

# Electoral processes in the Mediterranean

This chapter provides information on the results of the presidential and legislative elections held between July 2002 and June 2003.

## Monaco

### Legislative elections

9th February 2003

Previous elections: 1st and 8th February 1998

Parliamentary monarchy with unicameral legislative: the National Council. The twenty-four seats of the chamber are elected for a five-year term; sixteen by simple majority and eight through proportional representation.

Parties	%	Seats
Union for Monaco (UPM)	58.5	21
National Union for the Future of Monaco (UNAM)		
Union for the Monegasque Family (RFM)		
Independents		
National and Democratic Union (UND)	41.5	3

Participation: 79.7 %.

## Malta

### Legislative elections

12th April 2003

Previous elections: 5th September 1998

Parliamentary republic with unicameral legislative: the House of Representatives. It has a minimum of sixty-five members, who are elected for a term of five years through proportional representation in thirteen multi-seat constituencies. The possibility exists of granting additional seats to the ma-

majority party if it does not manage to obtain an absolute majority in the Chamber.

Parties	%	Seats
Nationalist Party (PN, conservative)	51.8	35
Malta Labour Party (MLP, social democrat)	47.5	30
Democratic Alternative (AD, ecologist)	0.7	-

Participation: 96.2 %.

## Slovenia

### Presidential elections

10th November 2002

Previous elections: 24th November 1997

Parliamentary republic that became independent from Yugoslavia in 1991. Two rounds of elections are held to elect a President. Terms are for five years.

Candidates	%	%
	1st round	2nd round
Janez Drnovsek (Liberal Democracy of Slovenia)	44.4	56.5
Barbara Brezigar	30.8	43.5
Zmago Jelinèè Plemeniti (Slovenian National Party, nationalist)	8.5	-
Franc Arhar	7.6	-
Franc Buèar	3.2	-
Lev Kreft (Social Democrats United List)	2.2	-
Anton Bebler (Slovenia Pensioners' Democratic Party)	1.8	-

Gorazd Drevensek (New Slovenia Christian People's Party, Christian Democrat)	0.9	-
Jure Jurèek Cekuta	0.5	-

Participation: 71.3 % (1st round); 65.2 % (2nd round).

## Bosnia and Herzegovina

Federal parliamentary republic that became independent from Yugoslavia in 1991, and is formed by two entities: the Bosnia and Herzegovina Federation, known as the Croat-Muslim Federation, and the Srpska Republic. The voters go to the polls to elect the Presidency and the forty-two members of the Chamber of Representatives. Simultaneously, the two entities elect their own legislative bodies and the Srpska Republic elects its President and Vice-President. The terms of office have been changed from two to four years. The present convocation of elections is the first after the war between 1992 and 1995 to take place without foreign aid. However, international observers are in attendance. The main winners are not the moderate parties promoted by the international community, but three nationalist parties that led their respective communities before and during the conflict.

### Presidential elections

5th October 2002

Previous elections: 12th and 13th September 1998

Joint presidency of three members, one for each community, who alternate in the position of major representative.

The proportion of votes within each community can be seen below. The results lead to the joint presidency for four years of Mirko Sarovic (SDS), Sulejman Tihic (SDA) and Dragan Covic (HDZ).

Serbian candidates	%
Mirko Sarovic (SDS)	35.5
Nebojsa Radmanovic (SNS)	19.9
Ognjen Tadic (SRS)	8.7
Desnica Radivojevic (SDA)	8.2
Branko Dokic (PDP)	8.1
Mirko Banjaé (SNP)	4.6
Mladen Grahovac (SDP)	4.5
Dargutin Ilic (SPRS)	3.7
Milorad Cokic (DNS)	3.2
Svetozar Radivojevic (SNS)	1.0

Bosnian candidates	%
Sulejman Tihic (SDA)	37.3
Haris Silajdzic (SBiH)	34.8
Alija Behem (SDP)	17.5
Fikret Abdic (DNZ)	4.1
Faruk Balijagic (BOSS)	1.9
Emir Saltar (BPS)	1.3
Radim Kadic (LDS)	1.0

Croatian candidates	%
Dragan Covic (Koalicija)	61.5
Mladen Ivankovic-Lijanovic (EB)	17.4
Mijo Anic (NHI)	8.8
Stjepan Kljivic (RS)	5.1
Zeljko Koroman (HPB)	2.8
Zarko Mistic (HKDU)	2.8
Marinko Brkic	1.2

### Legislative elections

5th October 2002

Previous elections: 11th November 2000

Bicameral legislative formed by the Dom Narodu or House of the Peoples' (of fifteen members; ten of which are elected by the Federation Parliament and five by the Parliament of the Srpska Republic) and the House of Representatives (Zastupnicki Dom), of which the forty-two members are elected on the above date by univer-

sal suffrage and proportional representation. Twenty-eight seats correspond to the Bosnia and Herzegovina Federation and fourteen to the Srpska Republic. The term of office is for four years.

Parties	%	Seats
Party of Democratic Action (SDA, Bosnian nationalist)	21.9	10
Serbian Democratic Party (SDS, Serbian nationalist)	14.0	5
Party for Bosnia and Herzegovina (SBH, Bosnian moderate nationalist)	10.5	6
Bosnia and Herzegovina Social Democrat Party (SDP)	10.4	4
Party of Independent Social Democrats (SNSD)	9.8	3
Koalicija (Coalition) Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ, Croatian nationalist) Christian Democrats	9.5	5
Party for the Democratic Progress of RS (PDP)	4.6	2
Serbian Radical Party (SRS)	2.0	1
RS Socialist Party (SPRS, Social Democrat)	1.9	1
Bosnian Party (BOSS)	1.5	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina Federation Pensioners' Party (SPU)	1.4	1
Democratic People's League (DNS)	1.4	1
Democratic People's Community (DNZ, personalist)	1.4	1
New Croatian Initiative (NHI, moderate)	1.4	1
Ekonomski Blok HDU - Za Boljitak (EB)	1.3	1

Participation 55.4 %.

### Legislative elections in the Bosnia and Herzegovina Federation

5th October 2002

Previous elections: 11th November 2001

Parliamentary republic. Bicameral legislative constituted by the Federation House of Representatives (Zastupnicki dom Federacije) and House of the Peoples' (Dom Narodu). The Peoples' Chamber has Bosnian and Croatian

representation in equal parts. On this occasion, the people vote for the House of Representatives, which has 98 seats elected by a proportional system in order to cover a four year mandate.

Parties	%	Seats
Party of Democratic Action (SDA, Bosnian nationalist)	32.7	32
Koalicija (Coalition) Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ, Croatian nationalist) Christian Democrats HNZ	15.8	16
Party for Bosnia and Herzegovina (SBH, Bosnian moderate nationalist)	15.3	15
Bosnia and Herzegovina Social Democrat Party (SDP)	15.6	15
Bosnian Party (BOSS)	2.8	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina Federation Pensioners' Party (SPU)	2.3	2
Democratic People's Community (DNZ, personalist)	2.3	2
Ekonomski Blok HDU - Za Boljitak (EB)	2.0	2
New Croatian Initiative (NHI, moderate)	2.0	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina Patriotic Party (BPS)	1.4	1
Croatian Peasants Party (HSS, agrarian)	0.8	1
Liberal Democratic Party (LDS)	0.8	1
Croatian Christian Democrat Union (HKDU)	0.8	1
Party of Independent Social Democrats (SNSD)	0.7	1
Croatian Rights Party (HSP, Croatian nationalist)	0.6	1
Civic Democratic Party (GDS, centrist)	0.6	1
Croatian Right Block (HPS)	0.5	1
Pro-European People's Party (PROENS) and Youth Party (SMBiH)	0.5	1

### Presidential elections in the Srpska Republic

5th October 2002

Previous elections: 11th November 2000

Parliamentary republic. The President is elected to remain in office during a four-year term.

Candidates	%
Dragan Cavic (SDS)	35.5
Milan Jelic (SNS)	22.1
Dragan Mikerivic (PDP)	7.8
Adil Osmanovic (SDA)	6.7
Petar Cokic (SPRS)	5.3
Radislav Kanjeric (SRS)	3.8
Djapo Mirsad (SDP)	3.2
Dragan Kostic (DNS)	3.2
Smail Ibrahimasic (SBIH)	2.8

### Legislative elections in the Srpska Republic

5th October 2002

Previous elections: 11th November 2000

Unicameral legislative. The National Assembly (Narodna Skupstina) has eighty-three members elected every four years though a proportional system.

Parties	%	Seats
Serbian Democratic Party (SDS, Serbian nationalist)	31.2	26
Party of Independent Social Democrats (SNSD)	21.8	19
Party for the Democratic Progress of RS (PDP)	10.7	9
Party of Democratic Action (SDA, Bosnian nationalist)	7.1	6
Serbian Radical Party (SRS)	4.4	4
RS Socialist Party (SPRS, Social Democrat)	4.2	3
Democratic People's League (DNS)	4.0	3
Party for Bosnia and Herzegovina (SBH, Bosnian moderate nationalist)	3.7	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina Social Democrat Party (SDP)	3.4	3
RS Pensioners' Party (PSRS)	1.8	1
Savez Nardnog Preporoda (SNP)	1.3	1
RS Union of the Serbian People (SNS)	1.0	1
DPS	0.9	1
RS Democratic Party (DS)	0.9	1
New Croatian Initiative (NHI, moderate)	0.6	1

### Serbia and Montenegro

Federal parliamentary republic, which until February 2003 was called the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, from which Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia became independent in 1991. The country is constituted by the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro. Kosovo is an autonomous province of Serbia, which is under the tutelage of the interim administration of the United Nations. Elections to the Presidency of both federal states and also to the legislative of the Republic of Montenegro are convoked.

### Presidential elections in the Republic of Serbia

29th September, 13th October and 8th December 2002

Previous elections: 21st September to 21st December 1997

Parliamentary republic. Five-year terms of office. Two rounds of elections are required when in the first no candidate obtains an absolute majority. The electoral law stipulates that the participation must reach fifty percent for the elections to be valid. On this occasion the two most voted candidates from the first round pass to the second round, which is cancelled, despite the clear victory of Kostunica, due to insufficient participation. In the third round Labus joins the candidature of Kostunica, who defeats Seselj, but again with a participation lower than fifty percent. After the invalidation of the third round it remains pending for the legislative to fix a date for the new elections. Meanwhile, on 29th December the mandate of the out-going President, Milan Milutinovic, comes to an end, and with it the immunity that impeded his extradition to be judged by the International Court of Justice for the former Yugoslavia. Milutinovic is substituted by acting President Natasia Micic, President of the Serbian National Assembly.

Candidates	% 1st round	% 2nd round	% 3rd round
Vojislav Kostunica (Democratic Party of Serbia, conservative)	30.9	66.9	57.5

Candidates	% 1st round	% 2nd round	% 3rd round
Miroslav Labus (DOS)	27.4	30.9	-
Vojislav Seselj (Serbian Radical Party, xenophobic)	23.2	-	36.3
Vuk Draskovic (Serbia Renewal Movement)	4.4	-	-
Borislav Pelevic (Party of the Serbia Unity, xenophobic)	3.8	-	3.6
Velimir Bata Zivojinovic	3.3	-	-
Nebojsa Pavkovic	2.1	-	-
Branislav Bane Ivkovic	1.2	-	-
Vuk Obradovic	0.7	-	-
Tomislav Lalosevic	0.7	-	-
Dragan Radenovic	0.2	-	-

Participation: 55.6 % (1st round); 45.6 % (2nd round); 45.1 % (3rd round).

### Presidential elections in the Republic of Montenegro

22nd December 2002, 9th February 2003 and 11th May 2003

Previous elections: 5th and 19th October 1997

Parliamentary republic. Election to the presidency for a five-year term of office. As in the case of the Republic of Serbia, the law stipulates that the participation should reach fifty percent. As this stipulation was not fulfilled in the two first rounds, the aforementioned legal aspect is modified before arriving at the third round, which finally places Filip Vujanovic as President.

Candidates	% 1st round	% 2nd round	% 3rd round
Filip Vujanovic (DPS)	83.9	81.5	63.3
Aleksandar Vasiljevic (Serbian Radical Party)	3.0	3.9	-
Dragan Hajdukovic	5.9	7.1	3.9
Milan-Milo Radunovic (Natural Law Party)	1.4	1.5	-
Miodrag Zivkovic (LSCG)	-	-	30.8

Participation: 45.9 % (1st round); 47.7 % (2nd round); 48.5 % (3rd round).

*Legislative elections in the Republic of Montenegro*

21st October 2002

Previous elections: 21st April 2001

Unicameral legislative. Seventy-five members of the Republic of Montenegro Assembly are elected (Skupstina Republike Crne Gore) through proportional representation to carry out a four-year term of office

Parties	%	Seats
Democratic List for European Montenegro (DLECG)	47.9	39
Montenegrin Socialists Democrat Party (DPS)		
Social Democratic Party (SDP)		
Montenegro Citizens Party (CPM)		
Together for Changes (ZzJ)	38.4	30
Socialist People's Party of Montenegro (SNP)		
Serbian People's Party of Montenegro (SNS)		
National Party (NS)		
Liberal Alliance of Montenegro (LSCG)	5.7	4
Patriotic Coalition for Yugoslavia (PK)	2.8	-
Albanians Together (AZ)	2.4	2
Democratic Union of Albanians (DUA)		
Democratic Alliance of Montenegro (DS)		

Participation: 74.6 %.

**Macedonia**

*Legislative elections*

15th September 2002

Previous elections: 18th October and 1st November 1998

Parliamentary republic that became independent from Yugoslavia in 1991. Unicameral legislative. The 120 deputies of the Assembly (Sobranje) are elected, eighty-five in uninominal constituencies and thirty-five through proportional representation, to remain in office during a four-year term. The percentages indicated correspond to the system of proportional representation.

Parties	%	Seats
Together for Macedonia	40.5	59
Social Democratic League of Macedonia (SDSM)		
Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)		

Democratic League of Bosnians (DLB)  
 United Party of Romas in Macedonia (OPRM)  
 Serbians Democratic Party (DPS)  
 Turks Democratic Party (DPT)  
 Vlachs Democratic Union (DSV)  
 Labour-Agricultural Party (RZP)  
 Socialist-Christian Party Macedonia (SCPM)  
 Green Party of Macedonia (ZPM)

VMRO - DMPNE - LP	24.4	34
Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization-Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity (VMRO-DMPNE, conservative)		
Liberal Party Macedonia (LPM)		
Democratic Union for Integration (DUI, Albanese minority)	11.9	16
Democratic Party of Albanians (PDS, Albanese minority)	5.2	7
Democratic Prosperity Party (PDP, Albanese minority)	2.3	2
National Democratic Party (NDP, Albanese minority)	2.1	1
Socialist Party of Macedonia (SPM, Albanese minority)	2.1	1
Democratic Alternative (DA, personalist)	1.4	-
Democratic Union (DS)	1.2	-

Participation: 73.5 %.

**Cyprus**

*Presidential elections*

16th February 2003

Previous elections: 8th and 15th February 1998

Parliamentary republic. The President is elected for a five-year term of office.

Candidates	%
Tassos Papadopoulos (Democratic Party, liberal)	51.5
Glafkos Clerides (Democratic Coalition, conservative)	38.8
Alecos Markides	6.6
Nicos Koutsou (New Horizons)	2.1

Participation: 90.5 %.

**Turkey**

*Legislative elections*

3rd November 2002

Previous elections: 18th April 1999

Parliamentary republic with unicameral legislative. Elections are called in advance to fill the 550 seats of the Great National Assembly of Turkey (Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi) through proportional representation, corrected with a barrier of ten percent. The terms are for five years.

Parties	%	Seats
Justice and Development Party (AKP, democratic Islamist)	34.3	363
Republican People's Party (CHP, social democrat)	19.4	178
True Path Party (DYP, conservative)	9.6	-
Nationalist Movement Party (MHP, nationalist)	8.3	-
Young Party (GP, populist)	7.2	-
Democratic People's Party (DEHAP, Kurd minority)	6.2	-
Motherland Party (AnaP, conservative)	5.1	-
Felicity Party (SP, Islamist)	2.5	-
Democratic Left Party (DSP)	1.2	
New Turkey Party (YTP, centrist)	1.0	
Great Unity Party (BBP)	1.1	-
Independents	-	9

Participation: 78.9 %.

**Syria**

*Legislative elections*

2nd March 2003

Previous elections: 30th November 1998

Dictatorial republic. Unicameral legislative: the People's Assembly (Majlis Ash-Shaab), with 250 seats. The members of the chamber are elected for a four-year term through proportional representation in fifteen pluri-nominal constituencies. Fifty-one percent of the seats are reserved for workers and farmers, which in practice is the governing party Baath, which obtains a total of 135 seats. All the parties that take part in the vote are members of the National Progressive Front.

Parties	Seats
National Progressive Front (JWW)	167
Baath Socialist Arab Party (dictatorial socialist)	
Communist Party of Syria (controlled by the Government)	
Arab Socialist Unity (controlled by the Government)	
Socialist Unionists (controlled by the Government)	
Arab Socialist Movement (controlled by the Government)	
Social Democratic Unionists (controlled by the Government)	
Syria Social Nationalist Party (controlled by the Government)	
Independents	83

Participation: 63.5 %.

## Israel

### Legislative elections

27th January 2003

Previous elections: 17th May 1999

Parliamentary republic with unicameral legislative (Knesset). Elections are called to elect the composition of the 120 seats of the chamber through proportional representation. The terms office are for four years.

Parties	%	Seats
Likud (conservative)	29.4	38
Avoda/Meimad Avoda (Labour, social democrat) Meimad (centrist)	14.5	19
Shinui - Mifleget Merkaz (Shinui, centrist liberal)	12.3	15
Torah International Organisation - Shephardic Jews (Shas, Judaic orthodox)	8.2	11
National Union (IL) Moledet (nationalist) Tekuma (nationalist) Our Home Israel (YB, Russian minority)	5.5	7
Meretz (liberal social democrat)	5.2	6
National Religious Party (Mafadal, Judaic orthodox)	4.2	6
United Torah Judaism (YhT) Union of Israel (Judaic orthodox) Banner of Torah (Judaic orthodox)	4.3	5
Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (Hadash, communist)	3.0	3

One Nation (AE, Socialist)	2.8	3
National Democratic Alliance (Balad, Arab minority)	2.3	3
Israel and Immigration (YBA, Russian minority)	2.2	2
United Arab List (Ra'am, Arab nationalist)	2.1	2
Green Leaf Party (AY, pro-legalisation of cannabis)	1.2	-

Participation: 67.8 %.

## Jordan

### Legislative elections

17th June 2003

Previous elections: 4th November 1997  
Parliamentary monarchy with bicameral legislative. The National Assembly (Majlis al-Umma) has two chambers: the Assembly of Representatives (Majlis al-Nuwaab), and the Assembly of Senators (Majlis al-Aayan). The latter is formed by forty senators appointed by the King. The 110 members of the Assembly of Representatives are elected to office; 104 seats through uninominal constituencies with six reserved for women through a special electoral college. Moreover, nine seats are reserved for Christians and three for Chechens and Circassians. The calling of elections had been delayed since June 2001 when King Abdullah dissolved the chamber after the completion of the perceptive four-year term. The results reveal the obtention by tribal and independent candidatures close to the Government of approximately two thirds of the seats of the chamber, leaving little space for partidist options. The Islamic Action Front, political wing of the Muslim Brotherhood that boycotted the 1997 elections, appears as the main partidist force, obtaining seventeen seats. Participation amounts to around 58.8 percent.

## Morocco

### Legislative elections

27th September 2002

Previous elections: 14th November 1997

Parliamentary monarchy. Bicameral legislative. The Assembly of Councilors (Majlis al-Mustasharin) is renewed every nine years and has 270 members of whom 162 are elected by elected local entities, ninety-one by professional chambers and seventy-two by the wage earners. On this occasion, the 325 members of the Assembly of Representatives (Majlis al-Nuwaab) are elected for a five-year term. 295 of them are elected in plurinomial constituencies while the thirty remaining members are extracted from national women's lists.

Parties	Seats
Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP)	50
Istiqlal Party (I, social democrat)	48
Justice and Development Party (PJD, Islamist)	42
National Union of Independents (RNI, conservative)	41
Popular Movement (MP, conservative)	27
National Popular Movement (MNP, conservative)	18
Constitutional Union (UC, centrist)	16
National Democratic Party (PND, conservative)	12
Front of Democratic Forces (FFD)	12
Party of Progress and Socialism (PPS, communist)	11
Democratic Union (UD)	10
Democratic and Social Movement (MDS, centrist)	7
Socialist Democratic Party (PSD)	6
Al Ahd Party	5
Alliance of Liberties (ADL)	4
Reform and Development Party (PRD)	3
Party of the Unified Socialist Left (GSU)	3
Moroccan Liberal Party (PML)	3
Citizens' Forces (FC)	2
Environment and Development Party (PED)	2
Democratic and Independence Party (PDI)	2
Ittihadi National Congress Party (PCNI)	1

Participation: 51.6 %.