

Electoral processes in the Mediterranean

This chapter provides details, in Circum-Mediterranean order, of the results of the presidential and legislative elections which have taken place from July 2003 to December 2004 in independent states. If they are politically significant, the calling of referenda and elections held in autonomous entities or in other territories relevant within the international scenario may also appear.

Spain

Legislative elections

14th March 2004

Previous: 12th March 2000

Parliamentary monarchy with bicameral legislative, the National Assembly. The citizens go to the polls to elect the 350 members of the Congress of Deputies through proportional representation, and the 248 members of the

Senate. In the latter chamber, 208 senators are elected in constituencies under four names whilst the remaining 40 are designated for the autonomous parliaments. The mandates are for four years. The Election Day passed without problems despite the electoral upheaval caused by the terrorist attacks which took place in Madrid on the 11th causing the death of almost 200 people.

Parties	%	seats	
		Congress of Deputies	Senate
Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE, social democratic)	42.6	164	81
Catalonian Union for Progress			
Catalan Socialist Party (PSC, regional social democratic)			
Republican Left of Catalonia (ERC, pro-independence regional social democratic)			
Initiative for Catalonia Greens – United and Alternative Left (ICV-EUiA, left-wing regional)	-	-	12
Peoples' Party (PP, conservative)	37.6	148	102
United Left (IU)	5.0	5	-
United Left (IU, left-wing)	-	(2)	-
Initiative for Catalonia Greens – United and Alternative Left (ICV-EUiA, left-wing regional)	-	(2)	-
Entesa (left-wing regional)	-	(1)	-
Convergence and Union (CiU, regional conservative nationalist)			
Democratic Convergence of Catalonia (CDC, regional conservative nationalist)			
Democratic Union of Catalonia (UDC, regional Christian-democratic nationalist)	3.2	10	4
Republican Left of Catalonia (ERC, pro-independence regional social democratic)	2.5	8	-
Basque Nationalist Party (PNV, regional conservative nationalist)	1.6	7	4
Canarian Coalition (CC, regional conservative)	0.9	3	3
Galician Nationalist Bloc (BNG, pro-independence regional left-wing)			
Galician People Unity (UPG, pro-independence regional communist)			
Nationalist Left (EN, pro-independence regional social democratic)			
Galician Unity (UG, regional social democratic)			
Inzar (I, regional left-wing)			
Galician Nationalist Party – Galeguist Party (PNG, regional liberal nationalist)	0.8	2	-
Andalusian Party (PA, regionalist)	0.7	-	-
Aragonese Union (CHA, left-wing regionalist)	0.4	1	-
Basque Solidarity (EA, pro-independence regional social democratic)	0.3	1	-
Navarra Yes (NaBai, regional left-wing, Basque minority in Navarra)	0.2	1	-

Participation: 77.2%

Gibraltar (United Kingdom)

Legislative elections

28th November 2003

Previous: 10th February 2000

Self-governing overseas territory of the United Kingdom with unicameral legislative body. Of the 17 members of the House of Assembly, two are *ex officio* whilst the remaining 15 are elected for a mandate of four years in a single electoral constituency in which each voter chooses eight candidates.

Parties	%	seats
Gibraltar Social Democrats (GSD, conservative)	51.5	8
Alliance GSLP/LIB Gibraltar Socialist Labour Party (GSLP, socialist)	39.7	7
Liberal Party (LIB, liberal)	-	(5)
Liberal Party (LIB, liberal)	-	(2)
Gibraltar Labour Party (GLP, social democratic)	8.3	-
Ex officio members	-	2

Participation: 75%

Corsica (France)

Referendum

6th July 2003

The citizens were consulted about a reform in Government structure. This reform should bring with it greater autonomy for Corsica through the creation of a single territorial assembly which will substitute the two existing regional councils.

Options	%
In favour	49.02
Against	50.98

Participation: 60.52%

Slovenia

Legislative elections

3rd October 2004

Previous: 15th October 2000

Parliamentary republic with bicameral legislative, the Slovenian National Assembly (Skupščina Slovenije). The State Council (Državni Svet) has 40 mem-

bers, who represent local and commercial interests, amongst others. The citizens go to the polls to choose 90 members of the State Chamber (Državni Zbor) – 88 through the electoral system of proportional representation, with the remaining two elected by the ethnic minorities. The mandates are for four years.

Parties	%	seats
Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS, conservative)	29.1	29
Liberal Democrats of Slovenia (LDS, liberal)	22.8	23
United List of Social Democrats (ZLSD)	10.2	10
New Slovenia Christian People's Party (NSi, Christian-democratic)	9.0	9
Slovenian People's Party (SLS, conservative)	6.8	7
Slovenian National Party (SNS, nationalist)	6.3	6
Democratic Party of Slovenian Pensioners (DeSUS)	4.0	4
Active Slovenia (AS)	3.0	-
Slovenia is Ours (SN)	2.6	-
Slovenian Youth Party (SMS)	2.1	-
Hungarian and Italian minorities	-	2

Participation: 60.5%

Croatia

Legislative elections

23rd November 2003

Previous: 3rd January 2000

Parliamentary republic with unicameral legislative. Citizens go to the polls to choose the composition of the Chamber of Representatives (Zastupnicki Dom), which receives a mandate of four years. Of the 152 members of the legislative, 140 are elected through proportional representation in multi-seat constituencies and eight more represent ethnic and national communities or minorities. Furthermore, Croats residing abroad also elect their representatives, the number of which depends on electoral participation in Croatia, through proportional representation. In the 2003 elections, residents overseas elected four representatives.

Parties	%	seats
Croatian Democratic Community (HDZ, conservative)	33.9	66
SDP-IDS-Libra-LS Social Democratic Party of Croatia (SDP, social democratic)	22.6	43
Istrian Democratic Assembly (IDS, centrist regionalist)	-	(34)
Libra – Party of Liberal Democrats (Libra, liberal)	-	(4)
Liberal Party (LIB, liberal)	-	(3)
Liberal Party (LIB, liberal)	-	(2)
HNS-PGS Croatian People's Party (HNS, centrist)	8.0	11
Littoral and Highland Region Alliance (PGS, regionalist)	-	(10)
Croatian Peasants' Party (HSS, agrarian)	-	(1)
Croatian Party of Right (HSP, xenophobic)	7.2	9
HSLs-DC4.0	6.4	8
Croatian Social Liberal Party (HSLs, liberal)-Democratic Centre (DC)	3	
Croatian Pensioners' Party (HSU)	(2)	(1)
Croatian Peasants' Party (HDSS, agrarian)	4.0	3
Ethnic minorities	4.0	3
Croatian Democratic Peasants' Party (HDSS, agrarian)	1.0	1
Ethnic minorities	-	8

Participation: 61.7%

Serbia and Montenegro

Confederate parliamentary republic, named up to 2003 the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and from which Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia became independent in 1991. It is made up of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro. Kosovo is an autonomous province of Serbia under the protection of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission. The Parliament of the confederation receives a mandate of four years and consists of a single chamber: the Assembly of Serbia and Montenegro (Skupština Srbije i Crne Gore), which has 126 members elected indirectly by the parliaments of the confederated republics, 91 members in Serbia and 38 in Montenegro. Legislative and presidential elections in the Serb Republic and legislative elections in the autonomous province of Kosovo are held with the direct participation of the citizens.

Legislative elections in the Republic of Serbia

28th December 2003

Previous: 23rd December 2000

The legislative body is unicameral: the Serbian National Assembly (Narodna Skupstina Srbije). The citizens go to the polls to elect the 250 members of the chamber, who receive a four-year mandate.

Parties	%	seats
Serb Radical Party (SRS, xenophobic)	27.7	82
Democratic Party of Serbia (DSS, conservative)	18.0	53
Democratic Party (DS, centrist)	12.6	37
G17 Plus (G17+, centrist)	11.7	34
SPO-NS Serb Renewal Movement (SPO, nationalist) New Serbia (NS)	7.7	23
Serb Socialist Party (SPS, authoritarian)	7.7	21
Together for Tolerance (ZT)	4.0	-
Democratic Alternative (DA)	2.1	-
For National Unity (ZNJ) Party of Serb Unity (SSJ, xenophobic) National Farmers' Party (NSS) National Party Our Home Serbia (NDS) Serbian Party	1.7	-
Resistance (Otpor)	1.6	-
Independent Serbia (SS)	1.1	-

Participation: 59.3%

Presidential elections in the Republic of Serbia

16th November 2003, 13th and 27th June 2004

Previous: 21st September to 21st December 1997

After holding successive elections in 2002 and on 16th November 2003 which were cancelled due to insufficient voter participation and where the candidate who received most votes was that of the xenophobic and ultranationalist SRS, the electoral process concludes with the election of the president who receives a five-year mandate. Be-

fore the resumption of the electoral process in 2004, the law requiring voter participation to be at least 50% is abolished.

Candidates	% first round	% second round
Tomislav Nikolic (Serb Radical Party, SRS; xenophobic)	30.1	45.0
Boris Tadic (Democratic Party, DS; centrist)	27.3	53.7
Bogoljub Karic (independent)	19.3	-
Dragan Marsicanin (Democratic Party of Serbia, DSS; conservative)	13.3	-
Ivica Dacic (Serb Socialist Party, SPS; authoritarian)	3.6	-
Jelisaveta Karadordevic (independent)	2.1	-

Participation: 47.7% (first round), 48.7% (second round)

Legislative elections in Kosovo

24th October 2004

Previous: 17th November 2001

Within Serbia, Kosovo is an autonomous province under the protection of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission. Citizens go to the polls to choose 120 members of the Assembly (Kuvendi/Skupstina). 100 of these are elected by proportional representation, with the remaining 20 representing national minorities. The system of civil and political rights of Kosovo is considered to be only partly free.

Parties	%	seats
Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK, centrist)	45.4	47
Democratic Party of Kosovo (PDK, separatist)	28.9	30
Alliance for the Future of Kosovo (AAK)	8.4	9
Serbian Citizens' Initiative (ORA)	6.2	7
Christian-Democratic Albanian Party of Kosovo (PSHDK, Christian-democratic)	1.8	2
Kosovo Democratic Turkish Party (KDTP, Turkish minority party)	1.2	3
Justice Party (PD)	1.0	1

VAKAT coalition Democratic Party of Bosniacs (DSB) Democratic Party Vatan (DSV) Bosniac Party of Kosovo (BSK)	0.7	3
People's Movement of Kosovo (LPK)	0.7	1
Liberal Party of Kosovo (PLK, liberal)	0.5	1
New Initiative for a Democratic Kosovo (IRDK)	0.4	2
Ashkali Democratic Party of Kosovo (PDAK, Ashkanli minority party)	0.4	1
Democratic Action Party (SDA)	0.4	1
Serbian List for Kosovo and Metohija (SLKM)	0.2	8
Citizens' Initiative of Gora (GIG)	0.2	1
United Roma Party of Kosovo (PREBK)	0.2	1
Citizens' Initiative Serbia (GIS)	0.0	1

Participation: 53.8%

Macedonia

Presidential elections

14th and 28th April 2004

Previous: 31st October, 14th November and 5th December 1999

Parliamentary republic. The citizens are called to the polls to elect the president, who receives a mandate of five years. The Macedonian system of civil and political rights is considered to be only partly free.

Candidates	% first round	% second round
Branco Crvenkovski (Social Democratic League of Macedonia, SDSM)	42.5	60.5
Sasko Kedev (Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization – Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity, VMRO-DPMNE; conservative)	34.1	39.4
Gzim Ostreni (Democratic Union for Integration, DUI; Albanian minority party)	14.8	-
Zidi Xhelili (Democratic Party of Albanians, PDS; Albanian minority party)	8.6	-

Participation: 55.2% (first round)

Greece*Legislative elections*

7th March 2004

Previous: 9th April 2000

Parliamentary republic with unicameral legislative. Citizens go to the polls to elect the 300 members of the Greek Parliament (Vouli ton Ellinon) through a mixed system of proportional representation (51 constituencies) and first-past-the-post (5 constituencies). The mandates are for four years.

Parties	%	seats
New Democracy (ND, conservative)	45.4	165
Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK, social democratic)	40.5	117
Communist Party of Greece (KKE, communist)	5.9	12
Coalition of the Left and Progress (SIN, socialist)	3.3	6
Populist Orthodox Rally (LAOS, populist)	2.2	-
Democratic Social Movement (DIKKI, socialist)	1.8	-

Participation: 76.5%

Cyprus*Referendum*

24th April 2004

Parliamentary republic. The Greek-Cypriot community decides if it accepts or not the provisions stipulated in the UN plan for the island, which would mean the unification of North Cyprus with the Republic of Cyprus, of Greek origin. The result would be a confederation of states, with two republics responsible for internal affairs and a central federal government with international, legal and economic powers. On having approved this plan, both communities would enter the EU on 1st May as a single entity, but for the plan to be effective it is necessary for both communities to approve it with a majority. This not having been the case, only the Republic of Cyprus is given entry to the EU.

Options	%
In favour	24.2
Against	75.8

Participation: 89.2%

North Cyprus (Republic of Turkey)*Legislative elections*

14th December 2003

Previous: 6th December 1998

Parliamentary republic not internationally recognised as an independent state. Unicameral parliament: the citizens go to the polls to elect the 50 members of the Chamber of Representatives (Temsilciler Meclisi) through proportional representation. The mandates are for five years.

Parties	%	seats
Republican Turkish Party-United Forces (CTP, social democratic)	35.2	19
Party of National Unity (UBP, conservative)	32.9	18
Peace and Democracy Movement (BDH)	13.1	6
Democratic Party (DP, centrist)	11.4	7
National Peace Party (MBP)	3.2	-
Solution and EU Party (CABP)	2.0	-

Referendum

24th April 2004

The Turkish-Cypriot community decides if it accepts or not the provisions stipulated in the UN plan for the island, which would mean the unification of North Cyprus with the Republic of Cyprus, of Greek origin. The result would be a confederation of states, with two republics responsible for internal affairs and a central federal government with international, legal and economic powers. On having approved this plan both communities would enter the EU on 1st May as a single entity, but for the plan to be effective it was necessary for both communities to approve it with a majority. This not having been the case, only the Republic of Cyprus is given entry to the EU.

Options	%
In favour	64.9
Against	35.1

Participation: 87%

Tunisia*Legislative elections*

24th October 2004

Previous: 24th October 1999

Presidential republic with unicameral parliament. The citizens are called to the polls to choose 189 members of the Chamber of Deputies (Majlis al-Nuwaab/Chambre des Députés) who are elected for a five year term in single seat constituencies. Despite guaranteeing 37 seats to the opposition and although democratic structures exist, there is no opportunity to change power in the country, whose civil rights and political systems are not considered free.

Parties	seats
Democratic Constitutional Rally (RCD, authoritarian)	152
Movement of Socialist Democrats (MDS, social democratic)	14
Party of People's Unity (PUP, socialist)	11
Unionist Democratic Union (UDU, nationalist)	7
Movement for Renewal (MR, communist)	3
Social-Liberal Party (PSL, liberal)	2

Participation: 91.5%

Presidential elections

24th October 2004

Previous: 24th October 1999

Citizens are called to the polls to elect the president, who is given a mandate of five years.

Candidates	%
Zine El Abidine (RCD)	94.5
Mohamed Bouchiha (PUP)	3.8
Mohamed Ali Halouani (MR)	1.0
Mohamed Mouni Béji (PSL)	0.8

Participation: 91.5%

Algeria*Presidential elections*

8th April 2004

Previous: 15th April 1999

Parliamentary republic. The president is

directly elected by the citizens for a five-year term. The Algerian system of civil and political rights is not considered free.

Candidates	%
Abdelaziz Bouteflika (National Rally for Democracy, RND; authoritarian)	85.0
Ali Benflis (Jabha al Tahrir al Watani/Front for National Liberation, FLN; left-wing)	6.4
Abdallah Djaballah (el-Islah/Movement for National Reform)	5.0
Said Sadi (Rally for Culture and Democracy, RCD; liberal Berber)	1.9
Louiza Hanoune (Hizb al-Ummal/Workers' Party, PT; left-wing)	1.0
Fawzi Rebaine (Ahd 54)	0.6

Participation: 58.1%

European Union

Legislative elections

10th – 13th June 2004

Previous: 10th – 13th June 1999

A supra-national entity with 25 member

states. The citizens go to the polls to elect the 732 members of the European Parliament through proportional representation in one or more constituencies for each member state. The mandates are for five years.

Parties	seats
European People's Party-European Democrats (EPP – ED, conservative Christian-democratic)	268
Party of European Socialists (PES, social democratic)	200
Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE)	88
European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party (ELDR, liberal centrist)	
European Democratic Party (EDP)	
European Greens – European Free Alliance (EG – EFA, ecologist regionalist)	42
European United Left – Nordic Green Left (EUL – NGL, socialist communist)	41
Independence – Democracy (IND – DEM)	37
Union for a Europe of Nations (UEN, eurosceptic)	27
Other right-wing	16
Others	13

Participation: 45.7%

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