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

**CHOOSING THE DATE OF AN ELECTION**

**Comparative table  
prepared by the Secretariat**

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**FIXATION DE LA DATE DES ELECTIONS**

**Tableau comparatif  
préparé par le Secrétariat**

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
Albania	<p>The Electoral Code of the Republic of Albania. Art.7: 1.The date of the elections is set by a decree of the President of the Republic, according to the rules provided in articles 65, 109, 115, 151 section 3, 152 section 3 and 170 section 6 of the Constitution of the Republic of Albania [...]</p> <p>“3. No later than 75 days before the expiry of the mandate of the Assembly, the President of the Republic sets the date of the elections. [...]</p> <p>4.Pursuant to article 87 of the Constitution, no later than 24 hours after the Assembly’s dissolution, the President of the Republic sets the date for the elections no later than 10 days after the Assembly’s dissolution. The Assembly is self-dissolved on the day of the fifth vote when it fails to elect a new President according to section 7 of article 87 of the Constitution. Pursuant to article 65 of the Constitution, the elections are to be conducted no later than 45 days after the dissolution of the Assembly. The date of the dissolution is the date of the fifth vote according to section 7 of article 87 of the Constitution when the Assembly fails to elect a new President. 5. Pursuant to section 4 of article 96 of the Constitution, when the Assembly fails to elect a new Prime Minister, the President of the Republic decrees the</p>	<p><b>The Electoral Code of the Republic of Albania Article 7 Setting the Election Date</b></p> <p>(3)When the Assembly is self-dissolved for reasons other than those mentioned in sections 3, 4 and 5 of this article, the President of the Republic sets the date of the elections no later than 10 days after its dissolution. The Assembly is dissolved on the day of its voting for self-dissolution. Elections shall take place within 60 days after the dissolution of the Assembly. See under the other columns the role that Parliament plays in practice in case of self-dissolution.</p>	<p><b>The Electoral Code of the Republic of Albania. Art.7</b> [...] 7. In any case, the elections for the Assembly shall take place on the Sunday nearest to the forty-fifth day after the date of the decree setting the election date.</p> <p><b>Constitution Article 65 1.</b> The Assembly is elected for four years. <b>2.</b> Elections for the Assembly are held 60 to 30 days before the end of the mandate and not later than 45 days after its dissolution. <b>3.</b> The mandate of the Assembly continues until the first meeting of the new Assembly. In this interval, the Assembly may not issue laws or take decisions, except when extraordinary measures have been established.</p> <p><b>Constitution Article 87 1.</b> A candidate for President is proposed to the Assembly by a group of not less than 20 of its members. A member is not permitted to take part in more than one proposing</p>		<p>The President may dissolve the Assembly under special conditions provided for by the Constitution, Articles 104 and 105. The Assembly is self-dissolved on the day of the fifth vote when it fails to elect a new President, according to Article 87 of the Constitution/ Art. 7.4 of the Electoral Code. The ordinary election day is fixed by the President, in accordance with the period of time fixed by the Electoral Code of the Republic of Albania, Art.7 on the Sunday nearest to the forty-fifth day after the date of the decree setting the election date, which must be taken no later than 75 days before the expiry of the mandate of the Assembly</p>

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	<p>dissolution of the Assembly and, no later than 24 hours after the vote provided in section 3 of the same article, sets the election date. Pursuant to article 65 of the Constitution, the elections are to be held no later than 45 days after the dissolution of the Assembly. 6 When the Assembly dissolves itself for reasons other than those mentioned in sections 3, 4 and 5 of this article, the President of the Republic no later than 24 hours after the Assembly's dissolution sets the date of the elections. The Assembly is to be dissolved on the day it votes to dissolve itself. Pursuant to article 65 of the Constitution, the elections shall take place no later than 45 days after the dissolution of the Assembly.</p> <p>Constitution Article 104</p> <p>1. If a motion of confidence presented by the Prime Minister is rejected by a majority of all members of the Assembly, the Assembly elects another Prime Minister within 15 days. In this case, the President appoints the new Prime Minister. 2. When the Assembly fails to elect a new Prime Minister, the President of the Republic dissolves the Assembly. 3. The vote on the motion cannot take place if three days have not passed from the day it was presented.</p> <p>Constitution Article 105</p> <p>1. If a motion of no confidence presented by one-fifth of the members of the Assembly is approved by a majority of all its members, the</p>		<p>group.</p> <p>2. The President of the Republic is elected by the Assembly by secret ballot and without debate by a majority of three-fifths of all its members.</p> <p>3. When this majority is not reached in the first ballot, a second ballot takes place within 7 days from the day of the first ballot.</p> <p>4. When this majority is not reached even in the second ballot, a third ballot takes place within 7 days.</p> <p>5. When there is more than one candidate and none of them has received the required majority, within 7 days, a fourth ballot takes place between the two candidates who have received the greatest number of votes.</p> <p>6. If even in the fourth ballot neither of the two candidates has received the required majority, a fifth ballot takes place</p> <p>7. If even in the fifth ballot neither of the two candidates has received the required majority, the Assembly is dissolved and new general elections take place within 60</p>		

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	<p>Assembly elects another Prime Minister within 15 days. In this case, the President appoints the new Prime Minister. 2. When the Assembly fails to elect a new Prime Minister, the President of the Republic dissolves the Assembly. 3. The vote on the motion cannot take place if three days have not passed from the day it was presented.</p>		<p>days. 8. The new Assembly elects the President pursuant to the procedure contemplated in paragraphs 1 to 7 of this article. If even the new Assembly fails to elect the President, the Assembly is dissolved and new general elections take place within 60 days.</p>		
<b>Andorra</b>	<p>Constitution, Art. 45. The Coprinceps, with the countersignature of the Cap de Govern or when appropriate, of the Síndic General will call for general elections; d) Sign the decree of dissolution of the Consell General following the procedure of article 71 of the Constitution. Art. 71. The Cap de Govern, after consulting the Govern, and under his or her own responsibility, may request the Coprinceps to dissolve the Consell General prematurely. The decree of dissolution shall call new elections in accordance with art. 51.2 of the Constitution. 2. No dissolution shall be carried out after the presentation of a motion of censure or under the state of emergency. 3. No dissolution shall be carried out before one year has elapsed after the most recent elections.</p>		<p><b>Constitution, Art. 51 (2).</b> Elections for the Consell General shall be held between the thirtieth and fortieth days following the end of the term/the dissolution of the Consell General.</p>		<p>The Cap de Govern may request the Coprinceps to dissolve the Consell General, under the conditions provided by the Constitution, Art.71. The election day is fixed by the Coprinceps, with the contre-signature of the Cap de Govern (or when appropriate, of the Síndic General) Constitution, Art. 45. The election shall be held within the period between the thirtieth and fortieth days following the end of term/the dissolution of the Consell</p>

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					General in accordance with Constitution Art. 51(2)
<b>Armenia</b>	<p>Electoral Code, Art. 117 (1), Regular elections to the National Assembly shall be held within 60 days preceding the end of the current National Assembly's term. Art. 117 (2) The President of the Republic issues a decree on assignment of regular elections, not later than 100 days prior to the day of voting. Art. 119 (2). The President of the Republic issues a decree on assigning extraordinary elections together with the decree on the National Assembly dissolution. Art. 119 (1). Extraordinary elections shall be held not earlier than 30 and no later than 40 days after the dissolution of the National Assembly.</p>		<p><b>Constitution Article 55 (3)</b>, The President of the Republic: 3) may dissolve the National Assembly in the cases and in conformity with the procedure prescribed by Article 74.1 of the Constitution and declares extraordinary elections</p> <p><b>Constitution Article 63 (3)</b>, The National Assembly may not be dissolved during the of state of martial law and state of emergency as well as in the event a motion on impeaching the President of Republic is put forward.</p> <p><b>Constitution Article 74.1</b>, The President of the Republic shall dissolve the National</p>		<p>The President may dissolve the National Assembly under the conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. 55 (3) and 74 (1). The extraordinary election shall be held not earlier than 30 and no later than 40 days after the dissolution of the National Assembly (Constitution Art. 119(1)) The ordinary election day is fixed by the President, in accordance with the period of time fixed by the Electoral Code, Art. 117 which is within 60</p>

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			<p>Assembly if the National Assembly does not give an approval to the program of the Government two times in succession within two months. The President of Republic may also dissolve the National Assembly upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the National Assembly or the Prime Minister in the following cases: a) If the National Assembly fails within three months to resolve on the draft law deemed urgent by the decision of the Government or; b) If in the course of a regular session no sittings of the National Assembly are convened for more than three months or c) If in the course of a regular session the National Assembly fails for more than three months to adopt a resolution on issues under debate.</p>		<p>days preceding the end of the current National Assembly's term. The decree must be issued not later than 100 days prior to the day of voting.</p>
<b>Austria</b>	Federal Law on the Election of the National Council. PART I. Section 1. § 1. (1) The National Council consists of 183 members, who are elected according to the	<b>Constitution Art.29 (2)</b> Before expiry of a legislative period the National Council can vote its own dissolution by simple law. <b>(3)</b> After a	<b>Constitution Art.29 (1).</b> The legislative period of the National Council lasts four years, calculated from the day of		The Federal President/the National Council itself, may dissolve the National Council

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	<p>provisions of this federal law.(2) The election shall be announced by the federal government in the Federal Law Gazette by way of regulation. This regulation shall contain the day of election, which must be set by the federal government on a Sunday or other public holiday in accordance with the main committee of the National Council. Moreover, the regulation shall determine the day to be taken as qualifying date. This day must not precede the day of the announcement of the election. The periods set in §§ 13, 14, 16 and 25 of this federal law and the preconditions of the right to vote (§ 21 al. 1) and of the eligibility (§ 41) are determined by the qualifying date. (3) The regulation of the Federal Government on the announcement of the election shall also be publicly proclaimed in all communities.</p> <p>Constitution Article 29(1) The Federal President can dissolve the National Council, but he may avail himself of this prerogative only once for the same reason. In such case the new election shall be so arranged by the Federal Government that the newly elected National Council can at the latest meet on the hundredth day after the dissolution</p>	<p>dissolution pursuant to para. 2 above as well as after expiry of the period for which the National Council has been elected, the legislative period lasts until the day on which the newly elected National Council meets.</p>	<p>its first meeting, but in any case until the day on which the new National Council meets -</p>		<p>under the conditions provided by the Constitution, Art.29. The extraordinary election day shall be so arranged by the Federal Government that the newly elected National Council can at the latest meet on the hundredth day after the dissolution. The ordinary election day is fixed by the federal government, in accordance with the main committee of the National Council, in accordance with the period of time fixed by the Federal Law on the Election of the National Council. PART I. Section 1.§ 1 (2) on a Sunday or other public holiday The legislative period of the National Council lasts four years, calculated from the day of its first meeting, but in any case until the day on which the</p>

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					new National Council meets - Constitution Art.29 (1)
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	According to the Art. 84. 2 and 109.1. of the Constitution, the date of elections of deputies of a new convocation shall be determined by the President of the Republic.	<p><b>Constitution Article 84</b> Term of authority of a calling of the Parliament [Milli Majlis] of the Azerbaijan Republic</p> <p><b>(3)</b> Term of authority of deputies of the Parliament [Milli Majlis] of the Azerbaijan Republic is restricted by term of authority of respective calling of the Parliament [Milli Majlis] of the Azerbaijan Republic.</p> <p><b>(4)</b> If new elections of deputies to replace retired deputies of the Parliament [Milli Majlis] of the Azerbaijan Republic are carried out, then term of authority of newly elected deputy corresponds to remaining term of authority of respective retired deputy.</p>	<p><b>Constitution, Art. 84 II.</b> Elections of the Milli Majlis (Parliament) shall be held every five years on the first Sunday of November.</p> <p><b>Constitution Article 84</b> Term of authority of a calling of the Parliament [Milli Majlis] of the Azerbaijan Republic (1) Term of authority of each calling of the Parliament [Milli Majlis] of the Azerbaijan Republic is 5 years.</p>		The Parliament itself may decide its dissolution, Art. 84 (3) of the Constitution. The election day is fixed by the President, in accordance with the day fixed by the Constitution, Act. 84.2, which is the first Sunday of November.

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<p><b>Belarus</b></p>	<p>BELARUS - ELECTORAL CODE. Art. 22. Powers of the President of the Republic of Belarus in Organising the Preparation of Elections and a Republican Referendum. The President of the Republic of Belarus shall: 1) appoint ordinary and extraordinary elections to the Chamber of Representatives and determine organisational measures for securing their holding; [...]. Art. 56. Elections to the Chamber of Representatives of a new convocation shall be appointed by the President of the Republic of Belarus not later than four months and shall be held on Sunday not later than 30 days before expiration of the term of office of the Chamber of Representatives of the current convocation. [...] In case of dissolution of the Chamber of Representatives as provided by the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, the President shall simultaneously appoint elections for the Chamber of Representatives of the new convocation. Extraordinary elections of the Chamber of Representatives shall be held within three months from the day of early termination of powers of the Chamber of Representatives of the current convocation.</p>	<p><b>Constitution Article 81 [Term, Dissolution, Re-election] (1)</b> The term of the Supreme Council shall be five years. <b>(2)</b> The powers of the Supreme Council may be terminated prematurely in accordance with a resolution of the Supreme Council that is adopted by a majority of no less than two-thirds of the elected deputies. <b>(3)</b> Elections for a new Supreme Council shall be called no later than three months prior to the expiry of the powers of the current Supreme Council.</p> <p><b>Constitution Article 83 [Competences](1)</b> The Supreme Council shall: <b>5)</b> call regular elections of deputies of the Supreme Council and local councils of deputies as well as presidential elections.</p>	<p><b>Electoral Code Art. 88 [...].</b> In case when a deputy of the Chamber of Representatives quits (leaves his position) less than one year before expiration of the term of office of the deputies of the Chamber of Representatives, elections of a new deputy of the Chamber of Representatives instead of the one who quitted shall not be held.</p>	<p><b>Electoral Code, Art. 88.</b> Holding of Elections of Deputies of the Chamber of Representatives instead of those who quitted. In case of a recall of a deputy of the Chamber of Representatives or early termination of deputy powers for other reasons, new elections shall be held in the respective electoral district within a four-month period from the time of the quitting of the deputy. The Central Commission shall appoint elections not later than three months before they are to be held and shall be organised with the observance of the requirements of this Code.</p> <p><b>Electoral Code, Art. 33.</b> Powers of the Central Commission. The Central Commission shall: [...] 16) solve issues connected with the organisation of recall of</p>	<p>The Supreme Council may dissolve itself, under the conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. 81(2). Extraordinary elections to the Chamber of Representatives are held within three months after the date of early termination of the authorities of the Chamber of Representatives of the current convocation. The ordinary election day is fixed by the President, in accordance with the period of time fixed by the Electoral Code, Art.56. which is a Sunday, not later than four months held on Sunday not later than 30 days before expiration of the term of office of the Chamber of Representatives of the current convocation.</p>

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				deputies of the Chamber of Representatives and members of the Council of the Republic, appoint elections of deputies of the Chamber of Representatives instead of the deputies who have left their position and provide its holding.	
<b>Belgique</b>	Code Electoral. Art. 106. En cas de dissolution des Chambres, comme en cas de vacance, lorsqu'il ne peut y être pourvu par l'installation d'un suppléant, le collège électoral est réuni dans les quarante jours de l'acte de dissolution ou de la vacance. La date de l'élection est fixée par arrêté royal. Art. 107. Quinze jours au moins avant le scrutin, le Ministre de l'Intérieur fait publier au Moniteur belge un communiqué indiquant le jour où l'élection a lieu et les heures d'ouverture et de fermeture des bureaux de vote. Constitution. Art. 46 Le Roi n'a le droit de dissoudre la Chambre des représentants que si celle-ci, à la majorité	Code Electoral. Art. 106 [...] Cependant, si une vacance se produit dans les trois mois qui précèdent le renouvellement des deux Chambres, la convocation du collège électoral ne peut avoir lieu que sur la décision de la Chambre où le siège est devenu vacant. Il en est de même lorsque la vacance a pour cause la démission d'un titulaire ou le désistement de suppléants. Dans ces différents cas, la réunion éventuelle du collège électoral a lieu dans les quarante jours de la décision	Code Electoral. Art. 105. La réunion ordinaire des collèges électoraux à l'effet de pourvoir au remplacement des représentants et sénateurs sortants a lieu le premier dimanche qui suit l'expiration d'un délai de quatre années prenant cours à la date à laquelle il a été procédé à la désignation des sénateurs cooptés lors de l'élection précédente. Si le dimanche visé à l'alinéa précédent coïncide avec un jour férié légal, l'élection est		Le roi dispose du droit de dissolution à certaines conditions, Constitution Art. 46. Les Chambres sont dissoutes de plein droit après la publication dans le Moniteur belge de la déclaration de révision de la Constitution (art. 195 de la Constitution) La date des élections ordinaires est fixée par le code électoral, art. 105. La

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	<p>absolue de ses membres :</p> <p>1° soit rejette une motion de confiance au Gouvernement fédéral et ne propose pas au Roi, dans un délai de trois jours à compter du jour du rejet de la motion, la nomination d'un successeur au Premier Ministre;</p> <p>2° soit adopte une motion de méfiance à l'égard du Gouvernement fédéral et ne propose pas simultanément au Roi la nomination d'un successeur au Premier Ministre.</p> <p>Les motions de confiance et de méfiance ne peuvent être votées qu'après un délai de quarante-huit heures suivant le dépôt de la motion.</p> <p>En outre, le Roi peut, en cas de démission du Gouvernement fédéral, dissoudre la Chambre des représentants après avoir reçu son assentiment exprimé à la majorité absolue de ses membres.</p> <p>La dissolution de la Chambre des représentants entraîne la dissolution du Sénat.</p> <p>L'acte de dissolution contient convocation des électeurs dans les quarante jours et des Chambres dans les deux mois.</p>		<p>remise au dimanche suivant.</p>		<p>réunion ordinaire des collèges électoraux à l'effet de pourvoir au remplacement des représentants et sénateurs sortants a lieu le premier dimanche qui suit l'expiration d'un délai de quatre années prenant cours à la date à laquelle il a été procédé à la désignation des sénateurs cooptés lors de l'élection précédente.</p> <p>Si le dimanche visé à l'alinéa précédent coïncide avec un jour férié légal, l'élection est remise au dimanche suivant.</p> <p>La date des élections extraordinaires, après dissolution des Chambres, est fixée par le Roi en concordance avec le délai fixé par l'article 46 de la Constitution</p>

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<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	Constitution Article IV Parliamentary Assembly Paragraph 3 Procedures (g) The House of Peoples may be dissolved by the Presidency or by the House itself, provided that the House's decision to dissolve is approved by a majority that includes the majority of Delegates from at least two of the Bosnian, Croat, or Serb peoples. The House of Peoples elected in the first elections after the entry into force of this Constitution may not, however, be dissolved.	<b>Constitution Article IV Parliamentary Assembly Paragraph 3 Procedures</b> (g) The House of Peoples may be dissolved by the Presidency or by the House itself, provided that the House's decision to dissolve is approved by a majority that includes the majority of Delegates from at least two of the Bosnian, Croat, or Serb peoples. The House of Peoples elected in the first elections after the entry into force of this Constitution may not, however, be dissolved.	<b>Election Law. Article 1.14</b> The elections at all levels of authority in Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be held on the first Sunday in October unless that date conflicts with observance of a religious holidays of one of the constituent peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina. [...]	Election Law, Art. 1.14 [...] Any election that cannot be held on the first Sunday in October because of a conflict with a religious holiday shall be scheduled by the Election Commission of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the Sunday closest to the first Sunday on October, which does not conflict with a religious holidays.	The President/the House of Peoples itself, may dissolve the House of Peoples under the conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. IV § 3. The Constitution does not provide for the dissolution of the House of Representatives. The election <b>day</b> is fixed by the Election Law, Art. 1.14. on the first Sunday in October unless it coincides with the religious holidays. In this case it should be set by the Election Commission but there is no margin because the conditions are extremely precise.
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Act on Election of Members of Parliament, Art. 5. (1) Election shall be held on a non-working day for the whole country. (2) Elections shall be scheduled by the President of the Republic not later than 60 days prior to the		Constitution Art. 64.3. Elections for a new National Assembly shall be held within two months from the expiry of the mandate of the preceding one.		The President may dissolve the Parliament and determine the date of new election, in accordance with the rules

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	<p>election day. [...] Constitution Article 99 [Establishing Government](5) Absent an agreement on the formation of a government, the President shall appoint a caretaker government, dissolve the National Assembly and schedule new elections within the period established by Article 64 (3). The President's act on the dissolution of the National Assembly shall also establish the date of the new general elections. Constitution Article 99 (7) In the instances envisaged by Paragraphs (5) and (6), the President shall not dissolve the National Assembly during the last three months of his term of office. Should Parliament fail to form a government within the established period, the President shall appoint a caretaker government. Constitution Art. 102 [Decrees, Addresses] (1) Within the prerogatives vested in him, the President shall issue decrees, addresses, and messages. (3) No countersigning is required for decrees pertaining to: 3) dissolution of the National Assembly; 6) the scheduling of an election or referendum.</p>				<p>fixed by the articles 99 and 102 of the Constitution. The day of ordinary election shall be determined by the President within the period of not later than 60 days prior to the election day to take place on a non-working day for the whole country within two months from the expiry of the mandate of the preceding National Assembly. (Art. 64 (3) of the Constitution and 5 of the Act on Election of Members of Parliament.</p>
<p><b>Croatia</b></p>	<p>Act on Election of representatives to the Croatian Parliament. Art. 5- The President of the Republic calls the elections for representatives and Parliament for the first session. The elections day shall be determined by a resolution on</p>	<p>Constitution Art. 77 [Dissolution] (1) The Croatian Parliament may be dissolved in order to call early elections if so decided by the majority of all the members.</p>			<p>The President may dissolve the Parliament, in accordance with the rules fixed by the Article 103 of the Constitution.</p>

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	<p>election calling. The elections day is not a working day. Since the day of the calling, until the days of elections for representatives minimum 30 days must pass.</p> <p>Constitution Article 97 [Replacement] The President of the Republic shall: -- call elections for the Croatian Parliament and convene their first session;[...].</p> <p>Constitution, Art. 77 (2) The President of the Republic may, in conformity with Article 103, dissolve the Croatian Parliament.</p> <p>Constitution Article 103 [Report About the State of the Republic] (1) The President of the Republic, at the proposal of the Government and with the counter-signature of the Prime Minister, after consultations with the representatives of the clubs of parliamentary parties, dissolve the Croatian Parliament if, at the proposal of the Government, the Parliament has passed a vote of no confidence to the Government, or if it has failed to approve the state budget within 120 days from the date when it was proposed.</p> <p>(2) The President of the Republic may not, at the proposal of the Government, dissolve the Croatian Parliament if the impeachment proceedings against him for violation of the Constitution have been instituted.</p>				<p>The majority of the members of Parliament may dissolve the Parliament, in accordance Art. 77 of the Constitution. The ordinary election day is fixed by the President on a non-working day, respecting the period of 30 days between the date of his decision and the polling day, according to the Act on Election of Members of Parliament, Art 5.</p>

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Cyprus		<p>Constitution, Art. 66 2. When a vacancy occurs in the seat of a Representative such vacancy shall be filled by a by-election to be held within a period not exceeding forty five days of the occurrence of such vacancy on a date to be fixed by the House of Representatives. Constitution Art. 67 1. The House of Representatives may dissolve itself only by its own decision carried by an absolute majority [including at least one third of the Representatives elected by the Turkish Community] . 2. Any such decision shall, notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 1 of Art. 65 and paragraph I of Art. 66, provide for the date of the holding of the general election, which shall not be less than thirty days and not more than forty days from the date of such decision, and also for the date of the first meeting of the newly elected House which shall not be later than fifteen days after such general election and until such date the outgoing House shall continue to be in office. 3. Notwithstanding anything in paragraph I of Art.</p>	<p>Constitution of Cyprus. Art. 66 1. A general election for the House of Representatives shall be held on the second Sunday of the month immediately preceding the month in which the term of office of the outgoing House expires [...] 3. If an election under paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article cannot take place on the date fixed by or under this Constitution owing to extraordinary and unforeseen circumstances such as earthquake, floods, general epidemic and the like, then such election shall take place on the corresponding day of the week next following.</p> <p>Constitution, Art. 65 1. The term of office of the House of Representatives shall be for a period of five years. The term of office of the first House of Representatives shall commence on the date of the coming into operation of this Constitution. 2. The outgoing House shall</p>		<p>The House of representatives may dissolve itself, under the conditions provided by the Article 67 of the Constitution. In this case the period of calling of the new elections is fixed by Art. 67(2) of the Constitution and the date shall be stipulated in the decision which shall not be less than thirty days and not more than forty days from the date of such decision. The ordinary election day is fixed by the Constitution of Cyprus, (second Sunday of the month immediately preceding the term of office of the outgoing House)</p>

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		<p>65 contained, the term of office of the House of Representatives to be elected after dissolution shall be for the unexpired period of the term of office of the dissolved House. In case of dissolution within the last year of the five years' term of office, a general election for the House of Representatives shall take place both for the unexpired part of the term of office of the dissolved House, during which any session of the newly elected House shall be considered to be an extraordinary session, and for the subsequent five years' term of office.</p> <p>* Provision not in force at the moment due to the withdrawal of the Representatives of the Turkish Community from the House of Representatives and by operation of the law of necessity</p>	<p>continue in office until the newly-elected House assumes office under paragraph 1 of this Article.</p>		
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<p>Act on Elections to the Parliament of the Czech Republic, and on amendments of certain Other Act. Art. 14 The Day of the Election: (1) the President of the Republic shall call the elections to the parliament (...) no later than ninety days before the elections are held. (2) Two days shall be dedicated to the elections of the parliament.</p>		<p>Constitution Art. 17 (1) Elections to both chambers shall be held during the period commencing thirty days prior to the expiration of each electoral term and ending on the day of its expiration.</p>		<p>The President may dissolve the Assembly, in accordance with the conditions set up in Art.35 of the Constitution. The ordinary election day is fixed by the President, during the</p>

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	<p>Constitution Article 35 [Dissolution] (1) The President of the Republic can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies if:</p> <p>a) the Chamber of Deputies passes a vote of non-confidence in a newly appointed Government whose Premier was appointed by the President of the Republic on the suggestion of the chairman of the Chamber of Deputies,</p> <p>b) the Chamber of Deputies fails to decide within three months on a Government bill with the discussion of which the Government links the question of confidence,</p> <p>c) a session of the Chamber of Deputies is adjourned for a longer period than admissible,</p> <p>d) the Chamber of Deputies has not reached a quorum for a period longer than three months, although its session was not adjourned and although it was repeatedly called to session during this period.</p> <p>(2) The Chamber of Deputies cannot be dissolved three months before the expiration of its election term.</p>				<p>period commencing thirty days prior to the expiration of each electoral term and ending on the day of its expiration (Constitution Art. 17 (1), and respecting the period of time between the date of his decision and the polling day, according to the Act on Elections to the Czech Republic, Art.14. which is not less than ninety days</p>
<p><b>Denmark</b></p>	<p>Constitution, Section 32 (1) The members of the Parliament shall be elected for a period of four years.</p> <p>(2) The King may at any time issue writs for a new election with the effect that the existing seats be vacated upon a new election. Provided that writs for an election shall not be issued after the appointment of a new Ministry until the</p>				<p>The King may at any time dissolve Parliament / issue a writ for new elections of the Parliament, under the limitations provided by the Constitution, Art. 32. The</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>Prime Minister has presented himself to the Parliament.</p> <p>3). The Prime Minister shall cause a general election to be held before the expiration of the period for which the Parliament has been elected.</p> <p>Folketing (Parliamentary) Election Act, Art. 6 (2). General elections are called by royal public notice, to be held on the same day throughout the realm. In the Faroe Islands and in Greenland, fixing another day for holding the election can be entrusted to the High Commissioner.</p>				<p>ordinary election day is fixed by the Prime Minister, Constitution, Art. 32 (3) to be before the expiration of the period for which the Parliament has been elected.</p>
<b>Estonia</b>	<p>Riigikogu Election Act. § 2. Time of regular elections [...] (2) The President of the Republic shall, by a resolution, call regular Riigikogu elections on the basis of clause 78 3. of the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia at least three months before the election day.</p> <p>Riigikogu Election Act. § 3. Bases and time of extraordinary elections (1) The President of the Republic shall, by a resolution, call extraordinary Riigikogu elections on the basis of clause 78 3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia: 1) within three days as of the duty to call elections arising in the cases prescribed in §§ 89 and 119 of the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia; 2) within three days as of publication of the results of a referendum in the Riigi Teataja in the case prescribed in subsection 105 (4) of the</p>		<p>Riigikogu Constitution Article 60 (3) and Election Act. § 2. Time of regular elections (1) Regular Riigikogu elections shall be held on the first Sunday in March in the fourth year following the year of the preceding Riigikogu elections.</p>		<p>The President has to dissolve the Parliament, under specific conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. 78 (3), 89(6), 119, and 105 (4). The ordinary election day is fixed by the President, in accordance with the period fixed by the Riigikogu Election Act, § 2 which is at least three months before the election day. Regular Riigikogu elections shall be held on the first Sunday in March in the</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>Constitution of the Republic of Estonia.                      2) In the case prescribed in § 97 of the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia, the President of the Republic may, on the proposal of the Government of the Republic, call extraordinary Riigikogu elections within three days as of the date of an expression of no confidence in the Government of the Republic or the Prime Minister.                      3) Extraordinary Riigikogu elections shall not be held earlier than twenty days or later than forty days after the elections are called.                      4) The date for extraordinary Riigikogu elections shall be specified by the President of the Republic. Extraordinary elections shall be held on a Sunday.                      Constitution Art. 78                      [Functions] The President of the Republic shall: 3) declare regular Parliament elections, and early elections for the Parliament, in accordance with Art. 89, 97, 105 and 119; Constitution, Art. 89, (6) The Parliament shall present a candidate for Prime Minister, who shall present the composition of the Government to the President of the Republic. If, within fourteen days from the transfer of the right to present a candidate for Prime Minister to the Parliament, the composition of the Government has not been presented to the</p>				<p>fourth year following the year of the preceding Riigikogu elections (Constitution Art. 60 (3).</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>President of the Republic, the President of the Republic shall declare early elections for the Parliament. Constitution Art. 97 [Vote of No-Confidence] (4) In the case of no-confidence being expressed in the Government or the Prime Minister, the President of the Republic may, on proposal by the Government and within three days, declare early elections. Constitution Article 119 [Failure to Adopt a Budget] If the Parliament has not adopted the budget within two months of the beginning of the budget year, the President of the Republic shall declare early elections for the Parliament. Constitution, Art.105. (4) Should the draft law which has been put to referendum not receive a majority of yes-votes, the President of the Republic shall declare early elections for the Parliament.</p>				
<b>Finland</b>	<p>Election Act. Part II, Chapter 9, Section 107, second indent: If the President has ordered new Parliamentary elections, the date of the new election is, following the order of the President, not earlier than the first Sunday after 50 days and not later than the first Sunday after 75 days from the time when the order to hold new elections was made public. [...] Constitution Section 26 Extraordinary parliamentary elections</p>		<p>Election Act. Part II, Chapter 9, Section 107, first indent: The date of the election in Parliamentary elections is the third Sunday in March</p>		<p>The President, in response to a reasoned proposal by the Prime Minister may dissolve the Parliament, under the conditions provided by the Constitution, Section 26. The ordinary election day is fixed by the Election Act. Part II,</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>(1) The President of the Republic, in response to a reasoned proposal by the Prime Minister, and after having heard the parliamentary groups, and while the Parliament is in session, may order that extraordinary parliamentary elections shall be held. Thereafter, the Parliament shall decide the time when it concludes its work before the elections.</p> <p>(2) After extraordinary parliamentary elections, the Parliament shall convene in session on the first day of the calendar month that begins ninety days after the election order, unless the Parliament has decided on an earlier date of convocation.</p>				<p>Chapter 9, Section 107, the third Sunday in March.</p> <p>The period of extraordinary elections is fixed by the President, Election Act. Part II, Chapter 9, Section 107, second indent: not earlier than the first Sunday after 50 days and not later than the first Sunday after 75 days from the time when the order to hold new elections was made public</p>
<p><b>France</b></p>	<p>Code Electoral, Article L173 : Les élections ont lieu le septième dimanche qui suit la publication du décret convoquant les électeurs.</p> <p>Article L311 Les élections des sénateurs ont lieu au plus tôt le septième dimanche qui suit la publication du décret convoquant les électeurs sénatoriaux.</p> <p>Constitution Art. 12</p> <p>(1) Le Président de la République peut, après consultation du Premier Ministre et des Présidents des assemblées, prononcer la dissolution de l'Assemblée Nationale. Les élections générales ont lieu vingt jours au moins et quarante jours au plus après la dissolution. (2)</p>		<p>Code électoral. Art L.55 II (le scrutin) a lieu un dimanche.</p> <p>Constitution, art. 25</p> <p>(1) Une loi organique (Ordonnance n° 58-998 du 24 octobre 1958 et ordonnance n° 58-1097 du 15 novembre 1958) fixe la durée des pouvoirs de chaque assemblée, le nombre de ses membres, leur indemnité, les conditions d'éligibilité, le régime des inéligibilités et des incompatibilités.</p> <p>(2) Elle fixe</p>		<p>Le Président de la République peut, en respectant les conditions et procédures prévues à l'article 12 de la Constitution, dissoudre l'Assemblée Nationale. La date des élections est fixée par le Premier Ministre, par décret portant convocation des électeurs, sur rapport du Ministre de l'intérieur, et en tenant compte de la</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	L'Assemblée Nationale se réunit de plein droit le deuxième jeudi qui suit son élection. Si cette réunion a lieu en dehors "de la période prévue pour la session ordinaire", une session est ouverte de droit pour une durée de quinze jours. (3) Il ne peut être procédé à une nouvelle dissolution dans l'année qui suit ces élections.		également les conditions dans lesquelles sont élues les personnes appelées à assurer, en cas de vacance du siège, le remplacement des députés ou des sénateurs jusqu'au renouvellement général ou partiel de l'assemblée à laquelle ils appartenaient. Code électoral Article LO 121 ; Les pouvoirs de l'Assemblée nationale expirent le troisième mardi de juin de la cinquième année qui suit son élection. Article LO 122 : Sauf le cas de dissolution, les élections générales ont lieu dans les soixante jours qui précèdent l'expiration des pouvoirs de l'Assemblée nationale. Article LO 278 L'élection des sénateurs a lieu dans les soixante jours qui précèdent la date du début de leur mandat.		loi organique fixant la durée des pouvoirs de chaque assemblée, art.173 du code électoral et art.25 de la Constitution. Les élections ordinaires ont lieu dans les soixante jours qui précèdent l'expiration des pouvoirs de l'Assemblée nationale, art. LO 122 du code électoral. Les élections ont lieu le septième dimanche qui suit la publication du décret convoquant les électeurs. L'élection des sénateurs a lieu dans les soixante jours qui précèdent la date du début de leur mandat, article LO 278
<b>Georgia</b>	The organic law of Georgia unified election code of Georgia, Art. 90. 1.Elections for the parliament of Georgia are held no later than 15 days before the expiration of its authority. 2. The date of elections				The President may dissolve the Parliament, under specific conditions provided by the

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>is appointed by the president of Georgia, no later than 60 days prior to the elections. 3. If the time for elections coincides with martial law or wartime, elections are held no later than 60 days after the abolition of the state of emergency or wartime. Constitution Article 50 [Election] (3) The regular parliamentary elections shall be held at least fifteen days before the expiration of its term. If the date of holding the elections coincides with a state of emergency or martial law, the elections shall be held not later than 60 days after the cancellation of the state. The President of Georgia shall schedule the elections not later than 60 days before the elections. In case of dissolution of the Parliament the President shall schedule extraordinary elections, which shall be held not earlier than 45 days and not later than 60 days before the enforcement of an order on the dissolution of the Parliament. Constitution Article 51.1 [Dissolution]The Parliament shall be dissolved by the President only in cases determined by the Constitution, save for: a) within six months from the holding of the elections of the Parliament; b) discharging of an authority determined by Article 63 of the Constitution by the Parliament; c) in time of a state of emergency or martial law; d) within the last 6 months of the term</p>				<p>Constitution, Art. 51.1. The ordinary election day is fixed by the President, in accordance with the period of time fixed by the organic law of Georgia, Art.90. Elections should be held at least 15 days before expiration of the authority of the Parliament.</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>of office of the President of Georgia.</p> <p>Constitution Art. 51.1 (3.1) The Parliament shall terminate the activity upon the enforcement of the order of the President on the dissolution of the Parliament. From the enforcement of the order of the President on the dissolution of the Parliament to the first convocation of the newly elected Parliament the dissolved Parliament shall assemble only in case of declaration of a state of emergency or martial law by the President to decide on the issues of prolongation or/and approval a state of emergency or martial law. In case the Parliament is not assembled within 5 days or does not approve (extend) the order of the President on the declaration (extension) of a state of emergency, the announced state of emergency shall be cancelled. In case the Parliament does not approve the order of the President on the declaration (prolongation) of a state of martial law within 48 hours, the state of martial law shall be cancelled. Convocation of the Parliament shall not result in restoration of the offices and salaries of the members of the Parliament. The Parliament shall terminate an activity upon the adoption of a decision on the above mentioned issues.</p>				

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
<b>Germany</b>	<p>Federal Electoral Law, Art. 16. The Federal President shall determine the day of the general election. The election day must be a Sunday or a statutory public holiday.</p> <p>Art. 44 (3). In the case of repeat election for the whole electoral area, the date of the repeat election shall be set up by the Federal President.</p> <p>Constitution Article 58 [Countersignature]Orders and directions of the President require, for their validity, the countersignature of the Chancellor or the appropriate Minister. This does not apply to the appointment and dismissal of the Chancellor, the dissolution of the House of Representatives under Article 63 and a request made under Article 69 (3).</p> <p>Constitution Article 63 [Election and appointment of the Chancellor] (4) Where no candidate has been elected within this period, a new ballot takes place without delay in which the person obtaining the largest number of votes is elected. Where the person elected has obtained the votes of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives, the President appoints him within seven days of the election. Where the person elected did not obtain such a majority, the President, within seven days, either appoints him or dissolves the House of Representatives.</p>		<p>Constitution, Art. 39 (1). The new election for the Bundestag shall be held forty-five months at the earliest, and forty-seven months at the latest after the beginning of the legislative term. Where the Bundestag is dissolved, the new election shall be held within sixty days.</p> <p>Federal Electoral Law, Art. 43 (2). The by-election shall take place not later than three weeks after the day of the general election, if an election has not been held in a constituency or a polling district, and not later than six weeks after the day of the general election if a constituency candidate dies after the approval of the constituency nomination but before the election.</p> <p>Art. 44 (3). The repeat election must take place not later than sixty days after the decision by which the election was declared invalid has entered into force. Where the election has been declared only partial invalid, there shall be no repeat election if</p>	<p>Federal Electoral Law, Art. 43 (2). The date of the by-election shall be set by the Land Returning officer.</p>	<p>The President may dissolve the Parliament, under specific conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. 58, 63, 68, and 115 h.</p> <p>The ordinary election day is fixed by the Federal President, in accordance with the period of time fixed by Art. 39 (1) of the Constitution and Art.16 of the Federal Electoral Law which is forty-five months at the earliest, and forty-seven months at the latest after the beginning of the legislative term</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>Constitution Article 68 [Vote of confidence, dissolution of the House of Representatives] (1) Where a motion of the Chancellor for a vote of confidence is not carried by the majority of the members of the House of Representatives, the President may, upon the proposal of the Chancellor, dissolve the House of Representatives within twenty-one days. The right of dissolution shall lapse as soon as the House of Representatives elects another Chancellor with the majority of its members.</p> <p>2) Forty-eight hours must elapse between the motion and the vote thereon.</p> <p>Constitution, Art.155 h (3) The dissolution of the House of Representatives is impossible during a state of defence.</p>		<p>it is certain that a new German Bundestag will be elected within six months.</p>		
<b>Greece</b>	<p>Constitution of Greece. Art. 53. 1. The Members of Parliament shall be elected for a term of four consecutive years, commencing on the day of the general elections. Upon expiration of the parliamentary term, there shall be proclaimed by presidential decree countersigned by the Cabinet, general parliamentary elections to be held within thirty days and the convocation of the new Parliament in regular session within another thirty days.</p> <p>Constitution Article 41 [Dissolution of Parliament] (1) The President of the</p>		<p>Constitution Art. 53 2. A parliamentary seat that has become vacant during the last year of a parliamentary term shall not be filled by a by-election, where such is required by law, as long as the number of vacant seats does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of the Members of Parliament.</p> <p>3. In case of war, the parliamentary term shall be extended for the entire duration</p>		<p>The president may dissolve the Parliament, under specific conditions provided by the Constitution, Art.32, 35, 37 and 41. The ordinary election day is fixed by the President, by presidential decree countersigned by the Cabinet, in accordance with a period of time fixed by the Constitution</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>Republic may dissolve Parliament, if two Governments have resigned or defeated in the Parliament and its composition cannot achieve stability of government. The elections shall be organized by the Government enjoying the confidence of the dissolved Parliament. In every other case, the provisions of the last phrase of Article 37 (3) shall apply. (2) The President of the Republic shall dissolve the Parliament at the suggestion of a Government which has been given a vote of confidence, with a view to renewing its mandate in order to deal with a problem of extraordinary importance for the nation. The dissolution of the new Parliament for the same reason is prohibited. (3) The dissolution Decree countersigned, in the case of the foregoing paragraph, by the Cabinet must at the same time comprise the proclamation of new elections within thirty days and the convocation of the new Parliament within another thirty days from the election. (4) A Parliament elected following the dissolution of the previous one may not be dissolved before the expiry of one year from the commencement of its work, save in the case of Article 37 (3) and of the Paragraph (1) of the present Article. (5) The dissolution of Parliament is obligatory in the case of Article 32 (4). Constitution Article</p>		<p>thereof. If Parliament has been dissolved, elections shall be postponed until the termination of the war and the Parliament dissolved shall be recalled ipso jure until that time.</p>		<p>of Greece, Art. 53.1 which is within thirty days upon the expiration of parliamentary term.</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>35 [Countersignature](2)                      By exception, the counter-signature shall not be required only in the following cases: c)                      The dissolution of Parliament in accordance to Articles 32 (4) and 41 (1), if the Prime Minister does not countersign, as well as the dissolution in accordance to the Article 53 (1), if the Cabinet does not countersign.                      Constitution Art. 32 (3)                      The person who shall receive a two-thirds majority of the total number of members of Parliament shall be elected President. In the event that such majority is not achieved, voting shall be repeated after five days, and if again the said majority is not attained, voting shall be repeated once more five days after the day of the second vote, and the person who shall receive three-fifth of the total number of votes shall be elected President of the Republic.                      (4) If the said increased majority is not attained in the final vote, Parliament shall be dissolved within ten days from the said vote and elections for a new Parliament shall be proclaimed. The relevant decree shall be signed by the incumbent President of the Republic, and if this is not possible by the Speaker who shall replace him. The Parliament returned by the new elections shall proceed immediately after it has been constituted as a body with the election by open and nominal ballot of the President of the</p>				

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>Republic with a three-fifths majority of the total number of deputies. If the said majority is not attained, the vote shall be repeated within five days and the person who shall receive the absolute majority of the total number of deputies shall be elected President. If even this majority be not attained, the vote shall be repeated once again and after five days between the two candidates who received the greater number of votes, and the one who shall receive the greater number of votes this time shall be deemed elected President of the Republic.</p> <p>Constitution Art.37 (3) If the formation of government is not thus attained, the President of the Republic shall give the leader of the second party an exploratory mandate. If even this mandate is without results, he shall give the leader of the third party an exploratory mandate. Every mandate is given for a period of three days. If all mandates fail, the President of the Republic shall convene the leaders of all parties and, if the impossibility of formation of government enjoying the confidence of Parliament is reconfirmed, then he shall try to achieve the formation of a Government that shall proceed to elections. Should this fail, he shall give to the President of the Council of the State or of the Supreme Court or of the Council of Comptrollers the mandate of formation of</p>				

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	a Government, enjoying the widest possible acceptance, in order to dissolve the Parliament and proceed to elections.				
<b>Hungary</b>	<p>Constitution, Art. 30/A (1) d). The President sets the dates for the parliamentary elections.</p> <p>Constitution, Art. 28 (3) The President may dissolve Parliament simultaneously with setting the dates for the new election if:</p> <p>a) Parliament at least four times within twelve months during its own mandate withdraw its confidence from the Government, or</p> <p>b) in case the mandate of the Government had ended, Parliament failed to elect within forty days after the date of the first nomination, the candidate prime-minister put up for the office by the President of the Republic.</p> <p>(5) Before dissolving Parliament, the president of the Republic is bound to consult with the Prime Minister, the Speaker of Parliament and with the heads of the factions of the parties that have representatives in Parliament.</p> <p>(6) Within three months after the expiry of the term of parliament, its dissolution or its being dissolved, a new Parliament has to be elected. Parliament operates until the constituent meeting of the new Parliament.</p>	<p>Constitution Article 28 (2) Parliament may proclaim its dissolution even before the expiry of its mandate.</p> <p>Constitution Article 28/A (1) During the period of an emergency, Parliament may not declare its dissolution and may not be dissolved.</p> <p>(2) If the term of Parliament expires during an emergency, its mandate is automatically extended until the end of the peril.</p> <p>(3) A Parliament that has dissolved or been dissolved may be reconvened by the President of the Republic in case of a state of war, the threat of war, or any other emergency situation. In that case, Parliament itself decides on the extension of its mandate.</p>			<p>The President may dissolve the Parliament under specific conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. 28 (3), (5). The Parliament may dissolve itself under the conditions and limitations provided by the Constitution, Art. 28 (2) and Art. 28/A. The election day is fixed by the President, in accordance with the period of time fixed by the Constitution, Art.28 (6) which is within three months after the expiry of the term of parliament, its dissolution or its being dissolved</p>
<b>Iceland</b>	<p>Constitution Article 24 The President of the Republic may dissolve Althingi. A new election must take place before 45 days have elapsed</p>		<p>Constitution, Art. 45. Regular elections to Althingi (Parliament) shall take place not</p>		<p>The President may dissolve the Parliament, Art. 24 of the</p>

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	<p>since the dissolution was announced. Althingi shall convene not later than ten weeks after its dissolution. Members of Althingi shall keep their mandate until election day.</p>		<p>later than the end of the electoral term. The beginning and end of the electoral term is on the same day of the week in a month, counting from the beginning of the month.</p>		<p>Constitution. The extraordinary elections period is fixed by Constitution Art. 24 The ordinary election period is fixed by the Constitution, Art. 45 which is not later than the end of the electoral term. The beginning and end of the electoral term is on the same day of the week in a month, counting from the beginning of the month.</p>
<p><b>Ireland</b></p>	<p>Constitution, Art.13 (2.1) the House of Representatives (Dáil Éireann) shall be summoned and dissolved by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. (2.2) The President may in his absolute discretion refuse to dissolve the House of Representatives on the advice of a Prime Minister who has ceased to retain the support of a majority in the House of Representatives. Constitution Art.28 (10) The Prime Minister shall resign from office upon his ceasing to retain the support of a majority in the House of Representatives unless on his advice the President dissolves the House of</p>		<p>Constitution, Art. 16. 3. 2. A general election for members of Dail Eireann (lower House of Parliament) shall take place not later than thirty days after a dissolution of Dáil Éireann. Art. 18 (8). A general election to the Seanad (Upper House of Parliament) shall take place not later than 90 days after the dissolution of the Dáil (Lower House).</p>	<p>Electoral Act, 1992 (with Amendments 2005), Art. 96 (1). A poll at a Dáil election shall be taken on such day as shall be appointed by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government by order, being a day which (disregarding any excluded day) is not earlier than the seventeenth day or later than the twenty-fifth</p>	<p>The President, on the advice of the Prime Minister, may dissolve the Parliament, according to the Constitution, Art.13. The election day is fixed by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, according to the period of time fixed by the Constitution, Art. 16.3.2 and Art.18 (8) which is not</p>

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	Representatives and on the reassembly of the House of Representatives after the dissolution the Prime Minister secures the support of a majority in the House of Representatives.			day next following the day on which the writ or writs for the election is or are issued.	later than thirty days after a dissolution of Dáil Éireann for the Dáil Éireann and . not later than 90 days after the dissolution of the Dáil (Lower House) for the Seanad. In practice, the term of the legislature of the Dáil Éireann is less than the maximum of seven years provided for in the Constitution, Art.16.5, and it is dissolved beforehand (after about five years).
<b>Italy</b>	Constitution, Art. 87. The President of the Republic calls elections for the new houses (Parliament). Article 88 [Dissolution of the Chambers](1) The president may dissolve one or both chambers after having consulted their speakers. (2) He may not exercise this power during the last six months of his term, provided this period does not coincide partly or entirely with the last six months of the term of chambers.		Constitution, Art. 61. Elections for the new Houses (Parliament) will take place within seventy days of the end of the term of previous Houses.		The President may dissolve one or both chambers after having consulted their speakers, under the conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. 88. The ordinary election day is fixed by the President, in accordance with the period of time fixed by the Constitution, Art. 61 which is within

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
					seventy days of the end of the term of previous Houses.
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	<p>The Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Elections in the Kyrgyz Republic. Article 69. Elections of Deputies to the Legislative Assembly and to the Assembly of People's Representatives.3. Elections of deputies to the Legislative Assembly Zhogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic shall be appointed by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic no later than three months prior to the day of elections. The day of elections shall be the first Sunday prior to the expiration of the constitutional term for which the previous Legislative Assembly and the Assembly of People's Representatives to the Zhogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic were elected.4. If the Legislative Assembly, or the Assembly of People's Representatives, or both chambers of the Zhogorku Kenesh are dissolved, in cases and according to the procedure foreseen by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic shall at the same time appoint the date of elections of deputies to the Legislative Assembly, or the Assembly of</p>	<p>Constitution, Article 63 1. The Legislative Assembly and the Assembly of People's Representatives may be dissolved early by a decision adopted by a majority vote of no fewer than two-thirds of the total number of deputies of the respective houses.</p>	<p>Constitution, Art. 51 2. Decision by the Legislative Assembly to lay a charge against the President of the Kyrgyz Republic for dismissing him from office must be made by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of deputies of the Legislative Assembly, and on the initiative of no less than a majority of the total number of deputies of that house, and in the presence of a ruling a special commission formed by the Legislative Assembly. 3. A negative ruling by the Constitutional Court of the Kyrgyz Republic on a charge made by the Legislative Assembly shall entail the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly. Constitution, Art. 63 3. In the case envisaged in Point 3 of Article 51 of the present</p>		<p>The President may dissolve the Parliament, under the conditions provided by articles 63.2 and 71.4 of the Constitution. The majority vote of no fewer than two-thirds of the total number of deputies of the house may dissolve the given house, Art.63.1 of the Constitution. The Parliament has to be dissolved in specific event, under the conditions provided by the Constitution, Art.63.3. - negative ruling on impeachment The ordinary election day is fixed by the President, in accordance with the period of time fixed by the</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>People's Representatives, or both chambers of the Zhogorku Kenesh, so that the new elected Assembly or both Assemblies could gather on their sessions not later than 6 months since their dissolution. Constitution, Art. 63 .5.</p> <p>In the event of dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, the Assembly of People's Representatives, or both houses of the Jogorku Kenesh, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic shall appoint the date of elections of deputies of the given house, so that the newly elected house or houses convenes for its first sitting no later than six months after the moment of dissolution. Constitution, Art. 46 6.</p> <p>The President of the Kyrgyz Republic: 3) calls elections to the Legislative Assembly and the Assembly of People's Representatives, and carries out early dissolution of the Legislative Assembly and Assembly of People's Representatives in cases stipulated in the present Constitution; Constitution, Art. 63 2.</p> <p>The Legislative Assembly or the Assembly of People's Representatives, or both houses of the Jogorku Kenesh simultaneously, may be dissolved early by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic: as the result of a referendum; in the event of three-time refusal to approve the appointment of a Prime Minister, or in the event</p>		<p>Constitution, the Legislative Assembly shall be considered dissolved from the moment of the pronouncement of sentence by the Constitutional Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.</p>		<p>Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Elections in the Kyrgyz Republic, Article 69 which is no later than three months prior to the day of elections. The day of elections shall be the first Sunday prior to the expiration of the constitutional term for which the previous Legislative Assembly and the Assembly of People's Representatives to the Zhogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic were elected</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>of another crisis caused by insurmountable differences between the houses of the Jogorku Kenesh or between one or both houses of the Jogorku Kenesh and other branches of state power. 4. The houses of the Jogorku Kenesh may not be dissolved: in time of a state of emergency or war; during consideration by the houses of the Jogorku Kenesh of the question of dismissing the President of the Kyrgyz Republic from office; or when there are fewer than six months remaining until the end of the term of office of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. Constitution, Art 71 4. After three refusals by the Assembly of People's Representatives of nominees for Prime Minister, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic shall appoint a Prime Minister and dissolve the Assembly of People's Representatives.</p>				
<p><b>Latvia</b></p>	<p>See column "others": the President may call for dissolution through referendum</p>		<p>Constitution, Art. 11. The Saeima (Parliament) elections shall take place on the first Saturday in October. Constitution, Art. 13. Should elections for the Saeima, by reason of the dissolution of the previous Saeima, be held at another time of the year, the Saeima so elected shall convene not later than one month</p>	<p>The Saeima Election Law, Art. 17. Elections shall be held from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. local time on the first Sunday of October and the Saturday before it. If the Saeima elections are to be held in another time of year upon the dissolution of the Saeima, the elections days shall be</p>	<p>The President may propose the dissolution of the Parliament, and a national referendum decides on the proposal of the dissolution of the Parliament, in accordance with the Constitution, articles 48 and 49.</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
			<p>after its election, and its mandate shall expire upon the convening of the new Saeima on the first Tuesday in November following the elapse of three years after such election. Art. 48. In the case of dissolution of the Parliament, new elections shall be proclaimed. These elections shall take place within two months after the dissolution of the parliament.</p>	<p>determined by the Central Election Commission. Art. 48 [Dissolution of Parliament] The President shall be entitled to propose the dissolution of the Parliament. Following this proposal a national referendum shall be held. If in the referendum more than half of the votes are cast in favour of dissolution, the Parliament shall be considered dissolved, new elections called, and such elections held no later than 2 months after the date of the dissolution of the Parliament.</p>	<p>The ordinary election <b>day</b> is fixed by the Constitution, Art.11 which is first Saturday in October. As for extraordinary elections, the election period is fixed by the Constitution, Art. 48 (no later than 2 months after the dissolution and by referendum)</p>
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	<p>Constitution Article 48 1) The Reigning Prince shall have the right, subject to the exception laid down in the following paragraph, to convene Parliament, to prorogue it, and, on significant grounds to be communicated each time to the assembly, to adjourn it for three months or to dissolve it. Adjournment, prorogation or dissolution may only be proclaimed before the assembled Parliament.</p>		<p>Constitution. Art. 47 1) The term of office in Parliament shall be four years, with the proviso that the regular elections to Parliament shall be held in February or March of the calendar year in which the fourth year ends. Re-election shall be permissible.</p>	<p>Constitution Art. 48 2) Pursuant to a substantiated written request by at least 1,000 Liechtenstein citizens eligible to vote or pursuant to a resolution adopted by the municipal assemblies of at least three municipalities,</p>	<p>The Reigning Prince may dissolve the Parliament under the conditions provided by the Constitution, Art.48 1). 1,500 Liechtenstein citizens eligible to vote or four municipalities by means of resolutions of</p>

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			<p>Constitution Art. 50 Should Parliament be dissolved, new elections must be ordered within six weeks. The newly elected Members of Parliament shall then be convened within 14 days.</p> <p>Constitution Art. 51 1) In the case of succession to the throne, Parliament shall be convened to an extraordinary meeting within 30 days to receive the declaration of the Reigning Prince as provided for in article 13 and to take the oath of allegiance.</p> <p>2) If Parliament has just been dissolved, new elections shall be expedited so that Parliament may be convened at the latest on the fortieth day after the succession to the throne has taken place.</p>	<p>Parliament shall be convened.</p> <p>3) Subject to the same conditions as in the preceding paragraph, 1,500 Liechtenstein citizens eligible to vote or four municipalities, by means of resolutions of their municipal assemblies, may demand a popular vote on the dissolution of Parliament</p>	<p>their municipal assemblies, may demand a popular vote on the dissolution of Parliament, according to the Constitution, Art. 48 3). The ordinary elections to Parliament shall be held in February or March of the calendar year in which the mandate of Parliament ends.</p>
<b>Lithuania</b>	<p>Law on the Amendment of the Law on Elections to the Seimas, Art. 6 (4). The President of the Republic may announce pre-term election to the Seima. The day of election shall be specified in the decree of the President of the Republic.</p> <p>Constitution Article 58. (2) The President of the Republic of Lithuania may also announce pre-term elections to the Parliament: 1) if the</p>	<p>Constitution, Art. 58 (1). Pre-term elections to the Seima may be held on the decision of the Seima's adopted by three-fifths majority vote of all the Seimas members. The day of elections of the new Seima shall be specified in the resolution of the Seima.</p>	<p>Constitution, Art. 57. Regular elections to the Seimas (Parliament) shall be held no earlier than 2 months, and no later than 1 month, prior to the expiration of the powers of the Seimas' members.</p> <p>Law on the Amendment of the Law on Elections to the</p>	<p>Law on the Amendment of the Law on Elections to the Seimas, Art. 6 (2). If, with four months remaining before the expiration of the powers of the Seima's members, the President of the Republic has not yet</p>	<p>The President may decide pre-term elections, in accordance with the rules set up article 58 (2) of the Constitution. The Seimas can also decide pre-term election, Art. 58 (1) of the Constitution.</p>

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	<p>Parliament fails to adopt a decision on the new program of the Government within 30 days of its presentation, or if the Parliament twice in succession disapproves of the Government program within 60 days of its initial presentation; or 2) on the proposal of the Government, if the Parliament expresses direct non-confidence in the Government. 3) The President of the Republic may not announce pre-term elections to the Parliament if the term of office of the President of the Republic expires within less than six months, or if six months have not passed since the pre-term elections to the Parliament. Constitution, Art. 84/ Law on the Amendment of the Law on Elections to the Seimas, Art. 6 (1). The President of the Republic shall announce regular elections to the Seimas. Law on the Amendment of the Law on Elections to the Seimas, Art. 6 (3). If regular elections must be held in time of war, the Seimas or the President of the Republic shall adopt a decision to prolong the powers of the Seimas. In this event, elections must be called not later than within three months after the end of the war.</p>		<p>Seimas, Art. 6 (2). Regular elections to the Seimas shall be announced not later than six months prior to the expiration of the powers of the Seimas' members. Law on the Amendment of the Law on Elections to the Seimas, Art. 92 (2). Run-off elections shall be held not later than within half a year, and after the run-off elections which have not been held-not later than within a year. Art. 92 (4) Run- off elections shall not be held if the election date planned to be announced falls within the period when less than a year remains before the date of the next election to the Seimas, as counted in compliance with the Constitution. Constitution Art. 58 (4) The day of elections to the new Parliament shall be specified in the resolution of the Parliament or in the decree of the President of the Republic concerning the pre-term elections to the Parliament. The election to the new Parliament must be</p>	<p>announced the date of regular elections to the Seimas, the Central Electoral Committee shall hold regular elections to the Seimas on the last Sunday from which at least a month remains before the expiration of the powers of the Seimas' members.</p>	<p>The ordinary election day is fixed by the President, in accordance with the period of time fixed by the Constitution, Art 57 which is no earlier than 2 months, and no later than 1 month, prior to the expiration of the powers of the Seimas' members and shall be announced not later than six months prior to the expiration of the powers of the Seimas' members, Law on the Amendment of the Law on Elections to the Seimas, Art. 6</p>

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			organized within three months from the adoption of the decision on the pre-term elections.		
<b>Luxembourg</b>	Constitution Article 74 Le Grand-Duc peut dissoudre la Chambre. Il est procédé à de nouvelles élections dans les trois mois au plus tard de la dissolution.		Loi électorale. Art.134 "Les élections pour pourvoir au remplacement des députés sortants ont lieu, de plein droit, de cinq en cinq ans, le premier dimanche du mois de juin, conformément aux articles 121 et suivants de la présente loi. Si cette date coïncide avec le dimanche de Pentecôte, les élections ont lieu le dernier dimanche du mois de mai." Troisième alinéa: "En cas de dissolution de la Chambre, il est procédé à de nouvelles élections dans les trois mois au plus tard de la dissolution." Constitution Article 114 (1) Le pouvoir législatif a le droit de déclarer qu'il y a lieu de procéder à la révision de telle disposition constitutionnelle qu'il désigne. (2) Après cette déclaration, la Chambre est dissoute de plein droit. (2) Il en sera convoqué une nouvelle, conformément à		Le Grand-Duc peut prononcer la dissolution de la Chambre basse, art. 74 de la Constitution. La chambre est dissoute de plein droit lorsque le pouvoir législatif déclare qu'il y a lieu de procéder à une révision de la Constitution, Art. 114. La date des élections ordinaires est fixée par la loi électorale art. 134, qui est le premier dimanche du mois de juin. Le délai pour la fixation de la date des élections extraordinaires est fixé par la Constitution, Art. 74 : trois mois au plus après la dissolution.

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
			l'art. 74 de la présente Constitution. (4) Cette Chambre statue, de commun accord avec le Grand-Duc, sur les points soumis à la révision. - Dans ce cas, la Chambre ne pourra délibérer, si trois quarts au moins des membres qui la composent ne sont présents, et nul changement ne sera adopté, s'il ne réunit au moins les deux tiers des suffrages.		
<b>Malta</b>	Constitution, Art. 77. A general election of members of the House of Representatives shall be held at such time within three months after every dissolution of Parliament, as the President acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, shall by proclamation appoint. Constitution Section 76 [Dissolution] (1) The President may at any time by proclamation prorogue or dissolve Parliament. (...) (5) In the exercise of his powers under this section the President shall act in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister: Provided that: (a) if the House of Representatives passes a resolution, supported by the votes of a majority of all the members thereof, that it has no confidence in the Government, and the				The President may dissolve the Parliament, under the specific conditions provided by the Constitution, Article 76. The ordinary election day is fixed by the President, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, in accordance with a period of time fixed by the Constitution, Art. 77 which is within three months after every dissolution of Parliament.

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>Prime Minister does not within three days either resign from his office or advice a dissolution, the President may dissolve Parliament;</p> <p>(b) if the office of Prime Minister is vacant and the President considers that there is no prospect of his being able within a reasonable time to appoint to that office a person who can command the support of a majority of the members of the House of Representatives, the President may dissolve Parliament; and</p> <p>(c) if the Prime Minister recommends a dissolution and the President considers that the Government of Malta can be carried on without a dissolution and that a dissolution would not be in the interests of Malta, the President may refuse to dissolve Parliament.</p>				
<b>Moldova</b>	<p>Elections Code, Art. 94 (2). In case of anticipated elections, if even after repeated elections, the elections were declared null or invalid, the President of the Republic shall fix in a decree the date of the new elections, having due observance of the date indicated in Art. 76, Paragraph (3) of this Code. Constitution Article 85. Dissolution of Parliament (1) In cases where an impossibility has been reached to form the Government or a situation has been encountered whereby the passing of new legislation has been deadlocked for 3 consecutive months, the President of the</p>	<p>Elections Code, Art. 76 (1). The election of deputies shall be held within three months of the expiration of Parliament's mandate. Art. 76 (2). The day of elections to parliament shall be scheduled by a resolution of Parliament no later than 60 days before election day.</p>	<p>Constitution, Art. 61. The election of Parliament's members will be held not later than 3 months from the end of the previous mandate or from the dissolution of the previous Parliament.</p>	<p>Elections Code, Art. 94. If after repeated ballot the elections were declared null or invalid, the Central Election Commission shall fix the date of the new elections, which shall occur at least after 60 days since the last elections had been declared null or invalid.</p>	<p>The President may dissolve the Parliament, under the specific conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. 85. The election day is fixed by the Parliament, in accordance with a period of time fixed by Elections Code, Art. 76 which is three months of the expiration of Parliament's mandate and</p>

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	<p>Republic of Moldova, on consultation with parliamentary groups, may dissolve Parliament.</p> <p>(2) If within 45 days from a first presidential request for a vote of confidence to form a new government a second such request has also been rejected by Parliament the President may dissolve the Parliament.</p> <p>(3) The Parliament may be dissolved only once in the course of a year.</p> <p>(4) The Parliament may not be dissolved either during the President's last 6 months of office – except in the case stipulated in Article 78 (5)* -, or during a state of emergency martial law or war.</p> <p>*No election of the President of the Republic</p>				<p>should be fixed no later than 60 days before election day..</p>
<b>Monaco</b>	<p>Constitution Article 74. Le Prince peut, après avoir pris l'avis du Conseil de la Couronne, prononcer la dissolution du Conseil national. Dans ce cas, il est procédé à de nouvelles élections dans le délai de trois mois.</p> <p>Constitution Article 46. (modifié par la loi n°1.249 du 2 avril 2002) Sont dispensées de la délibération en Conseil de gouvernement et de la présentation par le Ministre d'État, les ordonnances souveraines : [...] - portant dissolution du Conseil National.</p> <p>Constitution Article 77. Le Conseil de la Couronne peut être consulté par le Prince sur les questions touchant aux intérêts</p>		<p>Loi n° 1250 du 9 avril 2002 modifiant la loi n° 839 du 23 février 1968 sur les élections nationales et communales Art. 16 L'article 34-1 de la loi n° 839 du 23 février 1968 sur les élections nationales et communales est modifié comme suit : "Article 34-1. - Les élections au conseil national ont lieu le dimanche correspondant ou succédant au onzième jour précédant l'expiration du mandat du conseil en</p>		<p>Le Prince peut, après consultation du Conseil de la Couronne, dissoudre le Conseil National, en respectant les conditions prévues par la Constitution, Art. 74, 46 et 77.</p> <p>La date des élections ordinaires est fixée par la Loi n° 839 du 23 février 1968 modifiée, Art. 34-1 mais juste en relation de l'expiration du mandat du</p>

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	<p>supérieurs de l'État. Il peut présenter au Prince des suggestions. Il est obligatoirement consulté sur les objets suivants : traités internationaux, dissolution du Conseil national, demandes de naturalisation et de réintégration, grâce et amnistie.</p>		<p>exercice.                      Art. 10ter. Il est inséré dans la loi n° 839 du 23 février 1968 sur les élections nationales et communales un article 23-1 ainsi rédigé : "Article 23-1. - Si par l'effet de vacances le conseil national se trouve privé de quatre de ses membres, au moins, il est procédé, dans les trois mois à dater de la dernière vacance, à des élections complémentaires pour le temps qui reste à courir avant le renouvellement de l'assemblée. [...] Dans les six mois qui précèdent ce renouvellement, les élections complémentaires ne sont obligatoires que si l'assemblée est réduite de plus de la moitié de ses membres".                      Art. 17 Il est inséré dans la loi n° 839 du 23 février 1968 sur les élections nationales et communales un article 34-4 ainsi rédigé : "Article 34-4. - Lorsque les élections nationales et communales ont lieu la même année, le délai entre les deux</p>		<p>conseil en exercice. Le délai pour les élections extraordinaires est fixé par la Constitution, art. 74 (3 mois dès la dissolution)</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
			scrutins ne peut être inférieur à vingt et un jours".		
<b>Montenegro</b>	<p>Law on election of Councillors and Representatives, Art. 13:</p> <p>1. The election of councillors and MPs is called for by the President of the Republic of Montenegro.</p> <p>2. The Decision on calling for the election shall define the time-limits for the election procedures prescribed by this Law, as well as the date for the polling day. Constitution Art. 84. Dissolution of the Assembly shall be prescribed by the decree of the President of the Republic and a date shall be set for the election of the new Assembly.</p> <p>Constitution, Art. 88. The President of the Republic shall call elections for the Assembly.</p> <p>Constitution, Article 84</p> <p>Dissolution of the assembly The Assembly shall be dissolved if it should fail to elect the Government within 60 days from the date when the President of the Republic proposes candidates for the Prime Minister. The Assembly may not be dissolved during the state of war, in case of an imminent danger of war or a state of emergency. If the Assembly should cease to perform its duties as prescribed by the Constitution for a considerable period of time, the Government may, after hearing the opinion of the president of the Assembly and of the presidents of the</p>		<p>Law on election of Councillors and Representatives, Art.14: 1. The election of councillors and representatives shall be held no less than 15 days prior to the termination of the term of office of councillors and representatives whose term of office is still valid.</p> <p>2. No less than 60 days and no more than 100 days shall pass between the day of calling for the election and the polling day.</p> <p>Constitution, Art.78: Term of office of the Assembly shall be four years.</p> <p>In cases of the state of war the term of office of the Assembly shall be extended for as long as peace is not established.</p> <p>At the proposal of not less than 25 deputies, Government or the President of the Republic, the Assembly may decide to shorten the term of office.</p>		<p>The President/ the Government/ not less than 20 deputies can propose to shorten the term of office of the Assembly. The Assembly may decide on the proposal, in accordance with article 78 of the Constitution. The Government may dissolve the Parliament under the conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. 84.</p> <p>The ordinary election day is fixed by the President, in accordance with the period of time fixed by the Law on Election of Councillors and Representatives, Art. 14 which is no less than 15 days prior to the termination of the term of office of councillors and representatives whose</p>

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	<p>groups of deputies of the Assembly, dissolve the Assembly. The Government shall not be entitled to dissolve the Assembly if a procedure has been instigated for the vote of no-confidence to the Government. Dissolution of the Assembly shall be prescribed by the decree of the President of the Republic and a date shall be set for the election of the new Assembly.</p> <p>Law on Election of Councillors and Representatives Article 15 1. In the event of dissolution of the Parliament of the Republic or passing a decision on shortening the mandate of the Republican Parliament, the President of the Republic shall call for elections on the day following the day of its dissolution i.e. the day following the day of coming into effect of the decision of shortening its term of office.</p>				<p>term of office is still valid. No less than 60 days and no more than 100 days shall pass between the day of calling for the election and the polling day.</p>
<p><b>Netherlands</b></p>	<p><b>Constitution, Art. 64 (1).</b> Each of the Houses may be dissolved by Royal Decree. Art. 64 (2). A decree for dissolution shall also order new elections to be held for the House which has been dissolved and the newly elected House to meet within three months. (3)The dissolution shall take effect on the day on which the newly elected House meets. (4)The duration of a Lower House that meets following a dissolution shall be determined by Act of Parliament; the term</p>		<p>Elections Act, Section C 1. Members of the Lower House shall be elected for a term of four years. Section J 1. Voting shall take place on the forty-third day after the nomination day. Section Q 2 (1). The members of the Upper House shall be elected for a term of four years. Section T 1. Voting shall take place on the thirty-fourth day after the</p>		<p>The Queen may dissolve the Parliament, Art. 64 (1) of the Constitution. The ordinary election day is fixed by the Election Act, Sections J1/T1 which is the forty-third day after the nomination day for the Lower House and the thirty-fourth day after the</p>

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	<p>may not exceed five years. The duration of a Upper House that meets following a dissolution shall end at the time at which the duration of the dissolved House would have ended.</p> <p><b>Constitution, Art. 137</b>  1. An Act of Parliament shall be passed stating that an amendment to the Constitution in the form proposed shall be considered.  2. The Lower House may divide a Bill presented for this purpose into a number of separate Bills, either upon a proposal presented by or on behalf of the King or at its own motion.  3. The Lower House shall be dissolved after the Bill referred to in the first paragraph has been published.  4. After the new Lower House has assembled, the two Houses of the States General shall consider, at second reading, the Bill referred to in the first paragraph. The Bill shall be passed only if at least two thirds of the votes cast are in favour.</p>		<p>nomination day. The nomination day for the Lower House is in principle the Tuesday between 18 and 24 January, Section F1/within forty days of the date of the royal decree of dissolution for extraordinary ones, Section F2. For the Upper House, it is on the Tuesday between 19 and 25 April, Section Q4.</p>		<p>nomination day for the Upper House. The nomination day for the Lower House for ordinary elections is in principle the Tuesday between 18 and 24 January Section F1/within forty days of the date of the royal decree of dissolution for extraordinary ones, Section F2. For the Upper House, it is on the Tuesday between 19 and 25 April, Section Q4. The election period for extraordinary elections is fixed by Constitution, Art. 64(2) – the newly elected House has to meet within three months.</p>
<b>Norway</b>	<p>Representation of the People Act. § 9-2. Fixing Election Day (1) Before each election the King fixes Election Day on a Monday [...]</p>		<p>Constitution Article 54 The elections shall be held every fourth year. They shall be concluded by the end of September. Representation of the People Act (Act No. 57 of 28 June 2002 relating to parliamentary and local</p>		<p>The Storting can not be dissolved and there is no opportunity to call for new elections outside the general election year. There are no by-elections. The election day is fixed by the King,</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
			<p>government elections) Chapter 9. Time of elections. Voting at election proceedings § 9-1. Time of the elections (1) Parliamentary elections shall be held in all municipal authority areas on one and the same day in the month of September in the final year of the electoral term of each Storting.</p>		<p>in accordance with the period of time fixed by the Constitution, Art. 54 which stipulates that they should be concluded by the end of September. Representation of the People Act § 9-1 says that elections shall be held in all municipal authority areas on one and the same day in the month of September in the final year of the electoral term of each Storting.</p>
<b>Poland</b>	<p>Parliamentary Election Law. Art.9. 1. The elections shall be ordered by the President of the Republic of Poland by order, issued no later than 90 days prior to expiry of 4 years from the beginning of the term of office of the Sejm, and shall assign the date of elections to a non-working day, within 30 days prior to the expiry of the 4 years term of duration mentioned above. The order of the President shall be published and announced in the Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland (Dziennik Ustaw) no later than the 5th day after the proclamation of the elections.</p>	<p>Constitution, Article 98 3. The Sejm may shorten its term of office by a resolution passed by a majority of at least two-thirds of the votes of the statutory number of Deputies. Any shortening of the term of office of the Sejm shall simultaneously mean a shortening of the term of office of the Senate. The provisions of para. 5 above shall apply as appropriate.</p>	<p>Poland - Parliamentary Election Law, Art. 3: The elections to the Sejm and to the Senate shall be conducted jointly, on a non-working day. Constitution Article 98 1. The Sejm and the Senate shall be chosen each for a 4-year term of office. The term of office of the Sejm and Senate shall begin on the day on which the Sejm assembles for its first sitting and shall continue until the day preceding</p>		<p>The President may dissolve the Parliament, under the conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. 98.4 and Art. 98.5. The Sejm may decide to shorten its term of office, in accordance with the Constitution, Art. 98.3. The ordinary election day is fixed by the President, in accordance with the</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>Art.10. 1. Where the term of office of the Sejm is shortened as the consequence of a resolution taken by the Sejm itself, or if it is dissolved by the President of the Republic in a proclamation– the President shall order elections to be held and shall assign their date to a day within 45 days, beginning on the day of the coming into force of the Sejm’s resolution shortening its duration, or the publication of the proclamation by the President of the Republic shortening the term of the Sejm. The proclamation of the President of the Republic of an election to be conducted, shall be published and announced in the Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland (Dziennik Ustaw) no later than the 5th day after the proclamation of the elections. The provisions of Article 9, paragraph 2, above shall be applied respectively Constitution Article 98 4. The President of the Republic, after seeking the opinion of the Marshal of the Sejm and the Marshal of the Senate, may, in those instances specified in the Constitution, order shortening of the Sejm's term of office. Whenever the term of office of the Sejm has been so shortened, then the term of office of the Senate shall also be shortened. 5. The President of the Republic, when ordering the shortening of the</p>		<p>the assembly of the Sejm of the succeeding term of office.</p>		<p>period of time fixed by the Parliamentary Act, Art. 9.1 which is that the order shall be issued no later than 90 days prior to expiry of 4 years from the beginning of the term of office of the Sejm, and shall assign the date of elections to a non-working day, within 30 days prior to the expiry of the 4 years term of duration mentioned above</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>Sejm's term of office, shall simultaneously order elections to the Sejm and the Senate, and shall order them to be held on a day falling no later than within the 45 day period from the day of the official announcement of Presidential order on the shortening of the Sejm's term of office. The President of the Republic shall summon the first sitting of the newly elected Sejm no later than the 15th day after the day on which the elections were held. 6. In the event of shortening of the Sejm's term of office, the provisions of para. 1 above shall apply as appropriate.</p>				
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>Parliament-Electoral Law. Art.19(1) The President of the Republic will schedule the election date for Members of Parliament at least 60 days in advance, or, in the event of dissolution, at least 55 days in advance. Constitution Article 133 Powers With Regard to Other Organs Where other organs are concerned, the President of the Republic has the following powers: e) To dissolve the Assembly of the Republic in compliance with the provisions of Article 172 and after having heard the parties represented in the Assembly and the Council of State</p>		<p><b>Constitution Art. 113 (6)</b> Action dissolving collegiate organs that are elected by direct suffrage shall set the date for new elections, which shall be held within the following 60 days under the election law in force at the time of the dissolution; otherwise the action has no legal validity.</p> <p>Parliament Electoral Law, Art. 19 (2) Elections for the new legislature will be held between 14 September and 14 October of the year corresponding to the end of legislature.</p>		<p>The President may dissolve the Parliament under the conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. 133 (e) and Art. 172. The ordinary election day is fixed by the President, in accordance with the period of time fixed by the Electoral Act, Art.19 between 14 September and 14 October of the year corresponding to the end of legislature : the decision on the date</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
			<p>Parliament Electoral Law, Article 20. The elections date is the same in all the constituencies, which will be a Sunday or a national holiday.</p> <p><b>Constitution Article 172</b> Dissolution (1) The Assembly of the Republic cannot be dissolved in the six months subsequent to its election, during the last half year of the term of office of the President of the Republic, or during a state of siege or emergency.(2) In case of failure to observe the foregoing para, the decree of dissolution is null and void.(3) The dissolution of the Assembly does not affect the mandates of its members or the powers of the Standing Committee until the first sitting of the Assembly after subsequent election.</p>		has to be taken at least 60 days in advance.
<b>Romania</b>	Law N 68/1992 on The Election to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Art. 6: 1. The date of elections shall be settled, and publicly announced by the Government, at least sixty days before the election day, and up to the passage of five days since the date when the		Constitution Article 63 (1) The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate shall be elected for a term of office of 4 years, which may be extended de jure in the event of a mobilization, war, siege, or		The President may dissolve the Parliament under the conditions and the limitations provided by the Constitution,

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>terms provided under Article 60, paragraph (2) of the Constitution start to be counted.2. Elections shall take place in a single day, which shall be only Sunday.3. The sequential number of the ballot on the voter's card shall be established and announced publicly by the Government at the same time as the date of elections [...]</p> <p>Constitution Article 89 (1) After consultation with the presidents of both Chambers and the leaders of the parliamentary groups, the President of Romania may dissolve Parliament, if no vote of confidence has been obtained to form a government within 60 days after the first request was made, and only after rejection of at least two requests for investiture. (2) During the same year, Parliament can be dissolved only once. (3) The Parliament cannot be dissolved during the last six months of the term of office of the President of Romania, or during a state of mobilization, war, siege, or emergency.</p>		<p>emergency, until such event has ceased to exist. (2) Elections to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate shall be held within three months at the most of the expiry of the term of office or the Parliament dissolution.</p>		<p>Art. 89. The election day is fixed by the Government, in accordance with the period of time fixed by the law between the date of his decision and the polling day, Art. 6, which is sixty days. The period for choosing the date is within three months at the most of the expiry of the term of office or the Parliament dissolution, Constitution Art. 63(2). The day shall be only Sunday, Art. 6(2) of the Law N 68/1992 on Elections to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.</p>
<p><b>Russian Federation</b></p>	<p>Federal Law on election of the deputies of the State Duma, Art. 5 (2). Under the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Art. 84, the election of deputies of the State Duma of a new convocation shall be called by the President of the Russian Federation. The decision to call the election shall be taken not earlier than 110 days and no later</p>		<p>Federal Law on Election of the Deputies of the State Duma, Art. 5 (7). If the Sunday on which the election is to be held coincides with a day preceding a holiday, or a holiday, or a day following a holiday or if this Sunday has</p>	<p>Federal Law on the Election of Deputies to the State Duma, Art. 5 (3). If the President of the Russian Federation does not call the election of deputies of the State Duma within</p>	<p>The President may dissolve the State Duma under the conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. 109, 111 and 117. The ordinary election day is fixed by the President, in</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>than 90 days before the voting day. Voting day at the election of deputies shall be the second Sunday of the month in which the constitutional term of the State Duma of the previous convocation expires. The day of the election of the State Duma shall be the day of voting as a result of which it was elected as a competent body.</p> <p>Constitution, Art. 109 (2). In the event of the dissolution of the State Duma, the President of the Russian Federation shall determine the date of elections so that the newly-elected State Duma shall convene not later than four months since the time of dissolution.</p> <p>Federal Law on the Election, Art. 5 (4). When dissolving the State Duma the President shall simultaneously call an early election of deputies of the State Duma of a new convocation. In this case voting day shall be the last Sunday before the day on which three months expire from the day of the dissolution of the Duma.</p> <p>Constitution Article 109</p> <p>1. The State Duma may be dissolved by the President of the Russian Federation in cases stipulated in Articles 111 and 117 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>2. In the event of the dissolution of the State Duma, the President of the Russian Federation shall determine the date of elections so that the newly-elected State Duma shall convene not</p>		<p>been declared a working day in the established procedure, the election shall be held on the next Sunday.</p>	<p>the period indicated in Clause 2 of this article, the election of deputies shall be called and conducted by the Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation on the first Sunday of the month which follows the month in which the constitutional term of the State Duma of the previous convocation expires.</p> <p>Art. 5 (5). If the President of the Russian Federation does not call the election of deputies of a new convocation after the dissolution of the State Duma, the election of deputies shall be called and conducted by the Central Election Commission on the first or second Sunday after the expiry of three months from the day of the dissolution of the State Duma.</p>	<p>accordance with the period of time fixed by the Federal Law on election for the deputies of the State Duma, Art 5 (2) which is not earlier than 110 days and no later than 90 days before the voting day. Voting day shall be the second Sunday of the month in which the constitutional term of the State Duma of the previous convocation expires.</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>later than four months since the time of dissolution.</p> <p>3. The State Duma may not be dissolved on grounds provided for by Article 117 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation within one year after its election.</p> <p>4. The State Duma may not be dissolved since the time it has brought accusations against the President of the Russian Federation and until a corresponding decision has been taken by the Federation Council.</p> <p>5. The State Duma may not be dissolved during the period of the state of emergency or martial law throughout the territory of the Russian Federation, as well as within six months of the expiry of the term of office of the President of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>Constitution, Article 111 (4) After the House of Representatives [State Duma] thrice rejects candidates for Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation nominated by the President of the Russian Federation, the President of the Russian Federation appoints Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, dissolves the House of Representatives [State Duma] and call a new election.</p> <p>Constitution, Article 117 3. The State Duma may express no-confidence to the Government of the Russian Federation. A no-confidence resolution shall be adopted by a majority of votes of the total number of the</p>				

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	<p>deputies of the State Duma. After the State Duma expresses no-confidence to the Government of the Russian Federation, the President of the Russian Federation shall be free to announce the resignation of the Government or to reject the decision of the State Duma. In case the State Duma again expresses no-confidence to the Government of the Russian Federation during three months, the President of the Russian Federation shall announce the resignation of the Government or dissolve the State Duma.</p> <p>4. The Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation may raise before the State Duma the issue of no-confidence to the Government of the Russian Federation. If the State Duma votes no-confidence, the President shall adopt in seven days a decision on the resignation of the Government of the Russian Federation or dissolve the State Duma and announce new elections.</p>				
<b>San Marino</b>	<p>Les Capitaines Régents (chefs de l'Etat) convoquent les élections (tous les cinq ans)</p>		<p>Loi électorale de 1996, art. 9.2 Le Conseil Grand et Général est renouvelé tous les cinq ans ou quand, pour une raison ou une autre, il perd plus de la moitié de ses membres. Art.11.1 Les élections du Conseil Grand et</p>		<p>La date des élections est fixée par les Capitaines Régents (chefs de l'Etat)</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
			Général sont convoquées par les Capitaines Régents par un manifeste public au moins 90 jours avant la date des élections.		
<b>Serbia</b>	Constitution Article 89 at the proposal of the Government containing justified grounds, the President of the Republic may decide that the National Assembly be dissolved. With the dissolution of the National Assembly the Government's mandate shall also be terminated. [...] The National Assembly may not be dissolved during a state of war, an immediate threat of war or a state of emergency.	The Law on the Election of Members of Parliament, Art. 25. The election of Members of Parliament shall be called for by the President of the Parliament of the Republic of Serbia. The decision on calling for the election shall specify the polling day as well as the date on which the election administration activities shall commence.	Constitution, Art. 89. In the event of dissolution of the National Assembly, the election for a new National Assembly must be held within 60 days of its dissolution. The Law on the Election of members of Parliament, Art. 26. Not fewer than 45 or more than 90 days shall pass from the date of calling for the election and the polling day. Art. 27. The election of Members of Parliament shall be held not later than 30 days prior the termination of the term of office of Members of Parliament whose term of office is expiring.		The President may decide the dissolution of the Parliament at the proposal of the Government, containing justified grounds, under the conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. 89. The ordinary election day is fixed by the President of Parliament, in accordance with the period of time fixed by the Law on the Election of members of Parliament, Art.27 which is not later than 30 days prior to the termination of the term of office of Members of Parliament whose term of office is expiring. Not fewer than 45 or more than 90 days shall pass from the

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
					date of calling for the election and the polling day, Law on the Election of members of Parliament, Art.26
<b>Slovakia</b>	<p>Constitution Article 102  (1) The President e) may dissolve the National Council of the Slovak Republic if the National Council of the Slovak Republic, within a period of six months from the nomination of a Government of the Slovak Republic, has not passed its Programme Proclamation, if the National Council of the Slovak Republic has not passed within three months of the formation of a Government a draft law with which the Government has combined a vote of confidence, if the National Council of the Slovak Republic has not managed to hold a session for longer than three months although its sitting has not been adjourned and it has during this time been repeatedly called for a meeting, or if a session of the National Council of the Slovak Republic has been adjourned for a longer time than is allowed by the Constitution. This right may not be applied during the last six months of his or her term of office, during war, a war state or exceptional state. The President shall dissolve the National Council of the Slovak Republic in the case that after a plebiscite on the recall of</p>	<p>Act on elections to the Slovak National Council, Section 25  Declaration of elections and period for conducting them  (1) The elections shall be held in the whole territory of the Slovak Republic on one day, a Saturday.  (2) The elections shall be declared by the Chairperson of the National Council of the Slovak Republic; he or she shall declare the elections and announce the polling day not later than one hundred and ten days before polling day. The declaration of elections shall be promulgated in the Collection of Laws of the Slovak Republic and on the web site of the Ministry.  (3) The elections shall be conducted from 7 a.m. until 10 p.m. If local conditions so require, a mayor may bring forward the start of polling by not more than two hours.</p> <p>Section 46  New elections  If the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic declares the elections to be invalid, or if it annuls</p>			<p>The President may dissolve the National Council under the conditions provided in the Constitution, Art. 102 d). The ordinary election day is fixed by the President of Parliament (i.e National Council), in accordance with the period of time fixed by the Act on elections to the Slovak National Council, Section 25 (2) which is not later than one hundred and ten days before polling day.</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>the President, the President has not been recalled.</p>	<p>the election result, then the Chairperson of the National Council of the Slovak Republic shall declare new elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic. New elections shall be declared not later than thirty days after such a ruling of the Constitutional Court has been published in the Collection of Laws of the Slovak Republic.</p>			
<p><b>Slovenia</b></p>	<p>National Assembly Elections Act, Art. 14. The President of the Republic shall call general elections. Early elections shall be called by the President with the Dissolution of the National Assembly Act. National Assembly Elections Act, Art. 19. The President shall call by- elections not more than fifteen days after the National Assembly has ascertained the termination of a deputy's term of office. Constitution Article 111 (Election of the President of the Government) (1) After consultation with the leaders of parliamentary groups the President of the Republic proposes to the National Assembly a candidate for President of the Government. (4) If no candidate is elected, the President of the Republic dissolves the National Assembly and calls new elections, unless within eighty-four hours the National Assembly decides by a majority of votes cast by those deputies present</p>	<p>Constitution Article 81 (Term of the National Assembly) (1) The National Assembly is elected for four years. (2) If the term of the National Assembly expires during a war or state of emergency, its term shall expire six months after the end of the war or state of emergency, or earlier if the National Assembly itself so decides.</p>	<p>National Assembly Elections Act, Art. 13. Regular elections shall be held not earlier than two months and not later than 15 days before four years have passed since the first session of the outgoing National Assembly. In the event of a prolonged term, the due term shall be deemed to be the day on which the prolonged term expires. Early elections shall be held not later than two months after the dissolution of the National Assembly. Art. 15 The calling of Elections Act shall determine the day on which elections are called and the Election day. The election day shall</p>	<p>National Assembly Elections Act, Art. 100. Repeat elections shall be called by the constituency electoral commission, unless the voting was nullified by the republic electoral commission, in which case the elections shall be called by the republic electoral commission. The Election Day for repeat elections shall be determined in the Calling of Elections Act. Repeat elections on the basis of existing candidacies shall be held within 15 days of the day elections are</p>	<p>The President may dissolve the parliament under the conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. 111. In special cases, the National Assembly can decide itself about the dissolution, in accordance with the Constitution, Art. 81 (2). The ordinary election day is fixed by the President, in accordance with the period of time fixed by the National Assembly Elections Act, Art 13 which is not earlier than two months and not later than</p>

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	<p>to hold new elections for President of the Government, whereby a majority of votes cast by those deputies present is sufficient for the election of the candidate. In such new elections a vote is taken on candidates individually in order of the number of votes received in the earlier voting and then on the new candidates proposed prior to the new vote, wherein any candidate proposed by the President of the Republic takes precedence. (5) If in such elections no candidate receives the necessary number of votes, the President of the Republic dissolves the National Assembly and calls new elections. Constitution, Art. 81 (3) Elections to the National Assembly are called by the President of the Republic. A new National Assembly shall be elected no sooner than two months and no later than fifteen days before the expiry of four years from the date of the first session of the previous National Assembly. If the National Assembly is dissolved, a new National Assembly shall be elected no later than two months after the dissolution of the previous one. The term of the previous National Assembly shall end on the first session of the new National Assembly, which shall be called by the President of the Republic no later than twenty days after the election of the new National Assembly.</p>		<p>be a Sunday or any other holiday. Art. 99 Special elections must be held within 30 days of the day determined for voting on general elections, if the voting was not carried out in a constituency or at an individual polling station on the day determined as Election Day.</p>	<p>called. Repeat elections on the basis of new candidacies shall be held not later than two months after the day the elections are called.</p>	<p>15 days before four years have passed since the first session of the outgoing National Assembly</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
Spain	<p>Constitution. Art. 62. It is incumbent upon the King [...] b) to summon and dissolve the Cortes Generales and to call elections under the terms provided in the Constitution.</p> <p>Constitution Article 99 [Election] (1) After each renewal of the House of Representatives and in the other cases provided for by the Constitution, the King shall, after consultation with the representatives designated by the political groups represented in parliament, and through the President of the House of Representatives, propose a candidate for the Presidency of the Government.</p> <p>(2) The proposed candidate, in conformity with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, shall submit to the House of Representatives the political program of the Government he intends to form and shall seek the confidence of the Chamber.</p> <p>(3) If the House of Representatives, by an absolute majority of its members, grants its confidence to said candidate, the King will appoint him President. If said majority is not obtained, the same proposal shall be submitted to a new vote 98 hours after the former, and confidence shall be understood to have been granted if a simple majority is obtained.</p> <p>(4) If after the aforementioned votes are cast, confidence is</p>		<p>Constitution. Art. 68. 6. Elections shall take place between thirty and sixty days after the end of the previous term of office. The Congress so elected must be convened within twenty-five days following the holding of elections.</p>		<p>The King may dissolve the Parliament under the conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. 62 b). The President of the Government may dissolve the Parliament under specific conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. 115. The ordinary election day is fixed by the King, in accordance with the period of time fixed by the Constitution, Art. 68 which is between thirty and sixty days after the end of the previous term of office</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	<p>not granted for investiture, successive proposals will be made in the manner foreseen in the foregoing paragraphs.</p> <p>(5) If within two months from the first voting for investiture no candidate has obtained the confidence of the House of Representatives, the King shall dissolve both Chambers and call for new elections with the concurrence of the President of the House of Representatives.</p> <p>Constitution Article 115 [Dissolution of Parliament] (1) The President of the Government, after deliberation of the Council of Ministers, and on his exclusive responsibility, may propose the dissolution of the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Parliament, which shall be decreed by the King. The dissolution decree shall establish the date of the elections.</p> <p>(2) The proposal for dissolution may not be presented when a motion of censure is in process. (3) No new dissolution may take place before a year has passed since the previous one, except as provided for in Article 99 (5).</p>				
<b>Sweden</b>	<p>Constitution, Chapter 3, Art. 4 (1). The Government may order an extra election to be held between ordinary elections. Extra elections shall be held within three months of the issue of such an order. Art. 4 (2). After an election for the Parliament has been</p>		<p>Constitution, Chapter 3, Art. 3. Ordinary elections for the Parliament shall be held every fourth year. Parliamentary elections are held every four years on the third</p>		<p>The Government may order an extra election, in accordance with the Constitution, Chapter 3, Art. 4 (1). The period of</p>

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	<p>held, the Government is debarred from issuing an order for an extra election until three months have elapsed from the first meeting of the newly-elected Parliament. Nor may the Government issue an order for an extra election while ministers retain their posts, after having all been formally discharged, pending the assumption of office by a new Government.</p>		<p>Sunday of September. Constitution, Chapter 6, Article 3: If the Parliament rejects the Speaker's proposal the procedure laid down in Article 2 shall be resumed. If the Parliament rejects the Speaker's proposal four times in succession, the procedure for appointing a Prime Minister is discontinued and resumed only after an election for the Parliament has been held. Unless ordinary elections must in any case be held within three months, an extra election shall be held within that same period.</p>		<p>such election is fixed in relation to the day of the issuance of the government order. The ordinary election day is fixed by the Constitution, Chapter 3, Art. 3 which is the third Sunday of September.</p>
<p><b>Suisse</b></p>	<p>Loi fédérale sur les droits politiques du 17 décembre 1976 (Etat le 14 octobre 2003) Art.10. Date et exécution 1 Le Conseil fédéral arrête les règles qui permettent de déterminer les jours des votations. Ce faisant, il tient compte des besoins des électeurs, du Parlement, des cantons, des partis politiques et des organisations chargées de remettre le matériel de vote et évite les collisions pouvant résulter des différences entre l'année civile et l'année religieuse. Art. 19 Date de l'élection. 1. (Seconde phrase) Le</p>		<p>Loi fédérale sur les droits politiques du 17 décembre 1976. Art. 19 Date de l'élection. 1. Les élections ordinaires pour le renouvellement intégral du Conseil national ont lieu l'avant-dernier dimanche du mois d'octobre. Constitution Article 193 - Révision totale 1 La révision totale de la Constitution peut être proposée par le</p>		<p>Pas de dissolution possible, sauf lors de la procédure de révision totale de la Constitution, prévue par la Constitution, Art. 193. Dans ce cas, la date de l'élection est fixée par le Conseil fédéral. La date des élections est fixée par la loi fédérale sur les droits</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
	gouvernement cantonal fixe le plus tôt possible la date des élections de remplacement et des élections complémentaires. Art. 19 Date de l'élection [...] 2 Le Conseil fédéral fixe la date des élections en cas de renouvellement intégral extraordinaire du conseil, au sens de l'article 193, al. 3, de la constitution fédérale.		peuple ou par l'un des deux conseils, ou décrétée par l'Assemblée fédérale. 2 Si l'initiative émane du peuple ou en cas de désaccord entre les deux conseils, le peuple décide si la révision totale doit être entreprise. Si le peuple accepte le principe d'une révision totale, les deux conseils sont renouvelés.		politiques du 17 décembre 1976, art. 19, l'avant-dernier dimanche du mois d'octobre.
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"		Constitution Article 63 (6) The Assembly is dissolved when more than half of the total number of Representatives vote for dissolution  Electoral Code of the Republic of Macedonia. Article 15 paragraph 1: Elections for Members of the Parliament are held every fourth year, in the last 90 days of the term of the previous composition of the Parliament, or within 60 days from the day of dissolution of the Parliament. Article 15 paragraph 2: Early elections for Members of the Parliament shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Code, and all deadlines for electoral activities shall be shortened			The Parliament may dissolve itself, Art. 63.5 of the Constitution. The election day is fixed by the President of Parliament, by an Election Announcement Act submitted to the State Election Commission and the Ministry of Justice, in accordance with a period of time fixed by the Electoral Code of the Republic of Macedonia, Article 15 which is in the last 90 days of the term of the previous composition

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		<p>by 5 days, except the deadline for electoral campaign. According to Article 12, paragraph 1 of the Electoral Code, the Election Announcement Act shall be passed by the President of the Parliament and it shall specify the date from which all deadlines for performing electoral activities shall start to run, as well as the election date. According to paragraph 2 of this Article, The Election Announcement Act shall be submitted to the State Election Commission and the Ministry of Justice, and shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia. From the day announcing the elections, until the day of holding the election, a period of not more than 90 days, nor less than 70 days may pass (Article 12, paragraph 4).</p>			<p>of the Parliament, or within 60 days from the day of dissolution of the Parliament.</p>
<p><b>Turkey</b></p>	<p>Constitution Article 116 Calling for Elections for the Turkish Grand National Assembly by the President of the Republic (1) In cases where the Council of Ministers fails to receive a vote of confidence under Article 110 or is compelled to resign by a vote of no-confidence under Article 99 or 111, and if a new Council of Ministers cannot be formed within forty-five days or the</p>	<p>Law no. 2839 on Parliamentary elections. Mid-term Election. Art. 7 [...] However, if the number of vacant seats reaches five percent of the regular total number of deputies, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey shall decide to hold mid-term elections within three months. No mid-term elections can be</p>	<p>Law no. 2839 on Parliamentary elections. Renewal of Election, Article 8 (next) : If the renewal decision has been taken by the President of the Republic, then votes shall be cast on the first Sunday following the ninetieth day after the decision. Article</p>		<p>The President may dissolve the Parliament under special conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. 116. The President of the Republic in consultation with the President of</p>

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	<p>new Council of Ministers fails to receive a vote of confidence, the President of the Republic, in consultation with the President of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, may call for new elections.</p> <p>(2) If a new Council of Ministers cannot be formed within forty-five days of the resignation of the Prime Minister without being defeated by a vote of confidence or also within forty- five days of elections for the Bureau of the President of the Turkish Grand National Assembly of the newly elected Turkish Grand National Assembly, the President of the Republic may likewise, in consultation with the President of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, call for new elections.</p> <p>(3) The decision to call for new elections shall be published in the Official Gazette and the election shall be held thereafter.</p>	<p>held later than one year prior to the general elections.</p> <p>Renewal of Election: Art. 8 – If the Grand National Assembly of Turkey or the President of the Republic decides that elections should be renewed before the expiration of the elections period, the Cabinet shall announce such decision within 48 hours. (Amended: paragraph 2: 3403 - 10.9.1987) If the renewal decision has been taken by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, then the Assembly shall also determine the date of the elections.</p> <p>Constitution Article 77 Election Term of the Turkish Grand National Assembly (1) Elections for the Turkish Grand National Assembly shall be held every five years. (2) The Assembly may decide to hold new elections before the termination of this period, and new elections may also be decided upon according to a decision, taken in accordance with the conditions set forth in the Constitution, by the President of the Republic. A deputy whose term of office expires may be eligible for re-election. (3) In the event of a decision to hold new elections, the powers of the Assembly shall</p>	<p>6 – Elections for the Grand National Assembly of Turkey shall be held once every five years. The beginning date of the elections shall be July 3rd of the last meeting year of each elections period and votes shall be cast on the second Sunday of October. In the event it is not possible to hold elections due to war, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey shall be entitled to postpone the elections for one year. If the reason for the postponement persists, this procedure may be repeated in accordance with the procedure determined in the initial decision of postponement.</p> <p>Art.9: In event of a renewal of elections or mid-term elections, the Supreme Board of Elections may shorten the periods determined by the present Statute or by Statute no. 298 on the Basic Provisions Governing Elections and the Voters' Registers and Statute no. 2820 on Political</p>		<p>the Turkish Grand National Assembly may then call for new elections. The Assembly may dissolve itself under the conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. 77.2. The ordinary election day is fixed by the Law no. 2839 on Parliamentary elections, Art. 6 which provides that votes shall be cast on the second Sunday of October. The date of calling of extraordinary elections depends on who took the decision: in case of the President of the Republic the election takes place on the first Sunday following the ninetieth day after renewal decision, Law no. 2839, Art. 8, but in case of the Grand National Assembly it has a margin because it has to announce the date itself. Mid-term</p>

State	Executive power / President	Parliament	Law/ Constitution	Others	Conclusion
		<p>continue until the election of a new Assembly.                      Constitution Article 78 Deferment of Elections to the Turkish Grand National Assembly, and By-elections (1) If the holding of new elections is found impossible because of war, the Turkish Grand National Assembly may decide to defer elections for a year. (2) If the grounds for deferment do not disappear this measure may be repeated under the procedure for deferment. (3) By-elections shall be held when vacancies arise in the membership of the Turkish Grand National Assembly. By-elections shall be held once in every election term and cannot be held until 30 months have elapsed from the date of the previous general elections. However, in cases where the number of vacant seats reaches five percent of the total number of seats, by-elections shall be held within three months. (4) By-elections shall not be held within one year before general elections.</p>	<p>Parties.</p>		<p>election period is set by Law no. 2839 on Parliamentary elections, Article 7. However the Supreme Board of Elections may shorten the terms in case of renewal of election and mid-term elections as provided by Art. 9 of this Law.</p>

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Ukraine	<p>Constitution, Art.77(2) Extraordinary elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine are designated by the President of Ukraine and are held within sixty days from the day of the publication of the decision on the pre-term termination of authority of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.</p> <p>Constitution Art. 90. [...} The President of Ukraine may order the early termination of powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine where:</p> <p>(1) there is a failure to form within one month a coalition of parliamentary factions in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine as provided for in Article 83 of this Constitution;</p> <p>(2) there is a failure, within sixty days following the resignation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, to appoint members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;</p> <p>(3) the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine fails, within thirty days of a single regular session, to commence its plenary meetings.</p> <p>The early termination of powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine shall be decided by the President of Ukraine following relevant consultations with the Chairperson and Deputy Chairpersons of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and with Chairpersons of Verkhovna Rada parliamentary factions.</p> <p>Powers of the Verkhovna Rada of</p>		<p>Constitution, Art. 77(1) Regular elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine take place on the last Sunday of the last month of the fifth year of authority of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.</p> <p>The Law on Elections of People's Deputies of Ukraine, Art. 16 (1.). Regular elections shall take place on the last Sunday of March of the last year of authority of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.</p>		<p>The President may dissolve the Parliament under the conditions provided by the Constitution, Art. 90. The period of extraordinary elections is determined by the Constitution, Art. 77(2). The ordinary election day is fixed by the Constitution, Art. 77(1) and Law on Elections of People's Deputies of Ukraine, Art. 16 (1) which is the last Sunday of March of the last year of authority of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. But there is a discrepancy as the Constitution says about last Sunday of the last month of the fifth year of authority of the Verkhovna Rada. (E.g. if elections are held as scheduled on 30 September 2007, the 5<sup>th</sup> year term will finish in</p>

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	<p>Ukraine, which convenes following special elections conducted after the pre-term termination by the President of Ukraine of powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the previous convocation, shall not terminate within one year from the day of its election.</p> <p>The pre-term termination of powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine may not be caused during the last six months of its term or of the term of the President of Ukraine.</p>				<p>September 2012). So the law could be considered as inconsistent with the Constitution in this regard.</p>
<p><b>United Kingdom</b></p>			<p>A general election for the House of Commons must be held at intervals not exceeding five years (Parliament Act 1911, section 7). The five year limit on the time of the Parliament can be changed by an Act of Parliament which requires the assent of the House of Lords (Parliament Act 1911, section 2(1)).</p>	<p>In the UK there is no fixed-term Parliament and no minimum length of a Parliament. General election must be held at least every five years. General elections in Britain traditionally take place on Thursday. The Queen, at the request of the Prime Minister can decide to dissolve the Parliament.</p>	<p>The election day is fixed by the Prime minister, Customary law (constitutional convention). Traditionally elections take place on Thursday</p>