



**“...It is people  
who nominate  
and elect  
their candidates.”**

*Fidel Castro Ruz*

**PEOPLE'S POWER**  
Republic of Cuba

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"... in our system, millions of people can be nominated, they have the chance of being nominated. They do not need to be rich, or large land holders or big industrialists or multimillionaires; they do not need to have money, they do not need anything; they only need decency and merits as citizen ..."

"... It is the people who nominate and elect their candidates."

"It is the people who nominate. In each constituency, neighbors meet and they propose and nominate, without the intervention of the Party. It is not the Party who nominates ..."

Fidel Castro Ruz

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### ***Main characteristics of the Cuban Political System***

The great transformations that took place in Cuba since the triumph of the Revolution on January 1, 1959 led to many and unexpected ways for the involvement of the people in the real management of society. On that basis, a new system emerged and developed to incorporate from its inception and as much as possible direct democratic forms to the inevitably representative character that institutions should have in a modern democracy. In our society, as in any other present day society, the citizen delegates part of his powers to his elected representatives and they play a role of mediators between the individual and the governing institutions of society. But, in several ways, our system promotes the real involvement of citizens and the effective link of those elected with it, right from the nomination of candidates by their own voters to the control by the latter on the former through performance review and office removal mechanisms.

Even so, this system does not cover the whole democratic content of Cuban society. Active popular involvement is not just choosing, nominating, controlling and removing from office their representatives.

In each election constituency, People's Power municipal assembly delegates are accountable to their voters --they should meet them twice a year-- as to what they have done at meetings where the community can also address any other matter of concern. The 1992 constitutional amendments, the 1993 and 1998 elections, the holding of public hearings, workers' parliaments in work centers and other ways for the population to participate in the debate on the country's most important issues are increasing the participatory character of our original and own political system whose chief characteristics are the following:

- All those elected should be held accountable for their work periodically and they may be removed from office at any time by those who elected them.

- whatsoever --be it a salary, per diem or any other service or benefit-- on the performance of the work for which he was elected. As a rule, there are no representatives, deputies or delegates at any level who receives any remuneration as professional politicians. Those who should devote their full time to such activities to lead assembly proceedings are paid the same salary they earned at the work place they came from, and to which they will return when their mandates conclude. That method is applied for those who are given temporary assignments by the assemblies, their commissions or the People's Councils.

### ***Main characteristics of the Cuban Election System***

As a result of such ideas, a new institutional and election system enshrined in the Constitution of 1976, which was discussed by millions and passed through a referendum by over 97% of voters, took shape that year.

The Party neither nominates nor campaigns for candidates. Our Party is not an election party, but the historical heir of the revolutionary Party Jose Marti organized to unite Cubans and attain independence.

### ***Universal, automatic carefree registration of all citizens***

It is a right that is being exercised in a very simple manner when coming to the age of 16. Before elections, voters' lists are made public in each constituency so that anyone whose name is not there, whatever the reason is, can inquire and have it included. Even if, due to any reason, he is still absent from the relevant list, he can become part of it on election day in his place of residence by just proving he is a neighbor and his age.

### ***Nomination of candidates by voters themselves***

The basis of the system is the direct election of candidates by the population. Grassroots delegates are about one half of the members of the national

parliament. Candidates for these posts -- no less than two and no more than eight -- and proposed and elected by voters in public gatherings in the various neighborhoods or districts of which each election constituency is made. To be elected, it is required to win over 50% of the valid ballot.

### ***Absence of campaigning***

The presentation of candidates' photographs and biographies, which are made in a uniform manner, is a job carried out exclusively by the election commission in each constituency. Candidates cannot do campaigning for their candidacies.

### ***Total election transparency***

The ballot is totally secret.

When the vote is about to start, the members of the electoral board invite the public to verify that the ballot box is completely empty before it is sealed under the custody of children who will stand guard beside it throughout election day.

The individual act of voting on the ballot takes place in total secrecy. Once the ballot has been marked, the voter puts it in the box. The votes won by each candidate and the final count in each electoral college are made public outside colleges and in other places in the constituency.

When the vote ends, the vote count is done publicly at the electoral college itself. Besides Cuban citizens, foreigners who wish to be present may be there also.

In the case of the election of delegates to the provincial assemblies and of deputies to the People's Power National Assembly, the same principles will apply with the circumstance that they should be elected by a much larger electorate in the election municipalities or districts including many constituencies, usually several tens of

them.

Municipal assemblies nominate candidates for their seats after an amendment to the Constitution of the Republic, but all of them are elected through a direct and secret ballot by voters in their respective election municipality or district.

### ***Transparency and mass participation in the nomination of candidates***

The proposals for candidates are made by constituency delegates themselves and the various social organizations --trade unions, farmer's associations, students, neighbors and women organizations, among others-- and they are widely consulted and discussed before their final approval at municipal assemblies, which decide who they will nominate as candidates for all the voters.

National and provincial candidates hold meetings and sessions with voters in their districts --which might be termed as an election campaign--, but they attend such meetings together with no form of individual campaigning.

In all elections, the Vote is absolutely voluntary, although efforts are made to have the greatest turnout and facilities are provided for everyone to vote, thus it is a mass activity.

### ***The election processes***

The Election Law in force provides for two kinds of election processes:

- General elections, which take place every five years to elect National Assembly deputies and provincial assembly delegates.
- Partial elections, which take place every two and a half years to elect municipal assembly delegates.

### *The right to vote*

All Cubans, men and women, including the members of armed institutions, who are 16 or older and are enjoying the full exercise of their political rights can participate as voters in the elections and referendums that are called for.

Voting is a totally voluntary act.

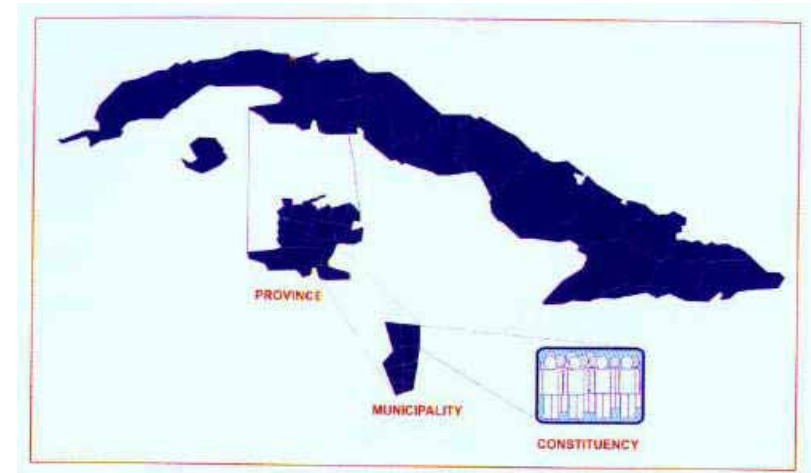
All voters have the right of being elected as delegates and deputies, although in the second case they should be 18 or older.



Mentally-handicapped persons and those doing the time of sanctions for crimes they have committed are excluded from this right,

### *Election constituencies*

Municipal election constituencies are established for each election by the Provincial Election Commission, as proposed by the relevant municipality, according to the number of inhabitants in the municipality.



### *Election commissions*

Election commissions are established to organize, carry out and validate the elections that are held for the elective posts of the People's Power bodies and to hold referendums.



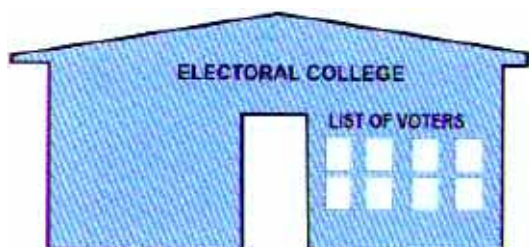
The National Election Commission is established by the Council of State, and it is empowered to organize, carry out and validate elections throughout the national territory. Its important functions include the establishing of complementary standards to the Election Law and appointing provincial election commissions.

The main functions of the constituency election commissions, which are appointed by their relevant Municipal Election Commissions, include organizing and holding assemblies of neighbors to nominate candidates for delegates to municipal assemblies, defining where electoral colleges will be and appointing the electoral boards in each of them, as well as, once the results of the vote count are received from each college, counting the votes and making the result of the vote public.



### ***Electoral colleges and boards***

In each constituency, and depending on the number of voters, as many electoral colleges as are required to facilitate the vote by citizens are established.



In each of Them, an electoral board is appointed and it follows what is provided for by the Election Law and the provisions of election commissions and sees to it there is discipline during the voting process. It also discusses claims made by citizens and counts the votes.

### ***Register or list of voters***

The register of voters --list of voters-- is created in each municipality and all citizens legally capable to vote are entered automatically. No citizen can be excluded from the register of voters.

When making the register of voters, constituency election commissions make the lists of voters public so that they can verify if they have been listed or to correct any mistake as to the information about them. Nevertheless, if by any reason a voter is not included in the relevant list, his name can be included in it at the moment he votes, which he will request to the relevant electoral board.

### ***Nomination of candidates for delegates to the People's Power municipal assemblies***

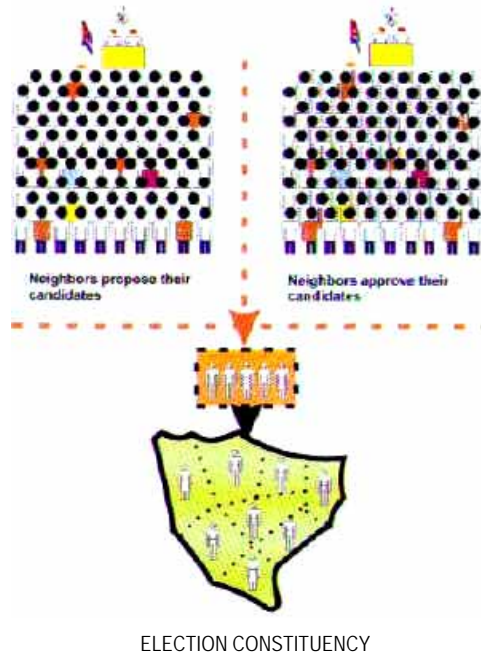
The candidates for delegates to the municipal assemblies are nominated at meetings of voters in the neighborhood areas that are organized for such purpose in the election constituency who have been convened by the Election Commission of the Constituency.

All voters who participate in the meeting have the right to propose candidates. It is not allowed to propose candidates on behalf of an organization or institution. Proposals are made by citizens individually and they explain the merits and qualities of the person they are proposing.

The proposals are put to a vote by show of hands and the person among those proposed in each neighbors' meeting who gets a majority of votes is nominated.

As a result of this process in each constituency, no less than two and no more than eight candidates are nominated for the post.





### *Presentation of the biographies and photographs of candidates*

Once the nomination process is finished, constituency election commissions are the only ones in charge of presenting the photographs and biographies of the candidates, for which purpose they display them in public places.



### *Candidacy commissions*

As appointed at the national, provincial and municipal levels, Candidacy Commissions have the function of preparing and presenting the draft lists of candidates for delegates to the provincial assemblies and for deputies to the National Assembly, as well as of those who will hold the posts they are elected for by provincial and municipal assemblies.

In all cases, the commissions are made up by representatives from social organizations --workers, peasants, students, neighbors, women's and other organizations-- and they are appointed by these organizations at the request of the relevant election commissions. They are always chaired by the representative of the National Trade Union of Cuba.



The biography of each candidate describes his merits, his ability and his personal characteristics to hold such post and others for which he may be elected as a member of the municipal assembly.

Any other activity that is carried out for these purposes is carried out on an equal footing by candidates and no other way of personal and individual election campaigning is allowed.

### *Election of delegates to the People 's Power municipal assemblies*

On election day, and one hour before the time at which the vote should start, the members of the electoral boards create their respective electoral colleges and see if everything is ready to guarantee their work, the condition of the ballot box and the arrangements made to ensure voting privacy.





To vote, a voter produces his ID card --or his ID document in case of members of armed institutions to accredit his capacity as a voter.



The voter identifies himself and receives a ballot.



For marking on the name of the candidate for whom he wants to vote, the voter has adequate booths to ensure vote secrecy.



Pioneers stand guard by ballot boxes on Election Day.

### ***Vote count in electoral colleges***

Once the vote is ended, the chairman of the electoral board opens the ballot box, and together with the other board members, counts the votes.

The vote count is public and it can be done in the presence of representatives from social organizations, the candidates and other citizens. Foreigners who wish to be present can be there too. The result of the count is reflected on an official document which is read to all those present.

In each college, the results of the vote, including the votes obtained by each candidate, those annulled and those cast blank, are made public for neighbors to know.

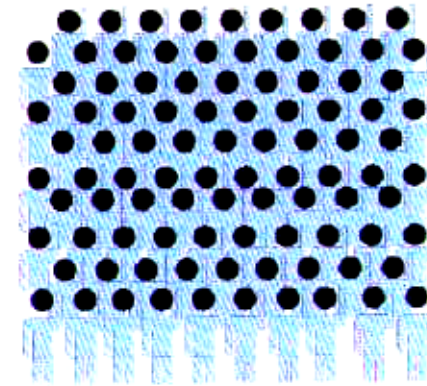
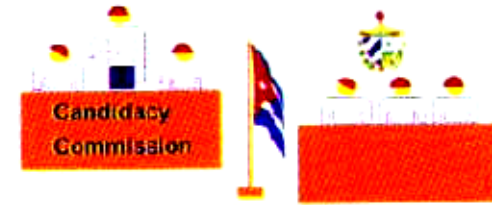
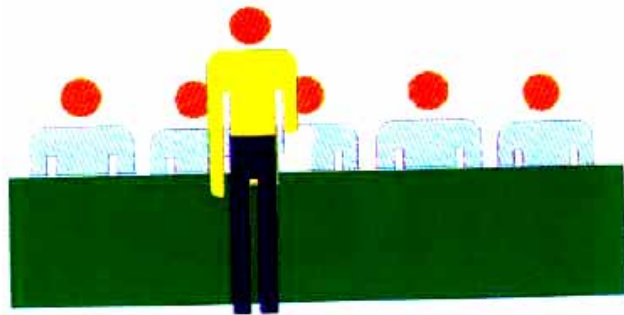
### ***Vote count in the election constituency***

The result of the vote in each electoral college is sent to the Election Commission of the Constituency, together with the other documents that were used in the voting process, and it counts the votes in order to know which candidate has been elected.

The result of this vote is made public by displaying the information outside the quarters or electoral colleges and in other public places.

### ***Verification of the vote count by the municipal election commission. Presentation of those elected***

Once the results of the vote count made by the constituency election commissions are received, the municipal election commission verifies their validity, announces the delegates who were elected and hands them their election certificates.



***Run-offs***

If among the candidates who were nominated at the constituency (two or more) none of them gets more than half of the valid votes issued by voters, the constituency election commission decides to hold a run-off within ten days from the date in which the vote took place.

***Nomination of candidates for delegates to provincial assemblies and for deputies to the national assembly***

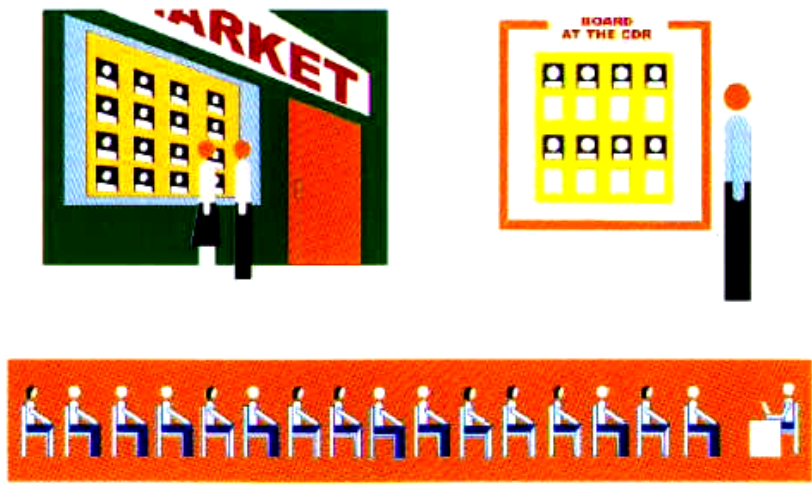
The municipal assemblies, which are made up of delegates elected by the population, on the date stipulated by the Council of State, hold special sessions to nominate the candidates for delegates to the provincial assemblies and for deputies to the National Assembly.

The candidacy commissions are responsible for making proposals based on constituency delegates and the proposals of outstanding personalities, who can be students, workers, scientists, intellectuals, leaders, peasants, etc., and for presenting to the municipal assemblies the lists of candidates to the provincial assemblies and for deputies so that they are nominated by these assemblies.

The chairman of the assembly puts the proposal from the candidacy commission to a vote by a show of hands, and those who get more than half of the votes by the attending delegates will be nominated as candidates. If anyone among those proposed does not get that number of votes, the candidacy commission will make an another proposal, which will be put to a vote as described above.

***Presentation of candidates for delegates to the provincial assemblies and for deputies to the People's Power National Assembly***

The national, provincial and municipal candidacy commissions are in charge of carrying out activities to facilitate voters' knowledge about those who have been nominated for delegates to provincial assemblies and for deputies. To that end, they display in public places the biographies and photographs of the candidates and organize meetings of neighbors in which the biographies are read.



- The municipal election commission makes the final count of the vote and presents those who were elected. In those municipalities where districts have been created, the final vote count is performed by the district's election commission and it reports the results to the relevant municipal election commission,
- In this election, the standard that to get elected each candidate should have more than half of the valid votes in the municipality or election district, as the case may be, also applies.
- If one or several candidates are not elected, the Council of State will decide the date for holding their election.

Also, candidates hold meetings and exchanges together in work places, schools, farming cooperatives, military units, etc., in the territory for which they have been nominated, and they also hold meetings with the leaders of social organizations and with voters in neighborhoods and townships.

***Election of delegates to the provincial assemblies and of deputies to the People's Power National Assembly***

Organizing the election of provincial delegates and deputies is similar to that of the election of municipal assembly delegates, but due to its greater complexity it has some different aspects and procedures:

- In this case, the election takes place at the municipality or election district level as, in the case of municipalities with over 100 000 inhabitants, election districts with no less than 50 000 people are established.

***Provincial assembly and municipal assembly***

They are the top local bodies of the State in their respective territories and they have been vested with the highest authority to perform their functions. They are constituted in term provided for by the law after they are elected.

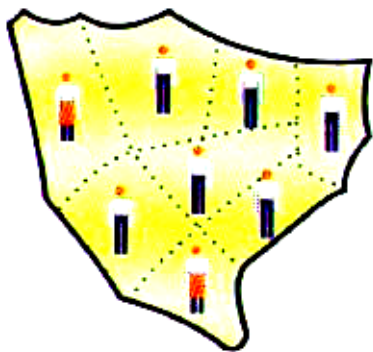
***People's Councils***

The People's Council is a local and representative People's Power body vested with the highest authority for performing its functions; it covers a given territory; it supports the municipal assembly in the exercising of its powers and facilitates a better knowledge of and attention to the needs of the population in the area it covers.

The councils are established in cities, towns, city districts, small towns and rural areas and include no less than five constituencies, although they may comprise a lesser number of them if there are good reasons for it.

The councils are made up by the delegates elected in their constituencies, who will be the majority of them, and they may also include representatives appointed by social organizations and the most important institutions and entities in the area.

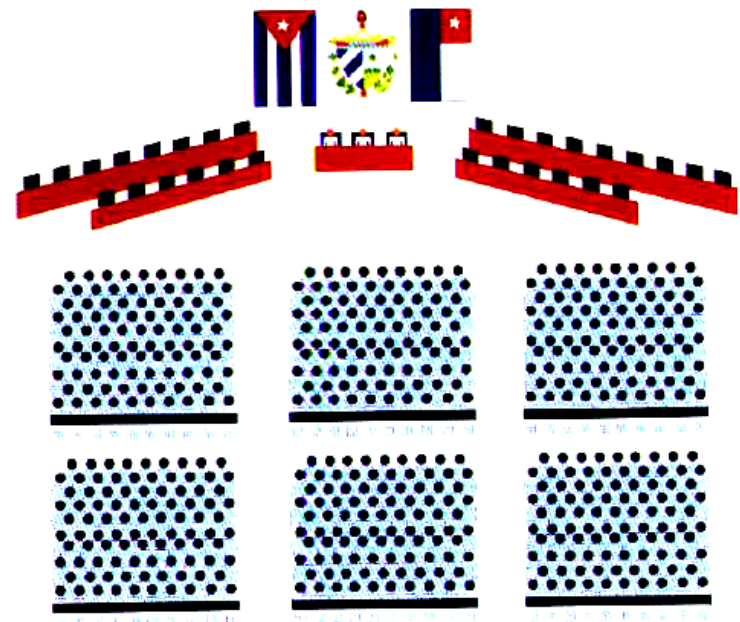
Their main functions include achieving the greatest efficiency in the carrying out of productive and service activities and meeting the needs of the population, promoting the widest involvement of the population and local initiatives to solve problems and coordinating actions and cooperation among the entities existing in their areas, as well as controlling and supervising the activities they carry out.



PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

***Constitution of the People's Power National Assembly. Election of the president, the vice president and the secretary of the Council of State***

Within forty-five days after the date of the election of the deputies to the People's Power National Assembly, they will meet in the place, on the date and on the time determined by the Council of State.



This session starts under the chairmanship of the President of the National Election Commission and over one half of the elected deputies should be in attendance and, in it, they swear their posts and the assembly is declared as constituted for a new legislature.

After it is constituted, the assembly proceeds first to elect, by a secret and direct ballot, its president, vice president and secretary and, later, to elect the Council of State --which is a permanent body of the National Assembly with 31 members--, and its President, First Vice President, five Vice Presidents, the Secretary and the other members are elected.

***What is the People 's Power National Assembly ?***

The People's Power National Assembly is the supreme body of State power and it embodies and expresses the sovereign will of the people at large. It is the only body with constitutional and legislative powers in the Republic.

Among other powers, it can pass partial amendments to the Constitution of the Republic; pass, change or repeal laws; revoke Decree Laws that have been passed by the Council of State; adopt national economic and social development plans and the State budget; declare a state of war in case of a military aggression and approve peace treaties; appoint the Council of Ministers; elect the Chief Justice and deputy Chief Justices and other justices of the People's Supreme Court and the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney Generals of the Republic.

### ***Powers of the Council of State***

The Council of State is the body of the National Assembly that represents it between its sessions, it implements its decisions and performs the other functions given it by the Constitution. It has a collegial character and, for international purposes, it is the highest representation of the Cuban State.



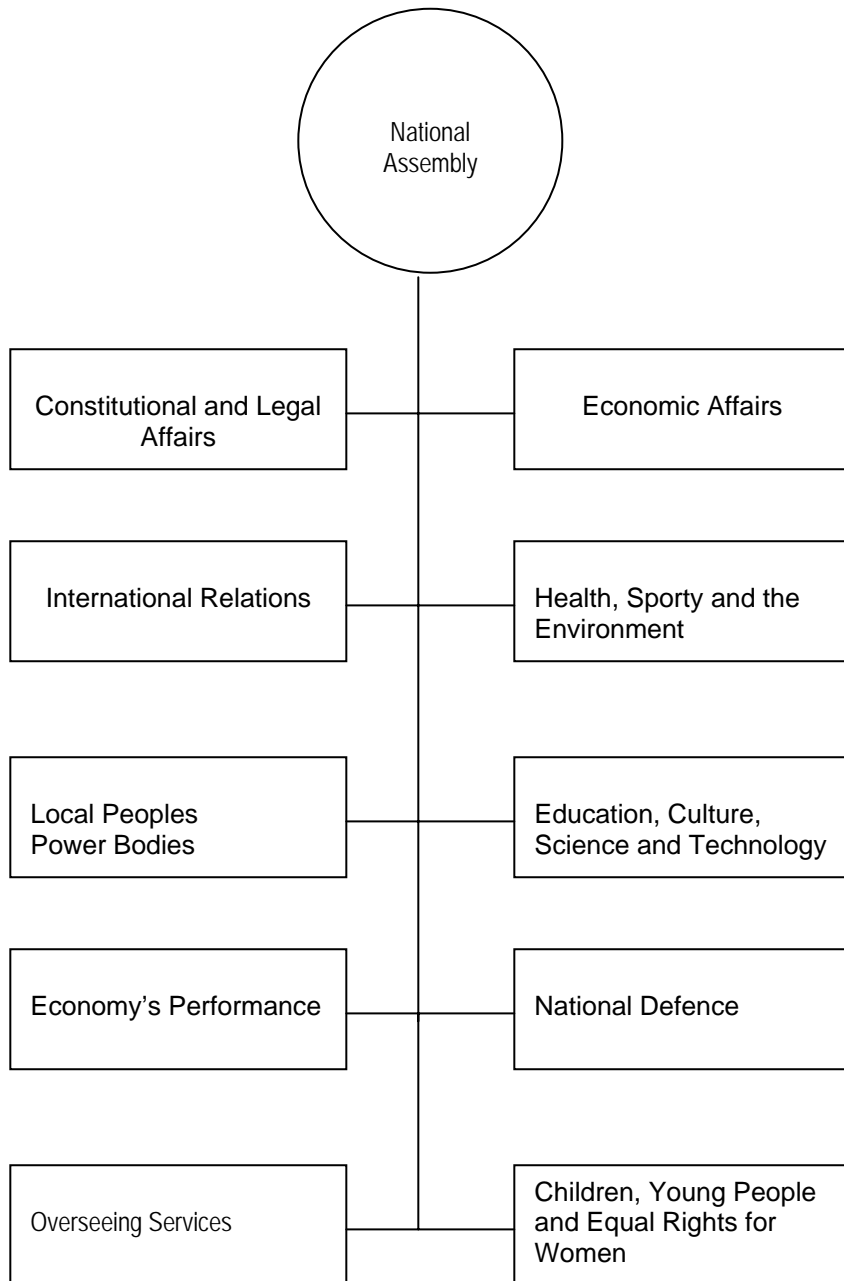
Its powers include the convening to special sessions of the National Assembly; setting the dates for election for the periodical changes in the membership of the Assembly; issuing Decree Laws; appointing the members of the Council of Ministers; give general instructions to Courts and instructions to the Attorney General of the Republic; granting pardons, etc.

### ***Working commissions of the People's Power National Assembly***

The National Assembly creates working commissions that work all year round and are made up by deputies and whose function is to assist it with the supervision of State and Government bodies; with the writing of draft laws and agreements, as well as making a decision on the drafts that are put to their consideration and doing the studies they are commissioned to undertake.

Furthermore, the Assembly can create temporary commissions taking into account the specific interests in various spheres of the country's social and economic life.

We Cubans do not claim having achieved a level of democratic development that cannot be surpassed. On the contrary, various important innovations have been introduced to the system and to its methods and mechanisms and we are making constant efforts to improve it. Achieving full, true and systematic participation by the people in the management and control of society --which is the essence of democracy-- is a goal whose achievement should be sought incessantly. He who truly believes in it will seldom feel satisfied with what is achieved and will always make new findings that will lead to further search.





Information about the elections that have taken place since the establishment of the Peoples Power bodies



## Elections for delegates to the People's Power municipal assemblies

MANDATE	ELECTION CONSTITUENCIES				
	TOTAL	ORDINARY	%	SPECIAL	%
1976-1979	10,725	10,065	93.9	660	6.1
1979-1981	10,656	10,130	95.1	526	4.9
1981-1984	10,735	10,273	95.7	462	4.3
1984-1986	10,963	10,496	95.7	467	4.3
1986-1989	13,257	12,696	95.7	561	4.3
1989-1992	14,246	13,703	96.1	544	3.8
1992-1995	13,865	13,842	99.8	23	0.2
1995-1997	14,229	14,198	99.7	31	0.3
1997-2000	14,533	14,501	99.7	32	0.3
2000-2003	14,686	14,652	99.7	34	0.2

## Results of the nomination of candidates for delegates to the municipal assemblies since the inception of the bodies of Peoples Power

MANDATE	ASSEMBLIES HELD	REGISTERED VOTERS	VOTER TURNOUT	%	TOTAL OF NOMINEES	WOMEN		YOUTHS	
						Cant.	%	Cant.	%
1976-1979	28,302	5,259,962	4,032,632	76.7	26,169	3,946	13.5	(*)	
1979-1981	27,971	5,961,717	4,345,533	73.0	24,261	2,402	9.9		
1981-1984	26,728	6,105,440	5,262,890	86.2	23,667	2,693	11.4		
1984-1986	25,594	6,412,762	5,850,109	91.2	23,118	3,769	16.3		
1986-1989	27,107	6,781,425	5,327,425	78.6	27,835	6,191	22.2		
1989-1992	27,494	7,128,516	5,765,616	80.9	29,505	5,816	19.7		
1992-1995	24,215	7,287,428	5,742,493	78.8	28,474	4,226	14.8	5,598	19.7
1995-1997	27,790	7,559,968	6,265,988	82.9	28,969	4,656	14.6	5,284	18.2
1997-2000	36,343	7,775,653	6,731,499	86.6	31,276	5,785	18.4	4,899	15.6
2000-2003	37,030	7,817,351	6,646,264	85.5	31,003	6,640	21.4	4,012	12.9

(\*) Data not monitored

**Voter turnout at municipal elections since the inception of the People's Power organs**

MANDATE	REGISTERED VOTERS	VOTERS WHO CAST THEIR VOTE	%
1976-1979	5,655,837	5,382,304	95.2
1979-1981	6,001,890	5,813,767	96.9
1981-1984	6,272,189	6,097,639	97.2
1984-1986	6,494,488	6,411,251	98.7
1986-1989	6,865,344	6,705,434	97.7
1989-1992	7,240,039	7,117,807	98.3
1992-1995	7,762,958	7,546,764	97.2
1995-1997	7,772,583	7,545,821	97.1
1997-2000	7,952,599	7,760,582	97.5
2000-2003	8,069,809	7,913,112	98.1

**Delegates to the municipal assemblies who got elected during the elections held since the inception of the bodies of the People's Power**

MANDATE	ELECTED DELEGATES	DISTRIBUTION					
		WOMEN	%	YOUTH	%	REELECTED	%
1976-1979	10,725	856	8.0	3,336	31.1	-	-
1979-1981	10,656	764	7.2	2,636	24.7	5,343	50.1
1981-1984	10,735	837	7.8	2,329	21.7	4,572	44.1
1984-1986	10,963	1,261	11.5	2,069	18.9	5,776	55.1
1986-1989	13,256	2,264	17.1	2,975	22.4	5,072	38.2
1989-1992	14,246	2,378	16.6	3,352	23.5	6,476	45.4
1992-1995	13,865	1,879	13.6	2,259	16.3	6,396	46.1
1995-1997	14,229	2,211	15.5	2,223	15.6	6,823	47.9
1997-2000	14,533	2,595	17.8	1,824	12.5	6,925	47.6
2000-2003	14,686	3,081	20.9	1,440	9.8	7,115	48.9

## Elections for delegates to the People's Power municipal assemblies

### DELEGATES WHOSE OFFICE ENDED

MANDATE	DELEGATES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MANDATE	DELEGATES AT THE END OF THE MANDATE	%	TOTAL OF THOSE WHOSE OFFICE ENDED	%	REMOVALS		REPLACEMENTS		OTHER REASONS	
						Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
1976-1979	10,725	10,380	96.9	1,151	10.7	114	9.9	906	78.7	131	11.4
1979-1981	10,656	10,373	97.3	1,256	11.8	83	6.6	1,082	86.2	91	7.2
1981-1984	10,735	10,496	97.8	1,190	11.1	45	3.8	1,126	94.6	19	1.6
1984-1986	10,963	10,829	98.7	924	8.5	24	2.5	869	94.0	31	3.3
1986-1989	13,256	13,199	99.5	1,385	10.4	42	3.0	1,317	95.0	26	1.9
1989-1992	14,246	13,836	97.1	1,410	9.8	22	1.7	1,336	94.7	52	3.7
1992-1995	13,865	13,787	99.4	1,714	12.3	17	1.0	1,650	96.2	47	2.7
1995-1997	14,229	14,094	99.6	1,443	10.1	20	1.4	1,331	92.2	48	3.3
1997-2000	14,533	14,467	99.6	1,432	9.8	10	0.7	1,372	95.8	50	3.4

### Delegates to the provincial assemblies who got elected during the elections held since the inception of the bodies of the People's Power

MANDATE	ELECTED DELEGATES	DISTRIBUTION			
		WOMEN	%	YOUTH	%
1976-1979	1,115	192	17.2	155	13.9
1979-1981	1,139	198	17.4	114	10.0
1981-1984	1,139	191	16.8	83	7.3
1984-1986	1,377	294	21.4	87	6.3
1986-1989	1,388	426	30.8	235	16.9
1989-1992	1,413	390	27.6	283	20.0
1992-1998	1,190	284	23.8	148	12.4
1998-2003	1,192	342	28.7	90	7.6

Note: In the elections from 1976 to 1989 delegates to the provincial assemblies were elected in second-degree elections at municipal assemblies for a mandate of two and a half years. After the 1992 constitutional amendments, this election has been held through a direct ballot by voters for a five year mandate.

## Elections for delegates to the People's Power provincial assemblies

Delegates whose office ended

MANDATE	DELEGATES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE MANDATE	DELEGATES AT THE END OF THE MANDATE	%	TOTAL OF THOSE WHOSE OFFICE ENDED	%	REMOVALS		REPLACEMENTS	
						Total	%	Total	%
1976-1979	1,115	1,103	98.9	42	3.8	4	9.5	38	90.5
1979-1981	1,139	1,139	98.2	89	7.8	11	12.4	78	87.6
1981-1984	1,139	1,117	98.1	67	5.8	3	4.5	64	95.5
1984-1986	1,377	1,352	98.2	63	4.6	2	3.2	61	96.8
1986-1989	1,388	1,370	98.7	86	6.2	3	3.5	83	96.5
1989-1993	1,413	1,393	98.5	35	2.4	1	2.8	34	97.1
1993-1998	1,190	1,172	98.4	198	16.6	7	3.5	191	91.4
1998-2003 (1)	1,192	-	-	53	4.4	1	1.8	52	98.1

(1) Reported delegates whose office ended since the beginning of the eighth mandate until March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2000

## Elections for provincial delegates and deputies through a direct and secret ballot by voters

### 1992 ELECTION PROCESS

Election constituencies:

As Municipalities	140
As districts	87
Total	227
Electoral Colleges	27,378
Registered voters	7,886,039
Cast their votes	7,852,364
Percent	99.57
Voters per constituency	34,740
Voters per electoral college	288

VOTE	DEPUTIES	%	PROVINCIAL DELEGATES	%
Elected	589	100.0	1,190	100.0
Valid ballots	7,300,629	92.97	7,236,985	92.84
Blank ballots	238,598	3.04	244,198	3.13
Annulled ballots	313,088	3.99	314,123	4.03

## Elections for provincial delegates and deputies through a direct and secret ballot by voters

### 1998 ELECTION PROCESS

#### Election constituencies:

As municipalities	140
As districts	87
Total	229
Electoral colleges	33,045
Registered voters	8,064,205
Cast their vote	7,931,229
Percent	98.35
Voters per constituency	35,214
Voters per electoral college	244

VOTE	DEPUTIES	%	PROVINCIAL DELEGATES	%
Elected	601	100.00	1,192	100.00
Valid ballots	7,533,222	94.98	7,468,387	94.85
Blank ballots	266,215	3.36	272,609	3.46
Annulled ballots	131,792	1.66	132,617	1.68

## Deputies to the national assemblies who got elected during the elections held from the inception of the bodies of the People's Power

		DISTRIBUTION							
LEGISLATURE	TOTAL	WOMEN	%	YOUTH	%	DELEGATES			
						MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLIES	%	PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES	%
1976-1981	481	105	21.8	42	8.7	266	55.3	40	8.3
1981-1986	499	113	22.6	24	4.8	272	54.3	44	8.4
1986-1993	510	173	33.9	100	19.6	287	56.2	43	8.4
1993-1998	589	134	22.7	47	7.9	274	46.5	50	8.5
1998-2003	601	166	27.6	26	4.3	278	46.2	39	6.5

Note: For the legislatures from 1976 to 1986 deputies to the National Assembly were elected in second-degree ballots at municipal assemblies for a mandate of two and a half years. After the 1992 constitutional amendments, this election takes place through a secret ballot by voters.

## Deputies to the Peoples Power National Assembly

Deputies whose office ended

Legislature	Total	Removals	%	Resignations	%	Deaths	%	Other	%	Deputies at the end of the previous legislature	%	Reelected	%
1976-1981	16	4	25.0	6	37.5	6	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981-1986	17	5	29.4	1	5.9	11	64.7	1	5.9	475	98.7	79	16.6
1986-1993	41	8	19.5	17	41.5	14	34.1	2	4.8	493	98.8	133	26.9
1993-1998	15	1	6.6	6	40.0	8	53.3	-	-	486	95.3	91	18.7
1998-2003 (1)	11	1	9.0	-	-	6	54.5	4	36.3	583	98.9	209	35.8

(1) Reported number of deputies whose office ended since the since the beginning of the fifth legislature until March 31<sup>st</sup> 2000