

Table No. 1

<i>No request for any majority regarding turnout</i>	<i>Request turnout to be 50% + 1 vote</i>
Austria	Italy
Denmark	Poland
Finland	Portugal
France	Slovakia
Ireland	Slovenia
Hungary	Sweden
Germany	
UK / Northern Ireland	
Spain	
Switzerland	
Australia	
Canada / Quebec	

Table No. 2

Simple majority for the decision <i>– 50% + 1 of those who vote</i>	Simple majority (50% + 1) + some sort of additional request
Austria	Hungary (25% of total electorate)
Finland	Germany (25% of total electorate)
France	Denmark (40% of total electorate)
Ireland	
Poland	
Portugal	
UK / Northern Ireland	
Slovenia	
Slovakia	
Spain	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
Canada / Quebec	

Recent or forthcoming referendum rules

□ The Belfast Agreement on Northern Ireland's on whether to remain part of the United Kingdom or join a united Ireland - *a simple majority vote without a minimum turnout request.*

□ Five islands comprising the Netherlands Antilles in the first half of 2005 - *a simple majority vote without a minimum turnout.*

Recent or forthcoming referendum rules

- ❑ The Baker Plan for the Western Sahara, endorsed by the UN Security Council in July 2003 - *a simple majority of votes cast.*
- ❑ The peace agreements concerning East Timor, Sudan and Bougainville (Papua New Guinea) do not require *anything beyond a simple majority.*

Model 55:45

- ❑ Exists nowhere in the world ever in history
- ❑ Introduces **inequality of votes** in the proportion – 1 : 1,22.
- ❑ One side starts the game with +10%
- ❑ Sport equivalent: football match between *stronger* (example: **Brazil**) and *weaker* (example: **Slovakia**) starts not according to the FIFA rules 0:0, but according to new EU rules - 0:1 or 0:2.

Model 55:45

- ❑ **Gray zone** – more than 50 less than 55% for independents.
- ❑ **Winners/majority become losers and losers/minority become winners!**
- ❑ **Very possible institutional crisis in the S&M Union level.**

Model 55:45

- ❑ Characteristics of the model:
- ❑ a) complete international precedent;
- ❑ b) not in accordance with European standards and practice, but arbitrarily created;
- ❑ c) unjust – introducing inequality of votes;
- ❑ d) opens door for unclear result and possible institutional crisis;
- ❑ e) open doors for maintaining non-efficient and even weaker state union.