

Mediterranean Electoral Observatory

This chapter provides details of the results of presidential and legislative elections that took place in 2025 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

18 May 2025

Previous elections: 10 March 2024

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

Parties	%	Seats
Social Democratic Party (PPD/PSD) – People's Party (CDS-PP) Coalition (Conservatism)	31.20	88
Socialist Party (PS) (Social democracy)	22.83	58
Chega (Populism-nationalism)	22.76	60
Liberal Initiative (Liberalism)	5.36	9
Livre (Eco-socialism)	4.07	6
Unitary Democratic Coalition (PCP-PEV) (Communism)	2.91	3
Left Bloc (BE) (Democratic socialism)	1.99	1
People-Animals-Nature (PAN) (Single-issue)	1.38	1
Together for the People (JPP)	0.33	1

Social Democratic Party (PPD/PSD) – Democratic and Social Centre – People's Party (CDS-PP) – People's Monarchist Party (PPM) Coalition (Only in Azores)	0.58	3
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Turnout: 58.25%

Croatia

Presidential elections

29 December 2024 (first round) and 12 January 2025 (second round)

Previous elections: 22 December 2019 (first round) and 5 January 2020 (second round)

The President is elected by an absolute majority vote through a two-round system to serve a five-year term, with a limit of two terms in office. To win the first round, the candidate is required to gain an absolute majority of all votes cast, including blank, invalid and uncast ballots. If that is not the case, the candidate who receives the highest number of votes (from the two most voted candidates of the first round) is declared the winner.

Candidates	% 1st round	% 2nd round
Zoran Milanović (Social Democratic Party) (Social democracy)	49.68	74.68
Dragan Primorac (Croatian Democratic Union) (Conservatism)	19.59	25.32
Marija Selak Raspudić (Independent)	9.37	
Ivana Kekin (We can!) (Eco-socialism)	9.00	
Tomislav Jonjić (Croatian Party of Rights) (Ultra-nationalism)	5.15	
Miro Bulj (The Bridge) (Social conservatism)	3.87	

Branka Lozo (Home and National Rally) (National conservatism)	2.45
Niko Tokić Kartelo (Independent)	0.90

Turnout: 46.01% (1st round) and 44.17% (2nd round)

Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244

Parliamentary elections

9 February 2025

Previous elections: 14 February 2021
Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244 is a parliamentary republic. It has a unicameral legislative system (Kuvendi i Kosovës) with 120 seats elected through an open-list proportional representation system to serve four-year terms. 10 of those deputies are elected by the Serbian community and another 10 by other minorities. There is a 5% threshold for political parties representing the Albanian majority, and no threshold for the minorities.

Parties	%	Seats
Self-Determination Movement (LV) (Nationalism)	42.30	48
Democratic Party of Kosovo (PDK) (Conservatism)	20.95	24
Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK) (Conservatism)	18.27	20
Alliance for the Future of Kosovo (AAK) – Social Democratic Initiative (NISMA) (Conservatism)	7.06	8
Serbian List (SL) (Minority interests, Serbian nationalism)	4.26	9
Turkish Democratic Party of Kosovo (Turkish minority)	0.51	2
New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo (Ashkali minority)	0.50	1

For Freedom, Justice and Survival (ZSPO) (Serb minority politics, Centre)	0.44	1
Other minority parties	2.03	7

Turnout: 46.55%

Parliamentary elections

28 December 2025

Previous elections: 9 February 2025

Parties	%	Seats
Self-Determination Movement (LV) (Nationalism)	51.10	57
Democratic Party of Kosovo (PDK) (Conservatism)	20.19	22
Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK) (Conservatism)	13.24	15
Alliance for the Future of Kosovo (AAK) (Conservatism)	5.50	6
Serbian List (SL) (Minority interests, Serbian nationalism)	4.49	9
Turkish Democratic Party of Kosovo (Turkish minority)	0.57	2
For Freedom, Justice and Survival (ZSPO) (Serb Minority politics, Centre)	0.51	1
Vakat Coalition (Bosnian minority)	0.42	1
Other Minority Parties	1.71	7

Turnout: 47.68%

Albania

Parliamentary elections

11 May 2025

Previous elections: 25 April 2021

The Albanian republic is a parliamentary democracy. Elections are held every four years to a unicameral 140-seat chamber (Kuvendi i Shqipërisë) through a hybrid electoral system combining closed (one-third of each party's candidate list) and open (two-thirds of the list) lists representation system. There are 12 multi-member constituencies corresponding to the country's 12 administrative regions.

There is a national electoral threshold of 1% for political parties to gain representation in the Parliament.

Parties	%	Seats
Socialist Party of Albania (Social democracy, pro-Europeanism, centre-left)	53.27	83
Democratic Party of Albania - Alliance for a Magnificent Albania (ASHM) (conservatism, centre-right)	32.93	50
Albania Becomes Initiative (LSHB-NTH-LDPSH) (Populism, anti-corruption)	4.00	1
Social Democratic Party of Albania (Social democracy, centre-left)	3.10	3
Opportunity Party (PM) (conservatism, centre-right)	3.05	2
Lëvizja Bashkë (left wing)	1.53	1

Turnout: 44.83%

Egypt

Parliamentary elections

10-11 November 2025 (first round), and 24-25 November 2025 (second round)
Previous elections: 21 October – 8 November 2020 (first round), and 21 November – 8 December 2020 (second round)

Egypt is a [semi-presidential republic](#). It has a bicameral legislative system. The lower house, the House of Representatives (Mağlis Al-Nuwab), is made up of 596 seats, and deputies serve five-year terms: 568 are directly elected and 28 are appointed by the President. A total of 568 seats are elected via parallel voting; 284 individual seats are elected in 143 constituencies, while the other 284 use closed party lists in four large constituencies. Additionally, the upper house, the Senate (Magles El Shiyoukh) comprises 300 members, two-thirds (200) of whom are elected by direct ballot (with 100 elected individually and 100 elected in a collective listing system), and

the remaining third appointed by the President of the Republic.

Parties	Seats
Nation's Future Party	231
Homeland Defenders Party	91
National Front Party	70
Republican People's Party	28
Egyptian Social Democratic Party	12
Egyptian Wafd Party	12
Justice Party	11
Reform and Development Party	11
Al-Nour Party	6
National Progressive Unionist Rally Party	5
Egyptian Congress Party	4
Egyptian Freedom Party	2
Eradet Gel Party	2
Consciousness Party	1
Conservative Party	1
Independents	109

Syrian Arab Republic

Parliamentary elections

5 October 2025– 17 March 2026

Previous elections: 15 July 2024

Following the December 2024 collapse of the al-Assad regime, Syria entered a five-year transition under a new Constitutional Declaration. The election was held in multiple waves. The 2025 election was held under a provisional, indirect electoral system. The new People's Assembly (Majlis al-Shaab) consists of 210 seats. Of the 210 seats, 140 seats were allocated to be filled through a constituency-based electoral college system. Members were selected through local committees appointed by the government. The remaining 70 seats within the People's Assembly are to be appointed directly by the President, with no seats being elected by direct popular vote. The assembly is tasked with drafting a permanent constitution and organizing future direct elections.