

# Electoral Observatory of the Mediterranean

This chapter provides details of the results of presidential and legislative elections that took place in 2012 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.

## France

### Presidential Elections

22 April 2012 and 6 May 2012

Previous elections: 22 April 2007 and 6 May 2007

Semi-presidential Republic. Two-round elections for a five-year presidential term, renewable once only.

Candidates	% 1st round	% 2nd round
François Hollande (Socialist Party)	28.63	51.63
Nicolas Sarkozy (Union for a Popular Movement)	27.18	48.37
Marine Le Pen (National Front)	17.90	
Jean-Luc Mélenchon (Left Front)	11.10	
François Bayrou (Democratic Movement)	9.13	
Eva Joly (Europe Ecology – The Greens)	2.31	
Nicolas Dupont-Aignan (Arise the Republic)	1.79	
Philippe Poutou (New Anti-capitalist Party)	1.15	
Nathalie Arthaud (Workers' Struggle)	0.56	
Jacques Cheminade (Solidarity and Progress)	0.25	

Turnout: 79.48% (1st round) and 80.35% (2nd round)

### Legislative Elections

10 June 2012 and 17 June 2012

Previous elections: 10 June 2007 and 17 June 2007

Bicameral legislature. The Senate has 348 seats elected by indirect universal suffrage for a nine-year term, a third of which are renewed every three years. The 577 seats of the National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale) are elected for a five-year term, each from a single-seat constituency. The election consists of two rounds: the total number of seats is provided after both rounds.

Parties	% 1st round	% 2nd round	Seats
Socialist Party (PS, social democrat)	29.35	40.91	280
Union for a Popular Movement (UMP, liberal conservatism)	27.12	37.95	194
National Front (FN, nationalist, far-right)	13.60	3.66	2
Left Front (FG, anti-liberal left coalition)	6.91	1.08	10
Europe Ecology - The Greens (EELV, ecologist)	5.46	3.60	17
Other right (DVD)	3.51	1.82	15
Other left (DVG)	3.40	3.08	22
New Centre (NCE, centre-right, liberal)	2.20	2.47	12
Centre for France (CEN)	1.77	0.49	2
Radical Party of the Left (PRG, centre-left, social liberal)	1.65	2.34	12
Radical Party (centre-right, historical radicalism)	1.24	1.35	6
Centrist Alliance (ALLI)	0.60	0.53	2
Regionalists	0.56	0.59	2
Other far-right	0.19	0.13	1

Turnout: 57.22% (1st round) and 55.40% (2nd round)

## Slovenia

### Presidential Elections

11 November 2012 and 2 December 2012

Previous elections: 21 October 2007 and 11 November 2007

Parliamentary Republic. Two-round elections are held to choose a President for a five-year term.

Candidates	% 1st round	% 2nd round
Borut Pahor (Social democrats, SD)	39.98	67.44
Danilo Türk (Independent)	35.86	32.56
Milan Zver (Slovenian Democratic Party, SDS)	24.16	

Turnout: 47.72% (1st round) and 41.99% (2nd round)

## Croatia

### Referendum

22 January 2012

Referendum on Croatia's EU accession. Croatia has been a candidate country for EU membership since 2004.

	%
Yes	66.67
No	33.33

Turnout: 43.50%

## Serbia

### Legislative Elections

6 May 2012

Previous elections: 11 May 2008  
Presidential Republic with unicameral legislature: the National Assembly of Serbia (Narodna Skupstina Srbije). Elections are called to elect the 250 mem-

bers of the Assembly based on a system of proportional representation for a four-year term and a single nationwide constituency. The minimum threshold to win a seat is 5% of the total number of votes, except for parties representing coalitions of ethnic minorities.

Parties	%	Seats
Let's Get Serbia Moving (heterogeneous coalition of nationalist parties)	24.04	73
A Choice for a Better Life (social democrats coalition)	22.06	67
Ivica Dacic's List (coalition led by the Socialist Party of Serbia)	14.51	44
Democratic Party of Serbia (DSS, conservatism)	6.99	21
Turnover (coalition led by the Liberal Democratic Party)	6.53	19
United Regions of Serbia (URS, centre-right, regionalism and conservatism)	5.51	16
Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians (SVM)	1.75	5
Party of Democratic Action of Sandzak (SDAS, Bosniak minority)	0.71	2
All Together (coalition led by the Bosniak Democratic Union)	0.64	1
None of the Above (NOPO)	0.59	1
Albanian Coalition from Presevo Valley	0.34	1

Turnout: 57.8%

*Presidential Elections*

6 May 2012 and 20 May 2012

Previous elections: 20 January 2008 and 3 February 2008

The President is elected based on a majority system for a five-year term, renewable once only.

Candidates	% 1st round	% 2nd round
Tomislav Nikolic (Serbian Progressive Party, SNS, conservatism nationalism, pro-Europe)	26.22	49.54
Boris Tadic (Democratic Party, DS, social democrat)	26.50	47.31
Ivica Dacic (Socialist Party of Serbia, SPS)	14.89	
Vojislav Kostunica (Democratic Party of Serbia, DSS, conservatism, nationalism)	7.79	
Zoran Stankovic (United Regions of Serbia, URS)	6.88	

Cedomir Jovanovic (Liberal Democratic Party, LDP)	5.27
Jadranka Seselj (Serbian Radical Party, SRS, far right)	3.96
Vladan Glisic (Independent)	2.77
Istvan Pasztor Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians (SVM)	1.62
Zoran Dragisic (Independent)	1.54
Muamer Zukorlic (Independent)	1.39
Danica Grujicic (Social Democratic Alliance, SDS)	0.78

Turnout: 57.91% (1st round) and 46.26% (2nd round)

**Montenegro**

*Legislative Elections*

14 October 2012

Previous elections: 29 March 2009

Montenegro has a unicameral Assembly (Skupstina) with 81 seats. The deputies are elected through a party-list proportional representation system to serve a four-year term within a single nationwide constituency. There is a 3% threshold to gain representation. For the lists representing the Croatian minority, in the event that none surpasses the 3% threshold but the most successful obtains no less than 0.35% of valid votes, then it is entitled to one seat. Early elections.

Parties	%	Seats
Coalition for a European Montenegro (ECG, centre-left, pro-Europe)	46.33	39
Democratic Front (centre-right)	23.19	20
Socialist People's Party of Montenegro (SNP, social democrats)	11.24	9
Positive Montenegro (PCG, Social democrats, ecologists)	8.37	7
Bosniak Party (BS)	4.24	3
Coalition Force for Unity (FZJ-FPB)	1.47	1
Albanian Coalition	1.07	1
Croatian Civic Initiative (HGI)	0.41	1

Turnout: 70.56%

**Greece**

*Legislative Elections*

6 May 2012

Previous elections: 4 October 2009

Parliamentary Republic with a unicam-

eral legislature. Early elections are called to elect the 300 members of the Parliament (Vouli ton Ellinon) against the backdrop of the Greek debt crisis. The challenge is to form a government to implement the European rescue package. Candidates are elected through a proportional representation system to serve a four-year term. There are 56 constituencies for 288 seats (48 multi-member constituencies and 8 single-member constituencies) and one multi-member nationwide constituency for 12 seats.

Parties	%	Seats
New Democracy (ND, conservatism)	18.85	108
Coalition of the Radical Left (SYRIZA)	16.78	52
Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK)	13.18	41
Independent Greeks (AE, right)	10.61	33
Communist Party of Greece (KKE)	8.48	26
Golden Dawn (XA, far right, xenophobic)	6.97	21
Democratic Left (DIMAR)	6.11	19

Turnout: 65.10%

17 June 2012

Previous elections: 6 May 2012

Following the legislative elections held on 6 May 2012, which disrupted the Greek political landscape, the winning parties failed to form a new government to implement the austerity plan. In order to put an end to the political crisis, the Greeks are called to vote for a second time. The new election results in a majority in favour of the European rescue plan.

Parties	%	Seats
New Democracy (ND, conservatism)	29.66	129
Coalition of the Radical Left (SYRIZA)	26.89	71
Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK)	12.28	33
Independent Greeks (AE, right)	7.51	20
Golden Dawn (XA, far-right xenophobic)	6.92	18
Democratic Left (DIMAR)	6.26	17
Communist Party of Greece (KKE)	4.50	12

Turnout: 62.47%

## Syria

### Referendum

26 February 2012

The referendum concerns the approval of a new Constitution. The main modifications, compared to the previous text, include a limit of two seven-year terms to serve as President and political pluralism, with the suppression of Article 8, which made the Baath Party's political monopoly official. The Syrian National Council, gathering the main opposition groups, called for a boycott of the referendum, which was held despite the civil war context. The referendum could not be carried out in several cities under rebel control.

	%
Yes	89.42
No	8.99

Turnout: 57.41%

### Legislative Elections

7 May 2012

Previous elections: 22 April 2007

Semi-presidential Republic where the unicameral legislative branch is exercised by the People's Council of Syria (Majlis Al-Shaab), with 250 seats. The members of the Council are chosen for a four-year term by means of proportional representation from 15 multi-seat constituencies. The elections were to be held by April 2011, but did not take place because of the protests against the regime and were postponed to 2012. They followed the approval of a new constitution that allows political pluralism. The election takes place while the opposition in rebellion call for a boycott. Only 5.2 million of the 10.1 million voters are registered on the electoral list. Some irregularities are denounced by independent and opposition candidates. New ballots are held in some constituencies which suffered electoral fraud.

Parties	Seats
National Progressive Front (NFP, coalition led by the Baath Party)	168
Popular Front for Change and Liberation (coalition of opponents of the regime)	5
Independents	77

Turnout: 51.26%

## Egypt

### Legislative Elections

29 January 2012 and 14 February 2012  
Previous elections: 1 June 2010 and 8 June 2010

Egypt has a bicameral Parliament consisting of the Advisory Council (Majlis al-Shura) with 270 seats and the People's Assembly (Majlis al-Shab) with 518 seats. In the Advisory Council, two rounds of voting see 180 members elected directly to serve six-year terms, while 90 members are appointed by the President, also to serve 6-year terms. Among these 180 seats, 120 are elected through a proportional representation system and 60 are elected through a majority system.

Parties	%	Seats
Freedom and Justice Party (FJP, Muslim Brotherhood)	45.04	105
Al-Nour Party ("Party of the Light", Salafi)	28.63	45
New-Wafd Party (nationalist, liberal, secularist)	8.45	14
Egyptian Bloc (liberal, secularist)	5.43	8
Freedom Party (former members of the National Democratic Party)	1.32	3
Democratic Peace Party (liberal democrat)	1.48	1
Independents		4

Turnout: 13.83%

### Presidential Elections

23 May 2012 and 15 June 2012

Previous elections: 7 September 2005

Egypt is a semi-presidential republic. The President is elected for a six-year term through a majority system and a two-round election. Egyptian citizens had to choose their new President after Mubarak's resignation in 2011.

Candidates	% 1st round	% 2nd tour
Mohamed Morsi (Freedom and Justice party)	24.78	51.73
Ahmed Shafik (Independent)	23.66	48.27
Hamdeen Sabahi (Dignity Party, Nasserist)	20.72	
Abdel Moneim Abou Al-Fotouh (Independent)	17.47	
Amr Moussa (Independent)	11.13	
Mohammad Salim Al-Awa (Independent)	1.01	

Khaled Ali (Independent)	0.58
Abu Al-Izz Al-Hariri (Popular Socialist Alliance Party)	0.17
Hisham Bastawisy (National Progressive Unionist Party)	0.13
Mahmoud Houssam (Independent)	0.10
Mohammad Fawsi Issa (Democratic Generation Party)	0.10
Houssam Khairallah (Democratic Peace Party)	0.09
Abdullah Al-Ashaal (Authenticity Party, Salafist)	0.05

Turnout: 51.85%

### Referendum

15 December 2012 and 22 December 2012

The referendum concerns the new Constitution approved by the Constituent Assembly. The new text includes limiting the presidency to two four-year terms, mentions that leaders of the National Democratic Party (NDP) are forbidden from standing for election for 10 years, stipulates that the Minister of Defence is chosen from the armed forces, that the principles of the Sharia are the main sources of legislation, that freedom of creed is guaranteed as much as freedom of speech, but with restrictions in other areas. Several political parties opposed to the Muslim Brotherhood call for voters to oppose the Constitution.

	%
Yes	63.83
No	36.17

Turnout: 32.86%

## Libya

### Legislative Elections

7 July 2012

Previous elections: 1 – 4 March 2009  
During its transitional period Libya has a unicameral Parliament: the General National Congress substitutes the General People's Congress of the former Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. 200 representatives are elected through a direct and mixed system (the first direct elections in Libya since 1964) in 13 constituencies. 120 seats are reserved for independent candidates. The Congress was commissioned to elect a government to succeed the National Transitional Coun-

cil (NTC) and to pave the way for legislative elections in 2013.

Parties	%	Seats
National Forces Alliance (NFA, nationalist and liberal)	48.8	39
Justice and Construction Party (JCP, Islamist)	21.3	17
National Front Party (NFP, liberal and progressive)	4.08	3
Union for the Homeland Party (liberal)	4.50	2
National Centrist Party	4.00	2
Wadi Al-Hayah Rally	0.47	2
Moderate Umma Assembly	1.47	1
Authenticity and Renewal Rally	1.26	1
National Party for Development And Welfare	1.16	1
Wisdom Party	1.15	1
Authenticity and Progress	0.92	1
Libyan National Democratic Party	0.88	1
National Parties Alliance	0.86	1
The Message	0.53	1
Centrist Youth Party	0.49	1
The Hope	0.41	1
Labaika National Party	0.23	1
Libyan Party for Liberty and Development	0.18	1
The Foundation	0.10	1
Nation and Prosperity	0.09	1
National Party of Wadi ash-Shati	0.09	1
Independents		120

Turnout: 62%

**Algeria**

*Legislative Elections*

10 May 2012  
 Previous elections: 17 May 2007  
 Semi-presidential republic. Bicameral

legislature. 462 seats to be filled in the People's National Assembly (al-Majlis al-Sha'abi al-Watani/Assemblée Populaire Nationale) for five-year terms by means of proportional representation and from multi-seat constituencies. 8 seats are reserved for Algerians living abroad. 17 new parties recently legalised by the Interior Minister take part in the elections.

Parties	%	Seats
National Liberation Front (FLN)	17.35	221
National Rally for Democracy (RND)	6.86	70
Green Algeria Alliance (AVV, Islamist coalition)	6.22	47
Socialist Forces Front (FFS, social democrat)	2.47	21
Independents	8.79	19
Workers' Party (PT, communists)	3.71	17
Algerian National Front (FNA, nationalism and conservatism)	2.60	9
Front for Justice and Development (FJD, Addala, Islamist)	3.05	7
Algerian Popular Movement (MPA, democrat)	2.17	6
El Fedjr El Jadid Party (PFJ, "New Dawn", nationalist)	1.74	5
Change Front (FC, Islamist)	2.28	4
National Party for Solidarity and Development (PNSD, centrist)	1.50	4
AHD 54 (nationalist)	1.57	3
National Republican Alliance (ANR, nationalism and conservatism)	1.43	3
National Front for Social Justice (FNJS, nationalist)	1.84	3
Union of Democratic and Social Forces (UFDS, democrat)	1.50	3

Algerian Rally (RA, nationalist)	1.54	2
Republican Patriotic Rally (RPR)	1.50	2
National Hope Movement (MNE)	1.56	2
El Moustakbel Front (FM, "Future", centrist)	2.29	2
El Karama Party ("Dignity", conservatism)	1.70	2
Movement of Free Citizens (MCL)	1.51	2
Party of Youth (PJ, young democrats)	1.34	2
Algerian Light Party (PED, democrats)	0.64	2
Party of Algerian Renewal (PRA, liberal)	1.46	1
National Democratic Front (FND)	1.33	1
National Front of Independents for Understanding (FNIC)	1.41	1
El-Infatih Movement (MEI, "Opening", progressive)	1.52	1

Turnout 43.14%

**Sources**

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