

This chapter provides details of the results of presidential and legislative elections that took place in 2011 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

23 January 2011

Previous elections: 22 January 2006

Parliamentary Republic. The President is elected for a five-year term.

Candidates	% 1st round
Anibal Cavaco Silva (Social Democratic Party, People's Party, Hope for Portugal Movement)	52.95
Manuel Alegre (Socialist Party, Left Bloc, Democratic Party of the Atlantic, PCTP/MRPP)	19.74
Fernando Nobre (Independent)	14.07
Francisco Lopes (Portuguese Communist Party, Ecologist Party "The Greens")	7.14
Jose Manuel Coelho (New Democracy Party)	4.51
Defensor Moura (Independent)	1.59

Turnout 46.52%

Legislative Elections

5 June 2011

Previous elections: 27 September 2009
Portugal has a unicameral Assembly of the Republic (Assembleia da Republica) with 230 seats. The deputies are elected through a party-list proportional representation system. Assembly members represent the entire country, rather than

the constituencies in which they were elected. Governments require majority support in the Assembly in order to remain in office.

Parties	%	Seats
Social Democratic Party (SDP)	46.96	108
Socialist Party (SP)	32.17	74
People's Party (CDS/PP, Christian democrat)	10.43	24
Democratic Unity Coalition (CDU, coalition of the Communist party and the Ecologist party)	6.96	16
Left Bloc (BE, Socialist/Trotskyite/Communist)	3.48	8

Turnout: 58.03%

Spain

Legislative Elections

20 November 2011

Previous elections: 9 March 2008

Parliamentary Monarchy with bicameral legislature, the Cortes Generales is composed of the Senate and the Congress of Deputies. Elections are held to renew both bodies to serve four-year terms: 350 members are elected to the Congress of Deputies through proportional representation with closed party lists, and in the Senate 259 seats are allocated as follows: 208 directly elected in four-seat constituencies and the other 51 appointed by the autonomous legislatures.

Parties	Deputies	Senators
People's Party (PP, conservative)	186	136
Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE, social democrats)	110	54

United Left (IU-ICV-CHA, left wing)	11	1
Union, Progress and Democracy (UPD, liberal)	5	0
Convergence and Union (CiU, conservative nationalist regional)	16	9
Amaiur (left wing independent regional)	7	3
Basque Nationalist Party (EAJ-PNV, conservative nationalist regional)	5	4
Republican Left of Catalonia (ERC, social democrats independent regional)	3	0
Galician Nationalist Bloc (BNG, left wing independent regional)	2	0
Canarian Coalition-New Canarias (CC-NC-PNC, conservative regional)	2	1
Others	3	0

Turnout: 68.94%

Slovenia

Legislative Elections

4 December 2011

Previous elections: 21 September 2008
Parliamentary Republic with bicameral legislature, the Assembly of Slovenia (Skupscina Slovenije). The National Council (Drzavni Svet) has 40 members, which represent local and business interests, among other duties. Their terms of office last for five years. Elections were called to elect the 90 members of the National Assembly (Drzavni Zbor).

88 were elected based on a system of proportional representation. The two remaining seats were reserved for members from ethnic minority groups. Terms of office last for four years.

Parties	%	Seats
Zoran Jankovic's List – Positive Slovenia (LZJ-PS, Social liberalism)	28.51	28
Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS, conservative)	26.19	26
Social Democrats (SD)	10.52	10
Gregor Virant's Civic List (LGV, liberal)	8.37	8
Democratic Party of Pensioners of Slovenia (DeSUS)	6.97	6
Slovenian People's Party (Slovenska ljudska stranka, SLS)	6.83	6
New Slovenia – Christian People's Party (NSi, Christian democrat)	4.88	4
Hungarian and Italian National Community	-	2

Turnout: 65.6

Croatia

Legislative Elections

4 December 2011

Previous elections: 25 November 2007
Croatia has a unicameral system based on the Parliament of Croatia (Hrvatski Sabor) composed of 151 members elected to a four-year term on the basis of direct suffrage by secret ballot. Seats are allocated as follows: 140 members of the parliament are elected in the 10 constituencies representing the whole Croatian territory and they can either belong to a party or run as independent; three members are elected in the constituency representing the Croatian Diaspora and eight are elected to represent the ethnic minorities in a one-seat constituency.

Party	%	Seats
Kukuriku coalition (KK) Social Democratic Party (SDP) Croatian People's Party (HNS, centrist) Istrian Democratic Assembly (IDS, regionalist-centrist) Croatian Party of Pensioners (HSU)	40.4	80
Croatian Democratic Union and allies (HDZ, conservative)	23.4	44

Croatian Labourists – Labour Party (HL SR)	5.1	6
Croatian Democratic Assembly of Slavonija and Baranja (HDSSB)	2.9	6
Independent list Ivan Grubisic	2.8	2
Croatian Peasant Party (HSS)	3.0	1
Croatian Party of Rights dr. Ante Starcevic Croatian Pure Party of Rights (HSP-HDSP)	2.8	1
Domestic electoral districts		140
Croatian citizens living abroad district		3
Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ)	71.98	3
National minority electoral district		8
Independent Democratic Serb Party (SDSS) – Serb national minority		3
Kukuriku Coalition (KK) (Czech and Slovak national minorities)		1
Other national minority representatives		4

Turnout: 61.77 (domestic electoral districts)

FYROM

Legislative Elections

5 June 2011

Previous elections: 1 June 2008

FYROM is a Parliamentary republic with unicameral legislature. The 123 members of the Assembly of the Republic (Sobranie) are elected on the basis of direct suffrage to a four-year term: 120 of them are elected through proportional representation (using the D'Hondt method) in six constituencies; the other three are elected by citizens living abroad through a majoritarian voting system. The renewal of the Parliament was called after its early dissolution on April 14 2011.

Parties/coalition	%	Seats
Coalition: Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization – Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity (VMRO-DPMNE) and allies	40.26	56
Social Democratic Union of Macedonia (SDSM) and allies	33.65	42
Democratic Union for Integration (BDI/DUI)	10.51	15

Democratic Party of Albanians (PDS/DPA)	6.06	8
National Democratic Revival (NDR)	2.74	2
Total	93.22	123

Turnout: 63.48%

Turkey

Legislative Elections

12 June 2011

Previous elections: 22 July 2007

Parliamentary Republic whose legislative power is vested in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi), which is composed of 550 seats. In order to gain a seat in Parliament, a party must obtain at least 10% of votes cast in the Parliamentary elections at national level, while independent candidates must obtain 10% of votes cast in the district where they wish to be elected.

Parties	%	Seats
Justice and Development Party (AKP, democratic Islamist)	49.91	326
Republican People's Party (CHP, social democrats)	25.91	135
Nationalist Movement Party (MHP, nationalist)	12.99	53
Independents	6.3	36

Turnout: 86.7 %

Cyprus

Legislative Elections

22 May 2011

Previous elections: 21 May 2006

Presidential democratic republic with a unicameral legislature. 59 members of the House of Representatives (Vouli Antiprosópon/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)	30.3	20

Progressive Party of Working People (AKEL, socialist)	32.7	19
Democratic Party (DIKO, liberal)	15.8	9
Movement of Social Democracy (EDEK)	8.9	5
European Party (EVRO.KO, centre)	3.9	2
Ecological and Environmental Movement (green)	2.2	1

Turnout: 78.7%

Egypt

Referendum

19 March 2011

The referendum concerns constitutional reforms, which include a limitation on the presidency to a maximum of two six-year terms, judicial supervision of elections, a commission to draft a new constitution following the parliamentary election, and easier access to presidential elections by candidates.

	Percentage
Yes	77.27%
No	22.73%

Turnout 41.2%

Legislative Elections

28 November 2011 – 11 January 2012
 Previous elections: 29 November 2010
 Egypt has a bicameral parliament composed of the Advisory Council (Majlis al-Shura), and the People's Assembly (Majlis al-Shaab). People's Assembly representatives will be elected in the 2011 elections. The Assembly was dissolved by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF) after the fall of Mubarak. There are a total 508 seats in the People's Assembly: 498 seats are elected and 10 seats appointed by the SCAF. Out of those 498 seats, two-thirds shall be elected from party lists through proportional representation. The remaining 166 seats are open to candidates running as individuals -two for each of the 83 districts-, who may or may not be affiliated with a political party.

Parties	%	Seats
Freedom and Justice Party (Muslim Brotherhood)	44.6 %	222
Al-Nour Party (Salafi)	22.5 %	112

New Wafd Party (Nationalist liberal)	7.8 %	39
Social Democratic Party (social democrats)	3.2 %	16
Free Egyptians Party (Social liberal)	3.0 %	15
Building and Development Party (Salafi Islamist)	2.6 %	13
Al-Wasat Party (Moderate Islamist)	2.0 %	10
Reform and Development Party (Liberal)	1.8 %	9
Popular Socialist Alliance Party (Socialist)	1.4 %	7
Dignity Party (Nasserist)	1.2 %	6
Freedom Party (NDP offshoot)	1.0 %	5
Egyptian Citizen Party (NDP offshoot)	1.0 %	5
National Party of Egypt (NDP offshoot)	0.8 %	4
National Progressive Unionist Party (Social liberal)	0.6 %	3
Authenticity Party (Salafi Islamist)	0.6 %	3
Union Party (NDP offshoot)	0.6 %	3
Tomorrow Party (liberal)	0.4 %	2
Civilization Party (Islamist)	0.4 %	2
Egyptian Islamic Labour Party (Islamist)	0.2 %	1
Justice Party (Centre-right)	0.2 %	1
Egyptian Arab Socialist Party	0.2 %	1
Egypt Freedom Party (Social liberal)	0.2 %	1
Democratic Peace Party (liberal)	0.2 %	1
Egyptian Reform Party	0.2 %	1
Arab Unification Party (NDP offshoot)	0.2 %	1
Conservative Party (NDP offshoot)	0.2 %	1
Nasserist Party (Nasserist)	0.2 %	1
Equality & Development Party (centre-left)	0.2 %	1
Independents	4.2 %	21
Elected Members	100 %	498
SCAF Appointed Members		10
Total Members		508

Turnout: 54%

Tunisia

Constituent Assembly Election

23 October 2011

Previous elections: 25 October 2009
 Constitutional Republic with unicameral

system composed of the National Constituent Assembly (Al-Majlis Al-watani Al-Taasisi) created in 2011 after the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies and Chamber of Advisors by the new Government following the removal of President Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali the same year. The 217 seats of the new Constituent Assembly are elected by direct suffrage through proportional representation on closed lists.

Parties	%	seats
Ennahda (Islamist)	37.04	89
Congress for the Republic (social democratic)	8.71	29
Popular Petition for Freedom, Justice and Development (populism)	6.74	26
Ettakatol (social democratic)	7.03	20
Progressive Democratic Party (social liberal)	3.94	16
The Initiative (Centrist)	3.19	5
Democratic Modernist Pole (socialist)	2.79	5
Afek Tounes (liberal)	1.89	4
Tunisian Workers' Communist Party	1.57	3
People's Movement	0.75	2
Movement of Socialist Democrats (social democratic)	0.56	2
Free Patriotic Union (liberal)	1.26	1
Democratic Patriots' Movement (Marxist and pan Arab)	0.83	1
Maghrebin Liberal Party	0.47	1
Democratic Social Nation Party	0.38	1
New Destour Party	0.38	1
Progressive Struggle Party	0.25	1
Equity and Equality Party	0.19	1
Cultural Unionist Nation Party	0.14	1
Independents	1.54	8
Total	100	217

Turnout: 51.97 %

Morocco

Referendum

1 July 2011

The referendum concerns the approval of the fifth constitutional reform proposed by King Mohammed VI. On July 17 2011, The Interior Minister Taib Cherkaoui announces the results of the referendum.

	%
Yes	97.58
No	1.52

Turnout: 73.46%

Legislative Elections – Assembly of Representatives

25 November 2011

Previous elections: 7 September 2007
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 2011 elections the 395 members of the Assembly of representatives are 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)	27,08	107
Istiqlal Party (PI, Centre-right, nationalism)	15.19	60

National Rally of Independents (RNI, Centre-right, liberal)	13.16	52
Authenticity and Modernity Party (PAM, liberal)	11.90	47
Socialist Union of People's Forces (USFP)	9.87	39
Popular Movement (MP, conservative)	8.10	32
Constitutional Union (UC, centrist)	5.82	23
Party of Progress and Socialism (PPS, communist)	4.55	18
Labour Party (PT, Centre-left)	1	4
Democratic and Social Movement (MDS, centrist)	0.50	2
Party of Renewal and Equity (PRE, liberal)	0.50	2
Environment and Development Party (PEDD, green)	0.50	2
Democratic Way (AHD)	0.50	2
Green Left Party (PGV, green)	0.25	1
Party of Liberty and Social Justice (PLJS, centrist)	0.25	1

Front of Democratic Forces (FFD, socialist)	0.25	1
Action Party (PA, Centre-left)	0.25	1
Union and Democracy Party (PUD, conservative)	0.25	1

Turnout: 45.4 %

Sources

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