

This chapter describes, in circum-Mediterranean order, the results of the Presidential and Legislative elections that took place in 2005 in independent states. The list also includes calls for referenda and those elections held in autonomous entities or in other relevant territories on an international level that are of particular political significance.

Portugal

Legislative Elections

20th February 2005

Previous elections: 17th March 2002
Parliamentary Republic with Single-Chamber Legislature, Republic Assembly (Assembleia da República). After the Chamber's premature dissolution, elections were held to choose 230 members through an electoral system that gave a proportionate representation. The terms of office last for four years.

Parties	%	seats
Socialist Party (SP, Social Democratic)	46.4	121
Social Democratic Party (SDP, Conservative)	29.6	75
Unitary Democratic Coalition (UDC)	7.8	14
Portuguese Communist Party (PCP)		
Green Ecologist Party (GEP)		
Popular Party (PP, Conservative)	7.3	12
Left Front (LF)	6.5	8

Participation: 62.3%

Spain

Referendum EU

20th February 2005

Parliamentary Monarchy. Spain headed the list of those EU Member States that put to referendum the approval of the Treaty to establish a European Constitution.

Votes	%
In favour	76.7
Against	17.2
Participation:	42.3%

France

EU Referendum

29th May 2005

Semi-presidential Republic. After the "Yes" obtained in the referendum held in Spain and the parliamentary consent reached in eight Member States, France was the second EU country to call for a referendum concerning the sanction of the Treaty to establish a Constitution for Europe. The proposal's defeat, added to that a little later in The Netherlands, contributed to the European Constitutional process reaching a crisis point, leading to the indefinite postponement of the processes for approval of this Treaty in other countries.

Votes	%
In favour	45.3
Against	54.7
Participation:	69.4%

Croatia

Presidential Elections

2nd and 16th January 2005

Previous Elections: 24th January and 7th February 2000
Presidential Republic. In the second round, the State's President was elected, with terms of offices lasting five years.

Candidates	% 1st round	% 2nd round
Stjepan Mesic (Croatian Popular Party – Liberal Democrats. HNS; liberal)	48.9	65.9
Jadranka Kosor (Croatian Democratic Union, HDZ; Conservative)	51.7	34.1
Boris Miksic	17.8	-
Durda Adlesic (Croatian Social Liberal Party, HSL; Liberal)	2.7	-
Slaven Letic (Right-wing Croatian Party, HSP; Right)	2.6	-
Ljubo Cesic	1.9	-
Ivic Pasalic (Croatian Front – Movement for a Modern Croatia; HB)	1.8	-

Participation: 50.6%

Albania

Legislative Elections

3rd July 2005

Previous: 24th June and 8th July 2001
Parliamentary Republic with Single-Chamber legislature. Elections were held to choose 140 members for the Assembly (Kuvendi); 100 of which were voted in single-nominal districts by means of a majority system in the second round and the remaining 40 by means of a proportionate system. The terms of office last for four years. Ac-

cording to Freedom House, the Albanian Civil and Political Rights' System is only partially free.

Parties	seats
Democratic Party of Albania (PSD, left-center)	56
Socialist Party of Albania (SP, Socialist)	42
Alliance for Freedom, Justice and Well-being (ALDM)	18
Republican Party (RPSH, Conservative)	(11)
New Democratic Party (PDR)	(4)
Democrisian Party of Albania (PDK)	(2)
Democratic Liberal Union (BLD)	(1)
Democratic National Front Party (PBKD)	-
Democratic Union Party of Albania (PBDSH)	-
Freedom and Human Rights' Movements (LDLNj)	-
Social-Democratic Party (PSDSh, Social-Democratic)	7
Socialist Movement for Integration (LSI)	5
Agricultural Environmental Party of Albania (PAASh, Reformist)	4
Democratic Alliance Party of Albania (PADSh, Liberal)	3
Social Democratic Party of Albania (PDSSh, Liberal)	2
Union for Human Rights' Party (PBDN)	2
Independents	1

North Cyprus (Republic of Turkey) Legislative Elections

20th January 2005

Previous: 14th December 2003

The Parliamentary Republic is not internationally recognized as an independent state. Single-Chamber Legislature: After the anticipated call for elections, by means of a proportionate representation and for a Term of Office of five years, 50 members for the Chamber of Representatives (Temsilciler Meclisi) were elected.

Parties	%	seats
Turkish Republican Party (CTP, Social-Democratic)	44.5	24
United National Party (UBP, Conservative)	31.7	19
Democratic Party (DP, Centre)	13.5	6
Peace and Democratic Movement (BDH, Liberal)	5.8	1

Communal Liberation Party (TKP, Progressive)	2.4	-
New Party (YP)	1.6	-

Participation: 80.8%

Presidential Elections

17th April 2005

Previous: 15th April 2000

Citizens went to the ballot boxes to elect a President, who receives a 5 year term of office.

Candidates	%
Mehmet Ali Talat (CTP)	55.8
Dervis Eroglu (UBP)	22.8
Mustafa Arabacioglu (DP)	13.3
Nuri Cevikel (YP)	4.8
Zeki Besiktepli	1.7
Huseyin Angolemli (TKP)	1.1

Participation: 69.6%

Lebanon

Legislative Elections

30th May to 20th June 2005

Previous: 27th August to 3rd September 2000

Parliamentary Republic with Single-Chamber legislature. Elections were held to determine the composition of the Assembly of Representatives (Majlis Al-Nuwwab), with 128 seats and four-year terms of office. The voting system is proportionate and is obliged to keep a certain number of seats for each religious community (Maronites, 34; Sunnis, 27; Shiites, 27; Greek Orthodoxes, 14; Greek Catholics, 8; Druzes, 8; Armenian Orthodoxes, 5; Alawites, 2; Armenian Catholics, 1; Protestants, 1; Christian Minorities, 1). They are the first elections to be held following the end of the 29 year military presence of Syria in this country. The System of Civil and Political Rights of the country is not free, according to Freedom House.

Parties	seats
List of Martyr Rafiq Hariri	72
Future Current (TM)	(36)
Progressive Socialist Party (HTI, Laicist)	(16)
Lebanese Forces (Laicist)	(6)
Oornet Shehwan Reunion (Centre Christian)	(6)

Tripoli	Front (3)
Democratic Renovation	(1)
Left Democratic Movement (HYD, Social-democratic Laicist)	(1)
Independents	(3)
Resistance and Development Front	35
Hope Movement (HA, Laicist)	(15)
God Party (Hezbollah, Shiite)	(14)
Nationalist Social Party of Syria (HQIS, Syrian Nationalist)	(2)
Others	(4)
Aoun Alliance	21
Free Patriotic Movement (TWH, laicist)	(14)
Skaff	Front (5)
Murr	Front (2)

Participation: 46.5%

Palestine

Presidential Elections

9th January 2005

Previous: 20th January 1996

Territory not internationally recognized as a State. The National Palestinian Authority administers the government nominally in Cisjordania and Gaza. After Yasser Arafat's death, elections were held to choose a new President, with a term of office of five years. Hamas and the Islamic Jihad boycotted demonstrations. The System of Civil and Political Rights of the country is not free, according to Freedom House.

Candidates	%
Mahmoud Abbas (National Liberation Palestinian Movement – Palestine Liberation Organization, FATAH – PLO)	62.5
Mustafa Barghouti	19.5
Taysir Khald (Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, DFPL; Left)	3.4
Abdel Halim al Ashqar	2.8
Bassam al Salhi (Popular Palestinian Party, PPP; Socialist)	2.7
Sayyid Barakah	1.3

Participation: 73.4%

Egypt

Legislative Elections

9th and 20th November and 1st December 2005

Previous: 18th and 29th October and 13th November 2000

Presidential Republic with Second-Chamber Legislature. The Advisory Council (Majlis Ash – Shura) is partially

renewed every three years and consists of 264 members; 88 designated by the Presidency and 176 elected directly. Elections were held to determine the composition of the People's Assembly (Majlis al-Sha'ab), which holds terms of office for five years and consists of 454 members; 10 designated by the Presidency and 444 elected in bi-nominal districts by means of a Majority voting system. The demonstrations contained episodes of violence which forced the postponement of elections in six districts (12 seats remain to be allocated); despite hundreds of people related to the Muslim Brothers being detained, their presence in the Assembly increased. The System of Civil and Political Rights in Egypt is not free, according to Freedom House.

Parties	seats
National Democratic Party (HDW, Authoritarian)	311
Independent Candidates supported by Muslim Brothers (Islamic)	88
New Delegation Party (HJW, Liberal)	6

National Unionist Progressive Association (Tagammu)	2
Other parties of the opposition	2
Other movements	3
Independents	20

Participation: 28.5% (average participation during the three electoral rounds)

Presidential Elections

7th September 2005

In 2005 the direct vote for presidency was introduced, with an approved constitutional reform by referendum held on 25th May. The initiative obtained a support of 82.9%, with 53.6% participation. The President receives a term of office of six years.

Candidates	%
Mohamed Hosni Mubarak (HDW)	88.6
Ayman Abdel Aziz Nour (Party of the Future, HG)	7.6
Noman Khalil Gomaa (HWJ)	2.9

Participation: 22.9%

Sources

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