

Mediterranean Electoral Observatory

This chapter provides details of the results of presidential and legislative elections that took place in 2016 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.

Portugal

Presidential Elections

24 January 2016

Previous elections: 23 January 2011
Parliamentary Republic. The President is elected for a five-year term.

Candidates	% 1st round
Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa (Social Democratic Party, People's Party, People's Monarchist Party)	52.00
António Sampaio da Nóvoa (Independent supported by the Portuguese Workers' Communist Party, PCTP/MRPP, LIVRE)	22.88
Marisa Matias (Left Bloc, Socialist Alternative Movement)	10.12
Maria de Belém (Independent)	4.24
Edgar Silva (Portuguese Communist Party)	3.94
Vitorino Silva (Independent)	3.28

Turnout: 48.66%

Spain

Legislative elections

26 June 2016

Previous elections: 20 December 2015
Spain is a parliamentary monarchy. It has a bicameral legislative system (Cortes Generales) composed of the Congress of Deputies and the Senate. Elections are held to renew both bodies to serve four-year terms. 350 members are designated to the first chamber through a propor-

tional representation system, closed-party lists and a 3% threshold. The second chamber has 259 seats and they are allocated as follows: 208 directly elected in four-seat constituencies and 51 appointed by the autonomous legislatures.

Congress of Deputies

Parties	%	Seats
People's Party (PP) (Conservatism)	33.01	137
Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) (Social democracy)	22.63	85
United We Can – In Common We Can – En Masse – Commitment (Left wing)	21.14	71
Citizens – Party of (C's) (Liberalism)	13.06	32
Republican Left of Catalonia (ERC – regional independentist)	2.66	9
Catalan European Democratic Party (PDCat – regional independentist)	2.01	8
Basque Nationalist Party (Christian democratic, basque nationalist)	1.19	5
Basque Country Unite (EH Bildu, far left, basque nationalist)	0.77	2
Canary Coalition	0.33	1

Turnout: 66.5%

Senate

	%	Seats
People's Party (PP) (Conservatism)	33.18	130
Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) (Social democracy)	23.47	43
United We Can Podemos – In Common We Can – En Masse – Commitment (Left wing)	19.87	16
Republican Left of Catalonia (ERC – regional independentist)	3.25	10

Catalan European Democratic Party Democracy and Freedom (DiL PDCat – regional independentist)	2.51	2
Basque Nationalist Party	1.30	5
Canary Coalition	0.37	1
Gomera Socialist Group (ASG)	0.02	1

Turnout: 65.7%

Italy

Referendum

4 December 2016

Voters were asked whether they approve a constitutional law that amends the Italian Constitution to reform the composition and powers of the Parliament of Italy, as well as the division of powers between the State, the regions, and administrative entities. The question was: *Do you approve the text of the Constitutional Law concerning "Provisions for overcoming equal bicameralism, reducing the number of Members of Parliament, limiting the operating costs of the institutions, the suppression of the CNEL and the revision of Title V of Part II of the Constitution" approved by Parliament and published in the Official Gazette no. 88 of 15 April 2016? :*

	%
Yes	40.89%
No	59.11%

Turnout: 65.48%

Croatia

Legislative elections

11 September 2016

Previous elections: 8 November 2015
Croatia is a parliamentary republic. It has a unicameral legislative system (*Hrvatski Sabor*) with 151 seats. The deputies are elected through a closed-list proportional representation system to serve four-year

term. Seats are allocated as follows: 140 members are elected in the 10 constituencies representing the whole Croatian territory and they can either belong to a party or run as independents; 3 members are elected in the constituency representing the Croatian Diaspora and 8 are elected to represent the ethnic minorities. A 5% threshold is established in an electoral district, except for those parties representing minorities for whom the threshold correspond to 0, 4%.

Parties	%	Seats
Domestic districts		
HDZ Coalition (Croatian Democratic Union, HDZ, Croatian Social Liberal Party, HSLS, Croatian Christian Democratic Party, HSS, HSP-AS) (Conservatism)	36.27	59
People's Coalition (Social Democratic Party of Croatia, SDP, Croatian People's Party – Liberal Democrats, HNS, Croatian Party of Pensioners, HSU, HL) (Social democracy)	33.82	54
Bridge of Independent Lists (MOST) (Centre-right)	9.91	13
The Only Option Coalition (Human Shield (ZZ), Change Croatia, Youth Action) (Populism, Euroscepticism)	6.23	8
Even Stronger Istria Coalition (Istrian Democratic Assembly (IDS) and allies (Regionalism))	2.29	3
For Prime Minister Coalition (Milan Bandić' 365 - Party of Labour and Solidarity (BM365), People's Party – Reformists and allies) (Centre)	4.04	2
Croatian Democratic Alliance of Slavonia and Baranja (HDSSB) (Regionalism)	1.25	1
Croatian citizens living abroad		
Croatian Democratic Union, HDZ		2
Independent list led by Željko Glasnović		1
National minority electoral district		
Independent Democratic Serb Party		3
Other Minorities		5

Turnout (Domestic districts): 54.35%

Serbia

Legislative elections

24 April 2017

Previous elections: 16 March 2014

Serbia is a parliamentary republic. It has a unicameral legislative system (*Narodna skupština*) with 250 seats. The deputies

are elected through a closed-list proportional representation system to serve four-year term. A 5% threshold is established for all political parties, except for those representing minorities for whom the threshold correspond to 0.4%.

Parties	%	Seats
Serbia Is Winning (Serbian Progressive Party (SNS) and allies) (Conservatism)	48.25	131
Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) – United Serbia (JS) – Greens of Serbia (ZS) (Social democracy)	10.95	29
Serbian Radical Party (Right wing; Serbian nationalism)	8.10	22
Enough is Enough (Liberalism)	6.02	16
For a Just Serbia (Democratic Party (DS); New Party (RS); Reformist Party (RS) and allies (Social democracy, Social Liberalism, Third way)	6.02	16
Dveri – Democratic Party of Serbia DSS (Christian nationalism, National Conservatism)	5.03	13
Alliance for a Better Serbia (LDP–LSV–SDS)	5.02	13
Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians (VMSZ) -Democratic Party of Vojvodina Hungarians (VMDP) (Minority interests)	1.50	4
Bosniak Democratic Union of Sandžak	0.86	2
Party of Democratic Action of Sandžak (SDAS) (Bosniak minority interests)	0.80	2
Green Party (Slovak minority, greens)	0.63	1
Party of Democratic Action (PDD) (Albanian minority interests)	0.43	1

Turnout: 56.07%

Montenegro

Legislative Elections

16 October 2016.

Previous elections: 14 October 2012

Montenegro has a unicameral Assembly (*Skupština*) 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.

Parties	%	Seats
Democratic Party of Socialists (DPS) (centre-left)	41.41	36
Democratic Front (centre-right)	20.32	18
Key Coalition (Democratic Alliance (DEMOS), Socialist People's Party (SNP), United Reform Action (URA) (centre)	11.05	9
Democratic Montenegro (centre)	10.01	8
Social Democratic Party of Montenegro (Social democrats)	5.23	4
Social Democrats (Neoliberalism)	3.26	2
Bosniak Party (BS)	3.16	2
Albanian Coalition (Albanian minority interests)	1.07	1
Croatian Civic Initiative (HGI) (Croatian minority interests)	0.47	1

Turnout: 73.41

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Legislative elections

11 December 2016

Previous elections: 27 April 2014

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has a unicameral parliament (*Sobranie*) with 123 seats to serve four-year term. Deputies are elected through a closed-list proportional representation system, and three of them represent the diaspora. There is no threshold.

Parties	%	Seats
Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity (VMRO-DPMNE) (Conservatism)	39.39	51
Social Democratic Union Coalition (SDSM) (Social democracy, Third way)	37.87	49
Democratic Union for Integration (DUI/BDI) (Albanian minority interests)	7.52	10
Besa Movement (Social conservatism)	5.01	5
"Alliance for the Albanians" coalition	3.04	3
Democratic Party of Albanians (DPA/PDSH) (Albanian minority interests)	2.68	2

Turnout: 66.79%

Cyprus

Legislative Elections

22 May 2016

Previous elections: 22 May 2011

Presidential democratic republic with a unicameral legislature. 59 members of the House of Representatives (*Vouli An-tiprosópon/Temsilciler Meclisi*) are elected by proportional representation for five-year terms of office, with the exception of the three representatives of the Maronite, Roman-Catholic and Armenian minorities. 24 seats are allocated to the Turkish minority in the Northern part of the island, although they have remained vacant since 1963.

Parties	%	seats
Democratic Coalition (DISY, conservatives of the liberal party)	30.69	18
Progressive Party of Working People (AKEL, socialist)	25.67	16
Democratic Party (DIKO, liberal)	14.49	9
Movement of Social Democracy (EDEK)	6.18	3
Citizens' Alliance (SYPOL, centre-left)	6.01	3
Solidarity Movement (KA, national conservatism, euroscepticism)	5.24	3
Movement of Ecologists - Citizens' Cooperation (KOSP, green)	4.81	2
National Popular Front (ELAM, ultranationalism)	3.71	2

Turnout: 66.74%

Jordan

Legislative elections (House of Deputies)

20 September 2016

Previous elections: 23 January 2013

The Arab Kingdom of Jordan has a bicameral National Assembly (*Majlis al-Umma*) consisting of the Senate (*Majlis al-Ayan*) with 65 seats and the Chamber of Deputies (*Majlis al-Nuwaab*) of 130 members, elected as follows: 103 members are elected by proportional representation from 23 multi-member constituencies. 15 women members are elected from 15 of the constituencies, in which the female candidate with the

highest vote is elected. Nine members are elected by the Bedouin minority from three constituencies electing three members each. Nine members are elected by the Christian minority from nine of the constituencies, in which the Christian candidate with the highest vote is elected. Finally, three members elected by the Chechen-Circassian minority from three of the constituencies. Each constituency was contested by multiple lists, some of them allied to lists in other constituencies, but most of them purely local.

Party	Seats
Independents	100
Islamic Action Front (Islamist, Muslim Brotherhood)	10
Zamzam (moderate Islamist)	5
Islamic Centrist Party (ICP, Islamist)	5
National Current Party	4
Justice and Reform Party	2
Jordan Arab Socialist Ba'ath (Neo-Ba'athism)	1
Communist Party	1
National Union	1
Al-Awn	1

Turnout: 37%

Morocco

Legislative Elections – Assembly of Representatives

7 October 2016

Previous elections: 25 November 2011

Parliamentary Monarchy with bicameral legislature: the Assembly of representatives (*Majlis al-Nuwab/Assemblée des Représentants*) and the Assembly of Councillors (*Majlis al-Mustasharin*). In the 2016 elections, the 395 members of the Assembly of representatives were elected with direct universal suffrage: 305 from party lists in 92 constituencies and the remaining 90 seats from a national list (single constituency) according to a system of quotas: 60 seats reserved for women and 30 reserved for men under the age of 40.

Parties	%	Seats
Justice and Development Party (PJD, Islamist)	27.88	125
Authenticity and Modernity Party (PAM, liberal)	20.95	102

Istiqlal Party (PI, Centre-right, nationalism)	10.68	46
National Rally of Independents (RNI, Centre-right, liberal)	9.37	37
Popular Movement (MP, conservative)	6.84	27
Socialist Union of People's Forces (USFP)	6.19	20
Constitutional Union (UC, centrist)	4.54	19
Party of Progress and Socialism (PPS, communist)	4.72	12
Democratic and Social Movement (MDS, centrist)	1.34	3
Federation of the Democratic Left	2.83	2
Union and Democracy Party (PUD, conservative)	0.41	1
Green Left Party (PGV, green)	0.23	1

Turnout: 43%

Sources

Electoral Calendar

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