

COUNTRY	LEGAL FRAMEWORK	ISSUES CAN NOT BE SUBMITTED TO REFERENDUM	ISSUES SUBMITTED TO REFERENDUM	RIGHT TO INITIATE	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	DEFINITION
ARMENIA	<p><i>Constitution</i> <i>Primary legislation:</i> -Law on local-self government -Electoral Code -Law on Referendum -Criminal Code -Law on Constitutional Court <i>Secondary Legislation:</i> Government (on budget) National Assembly laws (Electoral Code, LR,) -Central Commission (on ballot form, content and other procedural issues)</p>	<p>Constitution art 1,2, 114 (sovereignty, democratic state; people exercise power thru free elections and referenda) -powers of President, National Assembly, state and local self-governing bodies -HR, freedoms and obligations, elimination or restrictions of constitutional guarantees, directly bestowed to exclusive competence of state and local self-governing bodies</p>	<p>-Adopting Constitution or Making Amendments to it -Adopting laws</p>	<p>-President and National assembly (Parliament) -National Assembly or Government</p>	<p>-Referendum Central Commissions: -Territorial (Regional) C - Precinct C</p>	<p>Art. 1 – Referendum (national voting) is a means to implement directly the authority of the people, to solve important issues of the state life to adopt the laws and decisions of the Republic of Armenia, and to explore the public opinion.</p>
ESTONIA	<p><i>Constitution</i> <i>Primary legislation:</i> -Referendum Act -EP Election Act -Parl EA -Local Gov EA -President EA -Penal Code <i>Secondary Legislation:</i></p>	<p>budget, taxation, financial obligations of the state, ratification and denunciation of international treaties, the declaration or termination of a state of emergency,</p>	<p><i>Mandatory:</i> - amending art.1 and 15 of the Constitution (independency, republic, democratic) <i>Optional:</i> -rights and freedoms</p>	<p>Parliament</p>	<p>-National Election Committee -County Electoral Committee -Division Committee</p>	

	-National Election Commission Regulations	or national defense				
MACEDONIA	<p><i>Constitution</i> (art. 2, 68,73) <i>Primary Legislation:</i> Law on Referendum and Civil Initiative Electoral Code <i>Other:</i> Code of Conduct</p>	Budget and final closing account of the Budget; public fees, reserves of RM; related to elections, appointments, dismissals; amnesty	<p><i>Mandatory:</i> -changing borders - joining or abandoning an alliance - unity w other states <i>Optional:</i> Legislative referendum on issues to be regulated or re-estimated: passing laws, ratification of international treaties, issues in competence of Assembly, re-estimation of laws and decision of Assembly or other issues -issues of local significance <i>Consultative:</i> -broader significance to the citizens</p>	<p>Assembly of Republic of Macedonia (Parliament)</p> <p>-Government of M, every MP, at least 10,000 voters</p> <p>-Assembly of RM (Parliament)</p> <p>-local self-government</p>	-State Election Commission -Electoral Commissions -Electoral boards	
IRELAND	<p><i>Constitution</i> <i>Primary Legislation:</i> -Referendum Act -Electoral Act -Local Elections Act</p>	-----	<p><i>Mandatory/constitutional:</i> -constitution and amendments <i>Ordinary:</i></p>	Parliament (decision of President after consulting the Council for	Minister for Environment and Local Government establishes an independent	

	-Local Government Act		-any laws of national importance	State)	Referendum Commission for each referendum (temporary)	
LITHUANIA	<i>Constitution</i> <i>Primary Legislation:</i> -Law on Referendum -Law on Elections to Municipal Councils -Law on Presidential Elections -Law on Central Election Committee -Law on Election to the EP	-----	<i>Mandatory:</i> -Constitution -Participation in International organization -laws or provisions <i>Consultative (deliberative):</i> -issues of utmost importance for state and people	-Seims (Houses of parliament) -300,000 citizens -Seims or 300,000 citizens	Central Electoral Commission	
UKRAINE	<i>Constitution</i> <i>Primary legislation:</i> -Law on All-Ukrainian and Local refers -Law on Election of President -Law on Elections of People's Deputies -Law on Election of Local Authorities -Law on Central Election Commission <i>Secondary legislation:</i> -CEC Resolution on Registration and Status of Observers from Foreign Countries or Intern Organizations	-----	<i>All-Ukrainian ref:</i> Constitution/dissmissal of parliament and president -laws -decisions determining the content of constitution or other legislative acts <i>Republican and Local Referenda in Republic of Crimea:</i> -Republican or local legislation <i>Local referendum:</i> -decisions on Questions handed over by legislation of Ukraine to local	Parliament -if 3 million of citizens demand it/ -1/2 of deputies -citizens -1/2 of representatives	-Central Commission on national referenda -Commission of Republic of Crimea on national referendum -Local commissions -Division commissions	Article 1 – Notion and Type of Referenda With the purpose to ensure democracy and citizen's direct participation in State and Local management, the referenda should be conducted in Ukraine. Referendum – is a method for the citizens of Ukraine to vote in order to adopt Laws of

			governance -decisions of local councils			Ukraine and other resolutions on important issues of State and local significance. According to the Constitution of Ukraine, All-Ukrainian, Republic of Crimea and local (within administrative and territorial units) referenda shall be conducted.
ROMANIA	<i>Constitution</i> <i>Primary legislation:</i> -Law on referendum -Law on parliamentary elections -Law on local elections	-national, independency; unitary and indivisible character of the Romanian State; the republican form of government; territorial integrity; independence of justice; political pluralism; official language; acts resulting suppression of the citizens' fundamental rights and freedoms	<i>National referenda:</i> -Constitution [mandatory] -suspension from office of the President (elected by direct vote)[mandatory] -issues of national interest [art. 12: public and private property; local public administration; education; defense; international treaties for more than 10 years;	-President -Parliament	Central Election Bureau	LR – Art. 1: National sovereignty of the Romanian people is exercised through its representative authorities and referendum. Art. 2: National referenda is the form and means of consulting directly and the expression of sovereign will of the Romanian people.

			European accession; church] <i>Local referenda:</i> -issues of special interest of the local government (mixed referenda: national + local issue maybe be organized)	-local and county councils -mayor		
REPUBLIC OF TAJKISTAN	<i>Constitution</i> <i>Primary legislation:</i> Constitutional Law on referendum Constitutional Law on parliamentary elections	Republic; territorial integrity; democratic, legal, secular and social state; borders; taxes; budget; administrative- territorial division; emergency/urgent measures on public order protection; status and territorial integrity of Autonomous Region; appointing/dismissi ng positions done by parliament	-Constitution	-Parliament [Majlisi Oli] -1/3 of MPs -President	Central Commission for Elections and Referendum	LF - Art. 1: Referendum in RT is a national voting on most important issues of state and public life.
GEORGIA	<i>Constitution</i> <i>Primary legislation:</i> -Law on Referendum	-adoption or repealing laws -amnesty or pardon -ratification or denunciation of international treaties -limitation of	-State importance (not defined)	-Parliament -not less than 200,000 electors -President	Central Commission of referendum (temporary)	Constitution Art. 5: (2) The people shall exercise their authority through referendum, other forms of direct democracy

		constitutional rights and freedoms				and their representatives. LF – Art. 1: (1)Referendum is the nationwide interrogation through voting on the purposes to final decision of the questions of state importance.
TAIWAN	<i>Constitution</i> <i>Primary Legislation:</i> -Referendum Act Law on Civil Servant Election and Recall Act	-budgeting; taxation; investment; salary; personal affairs [exclusive]	<i>National referenda:</i> -laws -Initiative of legislative principles - important policies -Constitution <i>Local referenda:</i> -laws and regulations on local autonomy -initiative of local legislative principles -important local policies	-Executive Yuan [nr. of initiators min 5% of the total electors in the latest election of President and Vice President] -municipal or county government	-Referendum Review Commission [taking the decision on referenda proposal] -Central Election Commission [implementer]	RA – Art. 1: This act is enacted pursuant to the principle of popular sovereignty prescribed in the Constitution and for the purpose of ensuring citizens’ exercising their direct civil rights.
REPUBLIC OF YEMEN	<i>Constitution</i> <i>Primary Legislation:</i> -Law on General Elections and Referendum	-----	<i>Mandatory referenda:</i> -Constitution [If three quarters of the House agree on the amendment, it	-President	-Elections and Referendum Supreme Commission [(157) A supreme, independent and neutral committee	<i>LER</i> – Art 2: The direct means to solicit public opinion about any subject and/or issue through a general

			<p>shall be presented to the people in a general referendum] <i>Other</i> : open to the President's will]</p>		<p>shall administer, supervise and monitor the general elections and general referenda. The law shall specify the number of the members of the committee, the conditions they should meet under and the method for nominating and appointing them. The law also shall specify the jurisdictions and the functions of the committee in a manner that secures the best fulfillment of its functions]</p>	<p>referendum to be called upon by the President in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. C - Art. 4: The people of Yemen are the possessor and the source of power, which they exercise directly through public referendums and elections, or indirectly through the legislative, executive and judicial authorities, as well as through elected local councils. Art. 42: The citizen has the right to elect and nominate himself as a candidate in an election, as well as the right to demonstrate his opinion in a referendum. The law shall regulate the provisions regarding the practice of this right.</p>
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