

Mediterranean Electoral Observatory

This chapter provides details of the results of presidential and legislative elections that took place in 2018 in independent states, presented in circum-Mediterranean order. The list also includes referenda and those elections held in autonomous entities or in any other relevant territory that are of particular political significance.

Principality of Monaco

Legislative elections

11 February 2018

Previous elections: 10 February 2013

Monaco is a constitutional monarchy. It has a unicameral National Council (*Conseil National*) with 24 seats. 16 members are elected by majority vote in multi-member constituencies and eight members are elected through

an open-list proportional representation system.

Parties	%	Seats
Primo ! Priorité Monaco (liberalism)	57.7	21
Horizon Monaco (liberalism, national union)	26.1	2
Union Monégasque (fiscal liberalism, social conservatism, monarchism)	16.2	1

Turnout: 70.4%

Italy

Legislative elections

4 March 2018

Previous elections: 24 February 2013.

Italy is a unitary parliamentary republic with a perfectly bicameral legislature.

In the Chamber of Deputies (*Camera dei Deputati*) 630 members, of which 618 are elected from Italian constituencies (232 in single-member constituencies, by plurality; 386 in multi-member constituencies, by national proportional representation) and 12 from Italian citizens living abroad by proportional representation, are elected to serve five-year terms. In the Senate (*Senato della Repubblica*), 315 members of which 116 are elected in single-member constituencies, by plurality; 193 in multi-member constituencies, by regional proportional representation and six are elected from Italians living abroad to serve five-year terms.

Chamber of Deputies

Parties	Seats			
	Proportional	First-past-the-post	Italians abroad	Total
Centre-right coalition	151	111	3	265
Lega Nord (federalism, regionalism, euro scepticism, anti-globalization. catch-all-party)	73	49	2	125
Forza Italia (liberal conservatism, Christian democracy. centre-right)	59	46	1	104
Fratelli d'Italia (national conservatism, Christian democracy, liberalism. right)	19	12	0	32
Us with Italy-UdC	0	4	0	4
Movimento 5 Stelle (populism, anti-establishment, euro-scepticism, direct democracy. catch-all)	133	93	1	227
Centre-left coalition	88	28	6	122
Democratic Party (social democracy, Christian left. centre-left)	86	21	5	112
More Europe (pro-europeanism)	0	2	1	3
Together (centre-left)	0	1	0	1
Popular Civic List	0	2	0	2
South Tyrolean People's Party (SVP)- Trentino Tyrolean Autonomist Party (regionalism, autonomism. centre-left)	2	2	0	4
Free and Equal (social democracy)	14	0	0	14
Associative Movement Italians Abroad	0	0	1	1
South American Union Italian Emigrants	0	0	1	1

Turnout: 72.94

Senate

Parties	Seats			
	Proportional	First-past-the-post	Italians abroad	Total
Centre-right coalition	77	58	2	137
Lega Nord (federalism, regionalism, euro scepticism, anti-globalization. catch-all-party)	37	21	0	58
Forza Italia (liberal conservatism, Christian democracy. centre-right)	33	23	2	57
Fratelli d'Italia (national conservatism, Christian democracy, liberalism. right)	7	9	0	18
Us with Italy-UdC	0	4	0	4
Movimento 5 Stelle (populism, anti-establishment, euro-scepticism, direct democracy. catch-all)	68	44	0	112
Centre-left coalition	44	14	2	60
Democratic Party (social democracy, Christian left. centre-left)	43	8	2	53
More Europe (pro-europeanism)	0	1	0	1
Together (centre-left)	0	1	0	1
Popular Civic List	0	1	0	1
South Tyrolean People's Party (SVP)- Trentino Tyrolean Autonomist Party (regionalism, autonomism. Centre-left)	1	2	0	3
Aosta Valley	0	1	0	1
Free and Equal (Social democracy)	4	0	0	4
Associative Movement Italians Abroad	0	0	1	1
South American Union Italian Emigrants	0	0	1	1

Turnout: 73.01

Slovenia

Legislative elections

3 June 2018

Previous elections: 13 July 2014

Slovenia is a parliamentary republic. It has a bicameral legislative system, where the National Assembly (*Državni Zbor*) counts with 90 seats to serve a four-year term. Of those, 88 deputies are elected through an open-list proportional representation system, and the other two are elected by the registered members of the Italian and Hungarian minorities. The constitution establishes a 4% threshold.

Parties	%	Seats
Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS) (conservatism)	24.9	25
List of Marjan Šarec (liberalism)	12.6	13
Social Democrats (SD) (social democracy)	9.9	10
Modern Centre Party (SMC) (social liberalism)	9.8	10
The Left (eco socialism)	9.3	9
New Slovenia – Christian Democrats (NSI) (social conservatism)	7.2	7
Party of Alenka Bratušek (ZaAB) (liberalism)	5.1	5
Democratic Pensioners' Party of Slovenia (DESUS) (single-issue)	4.9	5

Slovenian National Party (nationalism)	4.2	4
Minorities (Hungarian and Italian minorities' interests)		2

Turnout: 52.6%

Bosnia

Presidential elections

7 October 2018

Previous elections: 12 October 2014
Bosnia and Herzegovina is a parliamentary republic. The presidency is composed by three members elected through a plurality voting system, each belonging to the three ethnic communities. The Bosniak and Croat representatives are elected by citizens from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Serb is elected from the Republika Srpska. The three of them serve a four-year term, although the chairmanship of the presidency rotates among them every eight months.

Bosniak representative

Candidates	%
Šefik Džaferović, Party of Democratic Action (SDA) (centre-right)	36.6
Denis Bećirović, Social Democratic Party (SDPBiH) (social democracy)	33.5

Fahrudin Radoncic, Union for a Better Future (SBB) (conservatism)	12.9
Mirsad Hadžikadić, Platform for Progress	10.1
Senad Šepić, Independent Bloc (conservative)	5.2
Amer Jerlagić, Party for Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosniak nationalism)	1.7

Croat representative

Candidates	%
Željko Komšić, Democratic Front (DF) (social democracy)	52.6
Dragan Covic, Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ BiH) (conservatism)	36.1
Diana Zelenika, Croatian Democratic Union 1990 (HDZ-1990) (conservatism)	6.0
Boriša Falatar, Our Party (social liberalism)	3.7
Jerko Ivanković-Lijanović, People's Party for Work and Betterment (social-liberalism)	1.4

Serb representative

Candidates	%
Milorad Dodik, Alliance of Independent Social Democrats (Serbian nationalism)	53.9
Mladen Ivanic, Alliance for Victory (conservatism)	42.7
Mirjana Popović, Serb Progressive Party of Republika Srpska	1.9
Gojko Kličković, First Serb Democratic Party	1.5

General turnout: 54.0%

Legislative elections

7 October 2018

Previous elections: 12 October 2014
Bosnia and Herzegovina is a parliamentary republic. It has a bicameral legislative system, where the House of Representatives (*Predstavnički dom / Zastupnički dom / Представнички дом*) has 42 seats which are elected through an open-list proportional representation system to serve a four-year term. 28 deputies are elected by citizens from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 14 by citizens from the Republika Srpska. A 3% threshold is established.

Parties	%	Seats
Party of Democratic Action (SDA) (Bosnian nationalism, centre-right)	17.0	9
Alliance of Independent Social Democrats (SNSD) (Serbian nationalism, social democracy, separatism)	16.0	6
Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) (Serbian nationalism)	9.8	3
Social Democratic Party of BiH (SDP) (social democracy)	9.1	5
Croatian Democratic Union of BiH (HDZ BiH) and allies (Croatian nationalism, conservatism)	9.1	5
Democratic Front (DF) (social democracy)	5.8	3
Party of Democratic Progress (PDP) (Serbian nationalism, Conservatism)	5.1	2
Democratic People's Alliance (DNS) (Serbian nationalism, conservatism)	4.2	1
Union for a Better Future (SBB) (conservatism)	4.2	2
Our Party (social liberal)	2.9	2
Independent Bloc (conservatism)	2.5	1
Movement of Democratic Action (Bosnian nationalism, conservatism)	2.3	1
Socialist Party	1.9	1
Party of Democratic Activity (ASDA) (Bosnian nationalism, conservatism)	1.8	1

Turnout: 54.03%

Montenegro

Presidential elections

15 April 2018

Previous elections: 7 April 2013
Montenegro is a Parliamentary Republic in which the President is directly elected using the two-round system to serve a five-year term.

Candidates	%
Milo Đukanović (Democratic Party of Socialists of Montenegro)	53.9
Mladen Bojanić Independent	33.4
Draginja Vuksanović (Social Democratic Party)	8.2
Marko Milačić (True Montenegro)	2.8

Turnout: 63.9%

FYROM

Referendum

30 September 2018

A referendum was held with voters asked whether they supported EU and NATO membership by accepting the "Prespa agreement" between FYROM and Greece, which aimed to settle the 27-year naming dispute, which had prevented FYROM from joining both the European Union and NATO. Voter turnout was required to be over the 50 percent threshold to validate the result.

The text of the question was: *Are you in favour of European Union and NATO membership by accepting the agreement between the Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Greece?*

Options	%
Yes	94.18
No	5.82

Turnout: 36.89%

Republic of Cyprus

Presidential Elections

28 January 2018 and 4 February 2018
Previous elections: 17 February 2013 and 24 February 2013

Presidential Republic, the President is elected by absolute majority vote through a two-round system to serve a five-year term.

Candidates	% 1 st round	% 2 nd round
Nikos Anastasiades (Democratic Rally)	35.51	55.99
Stavros Malas (Progressive Party of working People)	30.24	44.01
Nikolas Papadopoulos (Democratic Party)	25.74	
Christos Christou, (National Popular Front (ELAM))	5.65	
Giorgios Lillikas (Citizens' Alliance)	2.18	

Turnout: 71.88% (1st round) and 73.97% (2nd round)

Turkey

Presidential elections

24 June 2018

Previous elections: 10 August 2014
Turkey is a presidential republic, following the constitutional changes in 2017, the elected President will be both the head of state and head of government of Turkey. The President is elected by absolute majority vote through a two-round system to serve a five-year term. A second round was not necessary due to one of the candidates achieving an absolute majority in the first round.

Candidates	% 1 st round
Tayyip Erdoğan, Justice and Development Party (AKP) (conservatism)	52.59
Muharrem İnce, Republican People's Party (CHP) (social democracy)	30.64
Selahattin Demirtaş, Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP) (left-wing, minority rights)	8.40
Meral Akşener, İyi Party (İYİ)	7.29

Turnout: 86.24%

Legislative elections

24 June 2018

Previous elections: 1 November 2015
Turkey is a presidential republic. The Grand National Assembly of Turkey (*Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi*) is composed of 600 seats. The members are elected by party-list proportional representation in 87 electoral districts. In order to gain a seat in Parliament, a party must obtain at least 10% of votes cast in the Parliamentary elections nationwide, the

parliamentary threshold does not apply to independents. With the approval of the election alliance law in early 2018, parties were given the ability to contest the election under formal alliances as a means of jointly surpassing the election threshold.

Parties	%	Seats
People's Alliance	53.66	344
Justice and Development Party (AKP) (conservatism, Islamism)	42.56	295
Nationalist Movement Party (MHP) (Turkish nationalism)	11.10	49
Nation Alliance	33.94	189
Republican People's Party (CHP) (social democracy)	22.64	146
İyi Party	9.96	43
People's Democratic Party (HDP) (left-wing, minority rights)	11.70	67

Turnout: 86.23%

Lebanon

Legislative Elections

6 May 2018

Previous elections: 7 June 2009

Lebanon has a unicameral National Assembly (*Majlis al-Nuwab*) with 128 seats. The deputies are elected by a plurality vote in multi-member constituencies, based both on geography and religion, to serve a four-year term. Seats are equally divided between Christian and Muslim members. The voting system is based on proportional representation in 15 multi-member constituencies with confessional distribution.

Alliances and parties	Seats
Amal-Hezbollah and allies	40
Hezbollah (Islamist) and pro-Hezbollah independents	13
Amal Movement and pro-Amal independents	17
Syrian Social Nationalist Party	3
Dignity movement	2
Al-Ahbash	1
Union Party	1
Popular Nasserist Organization	1
Independents	2
Free Patriotic Movement and allies	29
Free Patriotic Movement (centrist) and pro-FPM independents	24
Armenian Revolutionary Federation (socialist)	3
Lebanese Democratic Party	1
Independence Movement	1
Movement of the Future (liberal) and allies	20
Lebanese Forces (Christian democrat) and allies	15
Progressive Socialist Party (social democrat)	9
Azm Movement	4
Kataeb Party (Christian democrat)	3
Marada Movement	3
Murr Bloc	1
National Dialogue Party	1
El Khazen Bloc	2
Saaba Party	1

Turnout 49.68%

Egypt

Presidential elections

26 and 28 March 2018

Previous elections: 26 May 2014

Egypt is a presidential republic. The President is elected by absolute majority vote through a two-round system to serve a four-year term. A second round

was not necessary as only two candidates ran for election.

Candidates	% 1 st round
Abdel Fattah al Sisi	97.08
Moussa Mostafa Moussa, El-Ghad Party	2.92

Turnout: 41.05%

Sources

Electoral Calendar

www.mherrera.org/elections.html

Electoral Geography 2.0

www.electoralgeography.com/new/en/

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www.robert-schuman.eu

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<https://freedomhouse.org>

Inter-Parliamentary Union – PARLINE database on national parliaments

www.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) – Election Guide

www.electionguide.org

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

www.idea.int

National Democratic Institute

www.ndi.org

Observatory on Politics and Elections in the Arab and Muslim World (OPEMAM)

www.opemam.org

Parties and Elections in Europe

www.parties-and-elections.eu

Psephos Adam Carr's Election Archive

<http://psephos.adam-carr.net>

Project on Middle East Democracy

<http://pomed.org>