

# Mediterranean Electoral Observatory

This chapter provides details of the results of presidential and legislative elections that took place in 2022 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

### Legislative elections

30 January 2022

Previous elections: 6 October 2019

Portugal is a parliamentary republic. It has a unicameral legislative system, where the Assembly of the Republic (*Assembleia da República*) has 230 seats to serve 4-year terms. The deputies are elected through a party-list proportional representation system. Two deputies, represent the Portuguese diaspora living abroad in Europe and another two represent those citizens living outside Europe. There is no established threshold.

Parties	%	Seats
Socialist Party (PS) (Social democracy)	41.39	120
Social Democratic Party (PPD/PSD) (Conservatism)	27.76	72
Chega (Populism-nationalism)	7.18	12
Liberal Initiative (liberism)	4.92	8
Left Bloc (BE) (Left wing)	4.40	5
Unitary Democratic Coalition (PCP-PEV) (Left wing)	4.29	6
People-Animals-Nature (PAN) (Single-issue)	1.58	1
Livre (eco-socialism)	1.28	1
Madeira First	0.91	3
Democratic Alliance	0.51	2

Turnout: 51.46%

## Italy

### Legislative elections

25 September 2022

Previous elections: 4 March 2018

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 (232 in single-member constituencies, by plurality; 386 in multi-member con-

stituencies, by national proportional representation) and 12 from Italian citizens living abroad by proportional representation, are elected to serve five-year terms. In the Senate (*Senato della Repubblica*), 315 members of which 116 are elected in single-member constituencies, by plurality; 193 in multi-member constituencies, by regional proportional representation and six are elected by Italians living abroad to serve five-year terms.

### Chamber of Deputies

Parties	Seats			
	Proportional	First-past-the-post	Italians abroad	Total
Centre-right coalition	114	121	2	237
Fratelli d'Italia (national conservatism, right-wing populism)	69	49	1	119
Lega (right-wing populism, federalism, regionalism, euro scepticism)	23	42	1	66
Forza Italia (liberal conservatism, Christian democracy. Centre-right)	22	23		45
Noi moderati (centre-right)		7		7
Centre-left coalition	68	12	4	84
Democratic Party (IDP, social democracy, Christian left. Centre-Left)	57	8	4	69
Greens and Left Alliance	11	1		12
More Europe (Pro-Europeanism)		2		2
Civic Commitment (centre-left)		1		1
Movimento 5 Stelle (populism, anti-establishment, Euro-scepticism, direct democracy. Catch-all)	41	10	1	52
Action – Italia Viva (liberalism)	21			21
South Tyrolean People's Party (SVP)- Trentino Tyrolean Autonomist Party (regionalism, autonomism. Centre-left)	1	2	0	3
South calls North (regionalist)		1		1
Aosta Valley		1		1
Associative Movement Italians Abroad	0	0	1	1

Turnout: 63.85

### Senate

Parties	Seats			
	Proportional	First-past-the-post	Italians abroad	Total
Centre-right coalition	56	59		115
Fratelli d'Italia (national conservatism, right-wing populism)	34	31		65
Lega (right-wing populism, federalism, regionalism, Euro scepticism)	13	17		30

Forza Italia (liberal conservatism, Christian democracy, Centre-right)	9	9	18
Noi moderati (centre-right)		2	2
Centre-left coalition	34	7	44
Democratic Party (IDP, social democracy, Christian left, Centre-Left)	31	6	40
Greens and Left Alliance	3	1	4
Movimento 5 Stelle (populism, anti-establishment, Euro-scepticism, direct democracy, Catch-all)	23	5	28
Action – Italia Viva (liberalism)	9		9
South Tyrolean People's Party (SVP)- Trentino Tyrolean Autonomist Party (regionalism, autonomism, Centre-left)		2	2
South calls North (regionalist)		1	1
Associative Movement Italians Abroad	0	0	1

Turnout: 63.81

## France

### Presidential Elections

10 April 2022 and 24 April 2022  
Previous elections: 23 April 2017 and 7 May 2017

Semi-presidential Republic. Two-round elections for a five-year presidential term, renewable once only.

Candidates	% 1st round	% 2nd round
Emmanuel Macron (The Republic on the Move)	27.85	58.55
Marine Le Pen (National Rally)	23.15	41.45
Jean-Luc Mélenchon (La France Insoumise)	21.95	
Éric Zemmour (Reconquête)	7.07	
Valérie Pécresse (The Republicans (LR))	4.78	

Turnout: 73.7% (1st round) and 72.0% (2nd round)

### Legislative Elections

12 June 2022 and 19 June 2022  
Previous elections: 11 June 2017 and 18 June 2017

Bicameral legislature. The Senate has 348 seats elected by indirect universal suffrage for a nine-year term, a third of which are renewed every three years. The 577 seats of the National Assembly (*Assemblée Nationale*) are elected for a five-year term, each from a single-seat constituency. The election consists of two rounds: the total number of seats is provided after both rounds.

Parties	% 1st round	% 2nd round	Seats
Ensemble (La République En Marche! and allies)	25.75	38.57	245
New Ecological and Social People's Union ((NUPES), La France Insoumise and allies, left-wing)	25.66	31.60	131
National Rally (RN, nationalist, far-right)	18.68	17.30	81
Union of the Right and Centre (The Republicans (LR), UDI, and allies, centre-right)	15.77	22.23	112
Reconquête (Right wing populism)	4.24	-	0
Miscellaneous left	3.14	1.97	21
Ecologists	2.67	-	0
Union of Democrats and Independents (UDI, liberals, centre-right)	3.03	3.04	18
Miscellaneous right	2.33	1.11	10
Regionalists	1.28	1.28	10
Miscellaneous centre	1.25	0.48	4
Radical Party of the Left (PRG, centre-left, social liberal)	0.47	0.36	3
Others	2.51	0.35	3

Turnout: 47.51% (1st round) and 46.23% (2nd round)

## Malta

### Legislative elections

26 March 2022

Previous elections: 3 June 2017

Malta has a unicameral Assembly (*Il-Kamra Tad-Deputati*) with 67 seats. The deputies are elected through a single transferable vote and a proportional representation system, to serve a five-year term.

Parties	%	Seats
Labour Party (social-democrat, Centre-left)	55.11	44
Nationalist Party (Christian-democrat, conservative, Centre-right)	41.74	35

Turnout: 85.6%

## Slovenia

### Presidential Elections

22 October 2017 and 12 November 2017  
Previous elections: 22 October 2017 and 12 November 2017

Parliamentary Republic. Two-round elections are held to choose a President for a five-year term.

Candidates	% 1st round	% 2nd round
Nataša Pirc Musar (Independent supported by Pirati-SMS-Z)	26.88	53.89
Anže Logar (Slovenian Democratic Party, SDS, supported by SLS)	33.95	46.11
Milan Brglez (Social Democrats)	15.45	
Vladimir Prebilič (Independent)	10.60	
Sabina Senčar ( <a href="https://www.resni.ca">Resni.ca</a> )	5.94	
Janez Cigler Kralj (New Slovenia)	4.37	
Miha Kordiš (The Left)	2.81	

Turnout: 51.73% (1st round) and 53.59% (2nd round)

### Legislative elections

24 April 2022

Previous elections: 3 June 2018

Slovenia is a parliamentary republic. It has a bicameral legislative system, where the National Assembly (*Državni Zbor*) has 90 seats and serves four-year term.

Of those, 88 deputies are elected through an open-list proportional representation system, and the other two are elected by the registered members of the Italian and Hungarian minorities. The constitution establishes a 4% threshold.

Parties	%	Seats
Freedom Movement (social liberalism, green)	34.5	41
Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS) (Conservatism)	23.5	27
New Slovenia – Christian Democrats (NSI) (social conservatism)	6.9	8
Social Democrats (SD) (Social democracy)	6.7	7
The Left (eco socialism)	4.5	5
Minorities (Hungarian and Italian minorities' interests)		2

Turnout: 71.0%

## Bosnia

### Presidential elections

2 October 2022

Previous elections: 7 October 2018

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a parliamentary republic. The presidency is composed by three members elected through a plurality voting system, each belonging to the three ethnic communities. The Bosniak and Croat representatives are elected by citizens from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Serb is elected from the Republika Srpska. The three of them serve a four-year term, although the chairmanship of the presidency rotates among them every eight months.

Bosniak representative		
Candidates	%	
Denis Bećirović, Social Democratic Party (SDPBiH) (Social democracy)	57.4	
Bakir Izetbegović, Party of Democratic Action (SDA) (Centre-right)	37.3	
Mirsad Hadžikadić, Platform for Progress	5.4	
Croat representative		
Candidates	%	
Željko Komšić, Democratic Front (DF) (Social democracy)	55.8	
Borjana Krišto, Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ BiH) (Conservatism)	44.2	

Serb representative		
Candidates	%	
Željka Cvijanović, Alliance of Independent Social Democrats (Serbian nationalism)	51.7	
Mirko Šarović, Serb Democratic Party (Conservatism)	35.5	
Vojin Mijatović, Social Democratic Party (Social democracy)	6.1	
Nenad Nešić, Democratic People's Alliance (Serbian nationalism)	5.5	
Borislav Bijelić, Party of Life	1.3	

General turnout: 51.5%

### Legislative elections

2 October 2022

Previous elections: 7 October 2018

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a parliamentary republic. It has a bicameral legislative system, where the House of Representatives (*Predstavnički dom / Zastupnički dom / Представнички дом*) has 42 seats which are elected through an open-list proportional representation system to serve a four-year term. 28 deputies are elected by citizens from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 14 by citizens from the Republika Srpska. A 3% threshold is established.

Parties	%	Seats
Party of Democratic Action (SDA) (Bosnian nationalism, Centre-right)	17.2	9
Alliance of Independent Social Democrats (SNSD) (Serbian nationalism, Social democracy, Separatism)	16.3	6
Croatian Democratic Union of BiH (HDZ BiH) and allies (Croatian nationalism, Conservatism)	8.8	4
Social Democratic Party of BiH (SDP) (Social democracy)	8.2	5
Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) (Serbian nationalism)	7.1	2
Democratic Front (DF) – Civic Alliance (Social democracy)	6.4	3
People and Justice (NiP, liberal)	5.0	3
Party of Democratic Progress (PDP) (Serbian nationalism, Conservatism)	4.6	2
Our Party (social liberal)	3.1	2
People's European Union-For New Generations (Pro-Europeanism)	3.0	2
For Justice and Order (Right-Wing)	2.1	1
Democratic Union (Conservatism)	1.9	1

United Srpska (Serbian nationalism, far right)	1.6	1
Bosnian-Herzegovinian Initiative (centre-left)	1.3	1

Turnout: 51.5%

## Serbia

### Presidential Elections

3 April 2022

Previous elections: 2 April 2017

The President is elected based on a majority system for a five-year term, renewable once only.

Candidates	% 1st round
Aleksandar Vučić (Serbian Progressive Party, SNS, conservatism nationalism, pro-Europe)	60.01
Zdravko Ponoš (United for the Victory of Serbia)	18.84
Miloš Jovanović (National Democratic Alternative)	6.10
Boško Obradović (Dveri, Right wing to far right)	4.46
Milica Đurđević Stamenkovski (Serbian Party Oathkeepers)	4.33
Biljana Stojković (We Must)	3.30
Branka Stamenković (Sovereignists)	2.08
Miša Vacić (Serbian Right)	0.89

Turnout: 58.62% (1st round)

### Legislative elections

3 April 2022

Previous elections: 21 June 2020

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 a four-year term. A 5% threshold is established for all political parties, except for those representing minorities for whom the threshold corresponds to 0.4%.

Parties	%	Seats
Together We Can Do Everything (Serbian Progressive Party (SNS) and allies) (Conservatism)	44.27	120
United for the Victory of Serbia Coalition (centre)	14.09	38
Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) – United Serbia (JS) – Greens of Serbia (ZS) (Social democracy)	11.79	31
National Democratic Alternative (conservative)	5.54	15
We Must (green, pro-europeism)	4.84	13

Dveri - Movement for the Restoration of the Kingdom of Serbia (Serbian nationalism, right wing)	3.92	10
Serbian Party Oathkeepers (far right)	3.82	10
Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians (Minority interests)	1.63	5
Justice and Reconciliation Party (Bosniak minority interests)	0.94	3
Democratic Alliance of Croats in Vojvodina - Together for Vojvodina (Croatian minority interests)	0.65	2
Party of Democratic Action of Sandzak (SDAS) (Bosniak minority interests)	0.56	2
Albanian Coalition of Preševo Valley (Minority interests)	0.28	1

Turnout: 58.53%

## Lebanon

### Legislative Elections

15 May 2022

Previous elections: 6 May 2018

Lebanon has a unicameral National Assembly (*Majlis al-Nuwab*) with 128 seats. The deputies are elected by a plurality vote in multi-member constituencies, based both on geography and religion, to serve a four-year term. Seats are equally divided between Christian and Muslim members. The voting system is based on a proportional representation in 15 multi-member constituencies with confessional distribution.

Alliances and parties	Seats
<b>Amal-Hezbollah and allies</b>	<b>41</b>
Amal Movement and pro-Amal independents	15
Hezbollah (Islamist) and pro-Hezbollah independents	15
March 8 Affiliates	2
Marada movement	2
Al-Ahbash	2
Dignity Movement	2
Union Party	1
El Khazen Bloc	1
Murr Bloc	1
<b>Lebanese Forces (Christian democrat) and allies</b>	<b>21</b>
Lebanese Forces	18
Rifi Bloc	2
National Liberal Party	1
<b>Free Patriotic Movement and allies</b>	<b>20</b>
Free Patriotic Movement (centrist) and pro-FPM independents	17
Armenian Revolutionary Federation (socialist)	3
17 October parties	12
Progressive Socialist Party (social democrat)	8

Ex-Movement of the Future (liberal) and allies	7
Kataeb Party (Christian democrat) and allies	6
Frem Bloc	2
Azm Movement	4
Al-Jama'a Al-Islamiyya	1
National Dialogue Party	1
Daher Bloc	1
Popular Nasserist Organization	1
Independents	7

Turnout 49.19%

## Israel

### Legislative elections

23 March 2021

Previous elections: 2 March 2020

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 four-year terms. There is a 2% threshold.

Parties	%	Seats
Likud (Right wing)	23.41	32
Yesh Atid (Liberalism)	17.79	24
Religious Zionist Party- Otzma Yehudit (Religious right wing)	10.84	14
National Unity (Liberal Zionism)	9.08	12
Shas (Religious, right wing)	8.25	11
United Torah Judaism (Religious, right wing)	5.88	7
Yisrael Beiteinu (Right wing)	4.48	6
United Arab List (Arab interests)	4.07	5
Hadash-Taal (Arab interests)	3.75	5
Israeli Labor Party (Social democracy)	3.69	4

Turnout: 70.63%

## Tunisia

### Constitutional referendum

25 July 2022

The referendum The question on the ballot was: "Do you support the new draft constitution for the Tunisian republic?" The newly drafted constitution turned Tunisia's semi-presidential system into a presidential system, centralizing the power of the President and adding powers while largely limiting the role of the Tunisian Parliament. The referendum was boycotted by many of Tunisia's largest political parties. Turnout was 30.5%. The new constitution was declared approved regardless because there was

no minimum turnout requirement for the referendum to be valid.

Options	%
Yes	94.6
No	5.40

Turnout: 30.5

### Legislative elections

6 October 2019

Previous elections: 6 October 2019

Tunisia is a presidential republic. With the adoption of the new constitution, Tunisia has a bicameral parliament. The lower house, the Assembly of People's Representatives, is composed of 161 seats, elected for a five-year term by a two-round uninominal majority system in as many constituencies, of which 151 are in Tunisia and 10 abroad. The election was boycotted by most opposition parties.

Parties	Seats
People's Movement	12
Voix de la République	7
25th of July Movement	3
Democratic Patriots' Unified Party	2
Tunisia Forward	1
Independent	129
Vacant seats	7

Turnout: 11.2% (First round); 11.4 (Second round)

## Sources

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