

Country	Region	System	Veto-Proof?	Description	Provision	Notes	
<b>Provisions Requiring a Higher Threshold Than a Simple Majority To Override</b>					<b>In at least 50 other countries and across regions. Not in purely parliamentary systems.</b>		
Egypt	Africa	semi-presidential	No	2/3 majority in legislature is required to override a presidential veto	Article 113 If the President of the Republic vetoes a draft law adopted by the People's Assembly, he shall refer it back to the Assembly within thirty days after the law had been transmitted to him by the Assembly. If the draft law is not referred back within this period, it is considered law and shall be promulgated. If it is referred back to the Assembly within the aforementioned delay and approved once again by a majority of two-thirds of the members, it is considered law and shall be promulgated. Article 173 Legislative Primacy. Once the decree is sent back to Congress, the Directive Board should bring it to the attention of the plenary in the next session, and Congress may reconsider it or reject it during a period not to exceed thirty days. If the observations made by the Executive are not accepted and the Congress rejects the veto by a vote of two-thirds of its members, the Executive will obligatorily have to approve and promulgate the decree within the eight subsequent days after receiving it. Should the Executive not do so, the Directive Board of the Congress shall order its publication in a period not to exceed three days so it may enter into effect as a law of the Republic.		
Guatemala	Americas	presidential	No	2/3 majority to override	Article 122 (5) If the President of the Republic has not made reference to the Constitutional Tribunal in accordance with paragraph 3, he may refer the bill, with reasons given, to the Sejm for its reconsideration. If the said bill is repassed by the Sejm by a three-fifths majority vote in the presence of at least half of the legal number of Deputies, then, the President of the Republic shall sign it within 7 days and shall order its promulgation in the Official Gazette (Dziennik Ustaw) of the Republic of Poland. If the said bill has been repassed by the Sejm, the President of the Republic shall have no right to refer it to the Constitutional Tribunal in accordance with the procedure prescribed in paragraph 3.		
Poland	Europe	semi-presidential	No	3/5 to override			
<b>Provisions Requiring a Majority To Override</b>					found in 38 countries across regions, across systems		
Armenia	Asia	semi-presidential	Yes	Majority to override	Article 72 Should the National Assembly decline to accept the recommendations and objections presented by the President of the Republic, it shall pass the remanded law, again with a majority vote of the number of Deputies. The National Assembly shall deliberate the law remanded by the President on a priority basis. Article 42  * 1. The President of the Republic shall promulgate and publish the statutes passed by the Parliament within one month of the vote. The President of the Republic may, within the time-limit provided for in the preceding sentence, send back a Bill passed by Parliament, stating his reasons for this return.  * 2. A Bill sent back to Parliament by the President of the Republic shall be introduced to the Plenum and, if it is passed again by an absolute majority of the total number of members, following the procedure provided in article 76 paragraph 2, the President of the Republic is bound to promulgate and publish it within ten days of the second vote. Article 214. The President of the Republic will promulgate the law within the ten days following that in which he has received it. Within this period he can, with the agreement of the Council of Ministers, request the National Assembly, by means of a reasoned exposition, to modify any of the provisions of the law or raise the sanction to the entire law or to part of it. The National Assembly will decide on the issues posed by the President of the Republic, by absolute majority of the deputies present and will submit the law to him for promulgation. The President of the Republic must proceed to promulgate the law within the five days following its receipt, without being able to formulate new observations.		
Greece	Europe	parliamentary	Yes	Majority to override			
Venezuela	Americas	presidential	Yes	majority to override			
<b>Executive Has No Veto Power</b>					20 countries, across regions (not americas) and systems (not presidential)		
Ethiopia	Africa	parliamentary	Yes	no veto power	Article 57 Adoption of Laws Laws deliberated upon and passed by the House shall be submitted to the Nation's President for signature. The President shall sign a law submitted to him within fifteen days. If the President does not sign the law within fifteen days it shall take effect without his signature.		
Netherlands	Europe	parliamentary	Yes	no veto power	80. When Bill becomes law, (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this Article, a Bill passed by Parliament shall become law when the certificate of the Speaker is endorsed thereon.		
Sri Lanka	Asia	semi-presidential	Yes	no veto power			
<b>Other</b>					Article 48 The President of Faso shall promulgate an Act of Parliament within twenty one days following the transmission of the adopted final text. This period shall be reduced to eight days in cases of emergency declared by the National Assembly. The President of Faso may during the promulgation period ask for a reopening of the debate on the Act or certain of its sections, such request shall not be refused. This procedure shall suspend the promulgation period. Failing promulgation within the required time limits, the Act shall enter into force automatically after the declaration of the Constitutional Council. Article 49 The President of Faso may, after consultation with the Prime Minister and the President of the National Assembly, submit any Government Bill on a question of national interest to a referendum. In case of the adoption of the statute, he shall proceed to its promulgation within the time limits provided for in Article 48. (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this Article, a Bill passed by Parliament shall become law when the certificate of the Speaker is endorsed thereon.		
Burkina Faso	Africa	semi-presidential	Yes	Majority to override, but possibility to submit for referendum  The legislature can override a presidential veto by a majority. The president may also refer the legislation to national court			
Estonia	Europe	parliamentary	Yes			This ability to refer for judicial review is common.	
Portugal	Europe	semi-presidential	Yes	majority to override. 2/3 to override in extraordinary areas	Article 136 Promulgation and Veto 1. Within 20 days after receiving a decree of the Assembly of the Republic for the purpose of its promulgation as law or after the publication of a ruling of the Constitutional Court that none of the provisions of such a decree are unconstitutional, the President of the Republic shall either promulgate the instrument or exercise the right of veto in the form of a message, based on fundamental grounds, requesting its reconsideration. 2. If the Assembly of the Republic confirms its vote by an absolute majority of the Members entitled to vote, the President of the Republic shall promulgate the instrument within 8 days after receiving it. 3. However, a majority of two-thirds of the Deputies present, when that majority exceeds an absolute majority of the deputies entitled to vote, is required to ratify decrees that are in the form of organic laws or concern any of the following matters: a. External relations; b. The boundaries between the public, the private and the cooperative and social sectors, with respect to ownership of the means of production; c. Regulation of elections provided for in the Constitution, where these do not review the form of organic law. 4. Within forty days after receiving a decree of the Government for the purpose of its promulgation or after the date of publication of a ruling of the Constitutional Court that none of the provisions of such a decree are unconstitutional, the President of the Republic must either promulgate the instrument or exercise the right of veto by way of a written communication to the Government containing the reasons for the veto. 5. The President of the Republic also has a right of veto under the terms of Articles 278 and 279.		

Malaysia	Asia	parliamentary	No	legislature can override a monarch's veto by a majority vote. On constitutional amendment, 2/3 majority is needed to override	159(3): A Bill for making any amendment to the Constitution (other than an amendment except from the provisions of this Clause) and a Bill for making any amendment to a law passed under Clause (4) of Article 10 shall not be passed in either House of Parliament unless it has been supported on Second and Third Readings by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of that House. Article 153: Once the bill is approved, Congress shall send it immediately to the President of the Republic so that he can approve or object to it.  If the law is approved or if there are no objections within ten days after the President of the Republic received it, it will be promulgated immediately in the Official Register.  If the President of the Republic completely objects to the bill, Congress can only consider it again after one year from the date on which the objection was made. After this period has expired, Congress may ratify it in one sole debate with the vote of two-thirds of its members and shall immediately send it to the Official Register for its promulgation.  If the objection was partial, Congress must consider it during a period of no longer than thirty days counted from the date the presidential objection was delivered and may, in one sole debate, yield to [the objection] and amend the bill, with the favorable vote of a majority of those attending the session. It may also ratify the initially approved bill with a vote of two-thirds of its members. In both cases, Congress shall send the bill to the Official Register for its promulgation. If Congress does not consider the objection during the indicated period, it shall be understood that it has yielded to it and the President of the Republic may arrange for the promulgation of the law in the Official Register.  Every objection shall have a basis and in the case of partial objection, the President of the Republic shall present an alternative text.	Similar Lithuania
Ecuador	Americas	presidential	No	2/3 of majority and one year waiting period needed to override veto. If partial veto, the congress must reconsider in 30 days and 2/3 majority is needed to override the partial veto	In the cases indicated in this disposition and in Art. 152, the number of persons attending the session may not be less than half of the members of Congress. Article 141 Optional Referendum	
Switzerland	Europe		No	executive lacks veto power. But laws may be vetoed through popular referendum President has absolute veto power in some areas. In other areas, the parliament can override by a majority.	Article 141 Optional Referendum 1. At the request of 50,000 citizens who are entitled to vote or of eight Cantons, the following are submitted to vote by the People: a. Federal laws;	
Cyprus	Asia	presidential	No	Yes, but No in practice, if the president refuses to promulgate laws, legislature cannot override	Article 50, 51	
Guinea-Bissau	Africa	semi-presidential	Yes, but No in practice			Chad, Libya, North Korea
Denmark	Europe	parliamentary	No, but Yes in practice	Formally king can refuse to assent but in practice there is no veto	§22 A Bill passed by the Folketing shall become law if it receives the Royal Assent not later than thirty days after it was finally passed. The King shall order the promulgation of statutes and shall ensure that they are carried into effect.	Usually where ceremonial monarchs (approximately 10 countries)