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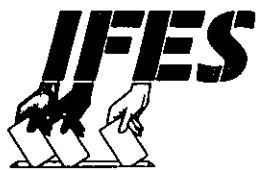


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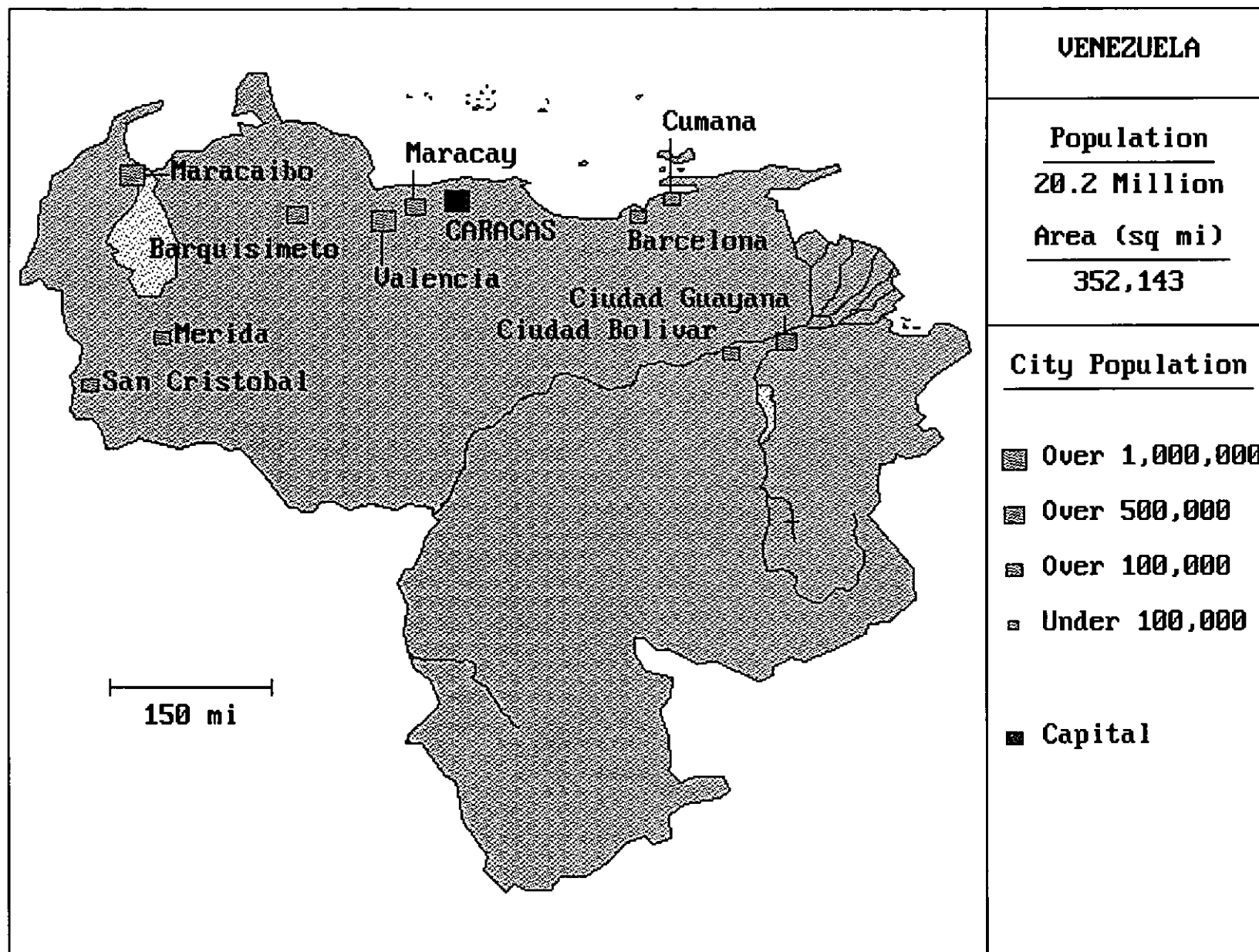
Venezuela

Election Technology Assessment

December, 1995

Célio Santos de Assução
Patricio Gajardo

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VENEZUELA

Area: 912,050 sq km

Population: 18,900,000

Capital: Caracas

Official Language: Spanish

Literacy Rate: 88%

GNP per capita: \$2,150

Source: The Cambridge Factfinder, 1993
The World Factbook, 1992

APPENDIX I - COLLECTED MATERIALS

A. PRELIMINARY RESULTS



SECRETARIA GENERAL
DIRECCION DE ESTADISTICAS ELECTORALES
DIVISION DE GEOGRAFIA ELECTORAL

C S E

ELECCIONES 1995
NUMERO DE DIPUTADOS ELECTOS A LAS ASAMBLEAS LEGISLATIVAS Y DIRECTORIO DE
ALCALDES ELECTOS POR ORGANIZACIONES POLITICAS

4843128

16:02

03/15/1996

VERSION PRELIMINAR
3/ENERO/96

CONSEJO SUPLENTE ELECTORAL
SECRETARIA GENERAL
DIRECCION DE ESTADISTICAS
DIVISION DE GEOGRAFIA ELECTORAL

ELECCIONES 1995 DIPUTADOS A ASAMBLEAS LEGISLATIVAS CUADRO RESUMEN

ESTADOS	Total Diputados				AD+ALIANZA			COPEI+ALIANZA			LCR			MAS			CONVERGENCIA			CONVERG.+MAS			PROCA-PROA		
	C	L	COMP	TOTAL	C	L	TOTAL	C	L	TOTAL	C	L	TOTAL	C	L	TOTAL	C	L	TOTAL	C	L	TOTAL	C	L	TOTAL
AMAZONAS	6	5		11	5	2	7	1	2	3							1	1							
ANZOATEGUI	10	9		19	8		8	1	2	3	1	4	5		1	1	2	2							
APURE	7	8		13	7	2	9		3	3							1	1							
ARAGUA	12	11	1	24		4	4	5	2	7		1	1	6		6	2	2							
BARINAS	8	7		15	7	2	9	1	5	6															
BOLIVAR	11	10		21	5	5	10				6	5	11												
CARABOBO	12	11		23	2	3	5	1	4	5		2	2							2	2	9			9
COJEDES	6	5		11	5		5	1	4	5							1	1							
DELTA AMACURO	8	5		11	2		2	2		2				2	4	6									
FALCON	8	7		15	4	2	6	4	2	6										3	3				
GUARICO	8	7		15	8		8		3	3		3	3				1	1							
LARA	12	11		23	8		8		3	3				3	3	6	1	4	5						
MERIDA	8	7		15	8	2	6	2	4	6							1	1							
MIRANDA	12	11	2	25	1	5	6	11		11		4	4							4	4				
MONAGAS	8	7		15	8		8		4	4		2	2				1	1							
NUEVA ESPARTA	7	6		13	7		7		5	5							1	1							
PORTUGUESA	9	8		17	8	1	9		3	3				1	3	4		1	1						
SUCRE	9	8		17	6	3	9		2	2				3	3	6									
TACHIRA	10	9		19	7	1	8	2	3	5												1	1		
TRUJILLO	8	7		15	6		6	2	2	4										4	4				
YARACUY	7	6		13		3	3	3	2	5				1		1	3	1	4						
ZULIA	12	11		23	8		8		6	6	4	2	6		2	2		1	1						
TOTALES	196	174	3	373	118	35	153	38	61	97	11	23	34	16	16	32	4	18	22		14	14	9		9
				100.0%			41.0%			26.0%			8.1%			8.6%			6.9%			3.7%			2.4%

C = Circuitos Uninominales

L = Lista Proporcional

Comp = Complementarios

VERSION PRELIMINAR

ELECCIONES 1995
DIPUTADOS A ASAMBLEAS LEGISLATIVAS
CUADRO RESUMEN

ESTADOS	FTA			DI			MERI			MIN			LR			ROYE			FT-CY		
	C	L	TOTAL	C	L	TOTAL	C	L	TOTAL	C	L	TOTAL	C	L	TOTAL	C	L	TOTAL	C	L	TOTAL
AMAZONAS																					
ANZOATEGUI																					
APURE																					
ARAGUA					2	2					1	1				1		1			
BARINAS																					
BOLIVAR																					
CARABOBO																					
COJEDES																					
DELTA AMACURO								1	1												
FALCON																					
GUARICO																					
LARA														1	1						
MERIDA																					
MIRANDA																					
MONAGAS																					
NUEVA ESPARTA																					
PORTUGUESA																					
SUCRE																					
TACHIRA	1	4	5																		
TRUJILLO																				1	1
YARACUY																					
ZULIA																					
TOTALES	1	4	5		2	2		1	1		1	1		1	1		1		1	1	1
			1.3%			0.5%			0.3%			0.3%			0.3%			0.3%			0.3%

C = Circuitos-Uninominales

L = Lista-Proporcionales

Comp = Complementarios

VERSION PRELIMINAR

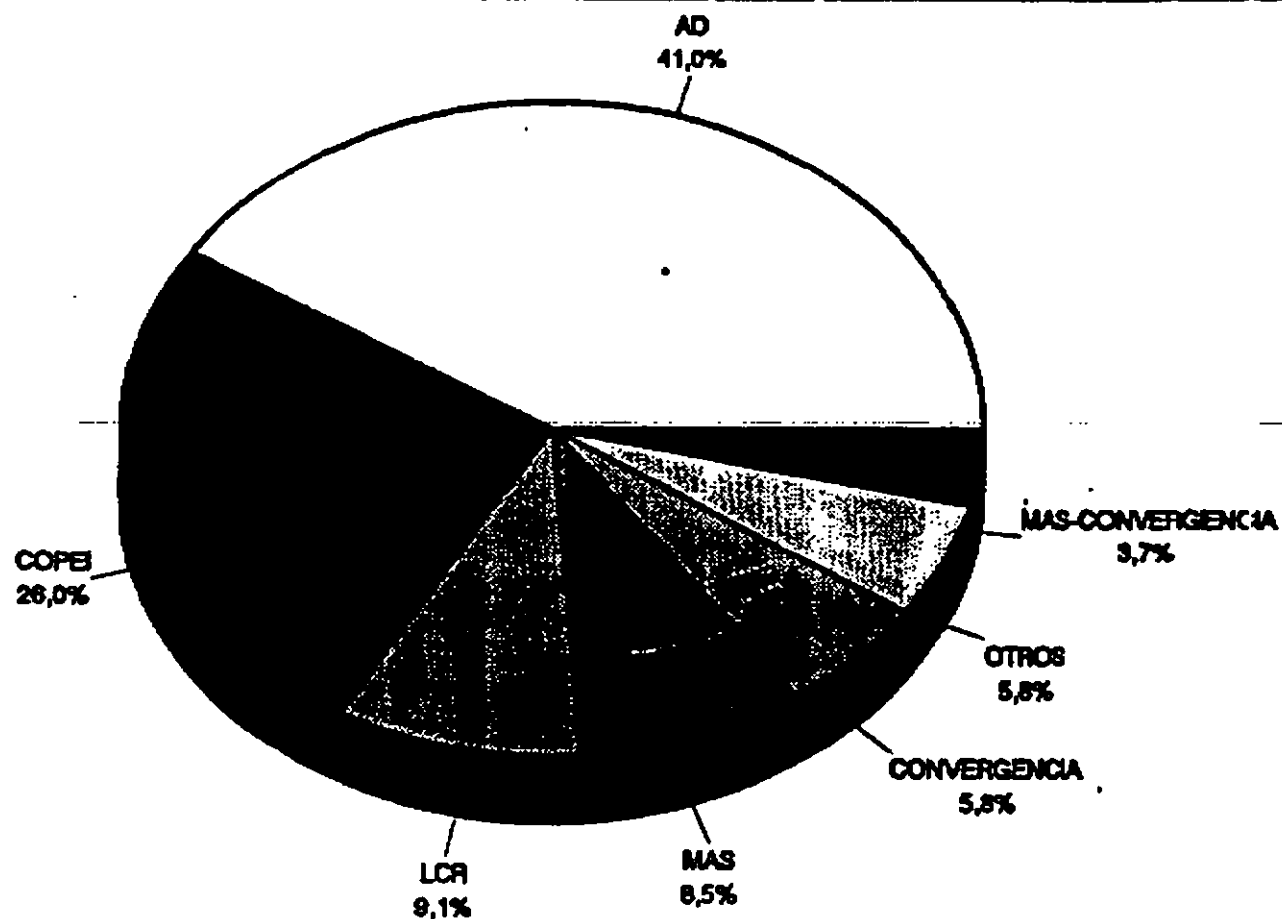
Consejo Supremo Electoral
Secretaría General
Dirección de Estadísticas Electorales
División de Geografía Electoral

Elecciones 1995

DIPUTADOS A LAS ASAMBLEAS LEGISLATIVAS

% DE CARGOS ELECTOS

POR ORGANIZACIONES POLITICAS



Fuente: Dirección de Estadísticas Electorales C.S.E.

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL
SECRETARIA GENERAL
DIRECCION DE ESTADISTICAS ELECTORALES
DIVISION DE GEOGRAFIA ELECTORAL

GOBERNADORES ELECTOS 1995

ENTIDAD	GOBERNADOR	AGRUPACIONES POLITICAS	TOTAL VOTOS VALIDOS	% TOTAL VOTOS
AMAZONAS	BERNABE GUTIERREZ	AD, MIDEA, UPA, MAP, ORA, NACE-A, URD, UPV, OR	8723	48,57%
ANZOATEGUI	DENNIS BALZA RON	AD, CRECE, ORA, OPINA, VIDA, U, PRI, CV	88732	38,86%
APURE	JOSE GREGORIO MONTILLA	AD, ORA	47510	60,75%
ARAGUA	DIDALCO BOLIVAR	MAS, COPEI, ROGE, PCV, URD, CB, MEP, OPINA, MERI	107128	48,93%
BARINAS	RAFAEL ROSALES PERA	AD, ORA, FIA, NR	70075	52,11%
BOLIVAR	JORGE CARVAJAL	AD, CONVERGENCIA, ORA, AP, URD, MEP	103542	49,38%
CARABOBO	HENRIQUE FERNANDO SALAS FEO	PROCA, MIN, PROCA, MEP, GRISANDI	118055	40,64%
COJEDES	JOSE GALINDEZ	AD, MIN, AP, URD, ONI	32525	45,39%
DELTA AMACURO	EMERI MATA MILLAN	AD, COPEI, MERI, RENOV., MEP, ORA, OPINA, UVI	18835	52,17%
FALCON	JOSE CURIEL	COPEI, MIRE, OPINA, MUL, ICC, ORFAL, NR	70882	37,83%
GUARICO	RAFAEL SILVEIRA	AD, RA, ORA, ORI, RENOVACION, OPINA	58416	46,69%
LARA	ORLANDO FERNANDEZ	CONVERGENCIA, MAS, MEP, PCV, MDP, MIN, MOL	152183	50,36%
MERIDA	WILLIAMS DAVILA	AD, ORA, PROIN	78533	45,12%
MIRANDA	ENRIQUE MENDOZA	COPEI, CHACAO 82, GENTE-MIRANDA, MORI, MPREA, FEM, TUY SIGLO XXI, TM, AP, FRN, MOVEDEN, SP, FUCI	185551	43,88%
MONAGAS	EDUARDO MARTINEZ	AD, OCIM, URD, MO, ORA, PINARCA, GE, OPINA	75298	48,33%

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL
SECRETARIA GENERAL
DIRECCION DE ESTADISTICAS ELECTORALES
DIVISION DE GEOGRAFIA ELECTORAL

GOBERNADORES ELECTOS 1995

ENTIDAD	GOBERNADOR	AGRUPACIONES POLITICAS	TOTAL VOTOS VALIDOS	% TOTAL VOTOS
NUEVA ESPARTA	RAFAEL TOVAR	COPEI, CONVERGENCIA, MAS, URD, MEP, AP, GE PCV, VINE, MAR	50465	48,25%
PORTUGUESA	IVAN COLMENARES	MAS, COPEI, CONVER., PCV, URD, DDP, MEP, U	87175	52,74%
SUCRE	RAMON MARTINEZ	MAS, COPEI, CONVER., ASIO, MEP, URD, PCV, ALFA 89, MIN, RENOVACION, GE, OPINA	108008	58,38%
TACHIRA	RICARDO MENDEZ MORENO	AD, OTI, ORA	79059	37,27%
TRUJILLO	LUIS GONZALEZ	AD, ORA, OPINA	81213	39,07%
YARACUY	EDUARDO LAPI	CONVERGENCIA, MAS, URD, FURC 48, AP, MEP, U	57048	45,77%
ZULIA	FRANCISCO ARIAS CARDENAS	LCR, VOZ	162280	30,45%

**RESULTADOS DE ELECCION
DE ALCALDES 1995
AREA METROPOLITANA**

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL
 DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL
 DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995 RESULTADOS DE ALCALDES

ENTIDAD:
 LIBERTADOR

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
ANTONIO LEDEZMA	AD	130.634	39,84
	ORA	3.574	1,09
		134.208	41,03
ARISTOBULO ISTURIZ	CAUSA R	107.200	32,78
NELSON CHITTY LA ROCHE	COPEI	22.634	6,82
	RENOVACION	3.412	1,04
	MEP	477	0,15
	LCC	660	0,20
	MIN	698	0,21
	RC	708	0,22
		28.589	8,74
ENRIQUE OCHOA ANTICH	MAS	28.701	8,78
	PCV	2.080	0,64
	CONVERGENCIA	16.805	5,14
	MDP	805	0,25
	PQAC	2.574	0,79
	URD	1.822	0,56
		52.787	16,14
GIOVANNI PASQUALI	OBRAS	1.755	0,54
ALGELVIS GAVARITO	GE	1.990	0,61
ARISTIDES MARIN ROJAS	OPINA	940	0,29
REP		1.191.922	
VOTOS VALIDOS		327.070	27,44
VOTOS NULOS		21.321	1,79
TOTAL VOTOS		348.391	6,52
ABSTENCION		843.531	70,77

DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL
DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995 RESULTADOS DE ALCALDES

ENTIDAD:
VARGAS

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
LENIN MARCANO	AD	23.037	41,05
	OPINA	189	0,34
	AP	687	1,19
	F.Q.A.C.	173	0,31
		24.066	42,89
EZEQUIEL MENDOZA	COPEI	7.278	12,97
	RENOVACION	498	0,89
	E.L.	4.768	8,49
		12.542	22,35
SALOMON BASSIN	MAS	2.259	4,03
	URD	451	0,80
	CONVERGENCIA	3.900	6,95
	MEP	748	1,33
		7.356	13,11
RAMON ACUÑA	MIN	1.258	2,24
ALFREDO LAYA	LA CAUSA R	5.905	10,52
UBALDO MARTINEZ	GE	2.308	4,11
RAFAEL PULIDO	JCC	100	0,18
ISILIO SALAZAR	FURI	808	1,44
VICTOR JIMENEZ	SINCOPAR	1.020	1,82
RAFAEL OROZCO	OC	201	0,36
ANIBAL LONGA	REMU	224	0,40
JOHN MAYORA	MPU	329	0,59
		12.153	21,66
REP		171.832	
VOTOS VALIDOS		56.117	32,66
VOTOS NULOS		4.455	2,59
TOTAL VOTOS		60.572	7,94
ABSTENCION		111.260	64,76

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL
 DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL
 DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995 RESULTADOS DE ALCALDES

ENTIDAD:
 SUCRE

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
RAOUL BERMUDEZ	COPEI	17.695	29,05
	ICC	202	0,33
	FEIM	130	0,21
	NR	72	0,12
		18.099	29,71
ANA COELLO	AD	11.207	18,40
	ORA	432	0,71
	MR	130	0,21
		11.769	19,32
RUBEN PEREIRA	CAUSA R	9.468	15,54
JOSE L. RODRIGUEZ	MAS	4.093	6,72
	UNA	94	0,15
	URD	280	0,46
	CONVERGENCIA	6.442	10,57
	RENOVACION	624	1,02
	PQAC	916	1,50
	RC	415	0,68
	PANA	155	0,25
	RENACE	356	0,58
	MIVE	48	0,08
	CIMA	854	1,40
		14.277	23,44
ORLANDO ELBITAR	OPINA	1.140	1,87
	MIN	697	1,14
	MEP	198	0,32
	GE	373	0,61
	AP	180	0,30
	CIELO	358	0,59
		2.844	4,63

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL
 DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL
 DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995 RESULTADOS DE ALCALDES

ENTIDAD:
 SUCRE

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
JAIME BANDE	AVANCES	657	1.08
	MORI	703	1.15
	BP	169	0.28
	TM	207	0.34
	TUYS XXI	109	0.18
	MOVEDEIN	108	0.18
	MIPREA	143	0.23
	FUCI	39	0.06
		2.135	3.50
JUAN SAVELLI	RR	1.117	1.83
GIOVANI OTAVIANI	PCV	261	0.43
LUISA ELENA CEDENO	MNH	545	0.89
REP		286.320	
VOTOS VALIDOS		60.921	21.35
VOTOS NULOS		7.452	2.61
TOTAL VOTOS		68.373	12.23
ABSTENCION		216.647	76.04

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL
DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL
DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1996 RESULTADOS DE ALCALDES

ENTIDAD:
CHACAO

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
IRENE SAEZ	AD	6.824	24,63
	COPEI	5.164	21,84
	CONVERGENCIA	1.500	6,34
	OPINA	425	1,80
	MIN	268	1,13
	RENOVACION	716	3,03
	DE CHACAO 82	1.070	4,53
	PQAC	459	1,94
	MORI	187	0,79
	FEIN	219	0,93
	BP	71	0,30
	IRENE	3.872	16,38
	TM	78	0,33
	TUY SIGLO XXI	55	0,23
	MOVEDEIN	49	0,21
	MIPREA	52	0,22
	FRN	24	0,10
	MOROCHA	815	3,45
	AV95	967	4,09
	M-2000	401	1,70
IVAN BARANENKO	GELC	69	0,29
	PIO	153	0,65
	UNIDOS	145	0,61
	PTCH	30	0,13
		22.613	95,64
	MR	47	0,20

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL
DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL
DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995

RESULTADOS DE ALCALDES

ENTIDAD:
CHACAO

[illegible]

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL
DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL
DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1996 RESULTADOS DE ALCALDES

ENTIDAD:
BARUTA

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
ANGEL ZAMBRANO	DC	1.418	3,80
	AD	3.009	8,08
	ORA	89	0,27
		4.524	12,16
IVONNE ATTAS	COPEI	14.709	39,51
	MORI	299	0,80
	FEIM	391	1,05
	BP	189	0,48
	TB	380	0,97
	MIPREA	286	0,71
	GENTE -MIRANDA	533	1,43
	RENACE	592	1,59
	FUCI	198	0,53
		17.517	47,08
JORGE ROIG	LA CAUSA R	6.824	17,79
	PROYECTO BARUTA	2.251	6,05
		8.875	23,84
MIRLA CASTELLANOS	MAS	909	2,44
	URD	116	0,31
	OPINA	113	0,30
	GE	274	0,74
	MR	30	0,08
	RENOVACION	264	0,71
	CONVERGENCIA	2.158	5,80
	PQAC	278	0,75
	RC	21	0,06
	PANA	55	0,15
	CIELO	85	0,23
	MIVE	23	0,06
	MIRLA	594	1,60
		4.920	13,22

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL
DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL
DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995 RESULTADOS DE ALCALDES

ENTIDAD:
BARUTA

[illegible]



DIRECCIÓN GENERAL ELECTORAL DE INFORMACIÓN ELECTORAL
UNIDAD DE MEDIOS DE INFORMACIÓN MASIVA

ELECCIONES 1996 RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:
EL HATILLO

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
FLOHA ARANGUREN	C.O.P.E.I.	2,241	21.00
	A.P.	50	0.00
	P.O.A.C.	76	1.00
	M.O.R.	23	0.00
	T.M.	11	0.00
	M.O.V.E.D.E.I.N.	14	0.00
	M.I.P.R.E.A.	26	0.00
	GENTE-MIRANDA	69	1.00
	F.U.C.I.	8	4.68
VICTOR GAMBOA	AD	2,061	19.00
	O.R.A.	30	0.00
	M.R.	11	0.00
JOSE RODRIGEZ	LA CAUSA R	1,025	9.00
ALICIA UZCATEGUI	M.A.S.	305	3.00
	U.R.D.	85	1.00
	M.E.P.	5	0.00
	U.	28	0.00
	P.C.V.	15	0.00
	G.E.	83	1.00
	CONVERGENCIA	990	9.00
	R.C.	16	0.00
	P.A.N.A.	34	0.00
	C.I.E.L.O.	43	0.00
	M.I.V.E.	26	0.00
JOSE ESCALA	M.I.N.	167	1.00
GISELA MATOS	O.P.I.N.A.	135	1.00
	R.R.	171	2.00
	CONIN	959	9.00
JORGE PAPANONI	SOLIDARIDAD	518	5.00
	P.M.I.	1,189	11.00
	H.I.	100	1.00
TEODULO DIAZ	TEODULO	163	2.00
GEOVANI QUINTERO	SOCIO	131	1.00
REP		27,640	
VOTOS VALIDOS		10,282	
VOTOS NULOS		1,262	
TOTAL VOTOS		11,464	
ABSTENCION		15,18	



RESULTADO DE ELECCIONES DE
GOBERNADORES Y ALCALDES
1995

DICIEMBRE, 1995

ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE ALCALDES

ENTIDAD:
LIBERTADOR

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
ANTONIO LEDEZMA	AD	130.634	40,06
	ORA	3.574	1,10
		134.208	41,16
ARISTOBULO ISTURIZ	CAUSA R	107.200	32,88
NELSON CHITTY LA ROCHE	COPEI	22.634	6,94
	RENOVACION	3.412	1,05
	MEP	477	0,15
	LCC	660	0,20
	MIN	698	0,21
	RC	708	0,22
		28.589	8,77
ENRIQUE OCHOA ANTICH	MAS	28.701	8,80
	PCV	2.080	0,64
	CONVERGENCIA	16.805	5,15
	MDP	805	0,25
	PQAC	2.574	0,79
	URD	1.822	0,56
		52.787	16,19
GIOVANNI PASQUALI	OBRAS	1.755	0,54
ALGELVIS GAVARITO	GE	1.990	0,61
ARISTIDES MARIN ROJAS	OPINA	940	0,29
REP		1.191.922	
VOTOS VALIDOS		326.070	27,36
VOTOS NULOS		21.321	1,79
ABSTENCION		844.531	70,85

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL

DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE ALCALDES

ENTIDAD:
VARGAS

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
LENIN MARCANO	AD	23.037	41,05
	OPINA	189	0,34
	AP	667	1,19
	F.Q.A.C.	173	0,31
		24.066	42,89
EZEQUIEL MENDOZA	COPEI	7.278	12,97
	RENOVACION	498	0,89
	E.L.	4.766	8,49
		12.542	22,35
SALOMON BASSIN	MAS	2.259	4,03
	URD	451	0,80
	CONVERGENCIA	3.900	6,95
	MEP	746	1,33
		7.356	13,11
RAMON ACUÑA	MIN	1.258	2,24
ALFREDO LAYA	LA CAUSA R	5.905	10,52
UBALDO MARTINEZ	GE	2.308	4,11
RAFAEL PULIDO	ICC	100	0,18
ISILIO SALAZAR	FURI	808	1,44
VICTOR JIMENEZ	SINCOPAR	1.020	1,82
RAFAEL OROZCO	DC	201	0,36
ANIBAL LONGA	REMU	224	0,40
JOHN MAYORA	MPU	329	0,59
		12.153	21,66
REP		171.832	
VOTOS VALIDOS		56.117	32,66
VOTOS NULOS		4.455	2,59
ABSTENCION		111.260	64,75

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL

DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:
AMAZONAS

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
BERNABE GUTIERREZ	AD	8.296	41,30
	UPA	300	1,49
	ORA	258	1,28
	MIIDEA	515	2,56
	URD	33	0,16
	GE	7	0,03
	MAP	284	1,41
	NACE - A	40	0,20
	UPV	12	0,06
		9.745	41,30
NELSON SILVA	COPEI	4.263	21,22
	MAS	1.225	6,10
	CI	535	2,66
	AP	206	1,03
	MEP	57	0,28
	MIN	218	1,09
	MIRA	666	3,32
	BANA95	296	1,47
	ATREVETE	73	0,36
	AJI	100	0,50
		7.639	38,03
CARMEN CARDOZO	CONVERGENCIA	2.479	12,34
	OPINA	30	0,15
	PCV	86	0,43
	PQAC	66	0,33
		2.661	13,25
HECTOR VALVERDE	ACLGR	4	0,02
FELIPE TESTAMARY	MIPAYCA	3	0,01
REP		33.463	
VOTOS VALIDOS		20.086	60,02
VOTOS NULOS		1.144	3,42
ABSTENCION		12.233	36,56

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL

DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:
ANZOATEGUI

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
DENNIS BALZA RON	AD	91.381	36,70
	GV	240	0,10
	CRECE	2.562	1,03
	ORA	771	0,31
	PRI	317	0,13
	J	342	0,14
	OPINA	664	0,27
	IDA	455	0,18
		96.732	38,85
OVIDIO GONZALEZ	COPEI	39.196	15,74
	MAS	8.164	3,28
	MEP	4.910	1,97
	GE	776	0,31
		53.046	
ALEXIS ROSAS	LA CAUSA R	70.274	28,23
GUILLERMO A BAJARES	CONVERGENCIA	22.611	9,08
	PCV	1.106	0,44
	URD	2.676	1,07
		26.393	10,60
JESUS RUBEN RODRIGUEZ	RIN	1.109	0,45
	PPA	574	0,23
		1.683	0,68
MARCO TULIO PEREZ	MIN	782	0,31
REP		495.215	
VOTOS VALIDOS		248.974	50,28
VOTOS NULOS		13.189	2,66
ABSTENCION		233.052	47,06

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ENTIDAD:
APURE

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
JOSE GREGORIO MONTILLA	AD	47.135	62,12
	ORA	375	0,49
		47.510	62,61
AUGUSTO GUEVARA ANZOLA	COPEI	15.554	20,50
	NR	845	1,11
		16.399	21,61
ISMAEL COLMENARES	CONVERGENCIA	10.882	14,34
	MEP	885	1,17
	URD	63	0,08
	PCV	144	0,19
		11.974	15,78
REP		148.983	
VOTOS VALIDOS		75.883	50,93
VOTOS NULOS		5.324	3,57
ABSTENCION		67.776	45,49

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL

DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:

ARAGUA

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
DIDALGO BOLIVAR	MAS	70.548	33,26
	COPEI	23.384	11,02
	OPINA	774	0,36
	MEP	836	0,39
	URD	1.133	0,53
	ROGE	7.575	3,57
	PC	0	0,00
	ISE	714	0,34
		104.964	49,49
OSWALDO RUSSO	AD	28.039	13,22
	ORA	1.780	0,84
	CONVERGENCIA	17.799	8,39
		47.618	22,45
ALBERTO A MULLER	CAUSA R	10.774	5,08
OSCAR PARRA DIAZ	MIN	16.285	7,68
	AP	0	0,00
	ICC	9.158	4,32
	RENOVACION	2.712	1,28
	MEGA	2.651	1,25
	DI	9.893	4,66
		40.699	19,19
LENIN AQUINO	FD	1.131	0,53
	SC-95	1.603	0,76
		2.734	1,29
FRANCISCO E VISCONTI	LGM	3.314	1,56
RAFAEL BLANCO CAMARA	CS	979	0,46
LUIS PORFIRIO CUEVAS	RENACE	1.027	
REP		631.387	
VOTOS VALIDOS		212.109	33,59
VOTOS NULOS		19.346	3,06
ABSTENCION		399.932	63,34

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL

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DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:
BARINAS

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
RAFAEL ROSALES PEÑA	AD	69.208	28,66
	ORA	451	0,19
	NR	33	0,01
	FIA	383	0,16
		70.075	29,02
GEHARD CARTAY	COPEI	54.927	22,75
	MEP	664	0,27
	URD	74	0,03
	GE	123	0,05
	AP	1.234	0,51
	MIN	136	0,06
	ICC	84	0,03
	PFP	1.450	0,60
	MDT	375	0,16
	PARE	248	0,10
		59.315	24,56
RAFAEL JIMENEZ	CONVERGENCIA	2.873	1,19
	MAS	1.745	0,72
	PCV	85	0,04
		4.703	1,95
JESUS GONZALEZ	RENACE	382	0,16
REP		241.488	
VOTOS VALIDOS		134.475	55,69
VOTOS NULOS		5.434	2,25
ABSTENCION		101.579	42,06

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

BOLIVAR

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
JORGE CERVAJAL	AD	97.411	46,45
	URE	307	0,15
	MEP	269	0,13
	AP	353	0,17
	ORA	923	0,44
	CONVERGENCIA	4.279	2,04
		103.542	49,38
VICTOR MORENO	CAUSA R	98.049	46,76
LINO FERMIN VELASQUEZ	COPEI	5.362	2,56
LINO MARICANO	MAR.	1.855	0,88
MANUEL MANRIQUE	RSG95	402	0,19
OVIDIO FIGUEROA	CRA	484	0,23
REP		467.231	
VOTOS VALIDOS		209.694	44,88
VOTOS NULOS		10.484	2,24
ABSTENCION		247.053	52,88

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL

DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:
CARABOBO

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
HENRIQUE FERNANDEZ SALAS	PROCA	96.238	34,99
	PROA	5.024	1,83
	MEP	4.280	1,56
	MIN	12.151	4,42
	GRESANDI	1.362	0,50
		119.055	43,29
RICARDO JOSE DAO	AD	56.497	20,54
	OFA	899	0,33
		57.396	20,87
ARGENIS JOSE ESCARRI	COPEI	60.115	21,86
	ICC	642	0,23
	NR	473	0,17
	OPINA	578	0,21
	AFE	575	0,21
		62.383	22,68
ROGER CAPELLA MATEO	LCR	2.011	0,73
	VEN	571	0,21
		2.582	0,94
LIZANDRO ESTOPIÑAN ESPORZ	CONVERGENCIA	19.168	6,97
	URD	885	0,32
	MAS	8.247	3,00
	U	392	0,14
		28.692	10,43
RAFAEL ENRIQUE CASAL	AP	2.030	0,74

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ENTIDAD:
CARABOBO

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ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:
COJEDES

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
JOSE GALINDEZ	AD	31.668	44,20
	URD	205	0,29
	MIN	378	0,53
	AP	248	0,35
	ONI	26	0,04
		32.525	45,39
JOSE MACHADO	COPEI	26.726	37,30
	NGD	224	0,31
	ORA	231	0,32
	GE	173	0,24
	OPINA	40	0,06
	GRIECO	72	0,10
	FIUR	34	0,05
	AEIOU	21	0,03
	MIP	55	0,08
		27.576	38,49
ALFREDO UZCATEGUI	CONVERGENCIA	8.229	11,49
	MAS	2.257	3,15
	DECI-COJEDENA	214	0,30
	MEP	150	0,21
	PCV	133	0,19
		10.983	15,33
MARIA ROBLES	RENOVACION	79	0,11
JOSE BETANCOURT	FRIO	486	0,68
REP		113.633	
VOTOS VALIDOS		71.649	63,05
VOTOS NULOS		3.211	2,83
ABSTENCION		38.773	34,12

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DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

**ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES**

**ENTIDAD:
DELTA AMACURO**

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
EMERI MATA	COPEI	5.525	17,17
	MERI	4.245	13,20
	AD	6.165	19,16
	MEP	189	0,59
	ORA	227	0,71
	OPINA	12	0,04
	RENOVACION	392	1,22
	UVI	12	0,04
		16.767	52,12
JOSE A SALAZAR	MAS	14.054	43,69
	CONVERGENCIA	120	0,37
	URD	309	0,96
	AP	110	0,34
	PCU	211	0,66
	MOIR	95	0,30
	PQAC	18	0,06
	CID	304	0,95
	RENACER	97	0,30
		15.318	47,62
DAIMIRO FIGUERA	MIN	69	0,21
REP		51.123	
VOTOS VALIDOS		32.169	62,92
VOTOS NULOS		1.005	1,97
ABSTENCION		17.949	35,11

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL

DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995 RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:

FALCON

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
JOSE CURIEL RODRIGUEZ	COPEI	68.050	36,41
	NR	81	0,04
	MUI	197	0,11
	OPINA	223	0,12
	MIRE	1.766	0,94
	ORFAL	185	0,10
	ICC	190	0,10
		70.692	37,83
HENRY JATON SENIOR	AD	66.307	35,48
	ORA	736	0,39
		67.043	35,87
YOLANDA CHIRINOS	CONVERGENCIA	23.297	12,47
	MAS	8.919	4,77
	URD	2.251	1,20
	PCV	587	0,31
		35.054	18,76
ATILIO YANEZ	MIN	4.100	2,19
	MEP	6.317	3,38
		10.417	5,57
ROGELIO SULBARAN	MDR	3.686	1,97
REP		371.182	
VOTOS VALIDOS		186.892	50,35
VOTOS NULOS		13.732	3,70
ABSTENCION		170.558	45,95

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DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:
GUARICO

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
RAFAEL SILVEIRA	AD	56.874	45,45
	ORA	442	0,35
	OPINA	72	0,06
	RENOVACION	250	0,20
	URI	281	0,22
	PA	497	0,40
		58.416	46,69
JOSE MALAVE RISSO	COPEI	26.247	20,98
	AP	496	0,40
	MIN	331	0,26
	VIVEPO	187	0,15
		27.261	21,79
EDUARDO MANUITT	CAUSA R	29.910	23,90
HINDERBURGO BECERRA	CONVERGENCIA	5.832	4,66
	URD	149	0,12
GUILLERMO A BAJARES	PCV	80	0,06
	PCV	6.061	4,84
MAXIMO BLANCO	MAS	3.250	2,60
	MDP	104	0,08
	MEP	41	0,03
	POAC	83	0,07
		3.478	2,78
REP		281.632	
VOTOS VALIDOS		125.126	44,43
VOTOS NULOS		6.225	2,21
ABSTENCION		150.281	53,36

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ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:
LARA

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
ORLANDO FERNANDEZ	MAS	87.091	28,82
	CONVERGENCIA	55.347	18,32
	MIN	1.504	0,50
	PCV	1.617	0,54
	MEP	626	0,21
	MDP	1.636	0,54
	MIOL	4.362	1,44
		152.183	50,36
LUIS OROPEZA	AD	97.987	32,43
	COPEI	30.948	10,24
	ORA	2.182	0,72
	SUMA	2.550	0,84
		133.667	44,23
RAFAEL GARMENDIA	CAUSA R	16.344	5,41
REP		668.981	
VOTOS VALIDOS		302.194	45,17
VOTOS NULOS		15.980	2,39
ABSTENCION		350.807	52,44

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**ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES**

ENTIDAD:

MERIDA

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
WILLIAN DAVILA BARRIOS	AD	77.681	44,63
	ORA	472	
	PROIN		
		78.153	
BELTRAN CONTRERAS	COPEI	65.703	37,75
	OPINA	86	
	FM	1.190	
		66.979	
GERMAN MONZON SALAS	MAS	4.996	
	MEP	467	
	U	239	
	PVC	209	0,12
	URD	184	
	RENACE	109	0,06
	CONVERGENCIA	16.285	
		22.489	
JOEL ACOSTA CHIRINOS	CAUSA R	3.034	
	UVI	452	
		3486,00	
JOSE MENDOZA ANGULO	ALIANZA POR	2.566	1,47
REP		328.827	
VOTOS VALIDOS		174.053	52,93
VOTOS NULOS		7.863	2,39
ABSTENCION		146.911	44,68

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ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:
MIRANDA

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
ENRIQUE MENDOZA	CCPEI	146.102	39,06
	MORI	2.166	0,58
	BP	551	0,15
	FEIM	2.042	0,55
	MOVEDEIN	699	0,19
	TUY SIGLO XXI	1.687	0,45
	FRN	841	0,22
	TM	1.495	0,40
	MIPREA	2.092	0,56
	CHACAO 92	3.340	0,89
	NR	985	0,26
	GENTE MIRANDA	2.203	0,59
	FUCI	280	0,07
	AP	1.068	0,29
		165.551	44,26
FREDDY LEPAGE	AD	75.220	20,11
	MP	0	0,00
	DC	573	0,15
	ORA	1.153	0,31
		76.946	20,57
PACIANO PADRON	CONVERGENCIA	35.019	9,36
	MAS	20.692	5,53
	URD	1.284	0,34
	MEP	1.471	0,39
	PCV	1.470	0,39
	GE	1.990	0,53
	ICC	600	0,16
	PGAC	1.808	0,48
	U	301	0,08
	RENACE	961	0,26
	RC	876	0,23
	RENOVACION	823	0,22
	CIFLO	920	0,25

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ENTIDAD:
MIRANDA

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DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:
MONAGAS

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
LUIS EDUARDO MARTINEZ	AD	70.096	44,99
	OCIM	3.820	2,45
	ORA	196	0,13
	URD	456	0,29
	GE	100	0,06
	OPINA	43	0,03
	PINARCA	122	0,08
	MIO	213	0,14
		75.046	48,17
PEDRO CESAR ARISTIMUÑO	COPEI	36.381	23,35
	MAS	3.693	2,37
	MEP	1.361	0,87
	PCV	892	0,57
	ONDA	335	0,22
	MDP	294	0,19
	MIN	518	0,33
	RENOVACION	179	0,11
	U	89	0,06
	OIR	229	0,15
	PQAC	78	0,05
	NFG	334	0,21
		44.383	28,49
MIGUEL GOMEZ	CAUSA R	21.991	14,11
PABLO MORILLO ROSTES	CONVERGENCIA	10.815	6,94
LUIS FERNANDO TURMERO	AP	2.577	1,65
JESUS PEREZ RIVAS	VOI	468	0,30
		35.851	23,01
REP		285.150	
VOTOS VALIDOS		155.806	54,64
VOTOS NULOS		6.052	2,12
ABSTENCION		123.292	43,24

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ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:
NUEVA ESPARTA

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
RAFAEL TOVAR	COPEI	36.380	34,76
	CONVERGENCIA	5.697	5,44
	MAS	4.204	4,02
	MEP	345	0,33
	URD	954	0,91
	PCV	351	0,34
	GE	1.610	1,54
	AP	329	0,31
	VINE	308	0,29
	MAR	317	0,30
		50.495	48,25
VIRGILIO AVILA	AD	45.697	43,66
	ORA	366	0,35
	OPINA	159	0,15
	MONCHO	1.940	1,85
	LIDER	760	0,73
	COFRANE	320	0,31
		49.242	47,05
GREGORIO BOADAS	MIN	774	0,74
	FIODE	3.648	3,49
		4.422	4,23
ROMEO ARISMENDI	UFP	498	0,48
REP		170.103	
VOTOS VALIDOS		104.657	61,53
VOTOS NULOS		2.961	1,74
ABSTENCION		62.485	36,73

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DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:
PORTUGUESA

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
JOEL HERNANDEZ	AD	76.292	46,16
	AP	378	0,23
	ORA	671	0,41
	GE	552	0,33
		77.893	47,12
IVAN COLMENARES	COPEI	33.654	20,36
	MAS	36.769	22,24
	URD	1.726	1,04
	MEP	597	0,36
	PCV	1.755	1,06
	CONVERGENCIA	10.987	6,65
	U	311	0,19
	DDP	1.376	0,83
		87.175	52,74
JOSE LA RIVA	MIN	225	0,14
REP		309.270	
VOTOS VALIDOS		165.293	53,45
VOTOS NULOS		10.306	3,33
ABSTENCION		133.671	43,22

ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:
SUCRE

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
RAMON MARTINEZ ALDENOUR	MAS	73.594	39,78
	COPEI	16.493	8,91
	CONVERGENCIA	6.343	3,43
	MEP	1.814	0,98
	PCV	1.217	0,66
	URD	1.616	0,87
	RENOVACION	231	0,12
	OPINA	113	0,06
	MIN	437	0,24
	GE	161	0,09
	ASIO	4.669	2,52
	ALFA	766	0,41
	99	552	0,30
		108.006	58,38
ELOY GIL	AD	74.845	40,45
	ORA	599	0,32
	PACIFICO	369	0,20
		75.813	40,98
JOSE RAMON BENAVIDES	PPC	1.029	0,56
EDGAR BORGES	DECIDE	168	0,09
REP		375.568	
VOTOS VALIDOS		185.016	49,26
VOTOS NULOS		8.255	2,20
ABSTENCION		182.297	48,54

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ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:
TACHIRA

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
RICARDO MENDEZ MORENO	AD	78.083	36,81
	ORA	393	0,19
	UT	583	0,27
		79.059	37,27
CESAR PEREZ VIVAS	CCPEI	52.740	24,86
	MEP	276	0,13
	FIE	579	0,27
	ASI	419	0,20
	UVETA	229	0,11
		54.243	25,57
NESTOR SOLANO PRADA	CONVERGENCIA	7.802	3,68
	URD	249	0,12
	PCV	243	0,11
	MAS	3.587	1,69
	U	36	0,02
	FE	302	0,14
		12.219	5,76
WALTER MARQUEZ RONDON	IAP	1.213	0,57
	MIN	8.616	4,06
	FIA	45.897	21,64
	RENACE	10.870	5,12
		66.596	31,40
REP		432.660	
VOTOS VALIDOS		212.117	49,03
VOTOS NULOS		11.086	2,56
ABSTENCION		209.457	48,41

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL

DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:
TRUJILLO

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
LUIS ERNESTO GONZALEZ	AD	60.578	38,78
	ORA	458	0,29
	OPINA	63	0,04
		61.099	39,11
MIGUEL EDUARDO BRICEÑO	COPEI	41.612	26,64
	MEP	880	0,56
	GE	249	0,16
		42.741	27,36
WALTER JOSE ARANGUREN	CONVERGENCIA	31.348	20,07
	MAS	5.190	3,32
	AP	233	0,15
	PCV	396	0,25
	URD	237	0,15
		37.404	23,94
ELEAZAR JOSE GONZALEZ	FT	9.394	6,01
	CT	4.303	2,75
		13.697	8,77
JOSE RAMON ARANGURE M	TU	1.306	0,84
REP		303.350	
VOTOS VALIDOS		156.227	51,50
VOTOS NULOS		9.007	2,97
ABSTENCION		138.116	45,53

CONSEJO SUPREMO ELECTORAL

DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:
ZULIA

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
FRANCISCO ARIAS CARDENAS	CAUSA R	162.280	30,45
OMAR ENRIQUE BARBOZA	AD-ORA		
	FDP-POLAPRI	160.928	30,20
LOLA REBECA ANIYAR	CONVERGENCIA		
	MAS-URD-PCV		
	MDP-RENOVACION		
	OCISOL	101.196	18,99
FERNANDO CHUMACEIRO	COPEI-GE-MEP		
	MZP	114.000	21,39
CARMELO CONTRERAS B.	AF-MIN-OPINA		
	MCI-PCV	822	0,15
REP		1.180.602	
VOTOS VALIDOS		532.852	45,13
VOTOS NULOS		30.540	2,59
ABSTENCION		617.210	52,28

DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES 1995
RESULTADOS DE GOBERNADORES

ENTIDAD:
YARACUY

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	VOTOS VALIDOS	%
EDUARDO LAPI GARCIA	CONVERGENCIA	47.547	38,23
	MAS	6.453	5,19
	MEP	349	0,28
	U	175	0,14
	URD	1.217	0,98
	AP	555	0,45
	FUPC-46	753	0,61
		57.049	45,87
HENRY ESTANCOURT	AD	25.506	20,51
	OR	96	0,08
	SUMATE	213	0,17
		25.815	20,76
MARIA ESTILITA DE RUA	COPEI	39.351	31,64
	OPINA	127	0,10
	RENOVACION	32	0,05
	ICC	46	0,04
	PQAC	37	0,03
	SOI	133	0,15
	BES	70	0,06
		39.676	32,06
CRUZ ROMA GALINDEZ	MIN	136	0,11
	YARACUY	395	0,32
	IEPC	207	0,17
		738	0,59
FRANCISCO DOMADO CHACON	FORMULA 7	637	0,71
REP		224.036	
VOTOS VALIDOS		124.335	55,51
VOTOS NULOS		10.477	4,68
ABSTENCION		89.194	39,81

DIRECCION GENERAL DE ANALISIS POLITICO

NOMBRE DEL CANDIDATO	PARTIDOS	GOBERNADOR ELECTO
AMAZONAS	AD	JOSE BERNABE GUTIERREZ
ANZOATEGUI	AD	DENNIS BALZA
APURE	AD	JOSE GREGORIO MONTILLA
ARAGUA	MAS	DIDALCO BOLIVAR
BARINAS	AD	RAFAEL ROSALES PEÑA
BOLIVAR	AD	JORGE CARVAJAL
CARABOBO	PROY. CARABOBO	HENRIQUE SALAS FEO
COJEDES	AD	ALBERTO GALINDEZ
DELTA AMACURO	AD	EMERI MATA MILLAN
FALCON	COPEI	JOSE CURIEL
GUARICO	AD	RAFAEL SILVEIRA
LARA	MAS -CONVERGENCIA	ORLANDO FERNANDEZ
MERIDA	AD	WILLIAM DAVILA
MIRANDA	COPEI	ENRIQUE MENDOZA
MONAGAS	AD	LUIS E MARTINEZ
NUEVA ESPARTA	COPEI	RAFAEL TOVAR
PORTUGUESA	MAS - COPEI	IVAN COLMENARES
SUCRE	MAS	RAMON MARTINEZ
TACHIRA	AD	RICARDO MENDEZ
TRUJILLO	AD	LUIS ERNESTO GONZALEZ
YARACUY	CONVERGENCIA	EDUARDO LAPI
ZULIA	CAUSA R	FRANCISCO ARIAS CARDENAS
TOTALES	22	

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1. Introduction

For the first time in the history of Venezuelan democracy, on December 3, 1995, five simultaneous elections were held for governors, mayors, House of Representative deputies, councillors, and members of the Parochial Boards. All in all, there were 6,000 posts to fill. The elections caused a complete renewal of the regional and local governments, these being the state and municipal administrations.

The recent reforms that introduced new electoral systems increased appreciably the voters' participation in relation to the manner in which their government is chosen. These elections had the following special characteristics:

- It was the first time that the governors were elected at the same time as the House of Representatives. In contrast to the 1992 process, only the Assemblies from the states of Delta Amacuro and Amazonas were elected.
- It was the second time that a local election took place prior to a national election;
- It was the second time that the members of the Parochial Boards were elected through a closed and blocked list; and
- It was the third time that the Venezuelan people elected the majority of their regional authorities choosing directly by the candidates' names.

The high abstention rate at the polls was partially attributed to the wide economic crisis in which the country finds itself, due primarily to the over-dependence on the export of petroleum and its derived products.

The results of the contest showed that the two large traditional political parties consolidated themselves, obtaining yet again state and municipal administrations which were lost in the previous elections.

Known to be a country of well-established democratic traditions, with governments elected by the people, Venezuela now faces many problems of political credibility.

Since 1992, the Supreme Electoral Council (*Consejo Supremo Electoral - CSE*), responsible for election administration in the country, has been at the forefront of sophisticated electoral technology in Latin America. The CSE now employs, in limited scope, a system of automated vote-counting, through *electronic scanner technology*, known in Spanish as *máquinas escrutadoras* (vote-counting machines).

In this report, we will describe in more detail the aforementioned technology and its methodology. In addition, we will analyze the electoral results and the various electoral systems and organizations involved. Furthermore, we will review the *voter registration*, the *political parties*, the *groups of voters* that presented "independent candidates", the electoral system, and two of the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that collaborated in the development of the electoral process.

Célio Santos de Assunção, IFES consultant, and Patricio Gajardo, IFES Program Officer, was sent to Venezuela to observe the electoral process and evaluate the automated vote counting.

Prior to election day, the team visited the CSE installations in Caracas and met its president, members, and technical personnel. The team also witnessed the setting up of the polling stations and computerized counting equipment, the counting of the ballots, and totaling of results. In addition, the team observed some aspects of voter training and political campaigns.

Starting at 5:30 AM on election day, the team visited polling stations in Caracas and other cities. The following days were spent observing various counting and totaling centers of municipal and principal electoral boards, as well as interviewing the technicians responsible for planning, operating, and managing the automated vote counting.

2. Venezuelan Electoral Systems

As mentioned earlier, the 1995 elections were both regional and local. At the regional level, candidates competed for state governor and deputies of the House of Representatives. At the local level, constituents elected mayors, councillors, and members of the Parochial Boards.

Electoral Circuits were specifically introduced to select deputies for the House of Representatives, and councillors. The Circuits subdivided municipal, state, and federal districts, in order to award one post in the contest for deputy (state circuit) or councillor (municipal circuit).

For the 1995 elections, there were 1,623 Electoral Circuits for councillors and 196 Electoral Circuits for the House of Representatives. These were distributed according April 1, 1995 census. The vacancies contested had the following characteristics:

The **state governors** are the regional executives that guarantee public services. They are the chief executives of their regions and represent the national executive in their respective districts. Until 1989, they were freely nominated by the president of the Republic. In order to be a governor, it is necessary to be born Venezuelan, and be over 30 years old. Their term lasts three years, with the possibility of re-election.

The **deputies of the House of Representatives** control the governor's administration and approve the state laws. The candidates should be Venezuelan, and over 21 years old. Their term also lasts three years, with the possibility of re-election.

The **mayors'** main task is to inspect and direct local public services. Venezuelans with more than three years of residency in the municipality, and older than 21 are eligible to run. They are also the presidents of the city council and represent the population before the national government. Mayors may be re-elected in the same jurisdiction, only for the immediately following term. Similarly, they have a three year term.

The **councillors** control the mayors' administrations and approve public expenditures and procurement of the municipality. Venezuelans with more than three years of residency in the municipality and over 21 years old qualify to run for office. They are elected in secret and universal suffrage, in combination with a uninominal and proportional system. Their term is of three years.

The **members of the Parochial Boards** promote community participation and channel the community's aspirations relating to public works and services.

The electoral systems that were used were the following:

a. *Simple Majority Uninominal System*

This is a system through which the political organizations, in each circuit, present only one candidate. This system is used to elect state governors, mayors, the majority of the councillors, and half of the deputies for the House of Representatives. To win the post, the candidate must have the single majority of the votes cast.

The voter takes as reference the first name, last name, and photo of the candidate (in the case of governor), as well as the political party's emblem, which appears on the ballot.

The single majority uninominal system permits the voter to get to know the person for whom he or she is voting and to expect solutions from the elected leaders regarding the municipality's or state's problems, therefore making the elected candidate accountable to the circuit.

b. *Mixed German System*

This system is utilized to choose the other half of the deputies for the House of Representatives. It combines the principle of elections per majority (uninominal) of the electoral circuits, with the proportional, non-personalized representation. The Federal German Parliament is elected in this manner, and hence its name. The voter has two votes: 1) *uninominal* - one vote per candidate of his respective Circuit; and 2) *proportional*- another vote per candidate list proposed by the political parties or groups of voters per state.

c. *Proportional-Uninominal System*

This system is utilized to choose the councillors, according to articles 150 and 151 of the Organic Law of Suffrage (*Ley Orgánica del Sufragio - LOS*), which determine the procedures and percentages.

In this system, each political entity presents one main candidate and two substitutes for each electoral circuit. The candidates that obtain uninominally the higher number of votes win the majority of the council's seats.

The remaining posts are awarded to the lists presented by the political parties, proportionally chosen on the basis of percentage expression by the application of the *D'Hont method*,^(*) using the amounts of votes taken by the political entities in each of the electoral circuits.

d. *Closed and Blocked Lists System*

This system is utilized to choose the members of the Parochial Boards, according to article 150 of the LOS. In this system, the voter selects the party of his or her preference, whose candidates are elected through the application of the *D'Hont method*. The voter is not shown the candidates' list, and thus the reason for the system's name. The awarding of the post is made according to the procedure foreseen in paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 14 of the Law mentioned above.

* This method was designed in 1878 by the Belgian mathematician Vitor D'Hont. By this method, the party's votes are divided by natural numbers successively (until the number of seats is reached) in parallel, and sorts the quocients calculated, obtaining the seats of the political entity.

EG - four political entities contest five seats. Their voting was 30,000, 20,000, 25,000, 35,000 respectively.
So one makes the table of four columns and five rows:

A	B	C	D
30,000 (2)	20,000 (4)	25,000 (3)	35,000 (1)
15,000	10,000	12,000	17,000 (5)
10,000	6,000	8,333	11,666
7,500	5,000	6,250	8,750
6,000	4,000	5,000	7,000

When the quotients were sorted out we obtained:

- 1) 35,000 (D)
- 2) 30,000 (A)
- 3) 25,000 (C)
- 4) 20,000 (B)
- 5) 17,000 (D)

Hence "D" won two seats and the other political entities got one each.

3. Structures of the Electoral Process

The administration of the electoral process is made by the CSE, the electoral boards, and the polling stations that are in charge of organizing, overseeing, and implementing the country's electoral processes.

The CSE, if required, could make two administrative subdivisions. First, the CSE can create *totaling boards* in municipalities where there are more than 50 voting stations. And second, it can create *counting boards*, which refer to a determined voting center (a place where there are several Voting Stations).

The member of all these electoral organizations must be Venezuelan citizens, of legal age, alphabetized, legally and fiscally apt, and registered in the Permanent Electoral Register.

a. Consejo Supremo Electoral (The Supreme Electoral Council - CSE)

Created on September 11, 1936, it has, according to article 46 of the LOS, the following mandates:

- regulate the electoral organizations with the intent to control the realization of the electoral process;
- oversee the functioning of the Permanent Electoral Register, and carry out voter turnout campaigns;
- take care of the correct expedition of identification cards;
- prepare and distribute the necessary material for the voting and counting, as well as deliver credential to national electoral inspectors; and
- count and verify the votes corresponding to the election for the presidency of the Republic.

It is composed of 11 members; six with no political affiliation, and five nominated by political parties that obtained the highest number of votes in the last elections for the House of Representatives of

the Republic), designated by the National Congress with a five year term. Its headquarters are located in the national capital.

National political parties not represented in the CSE but have at least 3% (three percent) of the votes in the last elections for the House of Representatives can designate a voting representative before the organization, and those that did not obtain this percentage may form blocks in order to reach such percentage and therefore designate their representative.

Currently, the CSE is constituted of five independent members, one from AD, one from COPEI, one from the CAUSA R, one from CONVERGENCIA, and one from MAS. There are also two representatives for the URD, ORA-PCV, MEP, and MIN.

Approximately 200,000 CSE employees are on its payroll, nationwide.

b. *Main Electoral Boards*

Among the most important duties of the Main Electoral Boards, are the following:

- register the candidates for governor, senator, and deputies;
- counting of the votes obtained for the posts mentioned;
- communicating the results of the elections to the CSE; and
- formally declaring the winner for each of the aforementioned races.

The boards are located in each of the 22 states and the Federal District. They are composed of seven members, designated by the CSE, with five year terms.

c. *The Municipal Electoral Boards*

Among the important duties of the municipal boards, the following are highlighted:

- to designate the members of the polling stations, totaling boards, and counting boards, and, if created, the parochial boards;
- to register candidates for mayors, councillors and members of the parochial boards;

- to count the uninominal and proportional votes in their jurisdiction; and
- to announce the electoral winners for mayor, councillors and members of the parochial boards.

The municipal boards are located in each of the 330 municipalities. They are composed of five members, designated by the Main Electoral Board of the corresponding state or Federal District, with a three year term.

d. The Parochial Electoral Boards

The main functions of the parochial boards are the following:

- to receive, from the polling stations, the installation and voting minutes, as well as the tally-sheets, and forward them to the Municipal Electoral Board; and
- according to article 20 of the LOS, the CSE may concede the right to count the ballots to the parochial boards.

The boards are located where the CSE determines them to be, having at least one in each municipality. There are 928 parochial electoral boards in the country, and each is composed of five members, designated by the municipal electoral board, and have a three year term.

e. The Voting Stations

The functions of the poll workers at the voting stations are the following:

- to be responsible for the proper use of electoral material;
- to maintain the secrecy of the vote; and
- to be responsible for the order at their respective stations;
- to produce the minutes of installation and voting;
- to receive the votes and produce the respective minutes and tally-sheets, and to send them to the different electoral organizations.

Each voting center has a voting station. They are composed of five members, their substitutes, and one secretary. 23,614 Electoral Boards exist in 8,568 voting centers (public places). The pollworkers are designated by the Municipal Electoral Board, and have three year terms.

The members are designated in the following fashion: three of them, and their respective substitutes, are designated by the political parties that obtained the highest number of votes in the district in the last elections for the House of Representatives; and 2 are independent members, with their respective substitutes (Article 55, LOS).

The CSE determines the number of voting stations, the places where they function, as well as the number of voters for each station. In turn, the members of the voting stations, during the installation process, select their president using secret ballot. Each political entity may ask for the credentials of a poll-watcher in a voting station (Article 55, LOS).

4. The Permanent Electoral Register

The Permanent Electoral Register is a file that contains the data of all citizens who are over 18 years old who have entered their name and signature and thus are able to vote. This Register was created by the LOS on September 9, 1970. Its main function is to keep the "Archive of Registered Voters".

Any Venezuelan citizen over 18 years of age with a laminated identification card issued by the Department of Internal Relations (*Ministerio del Interior*), may request to be registered at the Application Center closest to his or her residence. This application can be made at any time, with the exception of the 90 days prior to the elections and 30 days after the same election.

Foreigners with over ten years of residency the country, and at least one year of residency in the respective Electoral Circuit may also apply. However, they may only vote for mayors, councillors, and members of the Parochial Boards (municipal elections).

The Permanent Electoral Register's data is revised annually by excluding deceased voters, those that have lost the Venezuelan nationality, those that have been politically disabled, those that are in the military services, and the remaining voters mentioned in article 76 of the LOS.

According to the CSE, 441,295 new voters were registered for the elections of December 3, 1995. In addition, 448,852 voters updated their addresses. This represents an increase of 4.2% of the total number of voters. At the time of print, there were 38,009 foreigners registered, according to the CSE, totaling 10,338,393 voters.

Voting and electoral enlistment are mandatory for Venezuelans who are between 18 and 70 years of age.

The computerized system that supports the permanent electoral register is a Caracas - based system, which is processed in an IBM 4381 mainframe, with an ADABAS DATABASE MANAGER.

5. The Political Parties and the Groups of Voters

a. *Political Parties*

The system of political parties appeared in Venezuela in 1936, and was interrupted by the Jimenez dictatorship (1948-1958). From this date, the consolidation of the political party system in a democracy, was maintained without interruption. Their bases are composed of large majorities, disregarding race, gender, or social classes. The gathering, adhesion, and integration are open to all aspiring members.

Venezuelan democracy has virtually consolidated bi-partidism. Though other political parties were created, *Acción Democrática* and *COPEI* have been the strongest.

A political crisis endangered democratic stability, culminating in an abortive *coup d'etat* on February 4, 1992. This crisis was responsible for the emergence of two new political expression that seemed to end the bipartisan lock on power. They were *La Causa Radical*, the expression of popular and progressive sectors, whose strength comes mainly from non-traditional trade unions; and *Convergencia - MAS*, a

coalition that gathered personalities and groups coming out from *Acción Democrática*, whose platform is the moral rescue of the country.

The principal political parties are:

- *ACCIÓN DEMOCRÁTICA (AD)* (Democratic Action)- this is the first major, modern, political party, and the one that has governed for the longest time in Venezuela. The rural sectors, and urban workers of all social-economic levels make up its social composition.
- *COMITÉ DE ORGANIZACIÓN POLÍTICA ELECTORAL (COPEI)* (Committee of Political Electoral Organization)- its ideology is based on European-style Christian democracy.
- *UNIÓN REPUBLICANA DEMOCRÁTICA (URD)* (Republican-Democratic Union)- this party was founded in 1945, and is ideologically similar to the AD.
- *MOVIMIENTO DE IZQUIERDA REVOLUCIONARIA (MIR)* (Movement of Revolutionary Left)- this party was created in 1960 as a splinter of the AD. In 1962 it participated in the armed insurgence, and their activities were suspended, starting again in 1973. In 1983 it merged with the MAS.
- *MOVIMIENTO ELECTORAL DEL PUEBLO (MEP)* (People's Electoral Movement)- This political party appeared with the breaking up of the AD in 1967.
- *MOVIMIENTO AL SOCIALISMO (MAS)* (Socialist Movement)- This party was founded as a result of the Communist Party's breaking up, abandoning the democratic centralization as one of its main characteristics.
- *LA CAUSA RADICAL (LCR)* (the Radical Cause)- Founded in 1978, its ideology is based on radical democracy. Its social basis are the student sectors, rural and urban workers of middle and lower classes.
- *NUEVA GENERACIÓN DEMOCRÁTICA (NGD)* (New Democratic Generation)- Appeared in 1979 and as its social basis it has the urban sectors of middle and upper classes. Its ideology responds to what is postulated by the liberal chain of action. It is currently called the *Partido Liberal de la Nueva Generación Democrática* (Liberal Party of the New Democratic Generation).

- *CONVERGENCIA NACIONAL* (National Convergence)- founded in 1993 by the current President of the Republic, Rafael Caldera, as a divergence in opinion from the AD. Its ideology is based on the principles of justice, development, and sovereignty.
- *PARTIDO COMUNISTA DE VENEZUELA (PC)* (Communist Party of Venezuela)- Founded in 1931 from the Marxist groups. Its ideology is founded on historic and dialectic materialism. Its social basis are the rural and urban workers on middle and lower classes.

According to CSE statistics, in the last regional elections, the AD obtained 23.2% of the votes, the COPEI 22.1%, Convergencia 17%, MAS 10.6%, and LCR 21.9%.

b. *Groups of Voters*

Competition for a public post as an independent in Venezuela is possible through the Groups of Voters. They can only have uninominal candidates in their circuit, backed up by petitions that correspond to 2% of all voters listed in that district (State or Municipality) according to article 99 of the LOS.

For the 1995 elections, there were 380 Groups of Voters in the country registered to present candidates for the 6,228 vacancies.

6. The Electoral Process

a. *The Candidate Register and Political Campaigning*

The candidates are presented in their specific electoral boards (main or municipal) between 90 and 120 days before elections. In each electoral circuit, the political entity may post one candidate and two substitutes. The list of candidates for proportional representation (deputies and councilors) may be triple the number of the vacancies. The candidates can not compete in two circumscriptions, but they may be in both the uninominal and in the list postulation (Article 100, LOS). For the members of the Parochial Boards, each political entity may present up to twice the number of vacancies contested.

The political campaigning for regional and municipal polling lasts two months (Article 175, LOS). The candidates and political entities are granted space in the mass media in order to propose their agendas.

The CSE purchases time in the broadcast media, and then distributes this time equally among the political parties represented in its membership, and those which previously obtained at least 5% of the total of valid votes. It may also partially fund those political parties. The parties must mail proof of their propaganda expenses through a "special account book" (Article 176, LOS). This financing also applies to other expenses, such as written press, posters, billboards.

The main, municipal and parochial boards choose their strategic location for the posters. Anonymous donations are prohibited.

The political campaign ceases 48 hours before elections. Daily journals, news magazines, and other written publications, cannot have any electoral propaganda on election day or election eve. Furthermore, it is prohibited to use the official mass media for electoral propaganda.

In order to avoid a proliferation or increase in the candidate and organization applications that traditionally occurs during the electoral process, the legislators implemented an amendment in the LOS's recent reform.

b. *The Ballots*

The ballots were designed with the objective of facilitating the automated vote-counting. However, due to the various electoral systems used, and to the high number of electoral districts created, 1819 different electoral ballots were produced for the December 3, 1995 elections, adding up to a total of 26 million.

This number included the sample ballots, with *no válida para votar* (not valid for voting) printed on them, given to the political parties and other requesting organizations.

The automated vote-counting ballots were printed in the United States because Venezuela lacked the technology required for the complexity of the ballots (i.e., exact cutting precision for correct reading). For instance, six basic colors were used in various sizes, according to the electoral circuit. Some of the ink colors

had to be imported from the United States. The printing cost of these documents was approximately US \$20,000,000.

With the exception of the Federal District, each voter received two ballots, with six votes. The first ballot corresponded to the elections for governors and deputies (single-named and proportional). This ballot was divided into cards corresponding to the political organizations in question. Each card was, in turn, subdivided into three rectangles. The first one corresponded to *governor*, the largest rectangle, where there was a picture of the candidate, and the title and the political party's acronym. The second represented the *deputy*, where the uninominal candidate's name, last name, and the expression *Asamblea Legislativa* (House of Representatives) appeared. And finally, *proportional deputy*, the third rectangle where the expression *Asamblea Legislativa-Lista* (House of Representative list) appeared. On the right hand corner of each rectangle there was a white, oval-shaped surface, surrounded by a red line on the inside and a white line on the outside, where the voter cast his/her vote by marking the space with a black ball-point pen.

The second ballot corresponded to the elections for mayors, councillors, and members of the parochial boards. This ballot was different from the first one in that it did not have pictures of the candidates, with the exception of the two municipalities of the Federal District.

The ballots were numbered and had detachable stubs. The stub was used to control the voting. After the selection of the candidate, the voter then removed the numbered stub and gave it to the election officer, inserting it into the ballot box. In addition, the ballots had information regarding the electoral circuit's number, of the municipality and the state's name.

Finally, the location of the political organizations on the ballot box was determined by its results in the last elections.

c. *Election Material Preparation and Distribution*

The election materials (lists of voters, activity reports, ballots, poll-books, tally-sheet forms, posters for identification of the voting station, ink to stamp the voters finger, stamp pads, and paper towels) are prepared by the CSE, put in boxes and distributed by the Armed Forces (*Plan República--Republic Plan*) to all polling and totaling places.

Once the electoral material is distributed to the polling places, all activities in these places (classes, games, etc.) must be interrupted, and the access to these places is monitored.

d. The Voting

On election day, the polling places were supposed to open at 5:30 AM and remain open until 4:00 PM or until there were no voters in line. In the majority of cases, however, they opened at 8:00 AM. Furthermore, the political parties or groups of voters had the right to inspect the polling places, but for this they needed to be given credentials by the Municipal Electoral Boards.

In each polling place there was a CSE coordinator, who replaced any missing material. The coordinator also initially verified the moment that the voting was ready to begin, and informed the soldiers to allow the voters to enter. There were two lines: one to enter the polling place, and the second one to vote. Once everything was ready, the voting would begin.

Each voter presented him/herself individually to the station, where he/she was identified in the voting files (books that had voter's information indexed alphabetically) or numerical lists of the identification cards. The voter would then receive verbal instructions on how to vote, and would have the ballots stamped.

The voter was then shown to the booth, where he/she would cast the vote, and could remain there for up to five minutes. Once the voter had cast the ballot, he/she would remove the stubs from the ballots.

The voter would then return to the Table, place the ballots in the ballot box, and give the stubs to the election officer. The election officer, in turn, would give back the proof of voting (a sticker that is placed on the identification card). The voter would then stamp his/her finger on the voting file and have his/her little finger painted.

Each voting stations had an average of 400 voters in the Caracas region and each voter took approximately four minutes to vote.

At the end, the voting files would be marked with "*VOTÓ*" (showed up) or "*NO ASISTIÓ*" (didn't show up) in the spaces relative to voter information, and the Voting Minute was filled out, and distributed to the principal political parties (AD, COPEI, and LCR).

e. The Vote-Counting

After the voting had been finalized and the minutes had been produced, the pollworkers in most polling stations began the vote-counting procedures, with the exception of some locations previously selected for automated counting. The counting of votes was made in the following order: governors, uninominal deputies, proportional deputies, mayors, councillors, and members of the Parochial Boards. In order to begin the counting, the majority of the pollworkers and designated poll-watchers needed to be present.

As a general rule, the number of voters had to be the same as the number of ballots. However, for this election, on the basis of the LOS, the CSE permitted a difference of 3 %. The votes were considered valid when:

- the voter's choice was clear;
- when more than 1 (one) rectangle of the different political party was marked, of one identical candidate-- this happened in case of coalitions, where allied candidate data were repeated in all of the political parties of the coalition;
- when the vote was marked outside the oval area of the rectangle; and
- when part of the mark was outside the rectangle, even if this mark reached the rectangle of another party provided that it showed the voter's choice.

The votes were considered null when:

- there was no stamp from the officer of election;
- no rectangles were marked, for any election;
- two or more rectangles were marked for different candidates on the same list, or for all elections on the ballot; and
- the ballot was damaged in a way that the voter's choice was not clear for any election.

The null votes were then separated from the other candidates. Two reviews were made. The first review was to check if there were as many ballots as there were voters. The second one was relative to the number of registered votes compared to the number of ballots.

The results were written down in the "Auxiliary Tally-sheets", which were filled out in the presence of inspectors and voters.

The results were re-written in the tally-sheets as follows:

- Election for governor;
- Election for uninominal deputies to the House of Representatives;
- Election for deputies for the House of Representatives- List;
- Election for mayor;
- Election for councillors;
- Election for members of the Parochial Boards;
- Minutes or activity reports on the number of deposited ballots; and
- Substitution minutes (annexed to each canvass minutes).

The top copy of each tally-sheet was sent to the CSE by the armed forces (*Plan República Regional III*). The originals of the tally-sheets for governor, uninominal and proportional deputies to the House of Representatives were sent to the Principal Electoral Boards. The original tally-sheets for mayor, councillors, and members of the Parochial Boards were sent to the Municipal Electoral Board.

Finally, the other copies were given to the following political parties: AD, COPEI, LCR, CONVERGENCIA, MAS, (OPINA - URD - ORA), (MEP, PC, MIN).

The ballots and other voting materials were to be kept for a period of 45 days starting from the closing of the works, in a location guarded by the Armed Forces.

f. The Totaling of the Results

The totaling of the results were made in the Electoral Boards, by the following units: Reception Committee, Computerized Unit, Revision and Control Committee (composed of inspectors from all the political parties).

The Computerized Unit consisted of two microcomputer networks, composed of IBM PC AT 486DX 66 servers, dot matrix printers, and IBM PC AT 386 computers for the typing of tally-sheets. The networks were of Ethernet technology, with 10-Mbit speed, and supported up to 10 IBM PC AT 386 computers. Some computer equipment belonged to the CSE and the remaining equipment as well as the local network was rented.

The application system was developed with *Clipper 5.2* language, under the *MS DOS 6.22* operational system. A security code protected the functions correcting the totaling data. All other functions were left unprotected.

The documents were transcribed in a batch system, with up to 10 tally-sheet per batch. It took approximately 40 seconds to transcribe each document, according to the CSE.

After the transcription, both the batch and its printed report were sent to the Commission of Review and Control (CRC), which checked it visually by comparing the tally-sheets to the printed copy issued by the system.

As it turned out, approximately 20% of the tally-sheets had problems relating to the way they had been filled out (numerical closings), thus slowing down the electronic processing. If there were any errors, the tally-sheet would return for correction. A new printed copy would be issued and then returned to the CRC. This correcting/checking cycle would repeat itself until no errors were found. Then the tally-sheets would be released for their computerized totaling and issuing of partial and final results.

g. The Plan República (Republic Plan)

The Republic Plan is the name given for the security scheme performed by the military. Whose primary functions were:

- to obtain custody and transport the electoral material;
- to guarantee safety and public order in the voting and totaling centers, during the election season; and
- to control access to official electoral offices and work places.

According to CSE figures, 71,705 military personnel participated in this operation.

In order for the voters to enter the voting centers, they had to carry and present their laminated identification cards, which among other things, provides information about the voting center. A body check was also performed on each voter to search for weapons or explosives. Objects, such as lighters, cigarettes, radios, etc. were left on a table at the entrance of the voting center. The same procedure occurred with candidates, elections officers, inspectors, journalists, and observers. Individuals who did not have credentials issued by the CSE, were not allowed to enter.

7. The Automated Voting System

a. Historical Background

Venezuela introduced Computerized Electoral Totaling systems in the early 1970s. From then until 1991, with the exception of an unsuccessful voting process experiment in 1971, studies and technological analyses have been put into practice. The studies have attempted to determine the availability of electoral equipment and systems, as well as the possibility of using them in Venezuela. According to Dr. Chang Mota, members of the CSE visited the United States, Taiwan, Japan, and France in search for these technologies.

As a result of this work, 338 *Opscan 5* electronic scanning machines were purchased from an American company, National Computer Systems (NCS), in 1991. In addition, IBM PC AT 386 microcomputers, 80/132-column dot matrix printers, and modems for operation in regular phone lines (compatible with Hayes format) were also purchased. This equipment was used for the first time during

the regional and local elections of 1992, and was operated by students of the *Instituto Universitario Politécnico de Las Fuerzas Armadas*. A computerized system was developed by CSE technicians.

b. *Technology*

The Venezuelan automated vote-counting system is based on the optical reading of ballots which are specially designed for this purpose. The scanner machine, also known as a vote-counting machine (*máquina escrutadora*), is connected to a microcomputer through a synchronous or asynchronous serial communications cable, which operates at a speed of 300 to 19,200-baud. It has an internal printer that can generate up to 40 vertical characters.

The equipment reads the marks (either of pencil, blue ink, or black ink), translates them into electronic signals together with the vectors of the read position, and sends them to the microcomputers. The speed configurations, data character format, format of the register and control codes are programmed in the scanner through a previously marked *configuration sheet*, which is a special form furnished by the dealer.

If no marks were made in the special areas of the ballot, the majority of the light is reflected to the photocell. If a mark is made, the majority of light is absorbed by the ink and little light is reflected back to the photocell. This process is called *reflected light reading*.

Special characteristics on the ballots, called *timing marks*, guide the scanner's reading head. The *timing marks* column is called *timing track*. This track is read by the photo cell closest to the front of the scanner. Perpendicular to those *timing marks* are the oval areas on which the voting mark is done. The oval areas are surrounded by red and white circles, indicating to the voter where the vote should be marked.

Prior to the reading, the cell is identified through marks on the lower part of the ballot called *skunk marks*. Each different ballot will have different *skunk marks*. The computer program will verify the ballot size through the *skunk marks*. The ballots should be made of white reflective paper or *Trans-*

Optic® paper, both manufactured by NCS, involving expensive technology, because it involves a very precise cut. Otherwise, the equipment would not read the paper properly, thus altering the results.

The equipment drawer has capacity for 300 ballots. Therefore, batches of ballots can be read quickly, instead of reading one by one. The maximum width of the ballot is 8.5 inches (22 cm). The reading speed is one ballot per second. The read marks are vertically printed in the upper right-hand corner of the ballot. This way the ballots can be examined by the pollworkers who compare the results of the computerized tally-sheet to those identified through manual counting.

The printed information includes the tally-sheet number for which the ballot is referring (informed by the operator prior to the reading), its relative number (the location of the ballot in the batch), data about each of the elections, the type of vote (valid, blank, or null), and the quantity of marks read. This is needed because the voter can mark a candidate twice, which, in case of a coalition, will appear in more than one card of the ballot. A typical ballot might have the following information:

A15218 #008 V01 V01 B00

This means that the ballot belongs to the tally-sheet # 15218, is in the eighth position of the batch, has a valid vote for the first election, a valid vote for the second election, and a blank vote for the third election. It does not indicate, however, which candidate was chosen.

NCS was responsible for printing the ballots used in the municipalities and states that utilized automated vote-counting, according to Dr. Chang Mota.

The single-user and single-task computerized application system was developed in *Clipper 5.02*, with *C* routines, by CSE's Special Projects Department.

It consisted of three basic modules:

- I. *Voting center module*, with optical reading routines, issuing of tally-sheets, transmission of results and generation of data in diskettes;

- ii. *Electoral Board* module with data-receiving routines (by modem or diskette, or manual transcription of data); and
- iii. *Module of Totaling* of results in the Electoral Board.

Each voting station had its own tables in two diskettes corresponding respectively to the regional and municipal elections. At the beginning of the operation, after configuring and calibrating the counting machine with the configuration sheet, the diskette corresponding to the polling station data table was inserted.

Then the ballots corresponding to the regional elections were introduced in the reader's drawer in batches. The number of the tally-sheet was inserted, as well as the sum of ballots to be read, and the scanning starts. After the reading, the tally-sheets were issued in its required number of copies (one for each type of election, three in all). This result was transmitted to the Principal Electoral Board.

The same process was repeated for each municipal election (mayor, councillor, and members of the Parochial Board) with the results eventually being transmitted to the Municipal Electoral Board.

After the modem transmission of the last tally-sheets of each voting station, the counting documents (the printed tally-sheets and the ballots) were returned to the head pollworker in order to officially certify the results together with the board of officers.

c. Structure

By decision of the CSE, the 339 vote-counting machines were assigned in two states, Sucre and Nueva Sparta, as to completely automate the vote-counting within those states. The CSE also placed these counting machines in the municipalities of Chacao, El Hatillo and Baruta, which are located in the state of Miranda which surrounds the nation's capital.

Those scanners were supposed to support 690 voting centers, which in all contained 1,760 voting stations, and were supposed to count the ballots of 808,291 voters (1,616,582 ballot papers, if we consider

that each voter received two ballots - one for the regional election and the other to the municipal one). The number of scanned ballots comprised approximately 8% of the Venezuelan electorate.

Each machine supported, on average, two Voting Centers, thus necessitating that the ballots be transported to the so-called *Automated Counting Centers*, which were the most important voting centers of the region. The computerized units in the Voting Centers or Automated Counting Centers were operated by engineering and science students of the University Institute of the Armed Forces and supervised by CSE managers. They were equipped with a vote-counting machine, a microcomputer with IBM PC AT 386 technology, a modem/fax board operating at 2,400 bauds, a UPS system, and an 80-column dot matrix printer. Some of the voting centers possessed another complete counting unit (microcomputer, printer and scanner) for back up purposes.

Each Computerized Unit of the Electoral Board (of the municipality or state) was equipped with an IBM PC AT 386 microcomputer, a fax/modem board, an 80-column dot matrix printer, and an 800-VA electronic AC stabilizer.

The tally-sheets generated by this automated system, as well as the ballots from the vote-counting machines, were given the same destination as the documents produced by the manual vote-counting.

d. Utilization in the 1995-Elections

On election and soon thereafter, the IFES team visited several voting centers where the automated vote-counting was supposed to be taking place. In the municipality of El Hatillo, Miranda State, the team observed the automated vote-counting of two voting stations. After the ballot papers were put in stacks of 50 ballots each, and the polling place was identified through the corresponding diskette, the counting started and was followed by the printing of the tally-sheets.

The polling officials, in possession of the tally-sheet and paper ballots, returned to their work stations to check the results obtained by the machine. In one instance, it was verified that a ballot, which was considered null by the scanner, was in fact valid. Its probable cause was the stamp in the back of the paper ballot, directly over an oval area where the equipment was capable of reading a mark. It reflected a

signal which the machine may have considered a mark. Thus the machine perceived two marks: the voter's mark and the stamp's reflection, interpreted as a vote to another candidate, which resulted in a null vote. The team also observed that several polling officials were doing manual vote-counting while they waited for their turn to use the automated process.

On December 5, during a visit to the Municipal Electoral Board of Baruta, the counting machines processed the ballots of only 190 out of 336 voting stations. The explanation given by the local CSE manager was that there had been failures in the scanning equipment. He also acknowledged that some polling officials refused to use the automated system. As a result, 146 voting stations had the votes counted manually. It appeared that the person responsible for the place (the keeper of a sports gymnasium) allegedly approached the power distribution box and turned the power off while the tally-sheets were being typed.

The technical problems at Baruta made it necessary for the simultaneous use of the two existent software applications (the one that transcribed the tally-sheets and the one that used the automated counting). However the data generated by the two systems was not compatible, so they had to develop another application - to read the data diskettes generated in the automated process and convert them into the manual counting's application format. Information on the incompatibility of the data between the two systems (computerized totaling from records manually generated and from automated vote-counting) was given by the developers of both systems.

In the Baruta case, the situation became more complicated because the system didn't run in network since it was designed to have a central office for totaling which received data sent by microcomputers remotely located (in voting centers), in a monouser single-task way. Thus the data diskettes were received one by one and the information was converted into the application's format before the processing of the results.

The CSE General Director stated that only approximately 50 percent of the vote-counting machines managed to operate during the counting work. He also noted that the majority of the problems were due to the printing of the tally-sheets. The Chairman of the Automation Commission of CSE, Dr. Miguel Murillo Font, reported that the performance of the automated vote-counting was not satisfactory and that only 50 percent of the machines could operate. He related the problems to improvisation.

The CSE employee responsible for the system development, Judith Murillo, was the manager of the Computerized Unit of the Municipal Electoral Board of Chacao. According to her, three totaling machines out of 32 did not work. She also reported problems related to the black ink stamped on the backside of the ballot paper, that changed some results, because it blurred the other side, creating the illusion that the voter had marked that position. Finally she reported that out of the 124 voting stations 29 refused to use the automated vote-counting system.

Problems also arose relating to the printing of the tally-sheets after the automated vote-counting. Even the application software presented some problems, ending abruptly in some cases, impeding completion. Those problems were related to the existence of too many tables opened simultaneously in the system, that couldn't process such a quantity of data, Ms. Murillo affirmed.

The person responsible for running the system in El Hatillo reported that five out of the 18 counting machines installed in that municipality did not work. There were also problems concerning the printing of municipal election tally-sheets.

Mr. Victor Silva, responsible for the operation in the municipality of Baruta, was head of the General Directory of the Vote-Counting Machines of the CSE. He reported that the application system stopped working abruptly because there were too many electronic tally-sheets, and not enough computing capability to process them. Furthermore, he acknowledged that the stamping with black ink blurred the paper ballot and appeared as a vote.

By the time the IFES team left Venezuela on December 6, the CSE still had no information about the situation of the automated vote-counting in the states of Sucre and Nueva Sparta.

8. International Electoral Observers

According to CSE, International observer credentials were provided to the following:

- Célio Santos de Assunção - IFES consultant

- Patricio Gajardo - IFES Program Officer for the Americas Region
- Robert Orr - Independent consultant
- Guillermo Casco Callejas - Vice President of National Elections Tribunal - Honduras
- Frederick J. Kaplan - First-secretary of the United States Embassy
- Juan Manuel Nungaray - Councilor-in-Charge - Mexican Embassy
- Nader Foqahai - Palestinian Research and Studies Center - Palestinian
- Lauren Ross - Manager of the International Republican Institute of United States

These observers had at their disposal a reasonable structure of operational support, provided by CSE. They could examine, *in situ*, the arrangements and execution of the electoral process by the access to restricted areas such as voting and polling stations, totaling centers, talking to voters and candidates, security forces, representatives, electoral supervisors, and so on.

On December 2, 1995, they were received by CSE President, Mr. Enrique Yéspica and several other CSE members, and had the opportunity to interview the CSE members. They also visited several CSE departments responsible for the execution of the most important logistic activities of the election (paper ballot printing, voter attendance services, civic education, application software development, etc.).

9. Non-Governmental Organizations that Participated in the Venezuelan Elections

a. Escuela de Vecinos/Queremos Elegir (School of Neighbors/We Want to Elect)

Escuela de Vecinos has long been involved in tasks of great importance to Venezuelan democracy, as in the case of the elaboration of the Municipal Regime Organic Law and the Suffrage Law reform. It is a civil, non-profit association, founded in 1980. It produces TV and radio programs nationwide to discuss matters of community and institutional importance. It also provides legal assistance to organize dweller associations in order to incorporate them into the community and the municipality, as a whole.

For the 1995 elections, this entity gathered a group of 500 independent volunteer observers requesting credentials to the CSE. At first, the CSE refused the request explaining that they were not

connected with any political organization. On December 1, 1995, the CSE retracted from the previous decision and granted the requested credentials.

In the Caracas region, which was one of the selected observing localities, around 170 volunteers from *Escuela* were accredited to perform observation tasks. Due to the delay in documentation delivery, only five volunteers had the proper credentials by 10:00 AM on election day. After that, the rest of the volunteers were provided with their respective credentials. The operation, called *Electoral Campaign of the 1995-Civil Society*, consisted of observation and analysis of all elections development.

According to an interview given to the newspaper *Últimas Noticias* on December 4th, 1995, and information given to the two IFES consultants by the General Coordinator of *Queremos Elegir*, this civil campaign process was divided into civic education and observation of the political campaign and voting process. The work of "qualitative" observation, according to the publication, occurred in the municipalities of Baruta, Guanare, Maracaibo and San Cristóbal. It was held as pilot experiments on electoral observing and quick counting of votes. Quick counting of votes is a compilation, transmission and computation process of voting results with the purpose of publicizing them as quickly as possible in order to avoid the manipulation of votes and fraud. In short, it is a qualitative supervision that collects the results from a sample of voting stations, and matches official results with those tabulated in parallel. This method has been used with error margins lower than 0.5% in Chile, Bulgaria, Panama, Philippines, Nicaragua, Haiti, Albania, Mexico and Paraguay.

Finally, it was informed by the same newspaper that through the observation plan the NGOs could conclude whether transparency and fairness in the electoral process prevailed. According to Mr. Elias Santana, Director of *Escuela de Vecinos*, on election day, his organization computed quick count results within a 1% of difference from the official results.

b. *Movimiento Cívico de Ubiquidad Electoral* (Electoral Localization Civic Movement)

Movimiento Cívico is a non-profit volunteer association that produces material for civic consciousness, working close to the Chacao's community, in Caracas's metropolitan region. From

electoral registration day, until election day (June 26 to August 16 and December 3, 1995) the organization printed and distributed 8,000 posters in public places or to the voters directly.

The posters aimed at clarifying to the voter the place occupied by his/her candidate on the ballot paper. It was divided into a matrix of 4 columns by 10 rows. It also identified the electoral circuits and voting places. In addition, it contained a list of candidates that ran for municipal posts, Governor, and Parochial Council, and a city map, delineating the various electoral circuits with different colors.

The CSE's voter education campaign was not as clear as those prepared by *Movimiento Cívico*, despite the CSE's wide broadcasting of the ads on TV and radio. The IFES consultants visited this NGO on December 2, 1995.

10. Electoral Process Appraisal

a. The Elections

The regional elections on December 3, 1995, in Venezuela, were held in a peaceful environment. Non-official statistics from various sources have calculated an abstention of about 60%, with enormous regional disparities. It also seemed that the highest abstention was verified in the poorest areas. The official abstention rate, however, was 53.92 %, higher than the 1992 regional elections (50.72%).

The major complaint of the voters was the delay of the polling stations' installations. The majority of stations were expected to be opened by 6:00 AM. Many did not open until after 8:00 AM. And some of them were not opened until after 10:00 AM.

During election day, TV and radio programs urged the voters to perform "*the holy duty*" of voting.

Nonetheless, the following day, the main Venezuelan newspapers emphasized the electoral abstention. The following are examples of the headlines:

Últimas Noticias: abstention is 60%

El Nacional: abstention oscillates between 55 and 60% - the electoral journey was a celebration without guests

Meridiano: abstention of 60%

Panorama: the abstention takes possession of the Venezuelan elections.

El Universal: the abstention was high

In the majority of the country's voting places, where two paper ballots were used each time, the voting process consisted of 9 steps, taking approximately 4 minutes to vote.

b. Expenditures

According to Mr. Chang Mota, the CSE's General Director, the cost of the election was approximately US\$ 70,000,000.00, from which US\$ 20,000,000.00 was used in the manufacturing of 26 million paper ballots and US\$ 600,000 was allocated to print around 300,000 tally-sheets. The other expenses went to the electoral campaign, extra personnel and equipment hired for the computerized unit centers, vote-counting machine maintenance, among other items.

c. The Automated Vote-Counting

Many of the CSE's authorities interviewed on December 4, 5, and 6 (the Automation Commission President, the General-Director, the Vote-Counting Machines Manager, among others) expressed their disagreement with the use of vote-counting machines. They considered that the best solution would have been to revert to voting machines. These affirmations were made after the elections, when some information about the machines' performances were already available.

An operations manager was assigned by the CSE to each municipality or state where automated polling was to take place. Unfortunately, no one succeeded in finishing the work using the automated

computational system. In every case, it was necessary to use the manual totaling system. Furthermore, the systems were not compatible among themselves (data format, data processing center structure, etc.).

The following excerpts from major Venezuelan newspapers illustrate the harsh criticisms levied against the computer system:

In a report from the newspaper *El Globo* (Dec. 2, p 7), Dr. Chang asserted:

"One has to keep in mind one thing. The CSE was going to acquire one thousand voting machines to use them, in trial mode, in various centers, during this Sunday process (12/03). Thank God that by lack of resources we couldn't acquire them! It would have been terrible, since the CSE is not prepared neither technically nor professionally for that experiment."

The *EL Universal* newspaper, (Dec. 4, p. 1-19), stated:

"On elections of El Hatillo, Baruta and Chacao the automated quick counting system is the major loser. The practice of the City Halls of the municipalities of El Hatillo, Chacao and Baruta has left manifest the entire inefficiency of the automatic quick counting system, that was given a trial by CSE in the Municipal elections . . . The system seems to have been self-sabotaged, the machines didn't work, the diskettes for storing information didn't arrive on time when the polling units were closed, as was the case in the Unidad Educativa Nacional Conopoima, in El Hatillo . . . In Unidad Educativa Nacional Juan Manuel Cagigal, the only machine took 3 and half hours to poll 250 votes for Governor, without taking into account the House of Representatives, which needed a second machine reading in addition to revision by hand . . ."

The newspaper *El Nacional*, (Dec. 4) continued the criticism:

"Polling machines didn't work at El Hatillo . . . None of the polling machines that were committed to the voting centers of El Hatillo has worked, informed the Mayor of that locality, Mercedes de Silva."

According to the information available, the machines couldn't be put to work in the State of Nova Sparta, and in the municipality of Baruta, only one was activated, at the polling center located in Arturo Michelene school, Urbanización La Trinidad.

Aiming at quickening the counting of votes, the CSE allocated 16 machines for an equal number of voting centers in the municipality [Baruta] . . . The artifacts, reported the Mayor, rejected the paper ballots and the trial failed once more. The Electoral Council of that locality had once more to proceed to counting the votes by hand."

El Universal (Dec. 5, p. 1-10):

"It is worthwhile to mention that although Nueva Sparta was a pilot center for automation, the computerized polling systems did not work and the outcome will be known after the main Electoral Council counts each one of the electoral ballots."

In *El Nacional* (Dec. 6), the journal informed:

"Enrique Yéspica [President of the CSE] admitted . . . failure of polling machines was due to lack of management . . . He didn't discard sabotage with the polling machines . . . Over the defective behavior of the polling machines, Enrique Yéspica observed that this was due to 'lack of management.' Furthermore, he did not discard that it could have been sabotage, adding that is doing the corresponding investigations."

The newspaper *2001*, (Dec. 6), brings the following headline and text:

"Yéspica did not want to admit that the plan failed."

"CSE does not discard possible sabotage in the automation process . . . The President of the organization announced that the matter is being investigated and that there will be sanctions against those responsible, once it is known that there was neglect by those in charge of the subject."

d. *Comments and Recommendations*

The 1995 Venezuelan regional elections were conducted with fairness and transparency. However, the high abstention rate was somewhat higher to the 1992 election level. Some possible causes may include strong disbelief in political institutions and the serious economic crisis that the country is undergoing.

The mix-system of popular representation (uninominal and proportional) is the most advanced in Latin America, by making representatives more responsible before the community which they represent. On the surface, the Venezuelan democratic system appears to embrace multiparty-representation, but the electoral results demonstrates a return to the two party system. Society may lack a complete understanding of the country's electoral system. Nonetheless, independent candidates can potentially break into party-machines by resorting to groups of voters. This characteristic was widely used during the elections, registering some 377 groups of voters.

Participation of non-governmental organizations in the electoral process was widespread, which was considered a triumph for national observation efforts. For example, *Escuela de Vecinos* acquired

enormous credibility within the community because, among other things, it used modern and reliable observation techniques and had a suitable organizational structure in the civic education area.

The vote-counting automation technology that was used in 1992 elections proved to be inadequate and unreliable. In the districts where it was installed, electoral results were not announced on municipal and state levels. The most important reason was probably that the same technology requires several operational conditions to the detriment of the election environment (i.e., voting or counting). The printing and ballot cutting depended exclusively on the foreign manufacturer. The ink was also imported. Furthermore, the stamps on the reverse side of the ballot prompted incorrect results.

The applicative software developed in Clipper 5.02, proved to be unreliable for operation, and various results were lost during the counting. Equipment, which had not been used for 3 years, had not been conditioned for current use. Most of these were damaged during the most recent operation. As a result, the majority of vote-counting was conducted by hand, promoting skepticism in the entire project. The CSE, represented by its General Director, openly opposed the use of this kind of technology. Instead, it supports the method of electronic vote.

Contacts were realized to promote dialogues between CSE's General Directory and IFES to provide technologies in training and civic education areas, as well as in automated voting procedures. IFES should attempt to arrange a visit by the CSE's General Director to its Washington headquarters to discuss proposals for acquiring modern electoral technology.

Furthermore, IFES should increase communication with *Escuela de Vecinos*, whose approach to consolidate an efficient structure for electoral observation showed great potential. The high degree of prestige that this entity currently has in the community is an enormous asset that should be utilized in order to enhance Venezuelan democracy.

APPENDIX I - COLLECTED MATERIALS

- A. Preliminary Results
- B. Ballot Samples
 - Governor and Legislative Assembly
 - Mayor, Councillors, Parochial Boards
- C. Tally Sheets
 - Installation Sheet
 - Scrutiny Sheet
- D. CSE Civic Education Materials
 - Pamphlet; Steps to Vote
 - Manuals
 - a. Voting Procedures
 - b. Scrutiny Procedures
 - c. Who are our representatives?

APPENDIX I - COLLECTED MATERIALS

B. BALLOT SAMPLES


Elecciones Regionales 1995

Gobernador y Asamblea Legislativa

33333


Estado: XXXXXXXX

Circuito: X

GOBERNADOR  ☐


DIPUTADO UNINOMINAL ☐

ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA LISTA ☐

GOBERNADOR  ☐


DIPUTADO UNINOMINAL ☐

ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA LISTA ☐

GOBERNADOR  ☐


DIPUTADO UNINOMINAL ☐

ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA LISTA ☐

GOBERNADOR  ☐


DIPUTADO UNINOMINAL ☐

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GOBERNADOR  ☐


DIPUTADO UNINOMINAL ☐

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GOBERNADOR  ☐


DIPUTADO UNINOMINAL ☐

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DIPUTADO UNINOMINAL ☐

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GOBERNADOR  ☐

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GOBERNADOR  ☐

DIPUTADO UNINOMINAL ☐

ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA LISTA ☐

GOBERNADOR  ☐

DIPUTADO UNINOMINAL ☐

ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA LISTA ☐

Estado: 13-MIRANDA

Municipio: EL HATILLO

Circuito: 03

Estado: 13-MIRANDA

Municipio: EL HATILLO

Circuito: 03

VICTOR GAMBOA

JOSE MANUEL RODRIGUEZ


ALICIA UZCATEGUI


FLORA ARANGUREN


MARGARA DE RIVAS
Concejal
JUNTA PARROQUIAL


JORGE RAFAEL DARIAS
Concejal
JUNTA PARROQUIAL


NO POSTULO
NO POSTULO


RUBEN HERNANDEZ
Concejal
JUNTA PARROQUIAL


MARGARA DE RIVAS
Concejal
JUNTA PARROQUIAL


JORGE RAFAEL DARIAS
Concejal
JUNTA PARROQUIAL


NO POSTULO
NO POSTULO


RUBEN HERNANDEZ
Concejal
JUNTA PARROQUIAL



MARGARA DE RIVAS
Concejal
JUNTA PARROQUIAL


JOSE MANUEL RODRIGUEZ
Concejal
JUNTA PARROQUIAL



NO POSTULO
NO POSTULO


RUBEN HERNANDEZ
Concejal
JUNTA PARROQUIAL



MARGARA DE RIVAS
Concejal
JUNTA PARROQUIAL



JOSE MANUEL RODRIGUEZ
Concejal
JUNTA PARROQUIAL



NO POSTULO
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JOSE MANUEL RODRIGUEZ
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Concejal
JUNTA PARROQUIAL


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Concejal
JUNTA PARROQUIAL


JOSE MANUEL RODRIGUEZ
Concejal
JUNTA PARROQUIAL



NO POSTULO
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JOSE MANUEL RODRIGUEZ
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Concejal
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JOSE MANUEL RODRIGUEZ
Concejal
JUNTA PARROQUIAL


NO POSTULO
NO POSTULO


RUBEN HERNANDEZ
Concejal
JUNTA PARROQUIAL

APPENDIX I - COLLECTED MATERIALS

C. TALLY SHEETS

ACTA Nro.:

CENTRO DE VOTACION:

ESTADO:
PARROQUIA:

MUNICIPIO:

En la Ciudad (o Población) de: 01.

el día ^{02.} _____ de ^{03.} _____ de mil Novecientos Noventa y _____ siendo las ^{04.} _____ se reunieron los Ciudadanos:

[illegible]

Designados por la Junta Electoral Municipal: _____^{06.} para integrar la Mesa Electoral Nro. _____^{07.} del Centro de Votación: _____^{08.}

Código Nro. ⁰⁹ _____ de la Parroquia: ¹⁰ _____

que funciona en el local de: _____

12. Dirección: _____

Los Miembros de la Mesa designaron al Ciudadano: _____^{13.}

para que actuara como Director, mientras se instalaba la Mesa. Seguidamente el Director declaró que en el Acto de Instalación de la Mesa estaban presentes:¹⁴ _____ (_____)

Miembros y procedió a examinar las credenciales, las cuales fueron encontradas conforme.

El Director declaró que, de acuerdo con el Artículo 55 de la Ley Orgánica de Sufragio, se proceda a elegir por mayoría absoluta al Presidente de la Mesa, mediante votación secreta e individual. El Director nombró al Ciudadano: ¹⁵ _____ como Escrutador para examinar los votos después que

los hubiera recolectado el Secretario.

Se procedió a elegir al Presidente de la Mesa, obteniéndose el siguiente resultado⁶:

APELLIDOS Y NOMBRES	NUMEROS DE VOTOS	NUMERO DE VOTOS (en letras)
VOTOS NULOS: ¹⁷		

Se declaró Presidente de la Mesa al Ciudadano:¹⁸

El Secretario de la Mesa nombrado por la Junta Electoral Municipal es el Ciudadano: _____ C.I. _____

De acuerdo con el Artículo 55 de la Ley Orgánica del Sufragio el Presidente electo prestó juramento ante el Cuerpo a los demás Miembros y al Secretario:

De inmediato declaró solemnemente instalada la Mesa Electoral y de conformidad firman: ²⁰

PRESIDENTE

MIEMBRO

MIEMBRO

MIEMBRO

MIEMBRO

SECRETARIO

21
SELLO DE LA MESA

ORIGINAL: Junta Electoral Principal. (Dentro del Sobre No. 2)

ORIGINAL: Junta Electoral Principal. (Dentro del Sobre No. 2)
IMPORTANTE: Para llenar la presente Acta, sirvase leer la Guía de Llenado al reverso del Quintuplicado (cuarta copia).



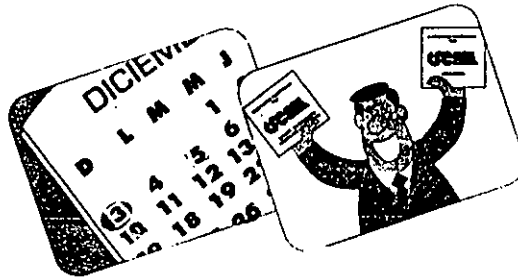
MIEMBROS DE LA MESA				
Cedula de Identidad	Apellidos y Nombres	Cargo	Partido	Firma
		PDTE		
		M		
		M		
		M		

APPENDIX I - COLLECTED MATERIALS

D. CSE CIVIC EDUCATION MATERIALS

CONSEJO SUPLENTE ELECTORAL ELECCIONES REGIONALES

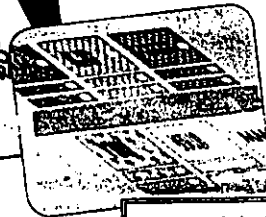
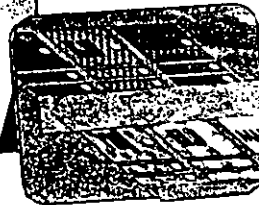
1995



Votarás con dos Boletas, cada una con grupos de tres (3) tarjetas.

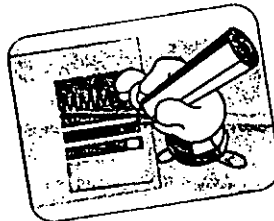
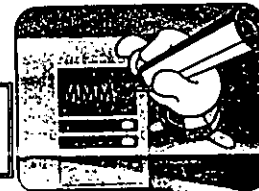


Una Boleta para elegir Gobernador y Diputados a la Asamblea Legislativa



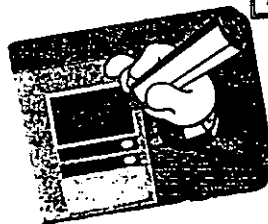
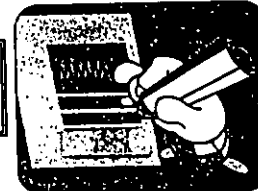
La otra Boleta es para elegir: Alcalde, Concejales y Juntas Parroquiales.

Rellena el óvalo en una sola tarjeta para elegir Gobernador. No se elegirá en el Distrito Federal.



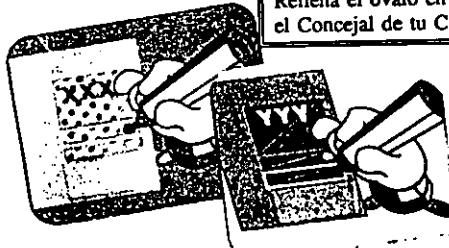
Rellena el óvalo en una sola tarjeta para elegir Diputado Uninominal a la Asamblea Legislativa. No se elegirán en el Distrito Federal

Rellena el óvalo en una sola tarjeta para elegir Diputados por Lista a la Asamblea Legislativa. No se elegirán en el Distrito Federal



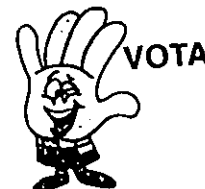
Rellena el óvalo en una sola tarjeta para elegir Alcalde

Rellena el óvalo en una sola tarjeta para elegir el Concejal de tu Circuito



Rellena el óvalo en una sola tarjeta para elegir Juntas Parroquiales

También podrás realizar distintas combinaciones con las diferentes opciones presentadas, siempre que sea una tarjeta para Gobernador, Diputados por Lista a la Asamblea Legislativa, Diputado Uninominal a la Asamblea Legislativa y otra para Alcalde, Concejales y Juntas Parroquiales.



Secretario

Llena el "Acta de Votación" en original y tres (3) copias, durante el Proceso de Votación.

Recibe del Miembro "A" la Cédula de Identidad del Elector.

Ubica al Elector en el "Cuaderno de Votación", de acuerdo al número de la página y la línea indicado por el Miembro "A".

Verifica en el "Cuaderno de Votación" el número de Cédula de Identidad del Elector.

Anota en el "Cuaderno de Votación", los números de las pestañas de las Boletas Electorales dictados por el Miembro "C".

Entrega al Miembro "E" la Cédula de Identidad del Elector.

Indica al Elector que se dirija al Miembro "E".

Después que el Elector ha Votado:

Indica al Elector que debe colocar la huella dactilar de su pulgar derecho en el sitio que le corresponde en el "Cuaderno de Votación".

Estampa el sello "VOTO" en el "Cuaderno de Votación" en la línea que corresponde al Elector.

Al Finalizar el Proceso de Votación, estampa el sello "NO ASISTIO", en el "Cuaderno de Votación" en el sitio asignado a los Electores que no asistieron.

Custodia los Sellos de "VOTO" y "NO ASISTIO" y el correspondiente a la Mesa Electoral; igualmente la tinta indeleble y el solvente. Deja para uso de la Mesa el Sello "NULO" y la almohadilla.

Concluida la Votación termina de llenar el "Acta de Votación".

Distribuye las copias del "Acta de Instalación" entre los Miembros Representantes de los Partidos Políticos de la siguiente manera:

Segunda copia AD

Tercera copia COPEI

Cuarta copia La Causa R



DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL
DIRECCION DE ANALISIS POLITICO

ELECCIONES REGIONALES 1995

PROCESO DE VOTACION

ES MUY IMPORTANTE QUE TODOS
LOS PASOS PREVISTOS PARA
REALIZAR EL PROCESO DE
VOTACION SE CUMPLA EN FORMA
ORDENADA Y SERIA.

Caracas, noviembre 1995.

IMPORTANTE: UNA VEZ TERMINADO EL ESCRUTINIO Y LEVANTADA EL ACTA RESPECTIVA, EL PRESIDENTE DE LA MESA REMITIRA, A TRAVES DE LOS EFECTIVOS DEL PLAN REPUBLICA REGIONAL III-95, EL SOBRE N° 1 AL C.S.E, EL SOBRE N° 2 A LA JUNTA ELECTORAL PRINCIPAL Y EL SOBRE N° 3 A LA JUNTA ELECTORAL MUNICIPAL

VOTOS NULOS PARA LA ELECCION ESPECIFICA:

- NINGUNA TARJETA FUE MARCADA PARA ESA ELECCION
 - DOS O MAS TARJETAS MARCADAS POR DIFERENTES CANDIDATOS
 - LA BOLETA ELECTORAL ESTA MUTILADA PERDIENDO SU VALOR INFORMATIVO PARA ESA ELECCION
- EN ESTOS CASOS SE DEBE ESTAMPAR EL SELLO NULO EN LAS TARJETAS AFECTADAS DE NULIDAD

VOTOS NULOS PARA TODAS LAS ELECCIONES:

- NO TIENEN EL SELLO DE LA MESA
 - NINGUNA TARJETA DE NINGUNA ELECCION FUE MARCADA
 - DOS O MAS TARJETAS MARCADAS POR DIFERENTES CANDIDATOS PARA TODAS LAS ELECCIONES
 - LA BOLETA ELECTORAL ESTA MUTILADA PERDIENDO SU VALOR INFORMATIVO PARA TODAS LAS ELECCIONES
- EN ESTOS CASOS, SE DEBE ESTAMPAR EL SELLO "NULO" DEL INSTRUMENTO DE VOTACION, POR AMBAS CARAS.

SECUENCIA DE ESCRUTINIO

PRIMER ESCRUTINIO	GOBERNADOR
SEGUNDO ESCRUTINIO	DIPUTADOS A LAS ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA UNINOMINAL
TERCER ESCRUTINIO	DIPUTADOS A LA ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA LISTA
CUARTO ESCRUTINIO	ALCALDE
QUINTO ESCRUTINIO	CONCEJALES
SEXTO ESCRUTINIO	JUNTA PARROQUIAL

ES MUY IMPORTANTE QUE TODOS LOS PASOS PREVISTOS PARA REALIZAR EL ESCRUTINIO SE CUMPLAN EN FORMA ORDENADA Y SERIA



DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL DE INFORMACION ELECTORAL.
DIRECCION DE ANALISIS POLITICO.

ELECCIONES REGIONALES 1995

PROCESO DE ESCRUTINIO

Caracas, Noviembre 1995

PODER EJECUTIVO

Presidente de la República: Dr. Rafael Caldera

PODER LEGISLATIVO

Cámara del Senado: Dr. Eduardo Gómez T.

Cámara de Diputados: Dr. Carmelo Lauría

Senadores.....	48
Diputados Uninominales...	102
Diputados Lista.....	87
Diputados Asamblea U.....	196
Diputados Asamblea L.....	174
Total Diputados Asamblea	370

MINISTROS DEL GABINETE

Relaciones Interiores	Ramón Escovar Salom
Relaciones Exteriores	Miguel A. Burelli R.
Justicia	Rubén Creixems
Hacienda	Luis R. Matos Azócar
Defensa	Molsés Orozco Graterol
Fomento	Werner Corrales
Educación	Antonio Luis Cárdenas
Salud	Carlos Walter
Familia	Mercedes Pulido
Agricultura y Cría	Raúl Alegret
Trabajo	Juan Nepomuceno Garrido
Transporte y Comunicaciones	Ciro Zoa
Energía y Minas	Edwin J. Arrieta Valera
Ambiente	Roberto Pérez Lecuna
Desarrollo Urbano	Francisco Urdaneta
Secretaría de la Presidencia	Andrés Caldera Pietri
Coordinación y Planificación	Luis Carlos Palacios
Edo. para la Descentralización	José G. Andueza
Edo. para la Reforma de la Juventud	María del Pilar Romero
Ciencia y Tecnología	Guldo Arnal Arroyo
Edo. para Asuntos Fronterizos	Pompeyo Márquez
Oficina Central de Información	Guillermo Álvarez Bajares
Corporativismo	Hernán Luis Soriano
Fondo de Inversiones	Carlos Bernardéz
C.O.P.R.B.	Ricardo Combeilas



MAXIMO ORGANISMO RECTOR
DE LOS PROCESOS
ELECTORALES

INTEGRANTES

PRESIDENTE: Dr. Enrique Yéspica.
1er. VICEPRESIDENTE: Dr. Rafael Lander Rodríguez.
2do. VICEPRESIDENTE: Dr. José Azpúrúa Ríos.

MIEMBROS:

Dr. Isaías Barnola	Independiente
Dr. Jorge Dugarte Contreras	Independiente
Dr. Miguel Murillo Font	Independiente
Dr. David Morales Bello	AD
Ing. Ildemaro Martínez	COPEI
Dr. Andrés Delmont	CAUSA R
Dr. Miguel López Ruiz	CONVERGENCIA
Ing. Iván Esquerre	MAS

SECRETARIA GENERAL:

Dra. Sobella Mejías Lizzet (Enc.)

Representantes

Dr. Godofredo Marín (URD, ORA)
Dr. Gonzalo Pérez Hernández (PCV, MEP, MIN)



DIRECCION GENERAL SECTORIAL
INFORMACION ELECTORAL
DIRECCION DE PROGRAMAS EDUCATIVOS

EN VENEZUELA

¿ QUIENES NOS
REPRESENTAN ?

Caracas, 1995

Dr. 1995

APPENDIX II - BIBLIOGRAPHY AND INTERVIEWS

1. NATIONAL COMPUTER SYSTEMS - *SYSTEM INSTALLATION GUIDE FOR OPSCAN' 5 SCANNER - OPERATION AND SETUP* - SEPTEMBER, 1990
2. SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL - *LEYES ELECTORALES* - 1995
3. SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL - *SISTEMAS ELECTORALES* - 1995
4. SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL - *SISTEMA DE PARTIDOS POLITICOS EN VENEZUELA* - 1995
5. SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL - *MANUAL DE AUTOINSTRUCCION PARA LOS MIEMBROS DE LAS MESAS - ELECCIONES REGIONALES ELECTIONS PARA GOBERNADORES, DIPUTADOS, ALCALDES, CONCEJALES E MIEMBROS DE LAS JUNTAS PARROQUIALES - DICIEMBRE/1995*
6. SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL - *SISTEMA DE TOTALIZACION REGIONAL AUTOMATIZADO SISTOT - CETRE - MANUAL DE USUARIO - ELECCIONES REGIONALES - DICIEMBRE/1995*
7. SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL - *SISTEMA DE TOTALIZACION AUTOMATIZADO - CETRE'95 - MANUAL DE PROCEDIMIENTOS - ELECCIONES REGIONALES - DICIEMBRE 1995*
8. SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL - ELECTORAL GENERAL DIRECTOR - ROBERTO CHANG MOTA - *INTERVIEW*
9. SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL - VOTING-COUNTING MACHINES DIRECTION - VICTOR SILVA - *INTERVIEW*
10. SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL - SPECIAL PROJECTS DIRECTION - JUDITH MURILLO - *INTERVIEW*
11. SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL - PRESIDENT - DR. ENRIQUE YÉSPICA
12. VENEVISION - *COMUNIDAD 1995*
13. SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL - *SISTEMA DE TOTALIZACION Y ADJUDICACION PARA GOBERNADORES, DIPUTADOS A LAS ASAMBLEAS LEGISLATIVAS, ALCALDES, CONCEJALES Y JUNTAS PARROQUIALES - ELECCIONES 1995 - NOVIEMBRE, 1995*
14. SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL - *ACTIVIDADES A REALIZAR PARA LAS ELECCIONES DE GOBERNADORES, ASAMBLEAS LEGISLATIVAS, ALCALDES, CONCEJALES Y JUNTAS PARROQUIALES EN DICIEMBRE DE 1995*
15. SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL - *EVOLUCION HISTORICA DEL SISTEMA ELECTORAL VENEZOLANO - 1936-1995*
16. SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL - *RELACION PRELIMINAR DE CARGOS A ELEGIR - ELECCIONES 1995*
17. SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL - *ELECCIONES 1995 - PERFIL*

APPENDIX III - STATISTICAL DATA

I. Political Geographic Division

•	FEDERAL DISTRICT	1
•	STATES	22
•	MUNICIPALITIES	330
•	PAROCHIAL BOARDS	928

II. Posts To Be Elected

•	GOVERNORS	22
•	MAYORS	330
•	COUNCILLORS	2,404
•	MEMBERS OF PAROCHIAL BOARDS	3,102
•	TOTAL POSTS	6,228

III. Electoral Structure

•	POLLING STATIONS	8,568
•	POLLING TABLES	23,614
•	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTORAL CIRCUITS	196
•	COUNCILLORS' ELECTORAL CIRCUITS	1,628

IV. Electorate

•	VENEZUELAN VOTERS	10,300,384
•	FOREIGN VOTERS	38,009
•	TOTAL VOTERS	10,338,393

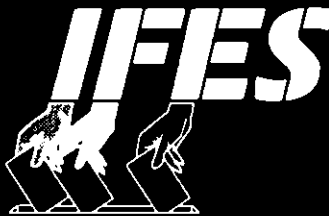
V. Candidates

•	GOVERNORS	110
•	UNINOMINAL DEPUTIES	440
•	DEPUTIES LIST	420
•	MAYOR	1,632
•	COUNCILLORS (APPROXIMATED INDEX)	24,000
•	PAROCHIAL BOARDS (APPROXIMATED INDEX)	30,000
•	TOTAL CANDIDATES	50,602

VI. Election Data

•	VALID VOTES	4,496,730
•	NULL VOTES	276,616
•	VOTES CAST	4,764,346
•	NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTIES	20
•	REGIONAL POLITICAL PARTIES	142
•	GROUPS OF VOTERS	377
•	POLLWORKERS	117,875

SOURCE: Supreme Electoral Council - 1995 Elections Profile



INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR ELECTION SYSTEMS

1101 15TH STREET, NW · THIRD FLOOR · WASHINGTON, DC 20005

TEL (202) 828 8507 FAX (202) 452 0804