

## Macro-level data for CNEP II (Bulgaria)

### 1. Structure of government

Parliamentary regime with reinforced position of the president who is directly elected from the people for a 5 year term.

We focused on presidential election.

**About** 90% of draft laws are initiated by the government.

Unicameral legislature.

Centralised state structure.

### 2. Electoral law

Proportional system with 4 % threshold, 30 multimember districts for parliamentary elections.

Majority in two rounds for presidential elections.

50% participation of eligible electorate needed.

The electoral system reinforces party dominance in the political system and favors bigger parties.

### 3. Politicized social cleavages

**Major** emergent cleavages appear along socioeconomic divisions (winner-loser of the transformation), ethnic ( Turkish minority), ideological ( pro-contra communism although subduing), international orientation ( pro-contra NATO ).

**They are** mostly emergent cleavages product of the post-communist transformation.

### 4. Structure of media

**Mixture** of state and private. State dominance in TV and radio media. Private sector dominates in the press. The 2 major daily newspapers (Trud and 24 Hours) are owned by German company - WAZ.

There is regulatory body - National Council for Radio and TV which oversees only public media. Composed of 9 members - 4 elected by president and 5 by parliament with simple majority.

**All** media is in some way politically biased esp. the state owned media which generally is close to the government in power. In the

private sector there is pluralism, but all papers reflect either party orientation or when officially independent are closely linked to economic interests. As whole the press is clientelistic.

## 5. Basic nature of campaign

Paid commercial advertising is very important.

Free air time is allotted mostly to parliamentary represented parties, for the rest there is very limited time.

A central election committee made up of representatives of major parties ( the largest party has the majority) oversee conduct of campaign and react on complaints.

## 6. Basic election data

### *Parliamentary elections*

	1990	1991	1994	1997
<i>Turnout</i>	89	83.87	75.23	62.43
<i>Party/coalition</i>				
Bulgarian Socialist Party*	47.15	33.14	43.50	22.17
Union of the Democratic Forces**	36.20	34.34	24.23	52.23
Movement for Rights and Freedom***	6.03	7.55	5.44	
Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union	8.03	3.86		
Bulgarian Agrarian Peoples Union 'N. Petkov'****		3.44		
Union of the Democratic Forces – centre		3.20		
Union of the Democratic Forces – liberals		2.81		
Bulgarian Business Bloc		1.32	4.72	4.95
Confederation 'Kingdom Bulgaria'		1.82	1.41	
People's Union			6.50	
Democratic Alternative to the Republic			3.79	
Euroleft				5.52
Union for National Salvation				7.50

\* 1997 Elections: Coalition 'Democratic Left' (BSP + Ecoglasnost)

\*\* 1997 Elections: Coalition 'United Democratic Forces' (UDF + People's Union)

\*\*\* 1997 Elections: Coalition 'Union for National Salvation' (MRF + BAPU-'N.Petkov' + Confederation 'Kingdom Bulgaria' + Green Party + New Choice)

### *Presidential elections*

	1992		1996	
	1st Round	2nd Round	1st Round	2nd Round
Turnout	75.4	75.92	62.73	69.85
Candidate				

J. Jhelev (UDF)	44.58	52.85	
V. Vulkanov (BSP)	30.52	47.15	
G. Ganchev (BBB)	16.80		
P. Stoyanov (UDF)		43.98	59.76
I. Marasov (BSP)		27.04	40.33
G. Ganchev (BBB)		21.91	
A. Tomov (Independent)		3.16	

7. Female participation in the labor force 1993-1998 (% and thousands, age 16-54 )

september 1993	-	46.9%	-	1788.5
june 1994	-	46.85	-	1719.6
june 1996	-	47.1%	-	1708.1
june 1997	-	46.7%	-	1674.2
november 1998	-	45.6%	-	1625.6

Females employed (thousands)

june 1994	-	1395.2
june 1996	-	1479.0
june 1997	-	1447.8
november 1998	-	1367.2

Females economically active

1995	-	4 745424	-	47.6%
1996	-	4 749223	-	47.6%
1997	-	4 749476	-	47.6%
1998	-	4 749787	-	47.6%

Females economically active by age (%)

AGE	YEAR		
	June 1994	June 1996	June 1997
15-24	36.7	31.8	29.2
25-34	81.4	79.4	76.9
35-44	90.6	90.1	89.2
45-54	80.7	83.7	83.9
55-64	10.0	9.2	10.5
65-	1.6	1.2	1.2
Total	48.5	49.2	48.4

## Level of education of economically active females - June 1997 (%)

university education - 11.26%  
college education - 6.6%  
high school - 51.0%  
elementary education - 31.0%

## 8. Key secondary association

There are two major trade unions - the old transformed Confederation of independent trade unions and confederation Podkrepa founded after 1989 by anti-communist oriented activists. The first is more oriented to the left parties and the second to the right.

Membership is steadily declining since most members are state employees. Unionisation is mostly nonexistent in private companies.

There are weak business associations. The biggest one the Chamber of business is representing the state companies. There are two or three smaller NGOs representing the private sector.

## 9. Basic socioeconomic structure

### Labor force

SECTOR	1997	1998
AGRICULTURE	25.3%	25.7%
INDUSTRY	32.0%	30.08%
SERVICE	42.7%	43.5%

### Unemployment rate 1993-1998 (%)

1993 - 16.4%  
1994 - 12.8%  
1995 - 11.1%  
1996 - 12.5%  
1997 - 13.7%  
1998 - 12.2%

### Population residing in urban areas (thousands)

1996 - 5634.6 (total population in urban areas)  
1997 - 5608.6 (total population in urban areas)  
1998 - 5596.8 (total population in urban areas)