<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories and Scores</th>
<th>Descriptions of Sub-Categories (6th Version)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Presidential Legislative Powers</strong> (36)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Package Veto/Override | 4 = Veto with no override  
3 = Veto with override requiring 2/3 majority  
2 = Veto with override requiring between simple and 2/3 majority  
1 = Veto with override requiring simple majority  
0 = No veto  
(Shugart and Carey 1992) modified by Corrales |
| Partial Veto/Override | 4 = Veto with no override  
3 = Veto with override requiring 2/3 majority  
2 = Veto with override requiring between simple and 2/3 majority  
1 = Veto with override requiring simple majority  
0 = No veto  
(Shugart and Carey 1992) modified by Corrales |
| Decree | 4 = Reserved powers, no rescission  
3 = President has temporary decree authority that includes regulation of constitutional amendments  
2 = President has temporary decree authority / authority to enact decrees limited  
0 = No decree powers, or only as delegated by assembly  
(Shugart and Carey 1992) modified by Corrales |
| Exclusive Introduction of Legislation (Reserve Policy Areas) | 4 = Restricted amendment of introduced legislation by assembly  
2 = Unrestricted amendment of introduced legislation by assembly  
0 = No exclusive introductory powers  
(Shugart and Carey 1992) modified by Corrales |
| Budgetary Powers | 4 = President prepares budget, no amendment permitted  
3 = Assembly may reduce but not increase the amount of budgetary items  
2 = President sets upper limit on total spending, within which assembly can amend  
1 = Assembly may increase expenditures only if it designates new revenues  
0 = Unrestricted authority of assembly to prepare or amend budget |
| Recall Referendum for Legislators | 4 = Recall referendum with low threshold for removal  
2 = Recall referendum with high threshold for removal  
0 = No recall referendum  
(Corrales) |
### Treaty Power

4 = President may enter into treaty's without congressional approval in all areas  
2 = President may enter into treaty's without congressional approval in certain areas  
0 = President cannot enter into treaty's without congressional approval (Corrales)

### Presidential Recess Powers

4 = President can carry out some responsibilities of the legislature unilaterally during a recess  
2 = President can carry out some responsibilities of the legislature, but only in concert with members of legislature during a recess (usually through a permanent committee)  
0 = President cannot carry out any responsibilities of the legislature during a recess (Corrales)

### Enabling Law

4 = Enabling laws explicitly possible in every area  
2.66 = Enabling laws explicitly possible in many areas  
1.33 = Enabling laws explicitly possible in few areas  
0 = No explicit enabling law mechanism (Corrales)

### Presidential Non-Legislative Powers (40)

| **Cabinet Formation** | 4 = President appoints cabinet without need for confirmation or investiture  
2.66 = President names cabinet members subject to confirmation or investiture by assembly  
1.33 = President names premier, subject to investiture, who then names other ministers  
0 = President cannot name ministers except upon recommendation by the assembly |
| **Censure of the President** | 4 = No censure possible  
2 = Censure with high threshold (i.e. 2/3 majority)  
0 = Censure with low threshold (i.e. simple majority) (Corrales) |
| **Censure of Cabinet and Ministers** | 4 = Assembly may not censure and remove cabinet or ministers  
2 = Censure with high threshold (i.e. 2/3 majority)  
0 = Censure with low threshold (i.e. simple majority) (Shugart and Carey 1992) modified by Corrales |
| **Cabinet Dismissal** | 4 = President can dismiss cabinet members at will  
2 = Powers of dismissal restricted by the legislature  
0 = Cabinet or ministers may be removed only by assembly  
(Shugart and Carey 1992) modified by Corrales |
| **Dissolution of Assembly** | 4 = Unrestricted  
3 = Restricted by frequency or point within term  
2 = Restricted, only as a response to censures  
1 = Requires new presidential election  
0 = No provision  
(Shugart and Carey 1992) modified by Corrales |
| **Preventative Detention (outside of states of exception)** | 4 = Unlimited (or de facto unlimited) detention powers  
2 = Limited detention powers  
0 = No powers of preventative detention  
(Corrales) |
| **Presidential Reelection** | 4 = No term limits  
3 = Consecutive reelection; third reelection with restrictions (sitting out, only one more time)  
2 = Consecutive reelection  
1 = One term, re-election possible after sitting out  
0 = No reelection  
(Corrales) |
| **Presidential Term Length** | 4 = 7 years  
2.66 = 6 years  
1.33 = 5 years  
0 = 4 years  
Modified from (Shugart and Carey 1992) |
| **Recall Referendum for the President** | 4 = No recall referendum  
2 = Recall referendum possible with high threshold for removal  
0 = Recall referendum possible with low threshold for removal  
(Corrales) |
### Appointment/Election of Judges

4 = President may appoint judges without legislative oversight/approval  
2 = President may appoint judges, but only with legislative oversight/approval  
0 = Legislature appoints judges / people elect judges  
(Corrales)

### Presidential Procedural Powers (24)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Scoring System</th>
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</table>
| Presidential Initiation of Constitutional Amendments | 4 = President can initiate a constitutional amendment, but requires legislature/referendum to pass  
0 = President cannot initiate constitutional amendments  
(Corrales) |
| Presidential Initiation of Constitutional Rewrites | 4 = President can initiate a constitutional rewrite, but requires legislature/referendum to pass  
0 = President cannot initiate constitutional rewrites  
(Corrales) |
| Military Appointments and Promotions | 4 = No legislative approval required  
2 = Legislative approval only for rank of general officer/admiral or above  
0 = Legislative approval required  
(Corrales); Idea from (Bejarano 2006) |
| Presidential Immunity to Prosecution | 4 = Unrevokable presidential immunity  
2 = Presidential immunity revokable by another branch of the government  
0 = No presidential immunity to prosecution  
(Corrales) |
| Proposal of Legislative Referenda | 4 = Unrestricted  
2 = Restricted  
0 = No presidential authority to propose referenda  
(Shugart and Carey 1992) |
| **Power to Declare a State of Exception/Emergency** | 4= Unlimited power of the president to declare a state of exception/emergency  
2= Power to declare state if exception/emergency subject to congressional/judicial revocation/approval  
0= No presidential power to declare states of exception/emergency  
(Corrales); Idea from (Bejarano 2006) |
|---|---|
| **Degree of Presidential Independence from the Legislature** | 4= No power to select the president in a run-off  
0= Power to select the president in a run-off under certain conditions  
(Corrales) |
| **Run-Off Selection** | 4= No amendment powers for legislation  
2= Limited amendments for legislation  
0= Unlimited amendments for legislation  
(Corrales) |
| **Amendment Capabilities of the Legislature for Legislation** | 4= No impeachment or inter-branch mechanism required  
2= High threshold for impeachment  
0= Low threshold for impeachment  
(Corrales) |
| **Impeachment of President by Legislature** | 4= No legislator immunity  
0= Some legislator immunity  
(Corrales) |
| **Immunity of Legislators to Prosecution** | 4= No ability to initiate investigations of the executive branch ministers  
2= Ability to initiate but not run investigations of the executive branch ministers  
0= Ability of congress to initiate and run investigations of the executive branch ministers  
(Corrales) |
| **Investigative Powers of the Legislature over the Executive** | 4= No power to select the president in a run-off  
0= Power to select the president in a run-off under certain conditions  
(Corrales) |
### Legislative Camerality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree of Presidential Independence from the Judiciary</th>
<th>Constitutional / Supreme Court</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4= No provision for top court</td>
<td>4= No provision for top court</td>
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<tr>
<td>3= Primarily dependent on president</td>
<td>3= Primarily dependent on president</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2= Mixed dependency, dismissal determined by law or uncertain dependency</td>
<td>2= Mixed dependency, dismissal determined by law or uncertain dependency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1= Dependent on assembly</td>
<td>1= Dependent on assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0= Life appointment of justices (life appointment constrains power of subsequent presidents)</td>
<td>0= Life appointment of justices (life appointment constrains power of subsequent presidents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Alberts 2006) modified by Corrales</td>
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<tr>
<th>Judicial Review Powers Available to the Judiciary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4= No judicial review powers granted to the judiciary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2= Judicial review powers limited to the supreme/constitutional court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0= Judicial review powers at most levels of the federal judiciary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Corrales)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Independent Impeachment of President by Judiciary | 4= No judicial impeachment of president | 4= No judicial impeachment of president |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 0= High court may impeach the president            | 0= High court may impeach the president |
| (Corrales) | (Corrales) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prosecutor General</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4= No provision for the prosecutor general</td>
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<tr>
<td>3= Dependent on president</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2= Mixed dependency (requires non-presidential approval)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1= Determined by civil society or professional groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0= Dependent on the assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Alberts 2006) modified by Corrales</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Degree of Presidential Power over the Federal System
Local Elections

4 = No election of sub-national officials
3 = Elections for mayors (not for governors)
2 = Elections for governors (not for mayors)
1 = No direct elections for executive authority in the capital city or some other major jurisdiction (elections for all other governors and mayors)
0 = Elections for all governors and mayors (Corrales)