lista 2121	Programmatic
G. Socialist Party (PS) – List 90	Partido Socialista (PS) – Lista 90	Class-mass
H. Artiguist Running (VA) – List 77	Vertiente Artiguista (VA) – Lista 77	Programmatic
I. Progressive Alliance (AP) – List 738	Alianza Progresista (AP) – Lista 738	Class-mass
J. New Space Party – Lista 99000	Partido del Nuevo Espacio – Lista 99000	Programmatic
K. Advanced Democracy (DA) – List 1001	Democracia Avanzada (DA) – Lista 1001	Class-mass

2.3 Political Groups of National Party – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists

Party Name In English	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Party Type
L. National Alliance	Alianza Nacional	Personalistic
M. Herrerism	Herrerismo	Programmatic
N. Wilsonist Stream	Corriente Wilsonista	Personalistic

2.4 Political Groups of Colorado Party – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists

Party Name In English	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Party Type
O. Batllist Forum	Foro Batllista	Programmatic
P. List 15 Batllism	Batllismo Lista 15	Programmatic

3. Please give the complete election results for the most recent election and the previous election of the type you are analyzing.

3.1 MOST RECENT ELECTION (percentages about valid votes)

3.1.1 Political Parties – First Level: Labels (Lemas)

Party Name In English and	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Percentage of Votes	Parliamentary Seats
A. Progressive Encounter – Broad Front – New Majority Party (EP-FA-NM)	Encuentro Progresista – Frente Amplio – Nueva Mayoría (EP-FA-NM)	51.7	53.1
B. National Party (White Party)	Partido Nacional (Partido Blanco)	35.1	36.2
C. Colorado Party	Partido Colorado	10.6	10.0
D. Independent Party	Partido Independiente	1.9	0.8

3.1.2 Political Groups of EP-FA-NM – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists

Party Name In English and	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Percentage of Votes	Parliamentary Seats
E. Popular Participation Movement (MPP) - List 609	Movimiento de Participación Popular (MPP) – Lista 609	15.1	20.8
F. Uruguay Assembly (AU) – List 2121	Asamblea Uruguay (AU) – Lista 2121	9.1	8.5
G. Socialist Party (PS) – List 90	Partido Socialista (PS) – Lista 90	7.6	10.0
H. Artiguist Running (VA) – List 77	Vertiente Artiguista (VA) – Lista 77	4.6	4.6
I. Progressive Alliance (AP) – List 738	Alianza Progresista (AP) – Lista 738	4.2	3.8
J. New Space Party – Lista 99000	Partido del Nuevo Espacio – Lista 99000	4.0	3.1
K. Advanced Democracy (DA) – List 1001	Democracia Avanzada (DA) – Lista 1001	3.2	2.3

1.3 Political Groups of National Party – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists

Party Name In English and	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Percentage of Votes	Parliamentary Seats
L. National Alliance	Alianza Nacional	19.9	20.8
M. Herrerism	Herrerismo	9.9	7.7
N. Wilsonist Stream	Corriente Wilsonista	5.9	7.7

3.1.4 Political Groups of Colorado Party – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists

Party Name In English and	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Percentage of Votes	Parliamentary Seats
O. Batllist Forum	Foro Batllista	5.4	6.9
P. List 15 Batllism	Batllismo Lista 15	3.9	3.1

3.2 - PREVIOUS ELECTION OF THE SAME TYPE

3.2.1 Political Parties – First Level: Lemas (Labels)

Party Name In English and	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Percentage of Votes	Parliamentary Seats
A. Progressive Encounter – Broad Front Party (EP-FA)	Encuentro Progresista – Frente Amplio (EP-FA-NM)	40.1	40.0
B. National Party (White Party)	Partido Nacional (Partido Blanco)	22.3	22.3
C. Colorado Party	Partido Colorado	32.8	33.8
J. New Space Party	Partido del Nuevo Espacio	4.6	3.8

3.2.2 Political Groups of EP-FA-NM – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists

Party Name In English and	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Percentage of Votes	Parliamentary Seats
E. Popular Participation Movement (MPP) - List 609	Movimiento de Participación Popular (MPP) – Lista 609	6.7	5.4
F. Uruguay Assembly (AU) – List 2121	Asamblea Uruguay (AU) – Lista 2121	8.0	7.7
G. Socialist Party (PS) – List 90	Partido Socialista (PS) – Lista 90	11.0	13.8
H. Artiguist Running (VA) – List 77	Vertiente Artiguista (VA) – Lista 77	5.3	4.6
I. Progressive Alliance (AP) – List 738	Alianza Progresista (AP) – Lista 738	3.8	4.6
Q. Federal Ligue	Liga Federal	1.1	2.3
K. Advanced Democracy (DA) – List 1001	Democracia Avanzada (DA) – Lista 1001	3.2	1.5

3.2.3 Political Groups of National Party – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists

Party Name In English and	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Percentage of Votes	Parliamentary Seats
L. National Alliance	Alianza Nacional	7.1	3.8
M. Herrerism	Herrerismo	13.9	17.7
R. National Line	Línea Nacional	0.5	0.8

3.2.4 Political Groups of Colorado Party – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists

Party Name In English and	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Percentage of Votes	Parliamentary Seats
O. Batllist Forum	Foro Batllista	15.4	18.5
P. List 15 Batllism	Batllismo Lista 15	15.5	15.4

4. Ideological Positions of Parties:

Please indicate Parties A-F's positions on a left-right dimension (in the expert judgment of the CNEP Principal Investigator).

Party Name in English /Label	Left										Right	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A. Progressive Encounter – Broad Front – New Majority Party (EP-FA-NM)				x								
B. National Party (White Party)									x			
C. Colorado Party									x			
D. Independent Party					x							
Political Groups of EP-FA-NM – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists												
E. Popular Participation Movement (MPP) - List 609			x									
F. Uruguay Assembly (AU) – List 2121						x						
G. Socialist Party (PS) – List 90				x								
H. Artiguist Running (VA) – List 77					x							
I. Progressive Alliance (AP) – List 738				x								
J. New Space Party – Lista 99000					x							
K. Advanced Democracy (DA) – List 1001			x									
Political Groups of National Party – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists												
L. National Alliance							x					
M. Herrerism									x			
N. Wilsonist Stream								x				
Political Groups of Colorado Party – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists												
O. Batllist Forum							x					
P. List 15 Batllism									x			

Do you believe there would be general consensus on these placements among informed observers in your country?

Yes, there are consensus among informer observers, but is different the public opinion judgment

PUBLIC OPINION – Factum National Survey for CNEP III

Party Name in English /Label	Left										Right	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A. Progressive Encounter – Broad Front – New Majority Party (EP-FA-NM)			x									
B. National Party (White Party)									x			
C. Colorado Party										x		
D. Independent Party							x					
Political Groups of EP-FA-NM – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists												
E. Popular Participation Movement (MPP) - List 609			x									
F. Uruguay Assembly (AU) – List 2121				x								
G. Socialist Party (PS) – List 90				x								
H. Artiguist Running (VA) – List 77				x								
I. Progressive Alliance (AP) – List 738				x								
J. New Space Party – Lista 99000					x							
K. Advanced Democracy (DA) – List 1001			x									
Political Groups of National Party – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists												
L. National Alliance								x				
M. Herrerism									x			
N. Wilsonist Stream									x			
Political Groups of Colorado Party – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists												
O. Batllist Forum										x		
P. List 15 Batllism										x		

4.2. Would you agree that the “Left-Right” cleavage is a meaningful concept in your country?

No. Principal cleavage is State-Free Market

4.3. Are there any other relevant cleavages in your country?

4.3.1 CLEAVAGE NAME: STATE -FREE MARKET

0 = State

10 = Free Market

Party Name in English /Label	Left										Right	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A. Progressive Encounter – Broad Front – New Majority Party (EP-FA-NM)			x									
B. National Party (White Party)							x					
C. Colorado Party							x					
D. Independent Party						x						
Political Groups of EP-FA-NM – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists												
E. Popular Participation Movement (MPP) - List 609			x									
F. Uruguay Assembly (AU) – List 2121					x							
G. Socialist Party (PS) – List 90		x										
H. Artiguist Running (VA) – List 77				x								
I. Progressive Alliance (AP) – List 738			x									
J. New Space Party – Lista 99000					x							
K. Advanced Democracy (DA) – List 1001	x											
Political Groups of National Party – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists												
L. National Alliance					x							
M. Herrerism									x			
N. Wilsonist Stream							x					
Political Groups of Colorado Party – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists												
O. Batllist Forum					x							
P. List 15 Batllism									x			

5. In your view, what are the five most salient factors that affected the outcome of the election (e.g. major scandals; economic events; the presence of an independent actor; specific issues)?

1. Long Term. End of 40 years of changing votes from traditional area (Colorado and National) to left area. One of reasons is the imaginary of country. Majoritarian of uruguayan people thinks this was a country model about protection of persons, equality and solidarity. At this point the country was one of the top five countries in the world in matters of GPR per capital and quality of live. That ideal country was achieved obviously by one or both the traditional parties. But majority of people attributes that failed to some traditional parties. At this parties people attributes a weakness of adherence to strong and protective State model, meanwhile the left area emerge as the defender of this state model placed in past
2. There is an unsatisfaction at people to governments, that goes beyond politics, economics or social cycles. In 40 years Uruguay had prosperity and crisis, governments of different sign, and even authoritarian. However, the growth of the left area and the fall of the traditional area are constant, and almost immune to external factors at electoral issues. The unsatisfaction of society shows that systematically, with only exception to 1962's and 1971's; in all election the winner (party o fraction) was different from the last one.
3. Significant changes in the political culture. The left party is capable of make a utopia and at the same time inserts itself in the system. The leadership of Tabaré Vázquez (since 1994-96) complements that insertion. As paternal-authoritarian figure he capture a segment of electorate traditionally captivated for paternal-authoritarian rightists leaders, inserts of the traditional parties. The left area build up a strong political identity (the broadfrontism, identification with Broad Front, with it flag, it symbols and his leader) Meanwhile, the traditional parties failed to renovate their utopias. Besides, the lost of trust in political leaders becomes in lost of trust in traditional parties leaders. The traditional parties kept their favouritism practice which started to be ethically condemned by the people. This practice also stopped working, because the State lost its capacity of distribution, and besides, it became highly effective. The traditional parties kept ways of making politic (as patronage) which started to be ethically condemned by the people and also stopped working, because the State lost its capacity of distribution, and besides, it became highly effective
4. The 2002 crisis, considered the worst crisis of the Uruguayan history, was the final push in favour to left area. Meanwhile, the management of the former President Jorge Batlle, and the support given to him by the all Colorado Party, make a punishment way against Colorado Party.
5. Short Term. Strategic and tactical electoral elements. Good use of the timing by Tabaré Vázquez and the EP – FA – NM: just moment to designation of Danilo Astori (his internal rival and moderate profile man) as the future Ministry of Economy (immediately of primaries end), round up government and both traditional parties in referendum to defender the main role of the State regarding the importation and refinement of petroleum (December 2003, won about 60-40). Referring to the traditional area, and decisive internal factor was the renewal of the leadership of National Party and not renewal of Colorado Party, plus a strong mistake at choice of presidential candidate, in the way of selection and in his electorate resources.

6. Do you believe there would be general consensus about the importance of these factors among informed observers in your country?

Mainly, yes, because the CNEP Team of the Factum Institute created these answers consulting four specialists of the Political Sciences Institute of Republic University (Uruguay), that didn't belong to Factum. Besides, Factum Director and members of the Factum CNEP Team are researchers at Political Sciences Institute and Sociology Department (Political Sociology Area) of the Republic University

7. Electoral Alliances:

Documenting who is allied with whom, and how, in each constituency is a large task and we do not expect you to do more than make some general reference to the existence of constituency-level alliances. **Sometimes, electoral alliances among parties are made at the national level -- these are the alliances that we would like you to identify. Information is sought on who is allied with whom and on the nature of the electoral alliance.**

a) Were electoral alliances permitted during the election campaign?

No were permitted electoral alliances

8. Party Leaders, Prime Ministerial and Presidential Candidates:

In presidential elections, list presidential candidates and their parties.

8.1 Political Parties – First Level: Labels (Lemas)

Party Name In English and	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Name of Party Leader (President or General Secretary)	Presidential Candidate
A. Progressive Encounter – Broad Front – New Majority Party (EP-FA-NM)	Encuentro Progresista – Frente Amplio – Nueva Mayoría (EP-FA-NM)	Tabaré Vázquez	Tabaré Vázquez
B. National Party (White Party)	Partido Nacional (Partido Blanco)	Jorge Larrañaga	Jorge Larrañaga
C. Colorado Party	Partido Colorado	Julio Ma. Sanguinetti	Guillermo Stirling
D. Independent Party	Partido Independiente	Pablo Mieres – Iván Posada	Pablo Mieres

8.2 Political Groups of EP-FA-NM – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists

Party Name In English and	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Name of Party Leader	Presidential Candidate
E. Popular Participation Movement (MPP) - List 609	Movimiento de Participación Popular (MPP) – Lista 609	José Mujica Cordano	Tabaré Vázquez
F. Uruguay Assembly (AU) – List 2121	Asamblea Uruguay (AU) – Lista 2121	Danilo Astori	Tabaré Vázquez

G. Socialist Party (PS) – List 90	Partido Socialista (PS) – Lista 90	Reinaldo Gargano	Tabaré Vázquez
H. Artiguist Running (VA) – List 77	Vertiente Artiguista (VA) – Lista 77	Mariano Arana	Tabaré Vázquez
I. Progressive Alliance (AP) – List 738	Alianza Progresista (AP) – Lista 738	Rodolfo Nin Novoa	Tabaré Vázquez
J. New Space Party – Lista 99000	Partido del Nuevo Espacio – Lista 99000	Rafael Michelini	Tabaré Vázquez
K. Advanced Democracy (DA) – List 1001	Democracia Avanzada (DA) – Lista 1001	Marina Arismendi	Tabaré Vázquez

8.3 Political Groups of National Party – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists

Party Name In English and	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Name of Party Leader	Presidential Candidate
L. National Alliance	Alianza Nacional	Jorge Larrañaga	Jorge Larrañaga
M. Herrerism	Herrerismo	Luis Alberto Lacalle – Luis Alberto Heber	Luis Alberto Lacalle
N. Wilsonist Stream	Corriente Wilsonista	Francisco Gallinal	Jorge Larrañaga

8.4 Political Groups of Colorado Party – Underlabels (Sublemas) or Lists

Party Name In English and	Party Name in Spanish - Party Label	Name of Party Leader	Presidential Candidate
O. Batllist Forum	Foro Batllista	Julio Ma. Sanguinetti	Guillermo Stirling
P. List 15 Batllism	Batllismo Lista 15	Jorge Batlle Ibáñez	Guillermo Stirling

Part II: The Media and Secondary Organizations

In order to contextualize the information which is provided by the surveys on media use, as well as organizational memberships, we would like to ask you to provide some details concerning these intermediary organizations.

TV

1. Please list the major TV networks in your country. Indicate whether these are private or publicly owned.

Monte Carlo TV (private)
 Tele 12 (private)
 Saeta TV (private)
 Television Nacional (public)

2. Please indicate whether you consider them to be politically neutral or politically biased. If they are biased, please indicate whether you consider them biased towards a specific party or generically left- or right-leaning.

In the last election, Monte Carlo TV and Television Nacional was neutral; the two other major networks was level biased to traditional parties

3. Is the political information that the networks provide high or low quality information?

The four networks information quality is regular.

RADIO

4. Please list the major Radio channels in your country. Indicate whether these are private or publicly owned.

In Uruguay there are several private and public radio channels, because of these, audience are much segmented. Their influence and impact is going to be the object of study in the Factum CNEP Survey

5. Please indicate whether you consider them to be politically neutral or politically biased. If they are biased, please indicate whether you consider them biased towards a specific party or generically left- or right-leaning.

The large spectrum of radio channels forces a rigorous study of the impact, because there are radio channels that are neutral and others that are very biased to their parties. (Left area or traditional area)

6. Is the political information that the radio channels provide high or low quality information?

It depends. There is very high quality information in some radio channels and others provide low quality information

NEWSPAPERS

7. Please list the major Newspapers in your country. Indicate whether these are private or publicly owned.

El País (private)
La República (private)
El Observador (private)
Busqueda (private)
Brecha (private)

8. Please indicate whether you consider them to be politically neutral or politically biased. If they are biased, please indicate whether you consider them biased towards a specific party or generically left- or right-leaning.

El País – Biases in favour of White Party and against the left area.
La República – Fully biases in favour of left area.
El Observador – Information is mostly neutral. Editorial is biased against the left area
Busqueda – Biased against left area
Brecha – Biased in favour of left area

9. Is the political information that the newspapers provide high or low quality information?

The political information is medium quality; good radio channels have better quality information than most newspapers.

SECONDARY ORGANISATIONS

TRADE UNIONS

10. Please identify the major Trade Unions in your country. Describe their internal characteristics, including whether they function as closed/open shop; how the members are elected; their approximate size vis-à-vis the labour force, as well as other relevant information.

There is one central Trade Union, that associates all the trade unions of the country. At the election, the number of affiliates was around 15% of the economically active population. According to the Factum CNEP Survey, the 8.9% of the population over 18 years old is registered at a trade union.

Trade unions are special strong in participation of strikes, in enterprises, activity branches or general strikes.

Their qualitative influence is also very high about politicians and public opinion. They play important roles in the media.

11. Please indicate for each Trade Union above whether it is linked to a specific party, and state its name.

The Central Trade Union, called PIT-CNT, has no affiliation to politic groups or parties. However, a large majority of PIT-CNT leaders and trade union leaders are activists to EP-FA-NM, especially to Popular Participation Movement, Socialist Party, Advanced Democracy and Progressive Alliance. In minor term, are activists of Artiguist Running and Uruguay Assembly. A minority is part of the radical left groups of EP-FA-NM (groups without parliamentary representation), and then of extreme left, situated to left the EP-FA-NM, without parliamentary representation

RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS

12. Please identify the major Religious organizations /Churches in your country. Describe their approximate size vis-à-vis the population, as well as other relevant information.

The main religious organization is the Catholic Church, which was separated from the State in a process that started in 1860 and ends in 1918.

The Uruguayan States defines itself as lay.

To Catholic Church it says to belong a 51% of the population older than 18 years old

Catholic religious declares itself an 18% of population

The Catholic Church declares that has baptized more than the 65% of the total population.

According to data obtain from the Factum National Survey, the influence of the Catholic Church in central issues like the abortion reaches a 25% of the population.

The other religions are part of three big groups:

- a) Classic Evangelic Churches such as the Methodist Church or the Valdese Church.
- b) Pentecostal Churches of recent creation and large media exposure and strong influence of low levels
- c) Afro Christians cults that reach the country from Brazil; the most important is the Umbandism.

Unlike the Catholic Church these organizations have a very strong and direct influence among its followers.

The total followers for these religions are 9% of the population. However, it is believed that they have a larger number of followers, but it isn't shown in the survey results because people still consider their selves as Catholics no matter what their practices are. Because of these, the Factum CNEP Survey suggests the necessity of complementary studies of this phenomenon, so it would be able to assess the influence of these organizations.

In total, the non catholic organizations could reach up to 12% of the population or more.

The 53% of the population considers itself not religious (among them are people that define themselves as catholic)

40% of the population defines themselves without a religion, of them, 25% considers themselves as agnostics or atheists.

13. Please indicate for each Religious organization/Church above whether it is linked to a specific party, and state its name.

There aren't specific relations between political parties or groups with Catholic Church or other religions. In every party and groups there are persons with relations to Catholic Church or other religious organizations

OTHER RELEVANT ORGANISATIONS

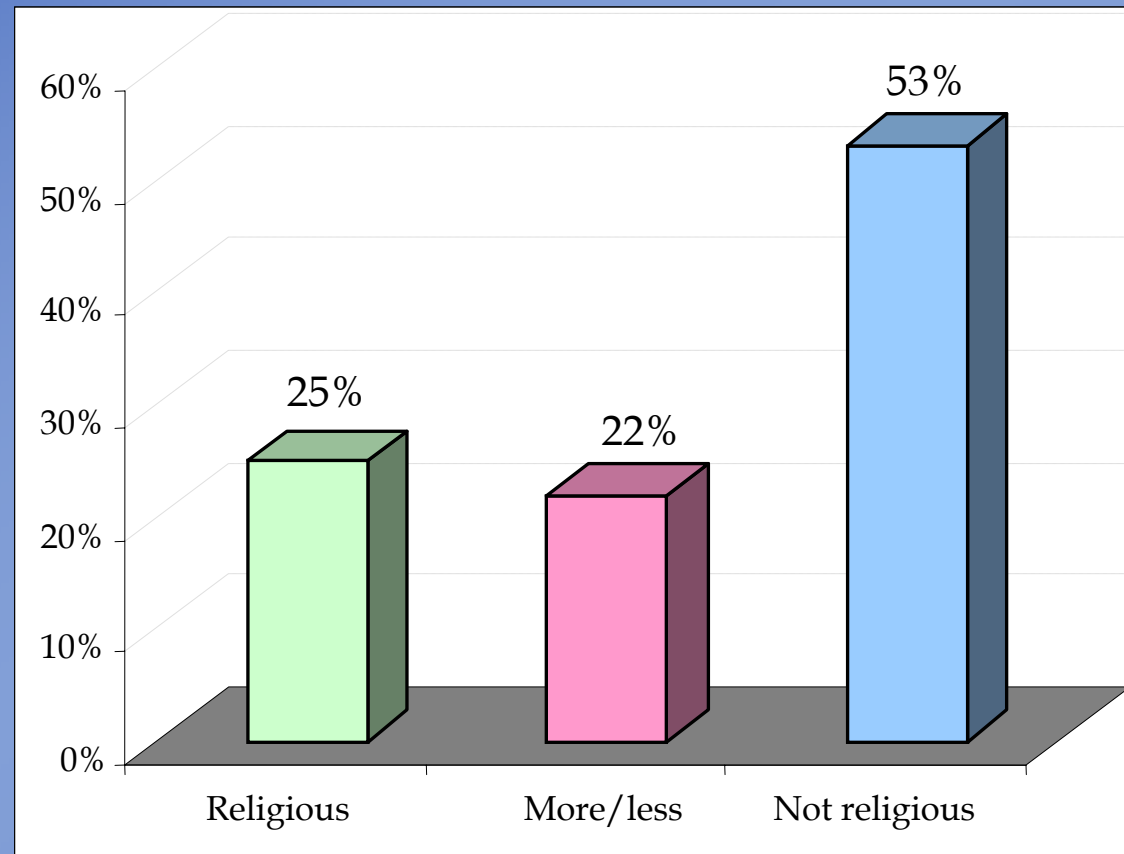
14. Please give details of any other relevant secondary organizations. Describe its internal characteristics, where relevant, as well as its size, and state its political links.

There aren't any relevant organizations

**INFORMATION ABOUT
RELIGION,
ETHNIAS,
NATIONAL ORIGIN
AND
PARTICIPATION IN
POLITICAL
AND
SECONDARY ORGANIZATIONS**

1.1 LEVEL OF RELIGIOUS DECLARATION

Mainly social and demographical data that affect electoral behaviour
Self-declaration

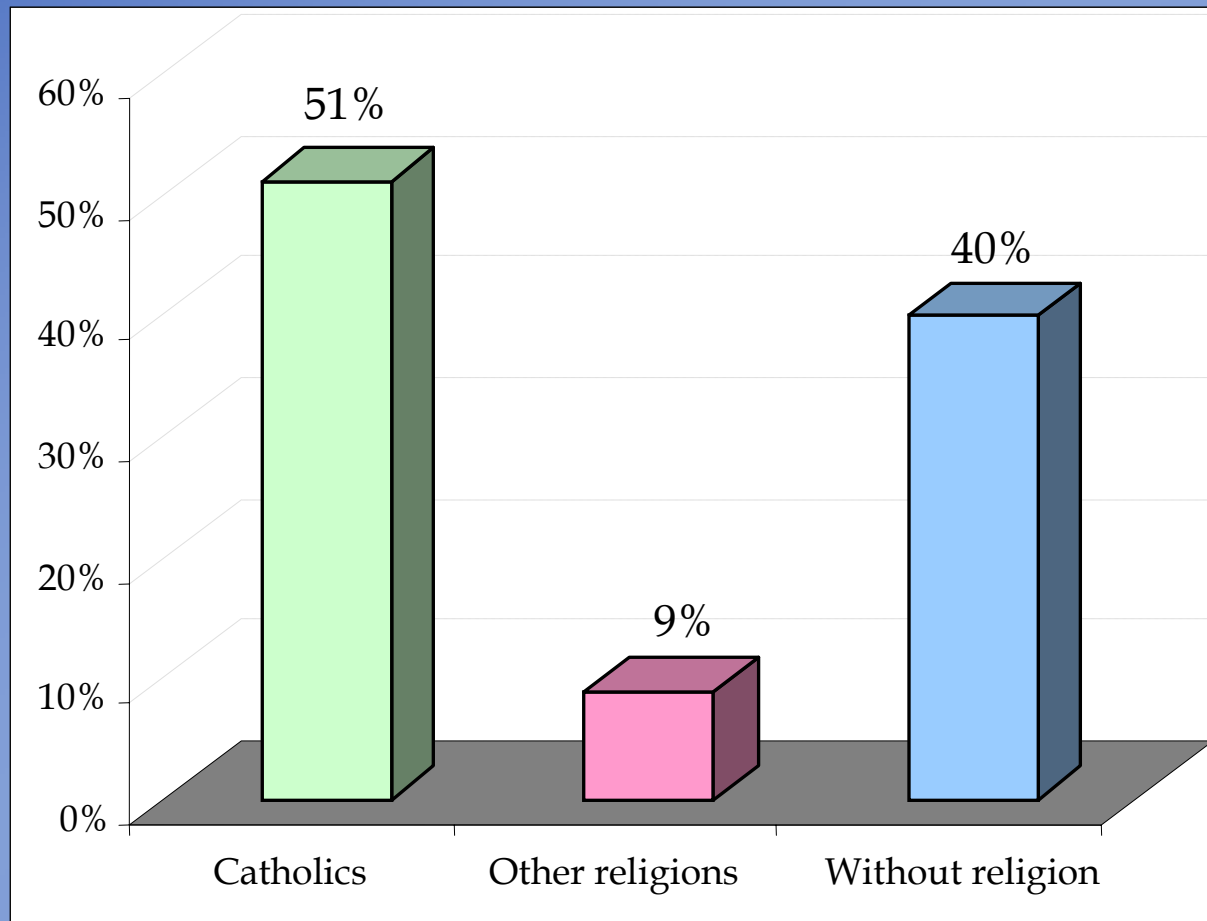


Source: Factum CNEP Survey 2004-05, Factum National Survey 1990-2005
(preliminary data)



1.2 RELIGION IDENTIFY

Mainly social and demographical data that affect electoral behaviour
Self-declaration

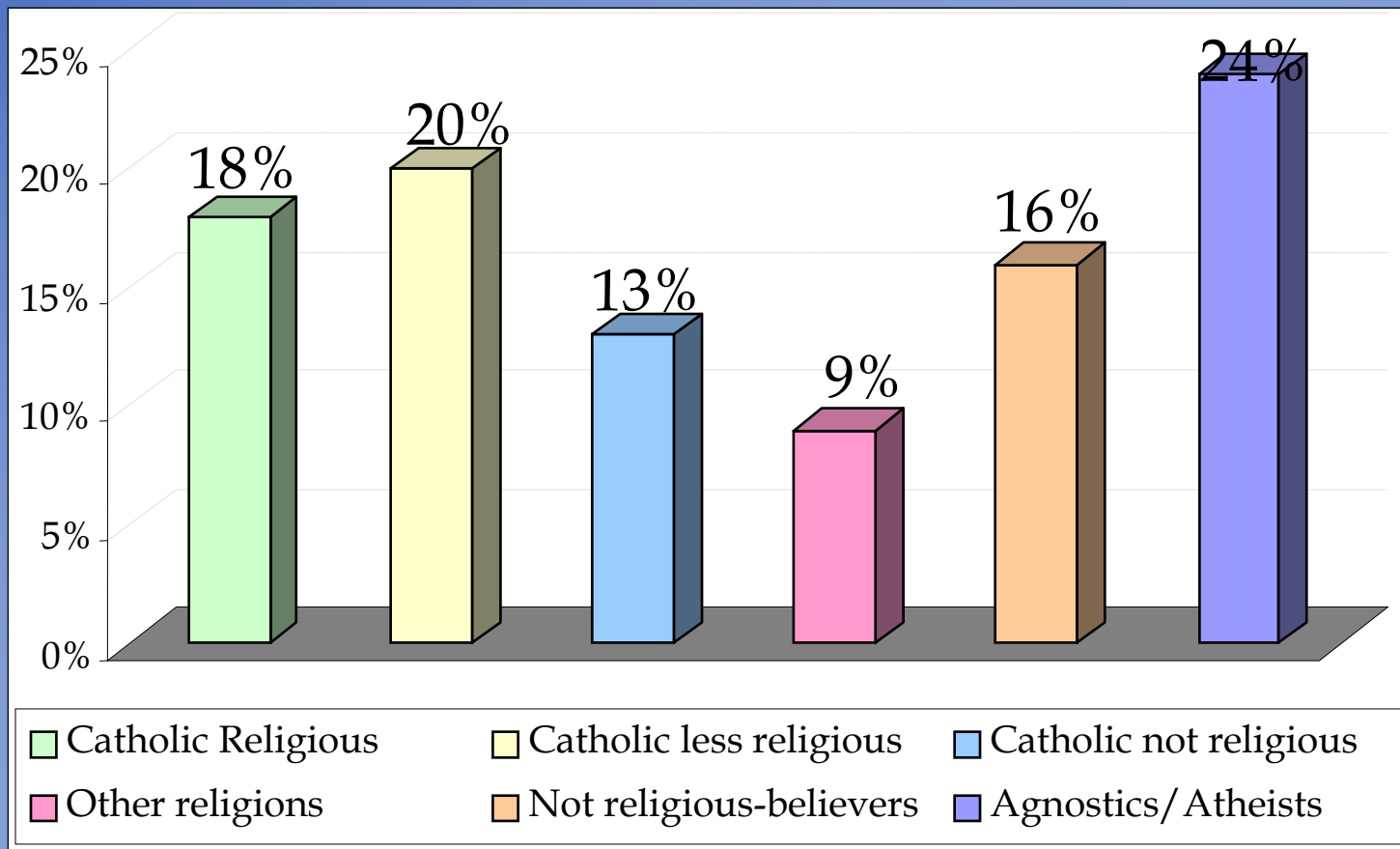


Source: Factum CNEP Survey 2004-05, Factum National Survey 1990-2005
(preliminary data)



1.3 RELIGIOUS ATTITUDE

Mainly social and demographical data that affect electoral behaviour
Combination of religious declaration and religion identify

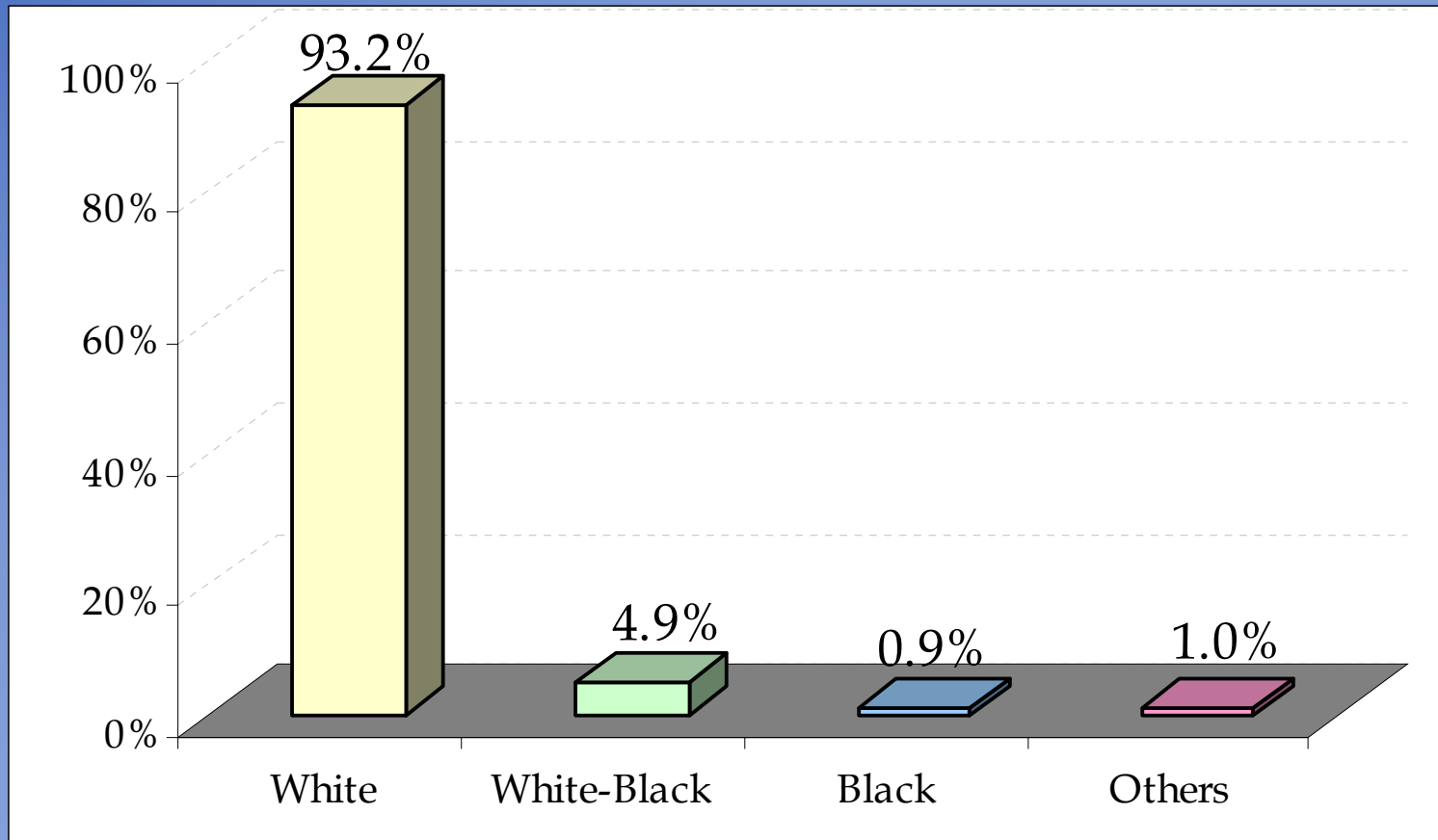


Source: Factum CNEP Survey 2004-05, Factum National Survey 1990-2005
(preliminary data)



1.4 POPULATION BY ETHNIAS

Mainly social and demographical data that affect electoral behaviour
Self-declaration

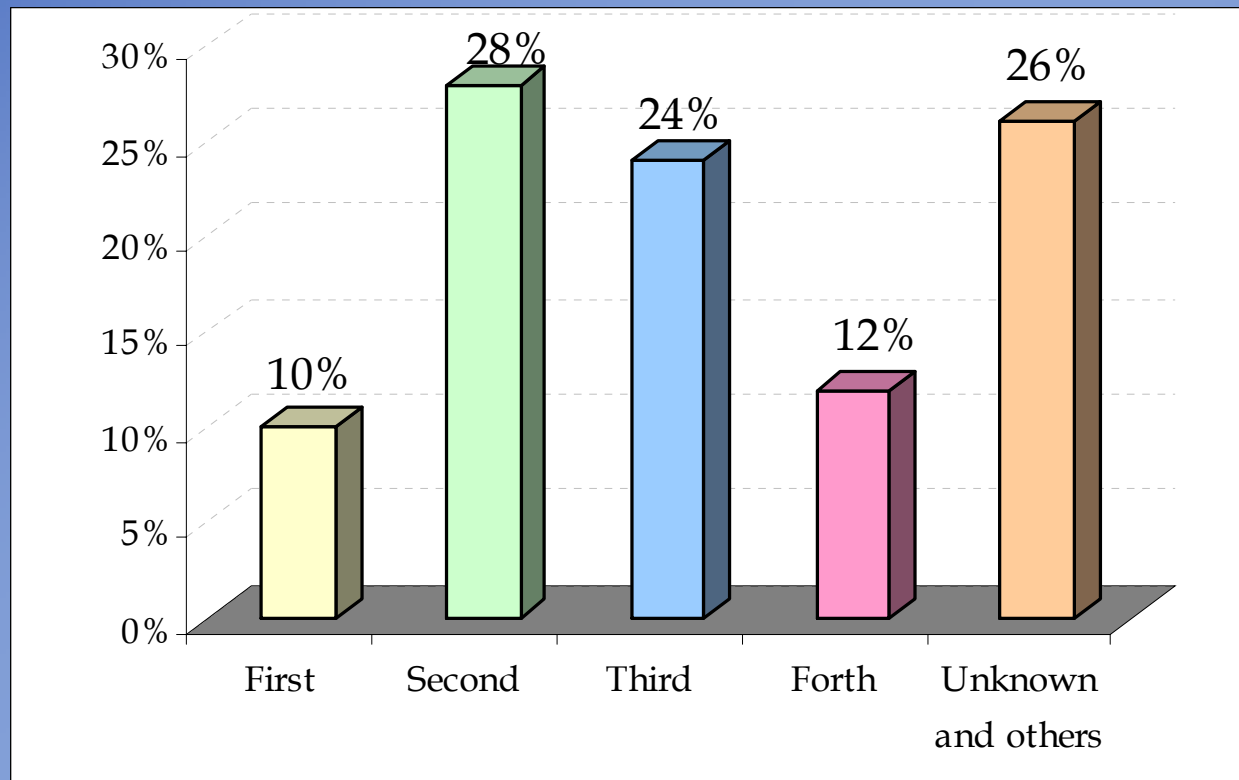


Source: National Institute of Statistics



1.5 POPULATION BY GENERATION BORN IN THE RIVER PLATE

Mainly social and demographical data that affect electoral behaviour
Self-declaration

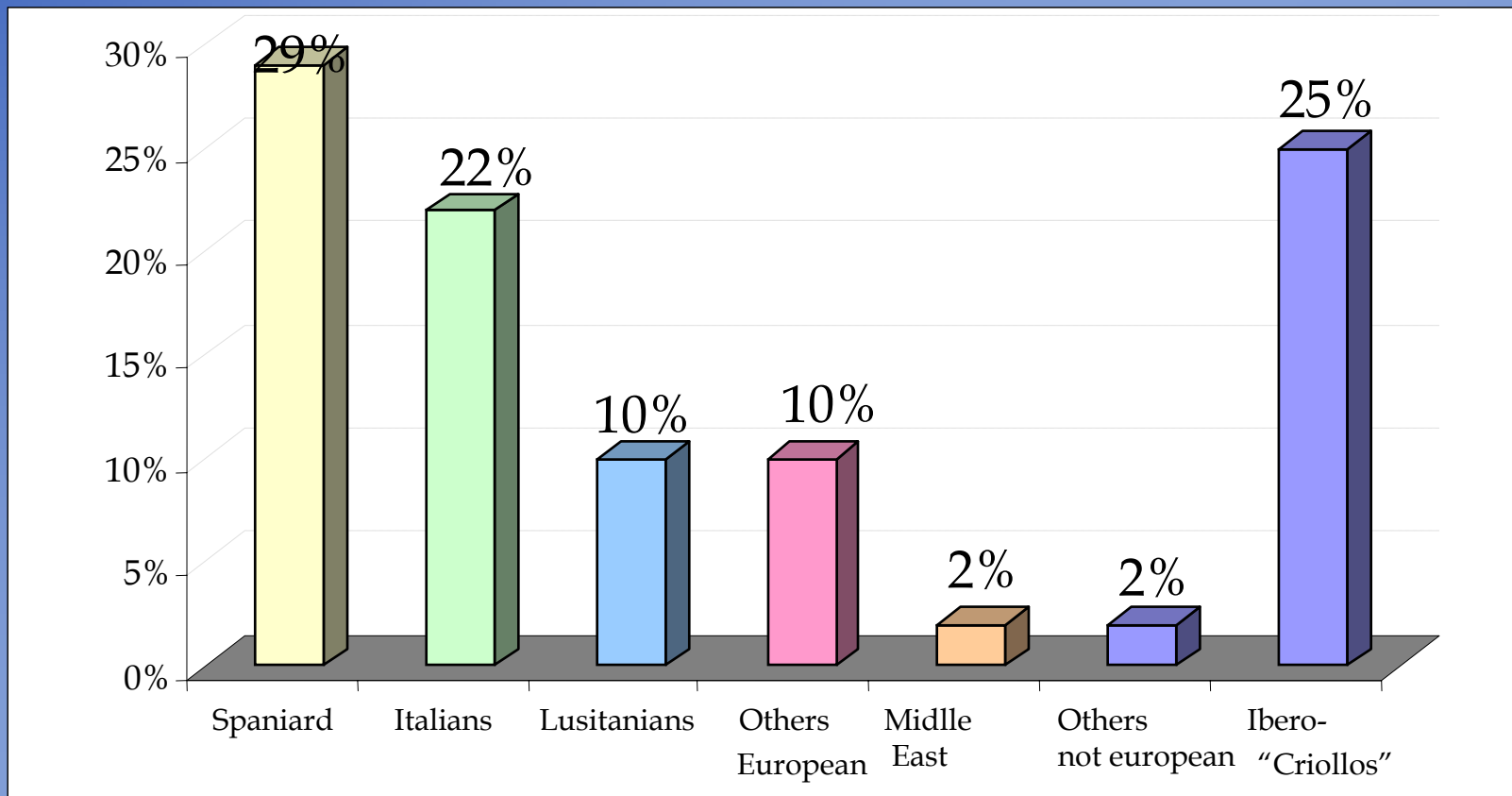


Source: Factum CNEP Survey 2004-05, Factum National Survey 1990-2005
(preliminary data)



1.6 POPULATION BY PREDOMINANT NATIONAL ORIGIN

Mainly social and demographical data that affect electoral behaviour
Self-declaration



Source: Factum CNEP Survey 2004-05, Factum National Survey 1990-2005
(preliminary data)



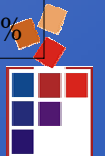
PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL AND SECONDARY ORGANIZATIONS

Social behaviour

Trade Unions	8.9%
Professional, business or farmer associations	4.6%
Political organizations (parties or groups)	3.9%
Sports Clubs	3.7%
Religious Groups	3.1%
Neighborhood Associations	2.6%
Parent's Organizations	2.5%
Youth Groups or Seniors Groups	2.1%
Artistic, cultural and "collectivities" groups	2.0%
Feminists, Ethnic, or Human Rights Groups	2.0%
Ecologist, Animal Protection, Pacifists Groups	0.9%
Fraternal Organizations	0.3%
Without Participation	63.8%

Multiple responses

Source: Factum CNEP Survey 2004-05 (preliminary data)



Part III:

Data on Electoral Institutions

and

Data on Regime Type

1.1 GOVERNMENT SYSTEM - EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Description of the government system

- ✓ President of the Republic with Council of Ministers
(Ministers need parliamentary support)
- ✓ President of the Republic is Head of State and Head of Government
- ✓ Presidential term: 5 years. Alternating re-election after at least 5 years has passed
- ✓ President can dissolve chambers if Council of Minister or one or several ministers are censured by majority absolute of General Assembly (Senate plus low chamber)



1.2 GOVERNMENT SYSTEM - LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Description of the government system

2 chambers with similar power (not equal)

Chambers of Senators

30 members elected by a single nationwide district

Proportional (d'Hondt)

Closed list and Multiple Simultaneous Vote

+ Vicepresident of the Republic (elected in ticket with President of the Republic)

Chamber of Deputies

99 members

Seats are assigned among parties by a single nationwide district

Proportional (d'Hondt)

Closed list and Double Simultaneous Vote



1.3 DEPARTAMENTALS GOVERNMENT

Description of the government system

- ✓ The country is divided in 19 departaments
- ✓ Each departament has a Governor and a Departamental Joint
- ✓ Central Government don't have the power to remove electoral officials of departamental governments
- ✓ Departaments act like districts when it comes to assign deputy seats among candidates
- ✓ Governors and Departamental Joint members are elected in separated election in time (since 1999)



2.1 ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Description of electoral system

- ✓ Each voter has one vote
- ✓ Each electoral agent presents its own ballot (in last election was among 21 to 39 ballots by district)
- ✓ Voters select one ballot (among this 21 to 39), and puts it in the ballot box
- ✓ Ballot contains presidential ticket, a closed list for Senate and a closed list for Lower Chamber
- ✓ Citizens votes compulsory (for President and 2 chambers) for the same party, called “lema”, with means label
- ✓ Votes are counted by “Double Simultaneous Vote” (DSV), also called “Multiple Simultaneous Vote” (MVS)
- ✓ DVS or MVS is a mechanism which allows an intra-partisan contest at the time of the national election



2.2 DOUBLE SIMULTANEOUS VOTE

Description of electoral system

- ✓ For Senate, each party can post several “sublemas” (underlabels)
- ✓ Each “sublema” or underlabel represents a party fraction, or some times represents an agrupation of fractions
- ✓ Each “sublema” or underlabel can represent one or several closed list
- ✓ Each closed list must go in a separate ballot (voting sheet)
- ✓ Then, voters votes for a “lema” or label, inside this “lema” or label votes for a “sublema” or underlabel, and inside this “sublema” or underlabel votes for a closed list of candidates



2.3 EXAMPLE OF ONE BALLOT

Description of electoral system

ENCUENTRO PROGRESISTA - FRENTE AMPLIO - NUEVA MAYORIA



ASAMBLEA URUGUAY
MOVIMIENTO POPULAR FRENTEAMPLISTA
CARPINTERIA

MONTEVIDEO

VOTO por el partido **ENCUENTRO PROGRESISTA-FRENTE AMPLIO-NUEVA MAYORIA**, y por los siguientes candidatos:
(Periodo 2005-2010) Presidente **TABARE VAZQUEZ** Vicepresidente: **RODOLFO NIN NOVOA**

CAMARA DE SENADORES (Periodo 2005-2010) (Sistema de suplentes respectivos)
VOTO por el PARTIDO ENCUENTRO PROGRESISTA-FRENTE AMPLIO-NUEVA MAYORIA por el Sub Lema **TODOS POR EL CAMBIO** y por los siguientes candidatos:

TITULAR	1ER. SUPLENTE	2DO. SUPLENTE	3ER. SUPLENTE
1. DANILO ASTORI	CARLOS BARAIBAR	ENRIQUE PINTADO	CESAR SEGOVIA
2. ALBERTO CID	SUSANA DALMAS	MILTON ANTOGNAZZA	ARTURO ARRUIBARRENA
3. SUSANA DALMAS	CESAR SEGOVIA	RUBEN OBISPO	JOSE CARLOS MAHIA
4. CESAR SEGOVIA	RUBEN OBISPO	LUIS BOLLA	LUIS FONTES
5. EDUARDO PINTOS CURBELO	RICARDO VEGA	MABEL PROTTO	ULIBES SUAREZ
6. MANUEL NEGRO	GERARDO REY	MARTHA MUÑIZ	TANIA MAURI
7. NELLY GOITINO	ELIDA GENCARELLI	MABEL ALTIERI	RICARDO COUTO
8. JUAN JOSE RAMOS	CARLOS FONTANA	JOSE HARGUINDEGUY	EDUARDO MARQUEZ
9. CRISTINA GOMEZ	LILIANA CELLA	EMMA BARAIBAR	HERMINIA PUCCI
10. BETHEL SEREONI	GONZALO GRAÑA	PABLO LEIVA	JUAN CARLOS ALFARO
11. ALBERTO ESTEVES	RUBEN OSORIO	JOSE VIETTRO	ELMER CESAR
12. EDUARDO ARBULO	RUBEN MARTINEZ	NYDIA NUÑEZ	JUAN RIPOLL
13. PERLA MORANDI	FERNANDO ACEVEDO	DANIEL BIDART	ERNESTO MORALES
14. ALEJANDRO ECHEVERRIA	ALVARO LIZARDO	ARTIGAS REYNA	WASHINGTON MIRANDA
15. JUAN DELGADO	DANTE DA ROSA	DANIEL AVONDET	JUAN CARLOS PERIN
16. INOCENCIO BERTONI	EDUARDO SORRIBAS	NORMA RIVERO	JOSE MONTERO TRABEL
17. RODOLFO BARCELO	ATILIO ESQUIVEL	CARLOS TABOAS	SUSANA MAURIN
18. DONALD MARTINS	MARIA INES GIL	JOSE MARIA DA COSTA	DINO GIANNEGCHINI
19. JORGE FERRARI	PERLA VILA	MIGUEL VALBUENA	VIRGINIA COSTA
20. GERARDO GASANIGA	HUMBERTO COLINA	NELDO BRUM	SANDRA CASAS
21. ALBERTO ROSSELLI	WALTER OLAZABAL	OSVALDO FERREYRA	EDUARDO MAGGIOLI

CAMARA DE REPRESENTANTES (Periodo 2005-2010) (Sistema de suplentes respectivos)
VOTO por el PARTIDO ENCUENTRO PROGRESISTA-FRENTE AMPLIO-NUEVA MAYORIA por el Sub Lema **ASAMBLEA URUGUAY** y por los siguientes candidatos:

TITULAR	1ER SUPLENTE	2DO SUPLENTE	3ER SUPLENTE
1. CARLOS BARAIBAR	DANIELA PAYSSE	JORGE PATRONE	MIGUEL VASALLO
2. ENRIQUE PINTADO	ELOISA MOREIRA	JUAN CARLOS BENGOA	GUSTAVO SILVA
3. BRUM CANET	ALFREDO ASTI	ELENA PONTE	JAIME IGORRA
4. JORGE ORRICO	JORGE ZAS	JOSE PEDRO RODRIGUEZ	GUSTAVO SCARON
5. CARLOS VARELA NESTIER	JOSE CARRASCO	JUAN JOSE PINEYRUA	BETTINA HANA
6. DANIELA PAYSSE	CARLOS VARELA LIBAL	DANIEL MESA	TERESITA GOYENI
7. JOSE CARRASCO	PORTHOS D'ALESSIO	MARIO QUINTANA	GABRIEL SALSAMENDI
8. JORGE ZAS	AQUILES DE CESARE	ARMEN SARKISIAN	RAUL VERGARA
9. ELENA PONTE	GLORIA AMIDO	ANA LLOBET	MERCEDES DE TORO
10. RAMON FIRME	JORGE RIBARNEGARAY	ANTONIO PEREZ GARCIA	NESTOR LOUISE
11. MAURICIO GUARINONI	CHRISTIAN DI CANDIA	ESTEFANIA SCHIAVONE	RODRIGO MARENALES
12. SERGIO YAMGOTCHIAN	WALTER LANDESMAN	MARCOS COSTA	GUILLERMO SAEZ
13. MARIO GUERRERO	MAXIMO MESA	MAGELA BERRO	NANCY ETCHEVERRY
14. Mª DEL CARMEN GONZALEZ	MILAGROS BURGHI	NATALIO BLANKLEIDER	CRISTINA LIENDO
15. PABLO ALVAREZ	ELSA RODRIGUEZ	MARISA TETAMANTI	LUIS SIERRA
16. FAVIO TRINIDAD	CARLOS PRIEGUE	ALVARO BORGES	WALTER KRUNK
17. ALICIA DIAZ	WILLIAMS CALDES	EVELYN CARRASCO	ALEJANDRO ROSSI
18. JOSE FERNANDEZ	TERESITA CARRASCO	JORGE MUSSI	JULIO GARCIA MILLER
19. BEATRIZ NUÑEZ	MIGUEL GOMEZ	JORGE GONZALEZ	GONZALO MACHADO
20. SANTIAGO AZNAREZ	LUIS TORRES	PEDRO RAPPALINI	MAURICIO ITZCOVICH
21. RICARDO MAGNONE	JORGE GALZERANO	LUIS BENVENUTO	DANIEL FELDMAN

JUNTA ELECTORAL (Periodo 2005-2010) (Sistema de suplentes respectivos)
VOTO por el PARTIDO ENCUENTRO PROGRESISTA-FRENTE AMPLIO-NUEVA MAYORIA por el Sub Lema **TODOS POR EL CAMBIO** y por los siguientes candidatos:

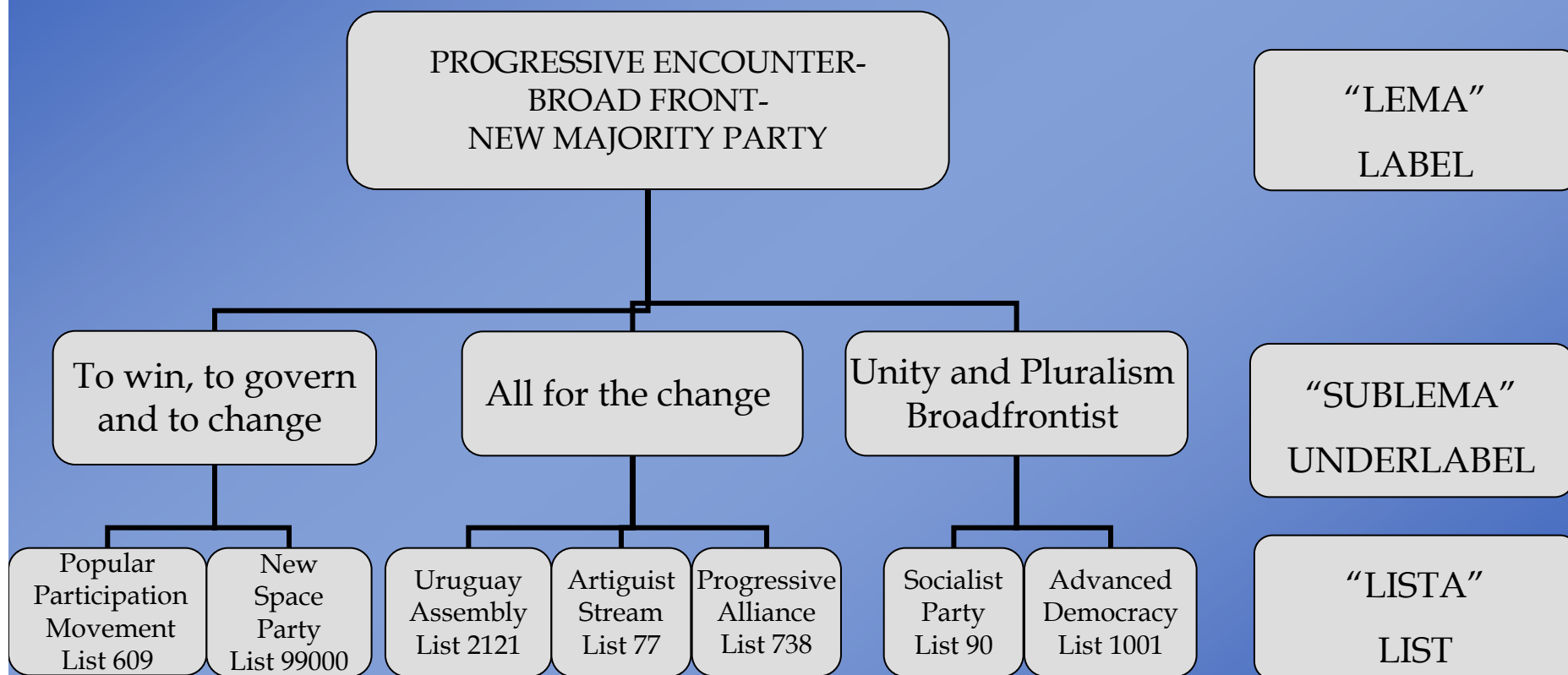
TITULAR	1ER SUPLENTE	2DO SUPLENTE
1. JOSE PEDRO MONTERO	NAIR ZEBALLOS	FABIO ESCALANTE
2. NORA D'ALESSANDRO	GISELE NOGUES	LAURA SERE
3. ROBERTO VARELA	GUSTAVO CRESPO	FABIO SAAVEDRA
4. NESTOR FERNANDEZ	HERMINIA PUCCI	ROSSANA FAVERIO

31 DE OCTUBRE DE 2004



2.6 ELECTORAL PRESENTATION OF THE MOST VOTED “LEMA” (LABEL) IN THE 2004 ELECTION

Description of electoral system



2.7 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Description of electoral system

✓ President is elected by absolute majority of voters. If not, there are a second round between two most voted candidates (since 1999).

President and Vicepresident are elected in one ticket

✓ Each party presents one ticket (since 1999)

✓ The presidential and vicepresidential candidates are nominated in primaries (4 months before national elections)

✓ Four month before national elections are primaries, compulsive and simultaneously for all parties. At primaries are elected a National Deliberativa Organ (NDO) for each party (500 members each one)

✓ The presidential candidate are nominated directly in primaries, if obtain: a) absolut majority of votes of his party, or b) 40% of votes of his party and then 10 points in plus to second pre-candidated

✓ If not, presidential candidate is elected in NDO by absolut majority of its members. In all cases, vicepresidential candidate is elected at NDO by absolut majority of its members



2.8 SENATE SEATS ASIGNATION

Description of electoral system

- ✓ 30 seats are assigned among “lemas” (labels), according votes each one obtained in all country (one single nationwide district) by d’Hondt method
- ✓ Seats assigned to each “lema” (label) are distributed inside the "lema" (label), among "sublemas" (underlabels), according votes obtained by “sublemas” (underlabels) of this "lema" (label) in all country (one single nationwide district - d'Hondt method)
- ✓ Seats assigned to each "sublema" (underlabel) are distributed inside each underlabel among closed lists, according votes obtained by lists of that “sublema” (underlabel) in all country (one single nationwide district - d'Hondt method)
- ✓ In summary, there are three levels of assignation: "lemas" (labels), "sublemas" (underlabels) and “listas” (lists)
- ✓ Senator 31th is the Vicepresident of the Republic, elected by majority system. This seat gives a little bias over the perfect proportionality.



2.9 SEAT ASSIGNATION FOR THE LOWER CHAMBER

Description of electoral system

- ✓ The “double simultaneous vote” applies, not the “multiple simultaneous vote”. The assignation levels are two: “lemas” (labels) and lists. They do not operate the "sublemas" (underlabels)
- ✓ Voter votes by a "lema" or label and within that "lema" or label votes by one closed list of candidates. There aren't “sublemas” (underlabels)
- ✓ In the election of Chamber of Deputies, the votes of the lists are computed in 19 districts of variable magnitude:
 - 1 district of 42 seats
 - 1 district of 14 seats
 - 1 district of 5 seats
 - 1 district of 4 seats
 - 4 districts of 3 seats
 - 11 districts of 2 seats
- ✓ Seats assigned to each "lema" (label) is assigned first among “departamentos” (districts) of way to combine the amount of seats of each "lema" (label) with the amount of seats that corresponds to each district
- ✓ Seats assigned to each "lema" (label) in each "departamento" (district) is distributed within the lema among lists of that "departamento" (district), according to votes obtained by each list in that "departamento" (district), by d'Hondt method
- ✓ Normally, at 16 districts each “lema” (label) gets one single seat, which generates a plurality effect.
- ✓ The distribution of deputy seats to the interior of each "lema" (label) presents significant bias



Part VI: References.

Please list any resources that were consulted in the preparation of this report, or that the CNEP community may find especially helpful in understanding the political system described here.

For other materiales see:

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