

Gerb Sds

GERB–SDS

The GERB–SDS (Bulgarian: ГЕРБ – СДС) is a Bulgarian two-party political coalition between GERB and the Union of Democratic Forces, headed by Boyko Borisov - The GERB–SDS (Bulgarian: ГЕРБ – СДС) is a Bulgarian two-party political coalition between GERB and the Union of Democratic Forces, headed by Boyko Borisov.

GERB

GERB, an acronym for Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria (Bulgarian: ГЕРБ, romanized: Grazhdani za evropeysko - GERB, an acronym for Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria (Bulgarian: ГЕРБ, romanized: Grazhdani za evropeysko razvitie na Bŭlgaria), is a conservative center-right populist political party which was the ruling party of Bulgaria during the periods between 2009-2013, 2016-2021, 2025-present and was supporting the Denkov government between 2023-2024.

2023 Bulgarian parliamentary election

granted GERB—SDS a mandate to form a government, and the party nominated Bulgaria's European Commissioner, Mariya Gabriel, for prime minister. GERB—SDS sought - Early parliamentary elections were held in Bulgaria on 2 April 2023 to elect members of the National Assembly. These were initially scheduled to be held before November 2026; however, as no government was approved by the 48th Parliament, Bulgarian President Rumen Radev announced in January 2023 that he would call a snap election.

The GERB—SDS placed first with 69 seats, closely followed by PP–DB which won 64. Tied for third was the far-right Revival and the minority interests party DPS, with 37 and 36 seats, respectively. ITN also entered the parliament after having fallen out in the 2022 election.

On 15 May President Rumen Radev granted GERB—SDS a mandate to form a government, and the party nominated Bulgaria's European Commissioner, Mariya Gabriel, for prime minister. GERB—SDS sought to form a government with rival PP–DB to end the political deadlock that had resulted in numerous inconclusive elections. Although initially reluctant, with co-leader and former prime minister Kiril Petkov pledging to rule out working with GERB—SDS, the PP–DB later agreed to negotiate. However, the talks between the two parties broke down on 27 May after the leak of a video in which the leaders of the PP–DB expressed their intentions to reduce GERB—SDS' influence within the civil service. President Radev subsequently handed a mandate on 29 May to the PP–DB to form a government, which nominated Nikolai Denkov for prime minister. However, Radev recommended Denkov return the mandate due to the video's release, which sparked protests and criticism from PP–DB, arguing the president's statement was unconstitutional. GERB—SDS agreed to restart negotiations with PP–DB to form a "government of experts." Denkov announced on 2 June that the two parties had reached an agreement on the composition of a cabinet with certain modifications that removed "inflammatory political figures". Parliament voted to approve the new GERB—SDS–PP–DB government on 6 June with Denkov as prime minister.

October 2024 Bulgarian parliamentary election

party GERB-SDS on 15 January, which formed a minority government alongside BSP and ITN, with support from APS (Dogan). The government is led by GERB politician - Snap parliamentary elections were held in Bulgaria on 27 October 2024, after all three attempts to form a government following the latest June 2024

elections failed. This was the country's sixth snap election since 2021. This series of snap elections is the result of a political crisis affecting the country.

Eight parties passed the electoral threshold to win representation in the National Assembly, while Velichie came just 21 votes short to win representation. GERB–SDS had the best results by winning 25.5% of the vote, but were required to form an alliance with at least two other elected parties in order to achieve a voting majority in the National Assembly. The new elected 51st Parliament replaced the 50th Parliament when all elected members were sworn in on 11 November. After 11 voting rounds, Natalia Kiselova (BSP–OL) was elected as speaker of the National Assembly on 6 December. President Rumen Radev granted the first negotiation mandate to the largest party GERB-SDS on 15 January, which formed a minority government alongside BSP and ITN, with support from APS (Dogan). The government is led by GERB politician Rosen Zhelyazkov.

Velichie and all elected parties except DPS–NN (Peevski) contested the results and conduct of the parliamentary election by submitting complaint cases to the Constitutional Court; and the court subsequently appointed an independent expert panel to investigate all complaints. Following a recalculation of the results, the Constitutional Court ruled in March 2025 that 16 of the 240 MPs were elected illegally, and that Velichie had passed the threshold.

51st National Assembly of Bulgaria

speaker: former Speaker of the 50th National Assembly, Raya Nazaryan, from GERB-SDS, former Minister of Regional Development and PP-DB MP Andrey Tsekov, Revival - The Fifty First National Assembly (Bulgarian: ???????? ? ???????? ???????? ????????) is a convocation of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, formed according to the results of the snap parliamentary elections in Bulgaria, held on 27 October 2024.

Rosen Zhelyazkov

for GERB-SDS for the 2024 European Parliament election, however did not take his seat within the European Parliament. He was nominated as the GERB-SDS Prime - Rosen Dimitrov Zhelyazkov (Bulgarian: ????? ???????? ????????, Bulgarian pronunciation: [r?s?s'n ?????sk?f]; born 5 April 1968) is a Bulgarian politician who is the current prime minister of Bulgaria. A member of GERB, he previously served as Minister of Transport from 2018 to 2021, Member of the National Assembly from 2021 to 2025, and Speaker of the National Assembly from 2023 to 2024.

2021–2025 Bulgarian political crisis

The 2023 election saw the creation of a rotating government between the GERB–SDS and PP–DB alliances, but the failure of the rotation caused the June 2024 - The Bulgarian political crisis was a period of instability in Bulgaria, which has seen the country face seven parliamentary elections over four years: April 2021, July 2021, November 2021, October 2022, April 2023, June 2024 and October 2024.

The first two elections failed to result in a governing coalition, but the November 2021 election saw Kiril Petkov create an unstable government which lasted only 7 months. The October 2022 snap election resulted in another gridlock, leading to the April 2023 election. The 2023 election saw the creation of a rotating government between the GERB–SDS and PP–DB alliances, but the failure of the rotation caused the June 2024 election. Snap parliamentary elections were held again in October 2024, after all three attempts to form a government following the June 2024 elections had failed.

2026 Bulgarian presidential election

for president"". dnevnik (in Bulgarian). ""Plevneliev: The decisions in GERB are taken at the last minute by Borisov personally"". mediapool.bg (in Bulgarian) - Presidential elections are scheduled to be held in Bulgaria no later than the fall of 2026. Incumbent president Rumen Radev is not eligible to run for re-election, as he is limited to two terms in office.

2022 Bulgarian parliamentary election

elections. As in the previous snap elections, no party secured a majority. The GERB–SDS alliance emerged as the largest bloc with 67 seats and was assigned the - Early parliamentary elections were held in Bulgaria on 2 October 2022 to elect members of the 48th National Assembly. The snap election was called after the fall of the Petkov Government, a four-party coalition, in June 2022. This was the fourth parliamentary election since 2021, an unprecedented situation in Bulgarian history, the previous elections being the April, July, and November 2021 elections.

As in the previous snap elections, no party secured a majority. The GERB–SDS alliance emerged as the largest bloc with 67 seats and was assigned the task of forming a government by President Rumen Radev, but their efforts failed. Radev then granted the We Continue the Change party and later the BSP for Bulgaria coalition a mandate to form a government, but both were unsuccessful. As a result, Radev scheduled another parliamentary election, the fifth in two years, to take place on 2 April 2023.

Turnout was at 39%, the lowest since 1990.

2021 Bulgarian general election

Sofia. They also won in major cities such as Burgas, Varna and Plovdiv. GERB—SDS won in 12 districts, including Sofia-Oblast, Gabrovo, and Blagoevgrad. - General elections were held in Bulgaria on 14 November 2021 to elect both the President and the National Assembly. They were the country's third parliamentary elections in 2021, with no party able to form a government after the elections in April and July. A second round of the presidential elections were held on 21 November 2021 as no candidate was able to receive a majority of the vote in the first round.

We Continue the Change won the most seats, although it was not a majority. Shortly after the election, they announced that coalition talks were going to be held. Incumbent president Rumen Radev gathered 66.72% of the vote, defeating university professor Anastas Gerdzhikov in a runoff.

Nationwide turnout in the parliamentary and first presidential round fell to 40%, Bulgaria's lowest participation rate in 30 years for both presidential and legislative elections. Nationwide turnout in the second presidential round experienced another drop, featuring only 35% of registered voters.

The leaders of PP, BSP, ITN, and DB announced on 10 December that they had agreed to form a coalition that would end a months-long political crisis. President Radev shortly after announced that he had given the mandate to form a government to Petkov. On 12 December, Kiril Petkov presented the composition of the incoming government, and it was approved on 13 December by the National Assembly.

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