

Chronologies

Mediterranean Electoral Observatory

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.

Principality of Monaco

Legislative Elections

10 February 2013

Previous elections: 3 February 2008
 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 8 members are elected through an open-list proportional representation system.

Parties	%	Seats
Horizon Monaco (liberalism, national union)	50.34	20
Union Monégasque (fiscal liberalism, social conservatism, monarchism)	38.99	3
Renaissance (national protection)	10.67	1
Turnout: 71.3%		

Italy

Legislative Elections

24 February 2013

Previous elections: 13 and 14 April 2008.
 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

and 12 from Italian citizens living abroad*, are elected through a closed-list proportional representation system to serve 5-year terms. In the Senate (*Senato della Repubblica*), 315 members are elected through a closed-list proportional representation system to serve 5-year terms (of which 6 are elected from Italians living abroad**), and 4 members are filled ex officio.

Chamber of Deputies

Parties	%	Seggi
Italia. Bene Comune (centre-left) Pier Luigi Bersani	29.55	340
Partito Democratico (social democracy, Christian left. Centre-Left)	25.42	292
Sinistra Ecologia Liberta' (democratic socialism, eco-socialism. Left)	3.2	37
Centro Democratico (centrism, social liberalism, Christian left. Centre-left)	0.49	6
Partito Popolare Suddirolese (SVP) (regionalism, autonomism. Centre-left)	0.43	5
Coalizione di centro-destra (centre-Right) Silvio Berlusconi	29.18	124
Il Popolo della Liberta' (liberal conservatism, Christian democracy. Centre-right)	21.56	97
Lega Nord (federalism, regionalism, euro scepticism, anti-globalisation. Catch-all-party)	4.08	18
Fratelli d'Italia (national conservatism, Christian democracy, liberalism. Right)	1.95	9
La Destra (national conservatism, neo-fascism, right-wing populism. Right)	0.64	-
Grande Sud – MPA (regionalism, federalism, conservative. Centre-right)	0.43	-
MIR - Moderati in Rivoluzione (Christian democracy, liberalism. Centre-right)	0.24	-

Partito Pensionati (centrism, conservatism. Centre-right)	0.16	-
Intesa Popolare (catch-all-party)	0.07	-
Liberi per una Italia Equa (anti-mafia. Right)	0	-
Movimento 5 Stelle Beppegrillo.it (populism, anti-establishment, euro-scepticism, direct democracy. Catch-all) Giuseppe Piero Grillo	25.55	108
Con Monti per l'Italia. (centre) Mario Monti	10.56	45
Scelta Civica con Monti per l'Italia (liberalism, Europeanism, reformism, Christian democracy. Centre)	8.3	37
Unione de Centro (Christian democracy, social conservatism. Centre)	1.78	8
Futuro e Liberta' (liberal and national conservatism, liberalism. Centre-Right)	0.46	-

*Seats elected by Italians living abroad: 5 seats to Partito Democratico; 2 to Con Monti per l'Italia; 1 to Il Popolo della Liberta'; 2 to Movimento Associativo Italiani All'Estero (political party representing Italians living in South America); 1 to Movimento 5 Stelle Beppegrillo.it; and 1 to Unione Sudamericana Emigrati Italiani (political party representing Italian minorities in South America).

Senate

Parties	%	Seats
Italia. Bene Comune (centre-left) Pier Luigi Bersani	31.63	113
Partito Democratico (social democracy, Christian left. Centre-Left)	27.43	105
Sinistra Ecologia Liberta' (democratic socialism, eco-socialism. Left)	2.97	7
Centro Democratico (centrism, social liberalism, Christian left. Centre-left)	0.53	-
Il Megafono - Lista Crocetta	0.45	1
Partito Socialista Italiano (social democracy, anticlericalism. Centre-Left)	0.18	-

Moderati (centrism, regionalism. Centre-left)	0,04	-
Partito Popolare Sudtirolese (SVP) (regionalism, autonomism. Centre-left)	-	6
Coalizione di centro-destra (centre-Right) Silvio Berlusconi	30,72	116
Il Popolo della Libertà (liberal conservatism, Christian democracy. Centre-right)	22,3	99
Lega Nord (federalism, regionalism, euro scepticism, anti-globalization. Catch-all-party)	4,33	17
Fratelli d'Italia (national conservatism, Christian democracy, liberalism. Right)	1,92	-
La Destra (national conservatism, neo-fascism, right-wing populism. Right)	0,72	-
Partito Pensionati (centrism, conservatism. Centre-right)	0,4	-
Grande Sud (regionalism, Christian democracy. Centre-right)	0,39	1
MIR - Moderati in Rivoluzione (Christian democracy, liberalism. Centre-right)	0,22	-
MPA - Partito dei Siciliani (regionalism, centrism, Christian democracy. Centre-right)	0,15	-
Intesa Popolare (catch-all-party)	0,08	-
Cantiere Popolare (Christian democracy, social and liberal conservatism, pro-Europeanism. Centre-left)	0,07	-
Basta Tasse	0,06	-
Liberi per una Italia Equa (anti-mafia. Right)	0,02	-
Movimento 5 Stelle Beppe-grillo.it (populism, anti-establishment, euro-scepticism, direct democracy. Catch-all) Giuseppe Piero Grillo	23,79	54
Con Monti per l'Italia. (centre) Mario Monti	9,13	18
Aosta Valley	-	1

**Seats elected by Italians living abroad: 4 seats to Partito Democratico; 1 to Con Monti per l'Italia; and 1 to Movimento Associativo Italiani All'Estero. Turnout: 75.20% (Chamber of Deputies) and 75.11% (Senate)

Malta

Legislative Elections

9 March 2013

Previous elections: 8 March 2008

Malta has a unicameral Assembly (*Il-Kamra Tad-Deputati*) with 69 seats. The deputies are elected through a single transferable vote proportional representation system, to serve a 5-year term.

Parties	%	Seats
Labour Party (social-democrat. Centre-left)	55.20	39
Nationalist Party (Christian-democrat, conservative. Centre-right)	43.63	30
Democratic Alternative (green politics. Centre-left)	1.81	

Turnout: 91.1%

Croatia

European Parliament Election

14 April 2013

European Parliament elections were held in Croatia for the first time to elect twelve members of the EP. The members will serve the remainder of the Parliament's 2009–2014 after Croatia enters the European Union on 1 July 2013. The country formed a single constituency, with members elected by proportional representation using open lists.

Parties	%	seats
Croatian Democratic Union (national conservatism. Centre-right)	32.86	6
Social Democratic Party of Croatia (social democrat. Centre-left)	32.07	5
Croatian Labourists – Labour Party (left-wing populism. Left)	5.77	1

Turnout: 20.8%

Referendum

1 December 2013

Popular support for a constitutional ban on same-sex marriage. The referendum was a result of a petition by the "In the Name of the Family" Catholic group, which collected over 700,000 signatures in May 2013. Following a vote in the Parliament (*Sabor*) in November, it was decided that a referendum on the question would be held on 1 December, 2013.

'Are you in favour of the constitution of the Republic of Croatia being amended with a provision stating that marriage is matrimony between a woman and a man?'

	%
Yes	65.87
No	33.51

Turnout: 37.7%

Montenegro

Presidential Elections

7 April 2013

Previous elections: 6 April 2008

Montenegro is a Parliamentary Republic in which the President is directly elected to serve a 5 year-term.

Candidates	%
Filip Vujanovic (Democratic Front)	51.21
Miodrag Lekic (Democratic Party of Socialists of Montenegro)	48.79

Turnout: 61.5%

Republic of Albania

Legislative Elections

23 June 2013

Previous elections: 28 June 2009

The Albanian republic is a parliamentary democracy. Elections are held every four years to a unicameral 140-seat chamber (*Kuvendi i Shqipërisë*) through a closed-list proportional representation system. There are 12 multi-member constituencies corresponding to the country's 12 administrative regions. Within any constituency, parties must meet a threshold of 3%, and pre-election coalitions must meet a threshold of 5%.

Parties	%	Seats
Socialist Party of Albania (social-democrat, pro-Europeanism. Centre-left)	41.28	66
Democratic Party of Albania (conservative. Centre-right)	30.52	49
Socialist Movement for Integration (social-democrat, pro-Europeanism. Centre-left)	10.46	16
Republican Party of Albania (national-conservative. Right)	3.06	3
The Party for Justice, Integration and Unity (Albanian nationalism. Centre-right)	2.60	4
New Democratic Spirit (liberal-conservative. Centre-right)	1.70	
The Unity for Human Rights Party (minority politics. Centre)	0.85	1

Christian Democratic Party (PKDS)	0.46	1
Others	9.09	
Turnout: 52.6%		

Republic of Cyprus

Presidential Elections

17 February 2013 and 24 February 2013
 Previous elections: 24 February 2008
 Presidential Republic, the President is elected by absolute majority vote through a two-round system to serve a 5-year term.

Candidates	% 1st round	% 2nd round
Nikos Anastasiades (Democratic Rally)	45.46	57.48
Stavros Malas (Progressive Party of working People)	26.91	42.52
Giorgios Lillikas (Independent)	24.93	

Turnout: 80.9% (1st round) and 75.6% (2nd round)

Northern Cyprus

Legislative Elections

28 July 2013

Previous elections: 19 April 2009
 Self-proclaimed and non recognised internationally *semi-presidential representative democratic republic* with a *multi-party system*. In the Assembly of the Republic (*Cumhuriyet Meclisi*) 50 members are elected by proportional representation to serve 5-year terms. Members are elected from 5 electoral districts. There is a 5 percent threshold for gaining representation. Voters in each district may vote for a party list, or for individual candidates. If they vote for individual candidates, their number of votes cannot exceed the number of seats in the district.

Parties	%	Seats
Republican Turkish Party (social-democrat, union of Cyprus. Centre-left)	38.38	21
National Unity Party (Turkish nationalism, conservative. Right)	27.33	14
Democratic Party (conservative, Turkish nationalism. Centre-right)	23.16	12
Communal Democracy Party	7.41	3

(social-democrat, union of Cyprus. Centre-left)	
United Cyprus Party (socialism, union of Cyprus. Left)	3.15
Turnout: 69.6%	

Israel

Legislative Elections

22 January 2013

Previous elections: 10 February 2009
 Israel is a parliamentary republic with a unicameral legislature (Knesset). Elections are called to elect the 120 members through a closed-list proportional representation system to serve 4-year terms. A party or electoral alliance must pass the **election threshold** of 2% of the overall vote to be allocated a Knesset seat.

Parties	%	Seats
Likud Yisrael Beiteinu (secularism, nationalism, Zionism. Right)	23.32	31
Yesh Atid (liberalism, secularism, economic liberalism. Centre)	14.32	19
Israeli Labor Party (social democracy, third way, labour-Zionism. Centre-left)	11.39	15
The Jewish Home - National Union (nationalism and religious Zionism. Right)	9.12	12
Shas (ultra-orthodox religious party. Right)	8.75	11
United Torah Judaism (ultra-orthodox alliance. Right)	5.17	7
Hatnuah (liberal political party. Centre-left)	4.99	6
Meretz (social-democrat. Left)	4.54	6
United Arab List - Arab Movement for Renewal (Israeli-Arab interest, secularism, anti-Zionism)	3.65	4
The Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (Jewish and Arab socialist party. Left)	2.99	4
National Democratic Assembly (Arab-nationalism. Left)	2.56	3
Kadima (liberalism. Centre)	2.01	2
Strong Israel (nationalism. Far-right)	1.76	-
Whole Nation (secular-religious unity)	1.20	-

Turnout: 67.1%

Jordan

Legislative Elections (House of Deputies)

23 January 2013

Previous elections: 9 November 2010
 The Arab Kingdom of Jordan has a bicameral National Assembly (*Majlis al-Umma*) consisting of the Senate (*Majlis al-Ayan*) with 55 seats and the Chamber of Deputies (*Majlis al-Nuwaab*) with 150 seats. It was the first Jordanian election to be administered by the Independent Election Commission that was appointed in May 2012. Previous elections had been administered by the Ministry of the Interior.

The seats at the House of Deputies are distributed as follows: 27 seats are elected nationwide via proportional representation from party lists. 108 of the seats are elected from district seats, including 9 district seats reserved for Christian candidates, and 3 for Circassian and Chechen candidates. There are also 9 seats reserved for Bedouin candidates. 15 seats are reserved for women under a quota system

Party	%	Seats
Muslim Centre Party	8.17	3
Stronger Jordan	7.15	2
The Homeland	6.78	2
National Union Party	4.86	2
National Current Party	3.49	1
Salvation	2.65	1
Labour and Professionalism	2.61	1
Cooperation	2.54	1
Dignity	2.42	1
Unified Front	2.34	1
National Unity	2.25	1
Construction	2.21	1
The People	2.06	1
People of Determination	1.72	1
Free Voice	1.66	1
Voice of the Nation	1.45	1
National Labour	1.41	1
al-Quds	1.27	1
al-Bayareq	1.18	1
The Dawn	1.16	1
Shabab al-Wifaq	1.04	1
Citizenship	1	1
Independents	38.57	123

Turnout: 56.5%

Mauritania

Legislative Elections

23 November 2013 (1st round), 21 December 2013 (2nd round)

Previous elections: 19 November 2006 – 3 December 2006 (before the 2008 coup d'état led by Adel Aziz, who subsequently won presidential elections on 9 June, 2009).

Elections were originally scheduled for 1 October, 2011, but they have been repeatedly delayed. In the National Assembly (*Al Jamiya Al Wataniya*), 106 members are elected in single- and multi-member constituencies to serve 5-year terms and 40 members are elected through a closed-list proportional representation system to serve 5-year terms. In the first round of the elections on November 23, 89 seats were allocated, with the Union for the Republic winning a majority of seats. The runoff elections in single and dual member districts, where no majority was attained, was held on 21 December, where 28 seats were allocated.

Parties	%	Seats
Union for the Republic (centrism, populism. Centre)	21.34	53
National Rally for Reform and Development (Sunni Islamism, religious conservatism. Right)	13.68	12
Popular Progressive Alliance (social-democrat. Centre-left)	7.48	7
El Wiam	3.83	8
Union for Democracy and Progress	3.42	6
Republican Party for Democracy and Renewal (black minority interests)	1.40	3
Sawab (ba'athism, Arab nationalism)	1.20	-
Democratic Renewal	1	-

Turnout first round: 50.3%

Parties	%	Seats
Union for the Republic (centrism, populism. Centre)	55.11	22
National Rally for Reform and Development (Sunni Islamism, religious conservatism. Right)	13.75	4

El Wiam	5.09	2
Popular Progressive Alliance (social-democrat. Centre-left)	4.42	-
Union for Democracy and Progress	3.74	-

Turnout second round: 72.5%

Sources

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