

# Appendices

## Appendix 1:

Table 1: The chain of democratic source, in Andreas Schedler (2002). The Menu of Manipulation. *Journal Of Democracy*, 13(2), p 39

	<b>DIMENSIONS OF CHOICE</b>	<b>NORMATIVE PREMISES OF DEMOCRATIC CHOICE</b>	<b>STRATEGIES OF NORM VIOLATION</b>
1	The object of choice	<i>Empowerment</i> : Democratic elections involve the delegation of decision-making authority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Reserved positions</i>: limiting the scope of elective offices</li> <li>• <i>Reserved domains</i>: limiting the jurisdiction of elective offices</li> </ul>
2	The range of choice	<i>Freedom of supply</i> : Citizens must be free to form, join, and support conflicting parties, candidates, and policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Exclusion of opposition forces</i>: restricting access to the electoral arena</li> <li>• <i>Fragmentation of opposition forces</i>: disorganizing electoral dissidence</li> </ul>
3	The formation of preferences	<i>Freedom of demand</i> : Citizens must be able to learn about available alternatives through access to alternative sources of information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Repression</i>: restricting political and civil liberties</li> <li>• <i>Unfairness</i>: restricting access to media and money</li> </ul>
4	The agents of choice	<i>Inclusion</i> : Democracy assigns equal rights of participation to all full members of the political community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Formal disenfranchisement</i>: legal suffrage restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Informal disenfranchisement</i>: practical suffrage restrictions</li> </ul>
5	The expression of preferences	<i>Insulation</i> : Citizens must be free to express their electoral preferences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Coercion</i>: voter intimidation</li> <li>• <i>Corruption</i>: vote buying</li> </ul>
6	The aggregation of preferences	<i>Integrity</i> : One person, one vote. The democratic ideal of equality demands weighting votes equally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Electoral fraud</i>: “redistributive” election management</li> <li>• <i>Institutional bias</i>: “redistributive” electoral rules</li> </ul>
7	The consequences of choice	<i>Irreversibility</i> : Elections without consequences do not qualify as democratic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Tutelage</i>: preventing elected officers from exercising their constitutional powers</li> <li>• <i>Reversal</i>: preventing victors from taking office, or elected officers from concluding their constitutional terms</li> </ul>