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EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW
(VENICE COMMISSION)

REVISED COMPARATIVE TABLE¹

ON

**PROPORTIONAL ELECTORAL SYSTEMS:
THE ALLOCATION OF SEATS INSIDE THE LISTS
(OPEN/CLOSED LISTS)**

¹ The legal provisions contained in this table refer to lower chambers, unless otherwise indicated.

Country	Legal basis	System of representation	Electoral systems, main relevant provision(s)	Proportional systems, methods of allocation of seats	Proportional systems: closed or open party list system?	Proportional systems, methods of allocation of seats inside the lists
Albania	<p>Constitution Article 64</p> <p>Electoral Code (approved by Law no. 10 019, dated 29 December 2008, and amended by Law no. 74/2012, dated 19 July 2012) Articles 162 & 163</p>	<p>Proportional system: All the 140 members of the Parliament are elected through a proportional representation system within constituencies corresponding to the 12 administrative regions. The threshold to win parliamentary representation is 3 percent for political parties and 5 per cent for pre-election coalitions. Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by the "next-in-line" candidate of the same party.</p>	<p>Constitution Article 64 (amended by Law no. 9904, dated 21.04.2008)</p> <p>1. The Assembly consists of 140 deputies, elected by a proportional system with multi-member electoral zones.</p> <p>2. A multi-member electoral zone coincides with the administrative division of one of the levels of administrative-territorial organisation.</p> <p>3. Criteria and rules for the implementation of the proportional electoral system for allocating constituencies and the number of seats for each area defined by the law on elections.</p>	<p>Largest remainder D'Hondt, then Sainte-Laguë formulas</p> <p>See the separate document for Articles 162-163.</p> <p>According to the stipulations in Articles 162 and 163 of the Electoral Code, the number of seats is calculated for each of the coalitions in each of the districts by counting, on the one hand, the votes won by each of the parties in the coalition in their respective electoral districts and, on the other, the number of seats won by each coalition in its district. Firstly, the seats are assigned to the coalitions in each electoral district using the D'Hondt formula (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.). After that, the seats are distributed among the political parties that form part of a coalition using the Sainte-Laguë formula (1, 3, 5, 7, 9, etc.).</p> <p>Article 106 6 Voting</p> <p>1. On receipt of the ballot paper, the voter proceeds alone to the voting booth and votes on the ballot paper by marking next to the name of the electoral subject or of the party which is member of a coalition with the sign "X" or "+" or another sign that clearly indicates the voter's choice. (...)</p>	<p>Closed Party List system No preference</p>	<p>No preference Not indicated in the law but implicitly clear that there is no preference.</p>

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Algeria	<p>Constitution Articles 98, 101-102</p> <p>Loi organique n° 12-01 du 2 janvier 2012 relative au régime électoral Articles 84-88</p>	<p>Council of the Nation (Majlis al-Oumma): Indirect election Indirect election by simple majority vote by electoral college composed of members of local councils: each wilaya's people's assembly and communal people's assemblies; these altogether number 15,003. 48 multi-member (2 seats) corresponding to country's wilayas (administrative districts). Vacancies arising between general elections are filled through by-elections.</p> <p>National People's Assembly (Al-Majlis Ech-Chaabi Al-Watani): Proportional system 48 multi-member, corresponding to country's wilayas (administrative districts) with seats allotted according to population: one seat for every 80,000 inhabitants and one supplementary seat for every fraction of 40,000; no wilaya has less than four seats. List proportional representation system using highest remainder formula. Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by the "next-in-line" candidate of the same list or through by-election, according to circumstances; no replacements in last year of</p>	<p>Constitution Articles 98, 101-102</p> <p>Organic Law No. 12-01 (in French) Article 84 L'Assemblée Populaire Nationale est élue pour un mandat de cinq (5) ans au scrutin de liste proportionnel. Dans chaque circonscription électorale, les candidats sont inscrits, selon un ordre de classement, sur des listes comprenant autant de candidats que de sièges à pourvoir, auxquels sont ajoutés trois (3) candidats suppléants. Les élections ont lieu dans les trois (3) mois qui précèdent l'expiration du mandat en cours. La circonscription électorale de base pour l'élection des membres de l'Assemblée Populaire Nationale est fixée aux limites territoriales de la wilaya. Toutefois, une wilaya peut faire l'objet d'un découpage en deux ou plusieurs circonscriptions électorales sur la base des critères de la densité démographique et dans le respect de la continuité géographique. Le nombre de sièges ne peut être inférieur à quatre (4) sièges pour les wilayas dont la population est inférieure à trois cent cinquante mille (350.000) habitants. Pour l'élection des représentants de la communauté nationale établie à l'étranger, les circonscriptions électorales</p>	<p>Largest remainder D'Hondt formula</p> <p>Organic Law No. 12-01 (in French) Article 85 Le mode de scrutin fixé à l'article 84 ci-dessus donne lieu à une répartition des sièges proportionnelle au nombre de voix obtenues par chaque liste avec application de la règle du plus fort reste. Les listes qui n'ont pas obtenu au moins cinq pour cent (5%) des suffrages exprimés ne sont pas admises à la répartition des sièges.</p> <p>Article 86 Pour chaque circonscription électorale, le quotient électoral pris en compte pour la répartition des sièges à pourvoir est le résultat du rapport entre le nombre des suffrages exprimés, diminué, le cas échéant, des suffrages recueillis par les listes n'ayant pas atteint le seuil visé à l'alinéa 2 de l'article 85 ci-dessus, et le nombre de sièges à pourvoir.</p> <p>Article 87 Dans le cadre des dispositions des articles 84, 85 et 86 de la présente loi organique, les sièges à pourvoir par liste sont répartis selon les modalités suivantes: 1- dans chaque circonscription électorale, le quotient électoral est déterminé dans les conditions fixées par l'article 86 de la présente loi organique, 2- chaque liste obtient autant de sièges qu'elle a recueilli de fois le quotient électoral, 3 -</p>	<p>For proportional component: Closed Party List system No preference</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Organic Law No. 12-01 (in French) Article 88 Les sièges sont attribués aux candidats dans l'ordre figurant sur chaque liste.</p>

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		Assembly's term.	consulaires ou diplomatiques et le nombre de sièges sont définis par la loi portant découpage électoral.	après attribution des sièges aux listes qui ont obtenu le quotient électoral dans les conditions fixées à l'alinéa précédent, les restes des voix des listes ayant obtenu des sièges sont classés par ordre d'importance de leur nombre de voix . Les sièges restants sont attribués en fonction de ce classement. Lorsque pour l'attribution du dernier siège à pourvoir, deux ou plusieurs listes obtiennent un nombre égal de suffrages, le siège revient au candidat le plus âgé.		
Andorra	<p>Constitution Article 52</p> <p>Qualified Law no.28/2007 amending Qualified Law on the Electoral System and Referendum of 22 November 2007 Articles 48, 55, 56, 57 & 58</p>	<p>Mixed system:</p> <p>Parish Constituencies: Majoritarian system- single majority vote applies in the parishes- 7 multi-member (2 seats) constituencies corresponding to the country's parishes</p> <p>National Constituency: Proportional system- proportional representation with rule of highest remainder applies in the national constituency- 1 national multi-member (14 seats) constituency Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by substitutes elected together with titular members.</p>	<p>Constitution Article 52 The Consell General consists of a minimum of twenty-eight and a maximum of forty-two Consellers Generals, half of whom shall be elected in an equal number by each of the seven Parròquies and the other half elected on the basis of a national single constituency.</p> <p>Qualified Law 28/2007</p> <p>Article 48. Number of General Councillors The General Council consists of twenty eight general councillors, half of who is elected in an equal number for each of the seven parishes and the other half is elected in a national constituency.</p>	<p>Highest remainder formula</p> <p>Qualified Law 28/2007 Article 58. Councillors elected in the national constituency</p> <p>1. For the determination of the general councillors in the national constituency, the proportional system called the "highest remainder" shall be used.</p> <p>2. To this end, the number of seats shall correspond to each candidate as a result of dividing the number of votes and the electoral quotient. Once completed, if this operation has not filled the fourteen positions of general councillor, the remaining seats shall be allocated to those candidatures already represented, and that have the higher remainder, according to the number of existing vacancies. In the event of a tie in the allocation of the remainders, it shall be resolved in favour of the candidature with the highest number of absolute votes. If there is also a tie</p>	For proportional component: Closed Party List system No preference	<p>No preference</p> <p>Qualified Law 28/2007 Article 56. Voting for candidatures in the national constituency The candidatures of the national constituency shall be voted in their totality, with those that somehow, indicate alterations or preferences in the order of the lists being considered void.</p>

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				<p>in the number of absolute votes, it shall be resolved by the drawing of lots.</p> <p>3. The electoral quotient is determined by dividing the total number of valid votes by fourteen. If the obtained electoral quotient was a number with decimals, it shall be rounded to the higher whole number. (...)</p> <p>4. The remainder is that one obtained mathematically from dividing the total number of votes of each candidature by the electoral quotient. The surplus votes of each candidate are those which have not reached the number expressed by the electoral quotient.</p> <p>Example: Electoral quotient = 8,350: 14 = 596.42 (597 to rounding)candidature A = 3,000 votes: 597 = 5 seats + 15 remainder = 5 seats.candidature B = 2,550 votes: 597 = 4 + 162 remainder = 4 seats.candidature C = 1,975 votes: 597 = 3 + 184 remainder = 3 seats.candidature D = 825 votes: 597 = 1 seat + 228 remainder = 2 seats.</p>		
<p>Armenia</p>	<p>Constitution Article 63</p> <p>Electoral Code as amended on 26 May 2011 Articles 102-103, 125 & 166</p> <p>Remark: the preferential voting procedure is</p>	<p>Parallel (segmented) mixed electoral system: Proportional Representation Lists and Majoritarian constituencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 41 seats allotted by simple majority vote - 90 seats allocated according to a party-list system and proportional representation to parties or blocs obtaining at least 5 per cent of the votes 	<p>Constitution Article 63 The National Assembly shall consist of one hundred and thirty one deputies. The National Assembly is elected for a term of five years. (...)</p> <p>Electoral code Article 102. Composition of the National Assembly The number of the National</p>	<p>Highest remainder Hare formula</p> <p>Electoral Code Chapter 38 - Transitional provisions - Article 166. Preferential voting</p> <p>1. In preferential voting the left side of the ballot paper shall indicate last names, first names, patronymic names of all the candidates, and the right side shall include boxes for</p>	<p>For the proportional component: Closed Party List system Several preferences</p>	<p>Several preferences</p> <p>Electoral Code Chapter 38 - Transitional provisions – Article 166. Preferential voting (...) 2. (...). At a particular stage of summarisation of voting results the ballot paper shall be deemed in favour of the continuing</p>

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	<p>prescribed in the Transitional provisions of the Electoral Code.</p> <p>NB: no official English translation of the Electoral Code as of 12 December 2013</p>		<p>Assembly deputies shall be prescribed by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia.</p> <p>Article 103. The Electoral System Elections of the National Assembly shall be conducted under the proportional and majoritarian electoral systems. 90 deputies shall be elected under the proportional electoral system from one multi-mandate constituency covering the whole territory of the Republic of Armenia, from among candidates for deputies nominated by political parties (alliance of political parties) in the electoral lists. 41 deputies shall be elected under the majoritarian electoral system: one deputy shall be elected per constituency.</p>	<p>each candidate, where the voter makes notes. The order of the candidates' names shall be determined by lot. The ballot paper may be substituted by an electronic data file expressing the preferences.</p> <p>2. The voter shall place "1" in the box against the candidate of his or her first preference. Integral successive numbers starting from "2" shall then respectively be placed in the boxes against the other candidates in the order of preference. No number shall be placed in the boxes against those candidates to whom the voter gives no preference, but, in any case, he or she must have at least expressed preference for candidates equal to the number of vacancies. At a particular stage of summarisation of voting results the ballot paper shall be deemed in favour of the continuing candidate who has got the most number of preference votes in that ballot paper. (...)</p> <p>Article 125 (...)</p> <p>3. Mandates envisaged for the proportional electoral system of the National Assembly shall be allocated among electoral lists of political parties, alliances of political parties, in proportion to the number of affirmative votes cast in favour of each of them. The calculation of the number of seats available for the electoral list of each political party, alliance of political parties, shall be carried out in the following manner: the number of affirmative votes cast</p>		<p>candidate who has got the most number of preference votes in that ballot paper. (...)</p>

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				<p>in favour of each list shall be multiplied by the number of mandates available for the electoral lists; the product shall be divided by the total number of affirmative votes cast in favour of electoral lists participating in the allocation of mandates, then integers shall be distinguished, which shall be the number of mandates available to each electoral list.</p> <p>4. The non-allocated mandates shall be allocated among electoral lists as per the sequence of the remainder values, with the principle of one mandate to each. In case the remainders are equal, the contested mandate shall be given to the list that has received the highest number of affirmative votes, and in case of a tie, the matter shall be settled by drawing lots.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>7. (...) Where the number of candidates included in the electoral list of a political party, an alliance of political parties, is less than the number of mandates available as a result of allocation of mandates, such mandates shall be allocated among the electoral lists of the other political parties, alliances of political parties having obtained the right to participate in the allocation of seats, as per the sequence of the remainder values, with the principle of one mandate to each. (...)</p>		

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Austria	<p>Federal Constitutional Law, as amended on 01 January 2014 Article 26</p> <p>Federal Law on National Council Election (National Council Election Regulation 1992 – NRWO) as amended on 12 April 2013 Part I, Section I, § 1 - § 5I Part V, Section III, §98-§107.</p>	<p>Federal Council: Indirect election 9 multi-member (3 to 12 seats) constituencies. Seats are divided between the parties according to the number of seats they hold in the provincial assemblies, which are determined on the basis of proportional representation. Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by alternate members chosen at the same time as titular members.</p> <p>National Council: Proportional system The 9 multi-member constituencies (from 7 to 36 seats each) correspond to the country's provinces (Länder); seats are allotted to each based on population. The provinces are broken down into 43 regional constituencies. Closed party-list system with proportional representation applying the Hare method to the regional and provincial constituencies, and the D'Hondt method at the federal level; 4 per cent threshold for parties to gain representation. Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by the "next-in-line" candidate on the list of the party which held the seat.</p>	<p>Federal Constitutional Law Article 26</p>	<p>Hare formula for state-wide level and D'Hondt formula for federal level</p> <p>Articles 98-107 Parties submit regional, state and federal lists of candidates; electors vote for a party and may cast preferential votes for one regional list candidate and one state list candidate. A state-wide electoral quota, calculated by the Hare method, is used to allocate seats at both the regional constituency and state levels; seats won by a party at the regional constituency level - direct mandates - are subtracted from its corresponding state-wide seat total, and the remaining mandates come from the party's state lists. Finally, all 183 National Council seats are distributed at the federal level by the D'Hondt rule; seats won by a party at the state level are then deducted from its corresponding nationwide seat total, and the remaining mandates are allocated from the party's federal lists. Nonetheless, a party must receive at least four percent of the vote or win at least one direct mandate in order to secure representation in the National Council.</p>	<p>For the proportional component: Open Party List system Several preferences</p>	<p>Several preferences</p> <p>Each voter can cast one preferential vote for any candidate from the provincial party list and the regional party list of the party he or she has voted for.</p> <p>Federal Law on National Council Election "Allocating the seats to the candidates, record of these proceedings, announcement of the results" §§ 97-108§ 108. (1) The seats received in the third counting procedure (§ 107) are to be allocated to the candidates of all parties, according to their place in the federal list of candidates. Unsuccessful candidates are be taken into consideration when a seat from their list in the federal list of candidates is finished. The order of their appointment is to be determined according to their place in the federal list of candidates. (2) The federal elections authority has to formulate the result of the third counting procedure as follows:a) the number of party totals for each party on the federal territory;b)</p>

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						the number of seats allocated to each party; c) the names of the candidates who have received seats according to § 107, para 8. (...)
Azerbaijan	<p>Constitution Articles 81-84</p> <p>Election Code as amended in 2013 Articles 143 & 169.3</p>	<p>Majoritarian system (plurality)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 125 single-member constituencies - Single member plurality systems ("first past the post") - By-elections are held to fill vacancies between general elections unless there are less than 120 days remaining in the term of the Assembly. 	<p>Constitution</p> <p>Article 81. Implementation of legislative power Legislative power in the Azerbaijan Republic is implemented by Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic.</p> <p>Article 82. Number of deputies in Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic consists of 125 deputies.</p> <p>Article 83. Procedure of elections of deputies of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic Deputies of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic are elected based on majority voting systems and general, equal and direct elections by way of free, individual and secret voting.</p> <p>Article 84. Term of authority of a calling of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic I. Term of authority of each calling of Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic is 5 years. (...)</p> <p>Election Code</p> <p>Article 143. Basis of Elections to the Milli Majlis 125 deputies shall be elected to the</p>	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

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			<p>Milli Majlis from single-mandate constituencies (one deputy from one constituency).</p> <p>Article 169 (...) 3. A candidate who records the highest number of votes shall be considered to be elected from the single-mandate constituency. (...)</p>			
Belarus	<p>Constitution Articles 90, 91 & 93</p> <p>Electoral Code as amended on 25 November 2013 Articles 3, 15, 82 (as amended on 25.11.2013) 87 (as amended on 25.11.2013)</p>	<p>House of Representatives: Majoritarian First-past-the-post voting system (One-Round system; plurality) 110 single-member constituencies In the first round, voting is considered valid if over 50 per cent of eligible voters take part in the polls. Candidates who receive over 50 per cent of votes are declared elected. If none of the candidates obtains 50 per cent of votes, a run-off election between the two leading candidates is held within two weeks. Run-off elections are considered valid if more than 25 per cent of eligible voters take part. The candidate securing a simple majority of votes wins the seat. If the second round of voting is held for only one candidate, the candidate needs to obtain the support of over half of the voters taking part in the election.</p> <p>Council of the Republic of Belarus: indirect election</p>	<p>Constitution Article 90. The Parliament The National Assembly is a representative and legislative body of the Republic of Belarus. The Parliament shall consist of two chambers - the House of Representatives and the Council of the Republic.</p> <p>Article 91. The House of Representatives shall consist of 110 deputies. (...)</p> <p>Article 93. The term of the Parliament shall be four years. (...)</p> <p>Electoral Code Article 3. Elections of the President of the Republic of Belarus, deputies of House of Representatives, deputies of local Councils of deputies are free and are held on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. Elections of the deputies of the House of Representatives, deputies of local Councils of Deputies are held at single electoral circuits.</p>	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

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		<p>- 7 multi-member (8 elected seats) constituencies corresponding to the country's six regions and the capital Minsk</p> <p>- Secret ballot vote by majority system at sessions of local councils.</p>	<p>Elections of members of the Council of the Republic of Belarus are held on the basis of equal and indirect suffrage by secret ballot. (...)</p> <p>Article 15. 110 electoral circuits are created for the holding of elections of deputies of the House of Representatives on the territory of the Republic of Belarus. (...)</p> <p>Article 82. Elections are recognized as having taken place if more than half of the voters of the circuit included into the list of citizens having the right to participate in elections participated in the voting. The candidate for deputy of the House of Representatives who received the highest number of the votes of the voters who took part in the voting is deemed to be elected. In case of holding a voting with one candidate this candidate is deemed to be elected if he received more than half of the votes of the voters who took part in the voting. (...)</p> <p>Article 87. If elections that had taken place in the electoral circuit were recognized as having not taken place or invalid, or only one candidate had stood for deputy of the House of Representatives and he did not receive the required number of the votes of the voters, as well as when all candidates for deputies withdrew, the Central Commission instructs, respectively, the regional, Minsk city and circuit</p>			

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			electoral commission to hold repeat elections in the electoral circuit. In such a case it may take a decision on the necessity to hold elections by territorial, circuit and precinct electoral commissions in a new composition. In this case the electoral commissions shall be established under the procedure prescribed by this Code. Voting is held at the same voting precincts according to the lists compiled for the holding of the main elections and specified on the eve of the new elections. (...)			
Belgium	<p>Constitution Articles 61-63, 65, 67-68</p> <p>Electoral Code of 12 April 1894 as amended on 31 January 2014 Articles 144, 165bis, 166-168 & 172</p>	<p>House of Representative: Proportional system 11 multi-member constituencies (between 4 and 24 seats each)**The constituencies of Brussels-Halle-Vilvoorde and Leuven were replaced by those of Brussels-Capital (corresponding to the administrative district of Brussels-Capital) and Flemish Brabant (corresponding to the province of Brabant). The latter comprises the electoral canton of Sint Genesius Rode. Voters in this canton may vote either for the list presented in Brussels-Capital or in the Flemish Brabant constituency. Party-list system. Each party submits one list for each constituency. On a candidates' list, there cannot be more than a one-place difference between candidates (titular and substitute) of each</p>	<p>Constitution Article 61 The members of the House of Representatives are elected directly by citizens (...).</p> <p>Article 62 (...) Elections take place in accordance with the system of proportional representation that the law determines. (...)</p> <p>Article 63 § 1. The House of Representatives is composed of one hundred and fifty members. § 2. The number of seats in each electoral district corresponds to the result of dividing the number of inhabitants of the electoral district by the federal divisor, which is obtained by dividing the number of the population of the Kingdom by one hundred and fifty. The remaining seats are assigned to the electoral districts with the greatest surplus of population not yet represented.</p>	<p>Highest average D'Hondt formula</p> <p>Electoral Code (in French) Art. 144. <L 2002-12-13/41, art. 3, 003; En vigueur : 20-01-2003> L'électeur peut émettre un suffrage pour un ou plusieurs candidats, titulaires ou suppléants ou titulaires et suppléants, d'une même liste. S'il adhère à l'ordre de présentation des candidats titulaires et suppléants de la liste qui a son appui, il marque son vote dans la case placée en tête de cette liste. S'il adhère seulement à l'ordre de présentation des candidats titulaires et veut modifier l'ordre de présentation des candidats suppléants, il donne un vote nominatif à un ou plusieurs candidats suppléants de la liste. S'il adhère seulement à l'ordre de présentation des candidats suppléants et veut modifier l'ordre de présentation des candidats titulaires, il donne un vote</p>	<p>Open Party list system Several preferences</p> <p>Additional remarks: choice between backing the party's order, or cast a preferential vote with the ability to move candidates up and down the list order. Flexible lists (preferential voting + possibility of alternative candidates)</p>	<p>Several preferences</p> <p>Electoral Code (in French) Article 172. Lorsque le nombre des candidats titulaires d'une liste est égal à celui des sièges revenant à la liste, ces candidats sont tous élus. Lorsque le premier de ces nombres est supérieur au second, les sièges sont conférés aux candidats dans l'ordre décroissant du nombre de voix qu'ils ont obtenus. (...)</p>

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		<p>sex.The first two candidates (titular and substitute) on each list cannot be of the same sex.Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by substitutes chosen at the same time as titular members.</p> <p>Senate: Combined system Remark: As a result of the Sixth Reform of The State of 2014 the Senate is no longer directly elected. The Senate is now composed of 60 members: 50 senators are members of the parliaments of the Federated entities (communities and regions). They exercise a double mandate (regional parliament and Senate) 10 senators are co-opted. (art. 67-68).</p>	<p>§ 3. The distribution of the members of the House of Representatives among the electoral districts is determined by the King in proportion to the population. (...)</p> <p>Article 65The members of the House of Representatives are elected for four years.The House is re-elected every four years.</p> <p>Article 67 (Senate) § 1. (...) the Senate is composed of seventy-one senators (...).</p> <p>Article 68 § 1. The total number of senators referred to in Article 67, § 1, 1°, 2°, 3°, 4°, 6° and 7° is divided, according to the system of proportional representation that the law determines, among each linguistic group on the basis of the vote count of the lists obtained at the election of the senators referred to in Article 67, § 1, 1° and 2°. (...)</p> <p>Electoral Code (in French) Article 165bis Sont seules admises à la répartition des sièges : 1° pour l'élection de la Chambre des représentants, les listes qui ont obtenu au moins 5 % du total général des votes valablement exprimés en faveur des listes de candidats de la circonscription électorale;</p>	<p>nominatif à un ou plusieurs candidats titulaires de la liste. S'il n'adhère enfin à l'ordre de présentation, ni pour les candidats titulaires, ni pour les candidats suppléants, et veut modifier cet ordre, il donne un vote nominatif à un ou plusieurs candidats titulaires et à un ou plusieurs candidats suppléants de la liste. Les votes nominatifs se marquent dans la case placée à la suite des nom et prénom du ou des candidats, titulaires ou suppléants ou titulaires et suppléants, à qui l'électeur entend donner sa voix. La marque du vote, même imparfaitement tracée, exprime valablement le vote, à moins que l'intention de rendre le bulletin de vote reconnaissable ne soit manifeste.</p> <p>Article 167. <L 1993-07-16/31, art. 80> Le bureau principal de la circonscription électorale ou le bureau principal de collège divise successivement par 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. le chiffre électoral de chacune des listes et range les quotients dans l'ordre de leur importance jusqu'à concurrence d'un nombre total de quotients égal à celui des membres à élire.Le dernier quotient sert de diviseur électoral.La répartition entre les listes s'opère en attribuant à chacune d'elles autant de sièges que son chiffre électoral comprend de fois ce diviseur, sauf application de l'article 168.Si une liste obtient plus de sièges qu'elle ne porte de candidats, [titulaires et suppléants], les sièges non attribués sont ajoutés à ceux revenant aux</p>		

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			<p>2° pour l'élection du Sénat, les listes qui ont obtenu au moins 5% du total général des votes valablement exprimés en faveur des listes présentées pour le collège électoral français ou le collège électoral néerlandais, selon le cas.</p> <p>Article 166. <L 1995-04-05/31, art. 8> Le total des bulletins valables favorables à une liste constitue le chiffre électoral de celle-ci. Ce total est déterminé, pour chaque liste, par l'addition des bulletins de chacune des [quatre] sous-catégories visées à l'article 156, § 1, alinéa 2.</p>	<p>autres listes; la répartition entre celles-ci se fait en poursuivant l'opération indiquée à l'alinéa 1, chaque quotient nouveau déterminant, en faveur de la liste à laquelle il appartient, l'attribution d'un siège.</p> <p>Article 168. <L 1993-07-16/31, art. 80> Lorsqu'un siège revient à titre égal à plusieurs listes, il est attribué à celle qui a obtenu le chiffre électoral le plus élevé et, en cas de parité des chiffres électoraux, à la liste où figure le candidat qui, parmi les candidats dont l'élection est en cause, a obtenu le plus de voix ou subsidiairement, qui est le plus âgé.</p> <p>Article 172. Lorsque le nombre des candidats titulaires d'une liste est égal à celui des sièges revenant à la liste, ces candidats sont tous élus. Lorsque le premier de ces nombres est supérieur au second, les sièges sont conférés aux candidats dans l'ordre décroissant du nombre de voix qu'ils ont obtenues. En cas de parité, l'ordre de présentation prévaut. Préalablement à la désignation des élus, le bureau principal de la circonscription électorale ou de collège procède à l'attribution individuelle aux candidats titulaires de la moitié du nombre des bulletins favorables à l'ordre de présentation de ces candidats. Cette moitié s'établit en divisant par deux le total des bulletins compris dans les sous-catégories visées à l'article 156, § 1er, alinéa 2, 1° et 4°. L'attribution de ces bulletins se fait d'après un</p>		

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				<p>mode dévolutif. Ils sont ajoutés aux suffrages nominatifs obtenus par le premier candidat titulaire de la liste, à concurrence de ce qui est nécessaire pour atteindre le chiffre d'éligibilité spécifique à chaque liste. L'excédent, s'il y en a, est attribué, dans une mesure semblable, au deuxième candidat titulaire, puis au troisième, et ainsi de suite, jusqu'à ce que la moitié du nombre des bulletins favorables à l'ordre de présentation de ces candidats soit épuisée. Le chiffre d'éligibilité spécifique à chaque liste s'obtient en divisant le chiffre électoral de la liste tel qu'il est déterminé à l'article 166 par le nombre de sièges attribués à la liste, majoré d'une unité. Lorsque le nombre des candidats titulaires d'une liste est inférieur à celui des sièges qui lui reviennent, ces candidats sont élus et les sièges en surplus sont conférés aux candidats suppléants qui arrivent les premiers dans l'ordre indiqué à l'article 173. A défaut de suppléants en nombre suffisant, la répartition de l'excédent est réglée conformément au dernier alinéa de l'article 167.</p>		
<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina</p>	<p>Constitution Article 4</p> <p>Election Law with subsequent Amendments NOs. 18/13 and 7/14, lastly 2014 Articles 9.1, 9.5, 9.7 & 9.8</p>	<p>House of Peoples: Indirect election</p> <p>- The ten delegates from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (five Croats and five Muslims) are designated by the delegates of the same communities to the local House of Peoples of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Delegates from the Republika</p>	<p>Constitution Article 4</p> <p>The Parliamentary Assembly shall have two chambers: the House of Peoples and the House of Representatives. (...) The House of Representatives shall comprise 42 Members, two-thirds elected from the territory of the Federation, one-third from the territory of the Republika Srpska.</p>	<p>Sainte-Laguë formula</p> <p>Election Law Article 9.1</p> <p>(1) The House of Representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH shall consist of forty-two (42) members, twenty-eight (28) of whom shall be directly elected by voters registered to vote for the territory of the Federation of BiH, and fourteen</p>	<p>For the proportional component: Partly Open-partly Closed Party List system => >3% of valid votes obtained by the list: several preferences => <3% of valid votes obtained by the list: no preference</p>	<p>.=> >5% of valid votes obtained by the list: several preferences .=> <5% of valid votes obtained by the list: no preference</p> <p>Election Law Article 9.8 (1) If a tie occurs because the quotients are identical</p>

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		<p>Srpska are designated by the National Assembly of that same Republic.</p> <p>National House of Representatives: Proportional system - Proportional representation system based on party lists or independent candidatures, using the method with dividers (Sainte-Laguë). Only parties having won at least one seat in the initial (simple quotient) allocation qualify for the latter allotment.</p>	<p>The House of Representatives shall comprise 42 Members, two-thirds elected from the territory of the Federation, one-third from the territory of the Republika Srpska.</p> <p>a. Members of the House of Representatives shall be directly elected from their Entity in accordance with an election law to be adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly.</p> <p>The first election, however, shall take place in accordance with Annex 3 to the General Framework Agreement.</p> <p>b. A majority of all members elected to the House of Representatives shall comprise a quorum.</p>	<p>(14) of whom shall be directly elected by voters registered to vote for the territory of the Republika Srpska. The mandate of members of the House of Representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH shall be four (4) years.</p> <p>(2) Of the twenty-eight (28) members who shall be directly elected by voters registered to vote for the territory of the Federation of BiH, twenty-one (21) shall be elected from multi-member constituencies under the proportional representation formula set forth in Article 9.5 of this law, and seven (7) shall be compensatory mandates elected from the territory of the Federation as a whole according to Article 9.6 of this law.</p> <p>(3) Of the fourteen (14) members who shall be directly elected by voters registered to vote for the territory of the Republika Srpska, nine (9) shall be elected from multi-member constituencies under the proportional representation formula set forth in Article 9.5 of this law, and five (5) shall be compensatory mandates elected from the territory of the Republika Srpska as a whole according to Article 9.6 of this law.</p> <p>(4) A voter shall have one ballot for the proportional representation mandates in the multi-member constituency for which the voter is registered.</p> <p>Article 9.5 (1) Mandates are allocated in each constituency in the following manner: For each political party and coalition,</p>		<p>in the distribution according to Articles 9.5, 9.6, and 9.7 of this law, the mandate shall be allocated on the basis of the drawing of a lot.</p> <p>(2) Mandates won by a list shall be distributed first amongst candidates on the list who individually received at least five percent (5%) of the total number of valid votes received by that list, these mandates being awarded in the order of the highest number of votes to the lowest number of votes. If there are still mandates to be distributed to a list and the candidates remaining are those who received less than five percent (5%) of the total valid votes received by that list, then distribution of the mandates among the remaining candidates from the list will be done according to their order on the list.</p> <p>(3) If a political party or coalition does not have enough eligible candidates on the list to fill seats allocated to it, the mandate shall be transferred to the party or coalition's list in another constituency according to the procedure set forth in Article 9.7 of this law.</p>

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				<p>the total number of valid votes received by that political party or coalition shall be divided by 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, et seq., as long as necessary for the allocation in question. The numbers resulting from this series of divisions shall be the "quotients". The number of votes for an independent candidates is the quotient for that candidate.</p> <p>(2) The quotients shall be arranged in order from the highest quotient to the lowest quotient. Mandates shall be distributed, in order, to the highest quotient until all the constituency mandates for the body have been distributed.</p> <p>(3) Political parties, coalitions, lists of independent candidates and independent candidates cannot participate in the allocation of mandates if they do not win more than 3% of the total number of valid ballots in an electoral unit.</p> <p>Article 9.6 Compensatory mandates shall be allocated in the following manner: a) Only political parties and coalitions may take part in the distribution of compensatory mandates. First, the total number of mandates for the legislative body to be allocated for the territory of the respective Entity, reduced by the number of mandates won by independent candidates, is distributed according to the formula set forth in Article 9.5 of this law. b) From the number of mandates a list of a political party or coalition has won according to this procedure, the</p>		

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				<p>number of mandates won by the same party or coalition, according to the procedure set forth in Article 9.5 of this law, is deducted. The remaining number is the number of compensatory mandates the list wins.</p> <p>c) If a political party or coalition receives a negative number of mandates according to the procedure in the previous paragraph, the political party or coalition keeps the mandates won in the constituencies, but does not receive any compensatory mandates. In case one or more lists get a negative number of mandates, the mandates to be distributed according to the procedure of this article is decreased correspondingly to preserve the correct number of mandates in the House of Representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina elected from the territory of the respective Entity.</p>		
Brazil	<p>Constitution Articles 44-47 Electoral Code as of 19 September 1995 Articles 108-109</p> <p>However the last amendment was made on 22 December 2013 but English/French versions do not exist</p>	<p>Federal Senate: Majoritarian system- 27 multi-member (3 seats) constituencies corresponding to the country's 26 states and the Federal District.- Block vote. Each elector has as many votes as the number of candidates elected in each constituency. When two thirds of the seats are to be renewed, each elector votes for two candidates. When one third is to be renewed, each elector votes for one candidate. Vacancies arising</p>	<p>Constitution Article 44. The Legislative Power is exercised by the National Congress, which is composed of the Chamber of Deputies and the Federal Senate. Each legislative term shall have the duration of four years.</p> <p>Article 45. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of representatives of the people, elected, by the proportional system, in each state, territory and in the Federal District.</p> <p>Paragraph 1 - The total number of</p>	<p>Highest average D'Hondt formula Hare quota</p> <p>The calculation for the distribution of seats among the parties is made by means of the Electoral Quotient: EQ = number of valid votes / number of seats.</p> <p>Complementary Legislation to the Electoral Code Article 107. Determine for each party the party quotient, dividing electoral quotient by the number of valid votes given under the same</p>	<p>Chamber of Deputies: Open Party List system Several preferences</p> <p>Additional remarks: seats allotted according to the simple quotient and highest average calculations. The seats won by each list are in turn awarded to the candidates on the basis of preference votes cast by the electorate.</p>	<p>Several preferences</p> <p>Complementary Legislation to the Electoral Code Article 109. Seats not filled with the implementation of party quotients will be distributed by observing the following rules: I - will be divided, the number of valid votes cast for each party by the number of seats obtained by him, another, being the party that submits the</p>

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		<p>between general elections are filled by substitutes elected at the same time as titular members. If no substitute is available and there remain at least 15 months before the end of the term of the member concerned, by elections are held.</p> <p>Chamber of Deputies: Proportional system 27 multi-member (8 to 70 seats, based on population) constituencies corresponding to the country's 26 states and the Federal District. Party-list proportional system with seats allotted according to the simple quotient and highest average calculations. The seats won by each list are in turn awarded to the candidates on the basis of preferential votes cast by the electorate. Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by substitutes elected at the same time as titular members. If no substitute is available and there remain at least 15 months before the end of the term of the member concerned, by-elections are held.</p>	<p>Deputies, as well as the representation of the states and of the Federal District shall be established by a supplementary law, in proportion to the population, and the necessary adjustments shall be made in the year preceding the elections, so that none of those units of the Federation has less than eight or more than seventy Deputies.</p> <p>Paragraph 2 - Each territory shall elect four Deputies.</p> <p>Article 46. The Federal Senate is composed of representatives of the states and of the Federal District, elected by a majority vote.</p> <p>Paragraph 1 - Each state and the Federal District shall elect three Senators for a term of office of eight years.</p> <p>Paragraph 2 - One-third and two-thirds of the representation of each state and of the Federal District shall be renewed every four years, alternately. Paragraph 3 - Each Senator shall be elected with two substitutes.</p> <p>Article 47. Except where there is a constitutional provision to the contrary, the decisions of each House and of their committees shall be taken by a majority vote, when the absolute majority of its members is present.</p> <p>Electoral Law Chamber of Deputies: directly elected (513). Constituencies 27 multi-member (8 to 70 seats, based on population)</p>	<p>caption, the fraction discarded.</p> <p>Article 108. Many candidates will be elected by a registered party as many as indicate their partisan ratio in the order of roll-call votes that each one has received.</p>		<p>highest middle seat to be filled; II - the operation to the distribution of each seat will repeat itself.</p> <p>§ 1 The filling of positions that each party is contemplated shall be made in the order recorded vote of its candidates.</p> <p>§ 2 may only compete for the allocation of seats the parties who have obtained electoral quotient</p>

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			<p>constituencies corresponding to the country's 26 states and the Federal District. Voting system Proportional: Party-list proportional system with seats allotted according to the simple quotient and highest average calculations. The seats won by each list are in turn awarded to the candidates on the basis of preferential votes cast by the electorate. (...)</p> <p>Federal Senate: Directly elected (81). Majority: Block vote. Each elector has as many votes as the number of candidates elected in each constituency. When two thirds of the seats are to be renewed, each elector votes for two candidates. When one third is to be renewed, each elector votes for one candidate. Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by substitutes elected at the same time as titular members. If no substitute is available and there remain at least 15 months before the end of the term of the member concerned, by elections are held. Voting is compulsory, abstention being punishable by a fine.</p>			

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Bulgaria	<p>Constitution Article 63 and 64</p> <p>Election Code as adopted on 5 March 2014 Articles 246, 248, 298 & Annex № 1 to Article 248, para. 1</p>	<p>Mixed system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 31 multi-member constituencies (seats according to population); 31 members are elected using the first-past-the-post (FPTP) system - 209 members are elected through proportional representation using the closed party list. - Only parties and coalitions that obtain at least 4 per cent of the nationwide popular vote are entitled to parliamentary representation. - Vacancies for the PR seats are filled by "next-in-line" candidates. Vacant FPTP seats are filled through by-elections. However, if a member elected under the FPTP resigns to take up a ministerial post, his/her seat will be filled by the "next-in-line" candidate of the same party from the proportional representation system. 	<p>Constitution Article 63 The National Assembly shall consist of 240 members.</p> <p>Article 64 (1) The National Assembly shall be elected for a term of four years. (...)</p>	<p>Largest remainders Hare-Niemeyer formula</p> <p>Electoral Code Article 246. (1) The elections for MPs shall be held based on the proportional electoral system with registered candidate lists in multi-member constituencies of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. political parties and coalitions; 2. nomination committees. (2) In voting for a candidate list of a political party or coalition, the voter may mark a preference for a candidate in the candidate list thus expressing his/her preference on the order of arrangement of the candidates on the candidate list he/she is voting for.</p> <p>Article 248. Determination of election results upon election of MPs of the National Assembly and of the Grand National Assembly and the allocation of seats on candidate lists shall be done using the methodology referred to in Annex No. 1 herein.</p> <p>Annex No 1 describes the steps for the distribution of seats to constituencies: first, the 240 seats are distributed according to the method of the largest remainders. If some constituencies have less than four seats allocated, these four seats are then allocated to such constituencies in a second step. The remaining seats are then distributed in a third step to the constituencies which had obtained more than four</p>	<p>Open Party List system Several preferences</p>	<p>Several preferences</p> <p>Electoral Code Article 298. (1) The candidates who are elected on each candidate list of a political party or coalition of parties, shall be determined according to the number of valid preferences under Art. 278, Para. 4 and 5 received and the ranking of the candidates on the list shall be done according to the methodology referred to in Annex No. 1. (2) The preferences for the individual candidates shall be valid if the number of votes received for the candidate is not less than 7 per cent of the votes cast for the candidate list. (3) The candidates referred to in Para. 2 shall be ranked according to the number of preferences received, starting from the candidate who has received the highest number of valid preferences. These candidates shall be excluded from the candidate list of the respective party or coalition of parties and shall comprise List A. The rest of the candidates on the candidate list shall retain the initial ranking thereof on</p>

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				<p>seats in the first step.</p> <p>Electoral Code, Annex № 1 to Article 248, para. 1 Methodology for the results of the vote and the allocation of seats during elections for members of parliament I. General 1.1. The methodology used is the Hare - Niemeyer method for the distribution of seats by electoral regions (constituencies) for elections for Members of the National Assembly and the Grand National Assembly. 1.2. Voting takes place in the country's multi-electoral regions (MER) and abroad. 1.3. Seats are distributed between parties, coalitions and independent candidates. 1.4. Seats for parties and coalitions are personalised by the candidate lists and preferential voting.</p> <p>Annex N°1, extract: II. Number of seats in MERs based on population numbers 2.1. In the elections for Members of the National Assembly, a total of 240 seats are assigned. In elections for Members of the Grand National Assembly, a total of 400 seats are assigned. In any MER the number of seats assigned is in proportion to the population data provided by the National Statistical Institute (NSI) based on the results of the latest census by the Hare-Niemeyer method. The procedure is closed if all MERs are assigned 4 seats or</p>		<p>the list and shall comprise List B. (...)</p>

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				<p>more in elections for a National Assembly and 6 seats or more in elections for a Grand National Assembly.</p> <p>2.2. If in a MER the number of seats under Section 2.1. is smaller than 4, or respectively 6, further seats are assigned to this MER so that the region has 4 and 6 seats respectively. This MER is excluded from consideration along with other MERs where 4 or 6 seats have been assigned as per Section 2.1. If the number of excluded areas is N, then 4N seats, respectively 6N seats are assigned (when elections for a Grand National Assembly take place).</p> <p>2.3. The remaining 240-4N, 400-6N seats (when elections for a Grand National Assembly take place) are distributed, using the Hare-Niemeyer method, between the MERs which as per Section 2.1 were assigned 5, respectively 7 seats (in elections for a Grand National Assembly), or more seats.</p>		
Chile	<p>Constitution Articles 46,47 & 49</p> <p>Electoral Law of 19 April 1988 - Last amendment: 27 June 2013 (Ley Orgánica Constitucional sobre Votaciones</p>	<p>Chamber of Deputies: 60 multi-member (2 seats) constituencies.</p> <p>Closed party-list majority system, with seats allocated binomially, as follows: - if the majority party obtains more than two-thirds of the valid votes cast, it is entitled to the two seats of the constituency -</p>	<p>Constitution Article 46. The National Congress consists of two (2) branches: the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Both concur in the formation of laws in conformity with this Constitution and have the other powers established therein. Composition and Establishment of the Chamber</p>	<p>Ley Orgánica Constitucional sobre Votaciones Populares y Escrutinios Article 109 bis:</p> <p>En el caso de elecciones de Parlamentarios, el Tribunal proclamará elegidos Senadores o Diputados a los dos candidatos de una misma lista, cuando ésta alcanzare el mayor número de</p>	<p>Senate: Closed party-list system</p>	<p>No preference</p>

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	<p>Populares Escrutinios) Articles 109bis, 178 & 180</p>	<p>if it obtains less than two-thirds, it is entitled to one seat and the second seat goes to the second-placed party. Vacancies of elective seats arising between general elections are filled by a nominee selected by the same party.</p> <p>Senate: 19 multi-member constituencies corresponding to the country's regions, with each electing two Senators (so 38 in total)- Closed party-list majority system with seats allocated binomially (in the same way as the Chamber of Deputies) The law allows two or more political parties to ally one another to create "pacts". Pacts may present up to two candidates per electoral district or senatorial constituency. It is not mandatory for the candidates to be affiliated with any of the political parties forming the pact, but they cannot be affiliated with a political party outside the pact. Political parties not integrating a pact may present up to two candidates per electoral district or senatorial constituency. In this case, the candidates must be affiliated with that party. For every electoral district and senatorial constituency election the two political entities [either a) a pact, b) a political party not integrating a pact, or c) an independent candidate not</p>	<p>of Deputies and Senate.</p> <p>Article 47. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of one hundred and twenty (120) members elected by direct ballot in the electoral district established by the respective organic constitutional law. The Chamber of Deputies shall be totally renewed every four (4) years.</p> <p>Article 49. The Senate shall be composed of members elected by direct ballot in senatorial constituencies, with regard to the regions of the countries. The respective constitutional organic law shall determine the number of the senators, the senatorial constituencies and the manner of their election. The senators shall remain in office for eight (8) years, and shall be partially renewed every four (4) years, the renewal taking place in one period with regard to the representatives of odd-numbered regions and in the following period with regard to the representatives of even-numbered regions and the Metropolitan Area.</p> <p>Ley Orgánica Constitucional sobre Votaciones Populares y Escrutinios Artículo 109 bis. En el caso de elecciones de Parlamentarios, el Tribunal proclamará elegidos Senadores o Diputados a los dos candidatos de</p>	<p>sufragios y tuviere un total de votos que excediere el doble de los que alcanzare la lista o nómina que le siguiera en número de sufragios. Si ninguna lista obtuviere los dos cargos, elegirá un cargo cada una de las listas o nóminas que obtengan las dos más altas mayorías de votos totales de lista o nómina, debiendo el Tribunal proclamar elegidos Senadores o Diputados a aquellos candidatos que, dentro de cada lista o nómina, hubieren obtenido las más altas mayorías. Si el segundo cargo por llenar correspondiere con igual derecho a dos o más listas o nóminas, el Tribunal proclamará electo al candidato que hubiere reunido mayor cantidad de preferencias individuales. En caso de empate entre candidatos de una misma lista o entre candidatos de distintas listas o nóminas, que a su vez estuviesen empatadas, el Tribunal procederá, en audiencia pública, a efectuar un sorteo entre ellos, y proclamará electo al que salga favorecido.</p> <p>Article 178: Para la elección de los miembros de la Cámara de Diputados habrá sesenta distritos electorales, cada uno de los cuales elegirá dos Diputados.</p>		

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		<p>integrating a pact] receiving the most votes are awarded one seat each, with the leading candidate within each entity taking the seat. To win both seats, the leading entity must out poll the second leading entity by a margin of at least 2-to-1.</p>	<p>una misma lista, cuando ésta alcanzare el mayor número de sufragios y tuviere un total de votos que excediere el doble de los que alcanzare la lista o nómina que le siguiere en número de sufragios.</p> <p>Artículo 178 Para la elección de los miembros de la Cámara de Diputados habrá sesenta distritos electorales, cada uno de los cuales elegirá dos Diputados.</p> <p>Artículo 180 Para la elección de los miembros del Senado, cada región constituirá una circunscripción senatorial, excepto las regiones V, de Valparaíso; Metropolitana de Santiago; VII, del Maule; VIII, del Biobío; IX, de la Araucanía, y X, de Los Lagos, que se dividirán en dos circunscripciones senatoriales, respectivamente. Cada circunscripción senatorial elegirá dos Senadores. Two deputies are elected from closed party-lists in each constituency. If the majority party obtains more than two-thirds of the valid votes cast, it is entitled to the two seats of the constituency. If it obtains less than two-thirds, it is entitled to one seat and the second seat goes to the second-placed party.</p>			
Croatia	<p>Constitution Articles 70-72</p> <p>Act on the Election of the Representatives to</p>	<p>Proportional system - 10 multi-member constituencies (14 seats each) in the area of the Republic of Croatia for 140 seats - one special constituency</p>	<p>Constitution Article 70 The Croatian Parliament (Sabor) is a representative body of the people and is vested with the legislative power in the Republic of Croatia.</p>	<p>Highest average D'Hondt formula</p> <p>Act on the Election of the Representatives to the Croatian Parliament</p>	<p>Closed Party List system No preference</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Act on the Election of the Representatives to the Croatian Parliament Article 42</p>

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	<p>the Croatian Parliament (Official Gazette nos. 116/99, 109/00, 53/03, 44/06, 167/03, 19/07, 20/09, 145/10, 24/11, 93/11 and 120/11 - consolidated text; "Election Act") as amended on 21 July 2010. Published in the Official Gazette No. 120 of 26 October 2011 Articles 40-41</p>	<p>(three seats) for Croatian citizens residing abroad (constituency No. 11) - one national constituency (eight seats) reserved for the autochthonous national minorities (constituency No. 12)</p> <p>-140 are elected from 10 constituencies in the country, each constituency providing 14 MPs chosen from party lists or independent lists. The number of members chosen from each constituency list is established by the D'Hondt method. A list must win at least 5% of the votes to be entitled to a share of these seats.</p> <p>- three are elected in a special constituency by Croatians residing abroad.</p> <p>- 8 are elected by members of the national ethnic minorities in the country, in a special (national) constituency</p> <p>Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by substitutes elected at the same time as titular members. An MP elected from a constituency list is substituted by a candidate from the same list nominated by the political party that proposed the list. An MP chosen in the ethnic minorities constituency is substituted by another candidate elected in the same constituency.</p>	<p>Article 71 The Croatian Parliament shall have no less than 100 and no more than 160 members, elected on the basis of direct universal and equal right to vote by secret ballot.</p> <p>Article 72 Members of the Croatian Parliament shall be elected for a term of four years. The number of members of the Croatian Parliament, and the conditions and procedures for their election, shall be regulated by law.</p>	<p>Article 40 The number of representatives that shall be elected from each list of a constituency shall be determined in the following way: The total number of valid votes that each list (the electoral mass of the list) has won is to be divided with numbers from 1 to finally 14, decimal rest also taking into account. Of all the gained results, representative seats shall win those lists on which the 14 numerically biggest results are shown, including the decimal rests. Each of these lists shall win as much representative seats in the Parliament, as much single results among the 14 numerically biggest results it has won.</p> <p>Article 41 The right to participate in the division of representative seats in a constituency shall be exercised by those lists that shall win in the elections at least 5% of valid votes.</p>		<p>From each list, elected shall be the candidates from the ordinal number 1 to that ordinal number of how many representative seats a particular list has won. Deputy candidates from each list of a constituency shall be the candidates who have not been elected.</p>

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Cyprus	<p>Constitution Articles 62-72</p> <p>Law on Election of Members of the House of Representatives, Law 72(I) / 79 as amended Article 2a</p>	<p>Proportional system</p> <p>Remark from the member: A number of laws were enacted in the interim period between the 1985 and 1995 elections which introduced minor amendments to the manner of voting (Law 297/1987) the voting age (Law 106(I)/1996) and filling vacancies (Law 118(I)/1996 and Law 115(I)/1996). The most significant reform was introduced by Law 71(I)/95 which redefined the electoral threshold for the distribution of seats at the second tier and further amended the way seats are allocated among the parties that participate in the second distribution For the purposes of conducting elections, the Republic is divided into six constituencies that correspond to the six administrative districts. The fifty six parliamentary seats are distributed to each constituency based on the number of the registered voters in each electoral district, as follows: Nicosia 20, Limassol 12, Famagusta 11, Lamaca 6, Paphos 4, Kyrenia 3A proportional representation system was adopted in the 1995 parliamentary election. Any political party managing to collect 1/56th share of the total votes validly cast in Cyprus as a whole is virtually guaranteed</p>	<p>Constitution Article 621.</p> <p>1. The number of Representatives shall be fifty: Provided that such number may be altered by a resolution of the House of Representatives carried by a majority comprising two-thirds of the Representatives elected by the Greek Community and two-thirds of the Representatives elected by the Turkish Community.</p> <p>2. Out of the number of Representatives provided in paragraph 1 of this Article seventy per cent um shall be elected by the Greek Community and thirty per cent um by the Turkish Community separately from amongst their members respectively, and in the case of a contested election, by universal suffrage and by direct and secret ballot held on the same day. The proportion of Representatives stated in this paragraph shall be independent of any statistical data.</p> <p>Article 651. The term of office of the House of Representatives shall be for a period of five years. (...)</p> <p>Article 73(...)</p> <p>4. (...) Provided that the total number of the seats on such Committees distributed respectively to the Representatives elected by the Greek and the Turkish Communities shall be in the same proportion as that in which the seats in the House are distributed to the Representatives</p>	<p>Largest remainder Hare formula</p> <p>Seats are distributed among lists within each constituency by dividing the total number of votes cast for each list by the electoral quota (the largest remainder method using Hare quota). The remaining seats are distributed among the parties or coalitions of parties that won at least one seat in any constituency pursuant to the first distribution or, for single parties, at least 1.8 per cent of all valid votes cast throughout the island (for coalitions of 2 or more parties, the applicable figures are 10 and 20 per cent, respectively). Notwithstanding the above, 3.6 per cent of the total number of votes cast are required for lists of single parties participating in the second distribution to be entitled to a second seat.</p>	<p>Open Party List system</p> <p>Several preferences</p>	<p>Several preferences</p> <p>Voters first select the list of a single party (or coalition of parties or a single independent candidate) and then, within the list, can mark one preference for every four seats to be filled in their constituency. In the case of constituencies having fewer than three seats, only one preference can be marked. Party leaders or other candidates heading coalitions do not require a preference mark to be elected.</p> <p>Law on Election of Members of the House of Representatives Article 2(a) Under Article 2(a) of the law 71(1)/1995, a political formation can participate in the second distribution of seats only if the following criteria are met :• Single parties with a vote share equal to or greater than the one 56th of the total number of votes nationally,• Coalitions of two parties with a total vote share equal to or greater than ten percent (10%)• Coalitions of more than two parties with a total vote share equal to or greater than 20 percent (20%)In order for parties or coalition of parties to</p>

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		to have at least one representative (MP).	<p>elected by the Greek and the Turkish Communities respectively.</p> <p>Article 771. The quorum of the House of Representatives shall consist of at least one-third of the total number of its members. (...)</p> <p>Law 71(I)/1995 Under Article 2(a) of the law 71(I)/1995, a political formation can participate in the second distribution of seats only if the following criteria are fulfilled:- Single parties with a vote share equal to or greater than the one 56th of the total number of votes nationally- Coalitions of two parties with a total vote share equal to or greater than ten percent (10%)- Coalitions of more than two parties with a total vote share equal to or greater than twenty percent (20%). (...)</p>			<p>participate in the second tier they should reach the abovementioned threshold. If only one party or coalition of parties reaches the threshold(s) defined above, then the party with the second largest vote share participates in the second allocation provided that its vote share is greater than the vote share of each one of the parties of the coalition of parties (Article 2(a) of the Law 71(1)/1995). Otherwise, a coalition of parties is allowed to participate in the second distribution only if its average vote share is greater than the vote share of the second largest single party. This is calculated by the division of the coalition's share of valid votes by the number of parties forming the coalition. If no party or coalition of parties reaches the above criteria, then the parties or coalitions of parties that won the closest to the threshold vote shares, participate in the second distribution. In order for single parties to be allocated a second seat at the second tier they need to have won a vote share equal to or greater than the two 56th [2/56] of the total number of votes on</p>

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						<p>national level (Article 2(a) of the Law 71(1)/1995). The allocation of seats to candidates at the first and second tier is done according to the total number of votes of the candidates of each party. (Article 32.4 of the Law 72/1979) In case that two or more candidates of the same party or coalition of parties win an equal number of votes and the seats to be allocated to their party are less than the number of those candidates, the candidate(s) to be elected is determined by a raffle. (Article 6 of the Law 101(1)/1997) Party leaders and the leaders of coalition of parties are excluded from preference voting. They are placed at the top of the party list and are credited with as many votes as the total number of valid votes cast for the party at the national level (Article 4 of the Law 11(1)/1996). The House of Representatives is elected for a five year period, but may dissolve itself prematurely, by a decision taken by an absolute majority of its Members.</p>

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Czech Republic	<p>Constitution Articles 15-16 & 19</p> <p>Act no. 247/1995 on Elections of 27 September 1995 as amended in 2014 Articles 24, 26, 39, 48 & 50</p>	<p>Senate: Majoritarian system 81 single-member constituencies. Two-round system. If necessary, a second round is held six days after the first round. No threshold is required to win a seat in the second round. Vacancies arising between general elections are filled through by elections held within 90 days, except in the last year of the term of the Senator concerned.</p> <p>Chamber of Deputies: Proportional system 14 multi-member constituencies ("electoral regions"). Each elector votes for the party list of his/her choice and can also give four preferential votes to individual candidates on the list. To gain parliamentary representation, each party needs to receive at least the 5 per cent of the votes nationwide. The threshold will be raised to 10 per cent for two-party coalitions, 15 per cent for three-party coalitions and 20 per cent for coalitions of four or more parties. A candidate who receives over 5 per cent of the preferential votes at the regional level will be placed at the top of the party list. In cases where several</p>	<p>Constitution Article 15 (1) The legislative power of the Czech Republic is vested in the Parliament. (2) The Parliament consists of two chambers, the Assembly of Deputies and the Senate.</p> <p>Article 16 (1) There shall be 200 Deputies in the Assembly of Deputies, who are elected to a four-year term. (2) There shall be eighty-one Senators in the Senate, who are elected to a six-year term. Every second year elections for one-third of the Senators shall be held.</p> <p>Article 19 (1) Any citizen of the Czech Republic who has the right to vote and has attained the age of twenty-one is eligible for election to the Assembly of Deputies. (2) Any citizen of the Czech Republic who has the right to vote and has attained the age of forty is eligible for election to the Senate. (...)</p> <p>Act no. 247 on Elections Article 24 The Chamber of Deputies has 200 members elected for four years.</p> <p>Article 26 The elections to the Chamber of Deputies are held in all election regions of the Czech Republic in compliance with the principle of proportional representation. Each</p>	<p>Largest remainder Hare formula</p> <p>Electoral Code</p> <p>Article 39 In the section designated for the completion of ballot tickets each voter shall place one ballot ticket into the official envelope. He/she may circle the identification numbers of up to 4 candidates on any ballot ticket and – on the same ballot ticket – indicate his/her preference of one of them. No other modifications of a ballot ticket shall be taken into account in the course of its consideration.</p> <p>Article 48 (...) (2) The overall amount of valid votes cast in every election region shall be divided by the national mandate number. The result determines the amount of mandates allocated to individual election regions. (3) If all mandates are not allocated in the aforementioned way, the remaining mandates shall be allocated to those election regions showing the largest remainders in descending order. Should any two or more election regions show the same remainders, the election region(s) to receive the remaining mandate(s) shall be drawn.</p> <p>Article 50 Scrutiny (1) The overall amount of valid votes given to each political party,</p>	<p>Chamber of Deputies: Open Party List system Several preferences (4)</p> <p>Additional remarks: electors may cast four preference votes for candidates on their chosen party list. Candidates receiving at least 5% of the total number of votes cast for their party have priority in the allocation of seats, regardless of their position on the list.</p> <p>- the number of preferential votes has changed throughout the years. In the parliamentary elections of 1996 and 1998 and again 2010 and 2013, there were 4 votes; in the elections of 2002 and 2008, there were two votes; - similarly, the number of preferential votes a candidate needs to get to be given priority has changed - 10% (1996, 1998), 7% (2002, 2006) and 5% (2010, 2013). - preferential votes have not usually had a major impact upon the results of the parliamentary elections: in 1996 no</p>	<p>Several preferences (4)</p> <p>Voters choose a political party but can also give four candidates a preferential vote.</p> <p>Determination of the Number of Deputies Elected in Election Regions Article 50 (...) (5) If the amount of preferential votes acquired by any candidate in the election region is equal to or exceeds 5% of the overall amount of valid votes given to his/her political party, movement or coalition in the election region, such candidate shall be given priority over the other candidates in the process of allocation of mandates. (6) If more candidates meet the condition defined in Section 5 herein and their political party, movement or coalition acquires several mandates, all such candidates shall be given priority over the other candidates and the order of such candidates shall be determined by the actual amount of preferential votes acquired by each of them. If several candidates obtain the same amount of</p>

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		<p>candidates receive over 5 per cent of preferential votes, they will be placed on the list in descending order based on the total number of preferential votes they receive.</p> <p>Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by substitutes elected at the same time as titular members.</p>	<p>higher self-governed unit defined by special legal regulations is regarded as an election region.</p>	<p>movement and coalition included in scrutiny shall be successively divided by 1, 2 and 3 and then always by a figure higher by 1.</p> <p>The total amount of calculated fractions shall correspond with the overall number of candidates specified in ballot ticket, excluding the candidates who have resigned or have been withdrawn after the registration of candidate lists in compliance with Article 36. All fractions shall be calculated to two decimal positions and rounded up.</p> <p>(2) All fractions calculated in compliance with Section 1 shall be arranged in descending order. The resulting list of fractions must equal the number of mandates allocated to the election region in compliance with Article 48. If 2 or more fractions are equal, their order shall be determined by the overall amount of votes given to the political party, movement or coalition concerned in election region. If the amounts of votes are also the same, the order shall be drawn. Each fraction shall be stated together with the name of the political party, movement or coalition to which it relates.</p> <p>(3) Each political party, movement and coalition shall receive 1 mandate for each fraction included in the list defined in Section 2 herein.</p> <p>(4) The order in which the candidates of individual political parties, movements and coalitions receive mandates pursuant to Section 2 shall be determined by their order in ballot ticket. (...)</p>	<p>candidate got to the chamber of deputies thanks to such votes; in 1998 - 2 candidates; 2002 - 12 candidates; 2006 - 6 candidates; 2010 - 46 candidates (!! so called circling revolution); 2013 - dates unavailable.</p>	<p>preferential votes, their order in the process of allocation of mandates shall be determined by their order on the ballot ticket. The order of all candidates not meeting the condition defined in Section 5 shall be determined</p> <p>(7) The unelected candidates of all political parties, movements and coalitions acquiring at least 1 mandate shall become alternate members. The order of individual candidates within such political parties, movements and coalitions shall be specified in compliance with Sections 4 through 6.</p>

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Denmark	<p>Constitutional Act Articles 28, 31 (1) & 32(1)</p> <p>Parliamentary Elections Act as of 8 February 2011 Articles 10, 76-79 & 81-82</p>	<p>Proportional system- 10 multi-member constituencies corresponding to counties, subdivided into 92 nomination districts.- Each elector can cast either a "personal vote" for one of the candidates or a vote for one of the party lists. They can vote for any of the candidates or parties of their constituency, not being limited to those of their nomination district. - Of the 175 seats reserved for Denmark proper, 135 seats are distributed among the constituencies. In order to distribute these constituency seats among the political groups in contention, the total vote of each party in a constituency is divided by 1, 3, 5 and so on by odd numbers in order to arrive at the quotients on the basis of which seats are allocated). - The 40 remaining, or compensatory, seats are then distributed among the parties which either have won at least one constituency seat; have obtained, in two electoral regions, at least as many votes as the average number of valid votes cast in the region, per constituency seat; or have obtained at least 2% of all valid votes cast in the country as a whole. - When it has been decided which parties are entitled to a share of the compensatory seats, the number of seats which each</p>	<p>Constitution Article 28 The Folketing shall consist of one assembly of not more than one hundred and seventy-nine members, of whom two members shall be elected in the Faeroe Islands and two members in Greenland.</p> <p>Article 31 (1) The members of the Folketing shall be elected by general and direct ballot. (...)</p> <p>Article 32(1) The members of the Folketing shall be elected for a period of four years. (...)</p> <p>Parliamentary Elections Act Article 10(1) Of the nationwide 175 seats, 135 are constituency seats and 40 are compensatory seats. The distribution of seats among regions and among multimember constituencies are determined and announced by the Minister for the Interior and Health following publication of the population figure as at January 1st 2010, 2015, 2020, etc., and the distribution subsequently applies to the following elections.</p> <p>(2) The distribution is fixed proportional to numbers, which for each region and each multimember constituency are computed as the sum of: 1) the population; 2) the number of voters in the last general election; and 3) the area in square kilometres multiplied by 20, of the appropriate region or multimember constituency, respectively. If the</p>	<p>Highest average</p> <p>Allocation of Constituency Seats: D'Hondt formula</p> <p>Allocation of Compensatory Seats: specific divisor formula</p> <p>Allocation of Compensatory Seats to Parties by Region: Sainte Laguë formula</p> <p>Parliamentary Elections Act Article 76(1) The votes cast for each party in all nomination districts in a multimember constituency shall be summed up. The votes cast for each individual candidate shall equally be summed up.</p> <p>(2) Each number of votes appearing as a result of the summation, cf. subsection (1), shall be divided by 1 – 2 – 3 and so on until such number of divisions equivalent to the maximum number of seats expected to be allocated to the party or to the independent candidate has been performed. The party or the independent candidate having the highest resulting quotients shall be given the first seat in the multimember constituency. The second highest quotient entails the second seat and so on and so forth, until all constituency seats in the multimember constituency have been distributed among the parties and the independent candidates. If two or more quotients are of equal size, lots shall be drawn.</p>	<p>Open Party List system</p> <p>Several preferences</p>	<p>Several preferences</p> <p>A voter can either put the cross on the name of party or against the name of one of the candidate. If the "usual" form of list organization is used, a voter can also vote for one of the party/s other candidates in the constituency.</p> <p>Parliamentary Elections Act Article 81(1) The candidates are elected in the order of the size of their votes, as many as the party has acquired seats in the multimember constituency, cf. however section 82. in case of an equality of votes, lots shall be drawn. (...)</p> <p>Article 82(1) if a party has registered a party list in the multimember constituency, cf. section 41(1), the candidates who are elected shall be determined as follows-(i) The total number of votes of the party in the multimember constituency, cf. section 76(1), shall be divided by a figure which is the number of constituency and compensatory seats acquired by the party in the multimember</p>

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		<p>party is proportionately entitled to of the 175 seats is calculated on the basis of the total number of votes cast for these parties in all parts of the country. From the number of seats thus arrived at for each party, the number of constituency seats already obtained by the party is deducted. The resulting figure is the number of compensatory seats due to the party. - Candidates who have been nominated but not elected figure on a list of substitute members drawn up by the Ministry of Interior after each general election. These substitute members fill the seats which become vacant between general elections.</p>	<p>number of seats resulting from the distribution are not integers and, therefore, do not add up to the necessary number of seats when fractions are eliminated, the largest fractions shall be increased until the number has been reached (the method of the largest remainders). If two or more fractions are of equal size, lots shall be drawn. (3) According to the computation rule in subsection (2), the 175 seats are first distributed among the three regions. Next, the 135 constituency seats are distributed accordingly among the regions. Finally, the constituency seats are distributed among the multimember constituencies within the appropriate regions. (4) If, by computation according to subsection (3), the Multimember Constituency of Bornholm fails to obtain at least two seats, a second distribution of seats shall be undertaken in which the Multimember Constituency of Bornholm is allocated two seats in advance. The remaining 133 constituency seats shall be finally distributed among the other multimember constituencies as specified in subsection (3). (5) The number of compensatory seats for allocation to each region shall be computed as the difference between the overall number of seats in the region and the number of constituency seats in the region.</p>	<p>Article 77(1) Compensatory seats shall be allocated to parties which have either (i) obtained at least one constituency seat; or, (ii) in two of the three regions specified in section 8(1) obtained at least a number of votes J19 equivalent to the average number of valid votes per constituency seat in the region; or, (iii) obtained at least two per cent of the valid votes cast in all Denmark. (2) The number of votes cast in favour of each party in all Denmark shall be computed for each of the parties which are entitled to compensatory seats according to subsection (1). The total number of votes for these parties shall be divided by the figure 175 with deduction of the number of constituency seats which may have accrued to independent candidates. Votes cast for each party shall be divided by the resulting figure. The resulting quotients indicate the number of seats to which each party is entitled in proportion to its vote. If these quotients are not integers and, therefore, do not add up to the whole number of seats when fractions are eliminated, the largest fractions shall be increased until the number has been reached (method of the largest remainders). If two or more fractions are of equal size, lots shall be drawn. (3) If no parties have obtained more constituency seats than the total number of seats to which the party is entitled in proportion to its vote, cf. subsection (2), the allocation in</p>		<p>constituency, increased by one. The resulting figure shall be increased, even if an integer, to the nearest integer. This figure is hence the distribution figure of the party in the multimember constituency;(ii) if a candidate after the summation in section 80(2) has obtained a vote in the multi member constituency equivalent to or higher than the distribution figure, the candidate is elected.if two or more candidates have obtained the distribution figure, the candidates are elected in the order of the party list;(iii) if this is insufficient to fill the seats acquired by the party in the multimember constituency, the other candidates are elected in the order of the party list, as many as the party remains entitled to seats;(iv) if none of the candidates have obtained the distribution figure, the candidates are elected in the order of the party list, as many as the party has acquired seats in the multi member constituency.</p>

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				<p>subsection (2) shall be final. Hence, the number of compensatory seats to be allocated to the respective parties shall be computed as the difference between the party's total number of seats and its constituency seats.</p> <p>(4) If a party has obtained more constituency seats than the total number of seats to which the party is entitled in proportion to its vote, cf. subsection (2), a second computation shall be made. In this computation parties which have obtained a number of constituency seats equivalent to or larger than the total number of seats to which they are entitled in proportion to their votes shall be disregarded. For the parties which are subsequently considered, the seats shall be allocated according to similar rules as in subsection (2), and the number of compensatory seats to be allocated to the respective parties shall be computed as stated in subsection (3).</p> <p>(5) Where, by the second computation, a party has obtained more seats than the number of seats to which the party is entitled in proportion to its vote, cf. subsection (2), the party shall be allocated the number of seats to which it is entitled in accordance with subsection(2). The remaining seats shall be redistributed among the other parties according to similar rules as in subsections (2) and (3).</p> <p>Allocation of Compensatory Seats to Parties by Region</p>		

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				<p>Article 78 (1) For each of the parties which are allocated compensatory seats according to section 77, the number of votes cast for the party in each of the three regions shall be computed. (2) Each of these votes shall be divided by the figures 1-3-5-7 and so on. Next, a number of the largest quotients equivalent to the number of constituency seats obtained by the party in the region according to section 76 shall be omitted. (3) The region and the party which subsequently has the largest quotient shall have the first compensatory seat. The region and the party which has the second largest quotient shall have the next compensatory seat and so on and so forth. Where a region or a party has obtained the number of compensatory seats it should have, cf. sections 10 and 77, the region or the party shall not be considered any further. The allocation continues for the other regions and the other parties until all compensatory seats have been distributed. If a party which has not received votes in all three regions cannot be allocated the compensatory seats to which the party is entitled by this distribution, these seats shall be allocated in advance to the party in the regions where votes have been cast in its favour.</p> <p>Allocation of Compensatory Seats to Parties by Multimember Constituency - Article 79 (1) In the region(s) where a party has</p>		

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				<p>obtained compensatory seats according to section 78, the party's number of votes in the respective multimember constituencies shall be divided by the figures 1-4-7-10 and so on. In each multimember constituency a number of the largest quotients equivalent to the number of constituency seats obtained by the party in the multimember constituency shall subsequently be omitted.</p> <p>(2) The multimember constituency which subsequently has the largest quotient shall have the first compensatory seat. The next compensatory seat shall be allocated to the multimember constituency which has the second largest quotient and so on and so forth until the number of compensatory seats which the party has obtained in the region has been distributed.</p> <p>(3) If, by distribution of compensatory seats in regions or multimember constituencies, two or more quotients are of equal size, lots shall be drawn. See also in the next cell Article 82.</p>		
Estonia	<p>Constitution Article 60</p> <p>Riigikogu Election Act as amended on 19 June 2014 Articles 1, 6-7, 39 & 62</p>	<p>Proportional system - 12 multi-member (6 to 13 seats, according to population) constituencies. - Direct party-list voting with proportional distribution of seats in three rounds of counting according to a simple electoral quotient. The distribution of leftover "compensation mandates" (26 seats) takes place on the basis</p>	<p>Constitution Article 60 The Riigikogu shall be comprised of one hundred and one members. Members of the Riigikogu shall be elected in free elections on the principle of proportionality. Elections shall be general, uniform and direct. Voting shall be secret. (...)</p> <p>RIIGIKOGU Election Act</p>	<p>Modified D'Hondt formula</p> <p>Candidates are listed on the ballot paper on which each elector indicates his or her choice. In determining the electoral results, a simple quotient is calculated for each district by dividing the number of valid votes cast by the number of seats allocated to the district; each candidate who obtains more votes than this quotient is declared elected.</p>	<p>Open Party List system One preference</p> <p>Additional remarks: voters chose their single candidate by number when voting and it is only through the candidate of choice that a vote is attributed to the respective list.</p>	<p>One preference</p> <p>RIIGIKOGU Election Act § 62 Verification of election results (1) A simple quota shall be calculated for each electoral district, which shall be obtained by dividing the number of valid votes cast in the electoral district by the number of mandates in</p>

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		<p>of a modified D'Hondt method.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Candidates are listed on the ballot paper on which each elector indicates his or her choice. In determining the electoral results, a simple quotient is calculated for each district by dividing the number of valid votes cast by the number of seats allocated to the district; each candidate who obtains more votes than this quotient is declared elected. - Candidates presented on party lists are enumerated by order of votes obtained; each of these lists (in case it obtained 5% of votes nationwide) is allocated a number of seats equal to the number of times its votes obtained exceed the quotient, those candidates receiving the most votes (but at least 10% of simple quota) being declared elected. The number of seats is increased by one in case the remaining votes obtained by the list is at least 75% of the simple quota. - Mandates not assigned at the district level are distributed as national "compensation mandates" on the basis of a modified D'Hondt method among those parties whose candidates obtained at least 5% of the national vote. Seats will be distributed based on the position in the national candidates list (without re-ranking based on the number 	<p>§ 1. Bases of election system</p> <p>(1) The Riigikogu is comprised of 101 members.</p> <p>(2) Riigikogu elections shall be free, general, uniform and direct. Voting shall be secret.</p> <p>(3) Each voter has one vote.</p> <p>(4) The results of the elections shall be determined on the basis of the proportionality principle.</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>§ 6. Electoral districts</p> <p>Riigikogu elections shall be held in twelve multi-mandate electoral districts. (...)</p> <p>§ 7. Distribution of mandates between electoral districts</p> <p>(1) The National Electoral Committee shall, by a resolution, distribute the mandates between the electoral districts as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the total number of voters shall be divided by the number 101; 2) the number of voters in an electoral district shall be divided by the number obtained as a result of the calculation specified in clause 1) of this subsection; 3) each electoral district shall be awarded a particular number of mandates in correspondence with the integer of the number obtained as a result of the calculation made according to clause 2) of this subsection; 4) mandates which are not distributed pursuant to clause 3) of this subsection shall be distributed on the basis of the largest-remainder rule, using the fractions 	<p>Moreover, candidates presented on party lists are enumerated by order of votes obtained; each of these lists is allocated a number of seats equal to the number of times its votes obtained exceed the quotient, those candidates receiving the most votes being declared elected. Finally, mandates not assigned at the district level are distributed as national "compensation mandates" on the basis of a modified D'Hondt method among those parties and electoral coalitions whose candidates obtained at least 5% of the national vote.</p> <p>§ 62 Ascertaining of election results</p> <p>(1) A simple quota shall be calculated for each electoral district, which shall be obtained by dividing the number of valid votes cast in the electoral district by the number of mandates in the district.</p> <p>(2) A candidate in favour of whom the number of votes cast exceeds or equals the simple quota is elected.</p> <p>(3) In the lists of candidates of those political parties in an electoral district whose candidates receive at least 5 per cent of the votes nationally, the candidates shall be ranked according to the number of votes cast for each candidate. The votes cast for candidates standing in the list of candidates of the same political party in an electoral district shall be totalled. A political party shall</p>		<p>the district.</p> <p>(2) A candidate for whom the number of votes cast exceeds or equals the simple quota is elected.</p> <p>(3) In the lists of candidates of those political parties in an electoral district whose candidates receive at least 5 per cent of the votes nationally, the candidates shall be ranked according to the number of votes cast for each candidate. (...)</p>

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		<p>of votes for the candidate), but those candidates who have received less than 5% of simple quota in the respective constituency will not receive a mandate. In case there not enough candidates exceeding the requirement of 5% votes of the simple quota, the mandates are allocated to those candidates in the same party list who have received the largest part of the simple quota in their constituency.</p> <p>- Vacancies which occur between general elections are filled by candidates who are "next-in-line" on the list of the party or electoral coalition which formerly held the seat. They are also known as "substitute members".</p>	<p>of numbers obtained as a result of the calculation specified in clause 2) of this subsection.</p> <p>(2) The number of voters shall be obtained on the basis of the information held in the Estonian Population Register (hereinafter population register) as at the first day of the month when the elections are called.</p> <p>(3) The Minister of Regional Affairs shall submit the number of voters by county, and by city district in Tallinn, to the National Electoral Committee within three working days as of the calling of elections.</p> <p>(4) The National Electoral Committee shall promptly disclose the resolution specified in subsection (1) of this section.</p> <p>[RT I 2004, 22, 148 - entry into force 08.04.2004]</p>	<p>be given as many mandates as the number of times by which the number of votes it receives in the electoral district exceeds the simple quota. Mandates obtained pursuant to subsection (2) of this section are also deemed to be mandates of a political party. The number of mandates of a political party shall be increased by one if the remaining votes total at least 75 per cent of the simple quota. A political party shall also be given a mandate if the number of votes is at least 75 per cent of the simple quota. The candidates positioned further towards the top of the list for whom the number of votes cast amounts to at least 10 per cent of the simple quota are elected. If at least two candidates receive an equal number of votes, the candidate who is positioned further towards the top of the national list of candidates shall be elected.</p> <p>(4) Mandates which are not distributed in electoral districts on the basis of a simple quota shall be distributed as compensation mandates between the political parties whose candidates receive at least 5 per cent of the votes nationally.</p> <p>(5) The compensation mandates shall be distributed using a modified D'Hondt distribution method with the distribution series of 1, 20.9, 30.9, 40.9, etc. In calculating the comparative figure for each political party, as many first elements of the series</p>		

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				<p>shall be omitted as the number of mandates obtained by the political party in the electoral districts. If the comparative figures of at least two political parties are equal, the political party whose candidates are further towards the bottom of the consolidated list of candidates in the electoral district shall be given the mandate.</p> <p>(6) The candidate who is positioned further towards the top of the list and for whom the number of votes cast amounts at least 5 per cent of the simple quota shall be given a compensation mandate in the national list of candidates. Upon the distribution of mandates, the candidates who were elected in electoral districts shall be omitted.</p> <p>(7) If, upon the distribution of compensation mandates, it becomes evident that there are not enough candidates in the national list of candidates for whom the number of votes cast amounts at least 5 per cent of the simple quota of his or her electoral district, the candidate of the same list who has received the highest percentage of votes of the simple quota of his or her electoral district shall be given a compensation mandate. In the event of an equal number of votes, the candidate who is positioned further towards the top of the list submitted shall be given a compensation mandate.</p> <p>(8) No political party shall be given more mandates than there are</p>		

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				<p>candidates in its list.</p> <p>(9) If a resolution to register a candidate of a political party is revoked (subsection 32 (5)), the votes cast for him or her in a foreign state shall be retained by that political party. The votes of a candidate who dies after the start of the advance voting shall also be retained by the political party. If the registration decision of an independent candidate is annulled or an independent candidate dies, votes cast in favour of the candidate shall not be taken into account in the ascertaining of election results.</p> <p>(10) The National Electoral Committee shall prepare a record concerning the election results which shall be signed by the Chairman of the Committee. The date and time of preparation of the record shall be indicated in the record.</p> <p>(11) Election results shall be ascertained in the National Electoral Committee in public.</p>		

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Finland	<p>Constitution Sections 24 & 25</p> <p>Electoral Act as of 2013 Sections 6, 89 & 107-126</p>	<p>Proportional system</p> <p>14 multi-member (6 to 33 seats) provincial constituencies- 1 single-member constituency (province of Åland) - 199 members are elected in 14 constituencies by proportional representation. Seats are distributed among the individual parties, or alliances of several parties. For the distribution of seats within each list, candidates are ranked according to the number of personal votes they have polled.- one member is elected by simple majority vote in the province of Åland- Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by individuals who are "next in line" on the list of the party which formerly held the seat.</p>	<p>Constitution Section 24 - Composition and term of the Parliament The Parliament is unicameral. It consists of two hundred Representatives, who are elected for a term of four years at a time. The term of the Parliament begins when the results of the parliamentary elections have been confirmed and lasts until the next parliamentary elections have been held.</p> <p>Section 25 Parliamentary elections The Representatives shall be elected by a direct, proportional and secret vote. Every citizen who has the right to vote has equal suffrage in the elections. For the parliamentary elections, the country shall be divided, on the basis of the number of Finnish citizens, into at least twelve and at most eighteen constituencies. In addition, the Åland Islands shall form their own constituency for the election of one Representative. (...)</p> <p>Electoral Act Section 6 — Division of parliamentary seats between electoral districts (1) With the exception of the electoral district of Åland, a total of 199 representatives are elected by proportional vote in the other electoral districts. In the electoral district of Åland, one representative is elected as provided below. (...)</p>	<p>D'Hondt system</p> <p>D'Hondt system of proportional representation is used. In the first stage the total number of votes for each group is calculated: - the number of votes received by an individual party that does not belong to an electoral alliance;- the number of votes received by an electoral alliance;- the number of votes received by a joint list;- the number of votes received by a voters' association that does not belong to a joint list.</p> <p>Electoral Act Section 76 Voting on the polling day (1) The eligible voter has in parliamentary elections and municipal elections the right to vote for a candidate in the master list of candidates for the electoral district or municipality in which the voter is registered as eligible voter in the election in question, in elections to the European Parliament to vote for a candidate in the master list of candidates, and in the presidential election to vote for a candidate in the list of presidential candidates. (2) The voter must mark the number of the candidate he or she is voting for in the ballot in such a manner that there can be no uncertainty as to whom he or she has voted for. The marking must be made in a voting booth or, if this is not possible without causing undue hardship to the voter, somewhere else in a manner that maintains the</p>	<p>Open Party List system One preference</p>	<p>One preference</p> <p>Electoral Act Section 89 Method of counting election result (1) The mutual ranking order of candidates representing a party that is not in an electoral alliance or the mutual ranking order of candidates representing a joint list is determined by the number of personal votes cast for the candidates. In this order, the candidates are given a comparative index so that the first ranked candidate in each party or joint list gets the total number of votes cast for the said party or the said joint list as his or her comparative index, the second ranked candidate half of the number, the third ranked candidate one third of the number, the fourth candidate one fourth of the number and so forth. (2) The mutual ranking order of candidates representing parties that belong to an electoral alliance is, regardless of the party, determined by the number of votes cast for each candidate. In this order, the candidates are given a comparative index so that the first ranked candidate receives as his or her</p>

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				election secrecy.		comparative index the total number of votes cast for the electoral alliance, the second candidate half of the number, the third candidate one third of the number, the fourth candidate one fourth of the number and so forth. (3) A candidate representing a constituency association that does not belong to a joint list has the number of votes cast for him or her as the comparative index.
France	<p>Constitution Article 24</p> <p>Electoral Code as amended in June 2012</p> <p>Titre II : Dispositions spéciales à l'élection des députés</p>	<p>National Assembly Majoritarian Two-Round system</p> <p>Single-Member Majoritarian Systems in two rounds</p> <p>577 single-member constituencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 556 for metropolitan France - 10 for overseas departments ("collectivités territoriales") - 11 for French citizens living abroad". <p>A candidate is elected in the first round if he/she obtains an absolute majority of the total votes cast, provided this amount is equal to a quarter of the number of registered voters in the particular constituency. In order to be eligible for the second round, candidates must have obtained a number of votes equal to at least 12.5% of the total number of registered</p>	<p>Constitution Article 24</p> <p>(...) Members of the National Assembly, whose number must not exceed five hundred and seventy-seven, shall be elected by direct suffrage.</p> <p>The Senate, whose members must not exceed three hundred and forty-eight, shall be elected by indirect suffrage. The Senate shall ensure the representation of the territorial communities of the Republic.</p> <p>French Nationals living abroad shall be represented in the National Assembly and in the Senate.</p>	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant

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		<p>voters. However, if only one candidate fulfils this condition, the person who polls the second largest number of votes in the first ballot may also participate in the second at which, to be elected, a simple majority suffices.</p> <p>Should a seat become vacant during the course of a legislature, the alternate who was elected along with the titular candidate is called on to fill the seat if the titular candidate is deceased or appointed to a government post or to sit on the Constitutional Council or if the titular candidate has been called away on a temporary mission assigned by the government and extended for a period exceeding six months; in all other cases, by-elections are held within the three months following vacation of the seat (unless the vacancy arises in the final year of the legislature).</p> <p>Senate: Indirect election (348) by popularly chosen departmental electoral colleges. 128 territorial constituencies (number of seats dependent on population) comprising the departments of metropolitan France, overseas departments and territories, territorial collectivities and French citizens residing abroad Indirect election by popularly</p>				

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		<p>chosen departmental electoral colleges with mixed system of voting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two-round majority ballot in the departments that elect from one to three senators and in all overseas departments and collectivities (48 per cent at the end of the current transitional period, in 2010); - Proportional representation, with allocation of seats according to the highest average, without the possibility of voting for candidates of more than one party and with closed lists, in the departments that elect four or more senators (52 per cent at the end of the current transitional period, in 2010). <p>Vacancies of Senate seats elected on a majority basis are filled by substitutes elected at the same time as titular members, except in certain cases (such as resignation) when by-elections are held within three months (except in the last year before the next normal partial renewal).</p> <p>Vacancies of proportional representation Senate seats are filled by the "next-in-line" candidates of the party list concerned.</p>				

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Georgia	<p>Constitution Articles 4, 49, 50 & 105</p> <p>Election Code (The Organic Law of Georgia of 7 March 2014 № 2093, published on 14.03.2014) Article 125</p>	<p>Mixed Parallel system Proportional Representation lists and Majoritarian constituencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One nationwide constituency for the PR system. - 73 single-member constituencies for the majority system. - 77 seats by the Proportional Representation system (closed party List system) <p>Parties exceeding a 5-per cent threshold are entitled to win seats under the PR system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 73 seats by the Majority system (first past the post): If no candidate secures 30 per cent of the valid vote, run-off elections will be held between the two leading candidates. 	<p>Constitution Article 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After the creation of appropriate conditions and formation of the bodies of local self-government throughout the whole territory of Georgia two chambers shall be set up within the Parliament of Georgia: the Council of Republic and the Senate. 2. The Council of Republic shall consist of members elected after a proportional system. 3. The Senate shall consist of members elected from Abkhazia, the Autonomous Republic of Ajaria and other territorial units of Georgia and five members appointed by the President of Georgia. 4. The composition, authority and election procedure of the chambers shall be determined By the Organic Law. <p>Article 49</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unless the conditions prescribed by the Article 4th of the Constitution of Georgia are set up, the Parliament of Georgia shall consist of 77 members of the Parliament elected by a proportional system and 73 members of Parliament elected by a majority system for a term of four years on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. (...) <p>Article 50 (...) 2. The mandates of the members of the Parliament under proportional system shall be distributed only among those</p>	<p>Hare-Niemeyer formula (for the proportional closed party list component)</p> <p>Election Code Article 125. Summarizing Election Results at the CEC (Central Election Commission) (...)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. A candidate for member of Parliament, who receives more votes than others, but not less than 30% of total number voters participating in elections in the respective majoritarian election district, shall be considered to be elected in the majoritarian election district. (...) 4. Mandates of the Members of the Parliament of Georgia shall be granted only to the party list that receives no less than 5% of total votes. Invalid ballots shall not be counted as votes. 5. For determining the number of mandates received by a party list, the number of votes received by this list must be multiplied by 77 and divided by the total number of the votes received by the election subjects. The whole number of the result represents the number of mandates received by the party list. 6. If the total number of mandates received by parties or election blocs turns out to be less than 77, each mandate from the unassigned mandates shall be sequentially granted to each of those party lists having overcome the threshold and having received less than 6% of total mandates with the purpose of supplementing such party lists up to 	<p>For the proportional component: Closed Party List system No preference</p> <p>Additional remarks: parallel voting or Supplementary Member or Mixed Member Majoritarian : combining first-past-the-post with party-list proportional representation. (Proportional representation: closed party-list).</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Election Code Article 125. Summarizing Election Results at the CEC (Central Election Commission) (...)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. If the total number of mandates received by parties or election blocs turns out to be less than 77, each mandate from the unassigned mandates shall be sequentially granted to each of those party lists having overcome the threshold and having received less than 6% of total mandates with the purpose of supplementing such party lists up to 6 mandates. (...)

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			<p>political unions and electoral blocs, who obtain at least 5% of the votes of the voters, participated in the elections. After distribution of the mandates of MPs, those electoral subjects, which gathered mandates less than that is required to establish parliamentary faction, shall be added mandates in accordance with the legislation of Georgia unless they gather necessary number of mandates for establishment of a faction. Distribution of mandates among MPs elected under majoritarian system shall be determined by the Electoral Legislation.</p> <p>Article 105 (...) 2. Election under the proportional system shall be conducted with a single party list. 3. A political association or an electoral block shall be entitled to nominate a candidate to the office of a member of the Parliament before a majority election district, the candidate being at the same time on its party list as well. 4. The candidate having obtained most number of votes but not less than one third of the participants to the ballot shall be deemed to be elected in the majority electoral district. 5. If none of the candidates obtained the required number of votes in the first round, a second round shall be held. Two candidates having the best results shall participate in the second round. The candidate having</p>	<p>6 mandates. 7. If, after the assignment of mandates under the procedure prescribed by paragraph 6 of this Article, any election subject still has less than 6 mandates, with the purpose of supplementing such party lists up to 6 mandates, one mandate shall be successively deducted from the election subjects having received more than 6 mandates and as a result of this deduction the number mandates remaining with this election subject is no less than 7 mandates. 8. If there are still unassigned mandates left after the procedures prescribed by paragraph 6 of this Article, they shall be successively granted before the expiration of the term of the mandate to the election subjects having received no less than 6 mandates without a supplement. 9. If the number of votes received by 2 or more party lists turns out to be equal, the mandate shall be granted to the party list which was first to register at the CEC. 10. If a candidate for member of the Parliament of Georgia is elected both under majoritarian election system and under the party list, he/she shall be considered to be elected under the majoritarian system. The place of such a candidate in the party list shall be taken by another candidate in accordance with the procedures defined by paragraph 2 of Article 130 of this Law. 11. The candidates for member of the Parliament of Georgia whose</p>		

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			obtained the most number of votes shall be deemed to be elected. (...)	assigned numbers in this list are less than or equal to the number of mandates received by the list, shall be deemed elected under party lists. The number of MPs elected according to this list, remains unchanged. (...)		
Germany	<p>Constitution Articles 38, 39 & 51</p> <p>Federal Elections Act as amended on 3 May 2013 Part I, Sections 1 and 4, 5 & 6</p>	<p>Combined system</p> <p>Federal Council: Indirect election 299 members are elected under the majority (first-past-the post) system and the remaining seats are filled through the proportional representation system using the party list. - Each voter has 2 votes: 1 ("first vote") for an individual candidate in one of the constituencies (majority system), and 1 ("second vote") for the party list in the Länder. - Under the majority system, the candidate having received the highest number of first votes in each constituency is declared elected. Parties which won at least 5 per cent of the second votes cast nationwide or those which won at least three seats under the majority system are entitled to win seats under the proportional representation system. - If a party wins more seats in the majority system (the first vote) than it is entitled to by the results of the proportional representation system (second vote), it can keep the additional seats,</p>	<p>Constitution Article 38 (1) The deputies to the German House of Representatives [Bundestag] are elected in general, direct, free, equal, and secret elections. They are representatives of the whole people, not bound by orders and instructions, and subject only to their conscience. (...)</p> <p>Article 39 (1) Except for the following provisions, the Bundestag is elected for four years. Its electoral term ends with the convening of a new Bundestag. The new elections are held, at the earliest, forty-six months after, or at the latest, forty-eight months after the beginning of the new electoral period. In case of dissolution of the Bundestag new elections are held within sixty days. (...)</p> <p>Article 51 (1) The Bundesrat shall consist of members of the Land governments which appoint and recall them. Other members of their governments may serve as alternates. (2) Each Land shall have at least</p>	<p>Hare-Niemeyer formula</p> <p>Federal Elections Act Section 4 - Votes Each voter shall have two votes, a first vote for electing a member of parliament for the constituency and a second vote for electing a Land list.</p> <p>Section 5 - Election in the ConstituenciesEach constituency shall elect one member. The candidate obtaining the majority of the votes cast shall be considered elected. In the event of a tie, the election shall be decided by the Constituency Returning Officer by drawing lots.</p> <p>Section 6 - Election by Land List (1) For the distribution of seats to be occupied on the basis of Land lists, the second votes cast for each Land list shall be added together. The second votes of such voters shall be disregarded as cast their first votes for a successful constituency candidate nominated in accordance with Section 20 subsection (3) or by a party disregarded in the distribution of seats pursuant to subsection (3) or not permitted to submit a Land list in the Land in question. The number of</p>	<p>For the proportional component: Closed Party List system No preference</p> <p>Additional remarks: mixed-member proportional representation or "Compensatory PR" with closed list.</p>	<p>No preference</p>

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		<p>called "overhang seats" (Überhangmandate). - Based on the 2013 amendments to the Federal Electoral Act, in cases where some parties obtain overhang seats, "compensatory seats" (Ausgleichsmandate) are added to other parties in order to ensure complete proportionality of the share of votes for all parties nationwide.- Vacant seats attributed to a political party are filled by the "next-in-line" candidate of the same party (even seats vacated by members elected through the majority system. This rule applies to all seats, including overhang seats and compensatory seats. Vacant seats held by independents are filled through a special election in that constituency.</p> <p>Federal Diet: 16 multi-member (3 to 6 seats) constituencies corresponding to the Länder. Individual elections in the 16 Länder (States) determine the composition of each Land assembly (Landtag). Each Landtag elects a Land government which then sends its members as delegates to the Bundesrat</p> <p>Remark from the member: there are certain peculiarities in our electoral law, for instance</p>	<p>three votes; Länder with more than two million inhabitants shall have four, Länder with more than six million inhabitants five, and Länder with more than seven million inhabitants six votes. (3) Each Land may delegate as many members as it has votes. The votes of each Land may be cast only as a block vote and only by Members present or their alternates.</p> <p>Federal Elections Act Part I Electoral System - Section 1 - Composition of the German Bundestag and Principles of Franchise</p> <p>(1) The German Bundestag shall, subject to variations resulting from this Law, consist of 598 members. They shall be elected in a general, direct, free, equal and secret ballot by the Germans eligible to vote, in accordance with the principles of proportional representation combined with uninominal voting.</p> <p>(2) Of the members, 299 shall be elected from nominations in the constituencies and the rest from Land nominations (Land lists).</p>	<p>successful constituency candidates specified in the second sentence shall be deducted from the total number of members of parliament (Section 1 subsection (1)).</p> <p>(2) For an initial distribution, first the total number of seats (Section 1 subsection (1)) shall be allocated to the Länder on the basis of their respective population proportion (Section 3 subsection (1)) in accordance with the calculation procedure described in the second to seventh sentences, then the number of seats remaining in each Land pursuant to subsection (1), third sentence, shall be allocated to the Land lists on the basis of the second votes to be taken into consideration. The number of seats received by each Land list shall be determined by dividing the total of second votes cast for that list by a divisor used for the allocation of seats. Decimal fractions under 0.5 shall be rounded down to the nearest whole number, decimal fractions above 0.5 shall be rounded up to the near-est whole number. Decimal fractions equal to 0.5 shall be rounded up or down so as to ensure that the number of seats to be distributed is adhered to; in case there are several possible allocations of seats, the Federal Returning Officer shall decide by drawing lots. The divisor for the allocation of seats shall be determined in such a way that the number of seats falling to the Land lists is equal to the number of seats to be distributed. To this end, the total number of second votes of all Land lists to be taken into account</p>		

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		<p>the German "compensatory PR" system, related to "non compensated overhang seats" or "excessive seats" (so called Überhangmandate), the phenomenon of votes with negative weight, the three constituencies clause (Grundmandantsklausel) or the 5% hurdle clause. All have in some respect an impact on the question of proportionality.</p>		<p>is first divided by the number of seats remaining pursuant to subsection (1), third sentence. If more seats fall to the Land lists than there are seats to be distributed, the divisor shall be increased so that the calculation yields the number of seats to be allocated; if too few seats fall to the Land lists, the divisor shall be lowered accordingly.</p> <p>(3) In the distribution of seats among Land lists, only parties that have obtained at least five per cent of the valid second votes cast in the electoral area or have won a seat in at least three constituencies shall be taken into consideration. The first sentence shall not apply to the lists submitted by parties representing national minorities.</p> <p>(4) The number of seats won by a party in the constituencies of a Land (Section 5) shall be deducted from the number of seats thus established for each Land list. A party shall retain seats it has gained in the constituencies even if their number exceeds the number established in accordance with subsections (2) and (3).</p> <p>(5) The number of seats remaining pursuant to subsection (1), third sentence, shall increase until each party, for the second distribution of seats in accordance with subsection (6), first sentence, has received at least the number of seats determined by the initial distribution pursuant to subsections (2) and (3) and, in addition, the seats it has obtained in the constituencies which cannot be deducted in accordance with</p>		

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				<p>subsection (4), first sentence, from the number of seats established for the Land list. The total number of seats (Section 1 subsection (1)) shall increase by the difference.</p> <p>(6) The seats to be allocated in keeping with subsection (5), first sentence, shall in any event and throughout the Federal Republic of Germany be distributed on the basis of the number of second votes to be considered by the calculation procedure described in sub-section (2), second to seventh sentences, among the parties to be taken into consideration pursuant to subsection (3). For each party, the seats shall be distributed among the Land lists in accordance with the calculation procedure described in subsection (2), second to seventh sentences on the basis of the number of second votes to be considered; each Land list shall be allocated at least the number of seats the party has obtained in the constituencies of the Land. The number of seats won by each party in the constituencies of a Land (Section 5) shall be deducted from the number of seats established for the respective Land list. The remaining seats shall be occupied by candidates from the Land list in the order laid down in it. Candidates who have been elected in a constituency shall be disregarded in the Land list. If more seats fall to a Land list than there are candidates nominated in it, these seats shall remain vacant.</p> <p>(7) If a party which has received more than half of the total number of second votes of all parties to be</p>		

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				<p>taken into account does not receive more than half of the seats when the seats are distributed in accordance with subsections (2) to (6), further seats shall be allocated to that party until it has received one seat more than half of the seats. The seats shall be distributed within the party pursuant to subsection (6), second to sixth sentences. In such an event, the total number of seats (Section 1 subsection (1)) shall increase by the difference.</p>		

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Greece	<p>Constitution Articles 51 , 53 & 54</p> <p>Presidential Decree - Electoral Law 92/1994 Article 103</p> <p>This has been modified by Presidential Decree of 26/2012, 15 March 2012.</p>	<p>Proportional Party list system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 56 constituencies for 288 seats (48 multi-member constituencies and eight single-member constituencies) - one multi-member nationwide constituency for 12 seats - Parties must obtain at least 3 per cent of the votes cast to obtain parliamentary representation. - 250 seats are distributed in accordance with the Hagenbach-Bischoff system. - The party obtaining the highest number of valid votes is entitled to 50 seats, allocated to candidates on its party list. - majority vote, under some circumstances, to allocate further remaining seats at the national level and simple majority vote in eight single-member constituencies. - Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by the "next-in-line" candidate on the same party list. 	<p>Constitution Article 51</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of the Members of Parliament shall be specified by statute; it cannot, however, be below two hundred or over three hundred. 2. The Members of Parliament represent the Nation. 3. The Members of Parliament shall be elected through direct, universal and secret ballot by the citizens who have the right to vote, as specified by law. <p>Article 53</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Members of Parliament shall be elected for a term of four consecutive years, commencing on the day of the general elections. Upon expiration of the parliamentary term, there shall be proclaimed by presidential decree countersigned by the Cabinet, general parliamentary elections to be held within thirty days and the convocation of the new Parliament in regular session within another thirty days. 2. A parliamentary seat that has become vacant during the last year of a parliamentary term shall not be filled by a by-election, where such is required by law, as long as the number of vacant seats does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of the Members of Parliament. <p>Article 54</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The electoral system and election districts shall be specified by law. 	<p>Hagenbach-Bischoff formula</p> <p>Voting system: Proportional: single round of voting in accordance with the Hagenbach-Bischoff system of "reinforced" proportional representation, with voting for party lists and, within each list, preferential vote. Remaining seats after this distribution are allocated in 13 principal electoral districts according to the same system. Any further remaining seats are allocated at the national level by means of a simple electoral quotient. Majority vote: under some circumstances, to allocate further remaining seats at the national level and simple majority vote in eight single-member constituencies. Parties obtaining at least 3 per cent of the votes cast receive a minimum of six seats in parliament. The 12 "State Deputies" are nominated by the most successful parties and elected according to a party-list proportional representation system, the whole country then being regarded as one constituency.</p>	<p>Open Party List system Several preferences (4)</p>	<p>Several preferences (4)</p> <p>Article 103 (...) 4.Οι αναπληρωματικοί ανακηρύσσονται κατά τη σειράτων ψήφων προτίμησης καθενός. Σε περίπτωση ισοψηφίας, ενεργείται από το πρωτοδικείο κλήρωση για τον καθορισμό της σειράς αυτών που ισοψήφισαν. => The deputies are nominated in the order of preference votes each. In case of a tie, effected by the court makes an election. (from our own translation)</p>

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			<p>2. The number of Members of Parliament elected in each electoral district shall be specified by presidential decree on the basis of the legal population thereof, as it appears in the latest census.</p> <p>3. Part of the Parliament, comprising not more than the one twentieth of the total number of its members, may be elected throughout the Country at large in proportion to the total electoral strength of each party throughout the Country, as specified by law.</p> <p>Presidential Decree Nr. 92/1994 According to the electoral law (codified by Presidential Decree Nr. 92/1994), Greece is divided into fifty six «minor» (first instance) and thirteen «major» (second instance) electoral districts. The members of Parliament are elected according to the results of votes of their political party in each district, except twelve State deputies, who, according to Art. 54 of the Constitution are elected in proportion to the total number of votes of their party throughout the Country.</p>			
Hungary	<p>The Fundamental Law of Hungary- Article 2 (THE STATE, The National Assembly)- Article XXIII (FREEDOM AND RESPONSABILITY, Right to vote)</p>	<p>Majoritarian component (first-past-the-post; plurality): 106 seats in single-member constituencies elected in a one-round system (party candidates, independent candidates, joint candidates).</p> <p>Proportional component: 93 seats through a nationwide,</p>	<p>The Fundamental Law of Hungary Article 2 (1) Members of Parliament shall be elected by direct and secret ballot by citizens eligible to vote, on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, in elections which guarantee free expression of voters' will, in a manner laid down</p>	<p>Proportional component: D'Hondt formula</p> <p>Proportional representation for 93 members elected under national lists: parties polling more than 5% of the vote are entitled to obtain seats. Two parties with a joint list have to obtain at least 10% and joint lists of three or more parties 15%. Seats under the</p>	<p>For the proportional component: Closed party lists and closed minority lists No preference</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Each elector residing in Hungary casts two votes, one for an individual candidate and one for a party list. Voters having no domicile in Hungary may vote for a party list. Voters who register as members</p>

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	<p>Act CCIII of 2011 On the Elections of Members of Parliament Sections 14-16</p> <p>Act XXXVI of 2013 on Electoral Procedure</p>	<p>one constituency proportional system: a) national party lists with 5 per cent threshold for winning seats, 10-15 per cent for joint lists b) national minority lists with preferential quota. The pool of 93 mandates is also used for compensation as the so-called surplus votes obtained in the single member constituencies are distributed proportionally. Vacancies arising between general elections are filled through by-elections (in single-member constituencies), while vacancies on national list seats are filled by the party concerned from among the candidates appearing on its original list.</p>	<p>in a cardinal Act. (...)</p> <p>(3) The general election of Members of Parliament shall be held in the month of April or May of the fourth year following election of the previous Parliament, except for elections resulting either from Parliament dissolving itself or from it being dissolved.</p> <p>Act CCIII of 2011 On the Elections of Members of Parliament Section 3</p> <p>(1) The number of Members of Parliament shall be one hundred and ninety-nine</p> <p>(2) One hundred and six Members of Parliament shall be elected in single-member constituencies and ninety-three from national lists. Section 11 The elections of Members of Parliament shall be held in one round.</p> <p>Section 12 (1) Voters with residence in Hungary may vote for a) one candidate in any single-member constituency and b) one party list.</p> <p>(2) Voters with residence in Hungary who are enrolled on the electoral register as national minority voters may vote for a) one candidate in any single-member constituency and b) the list of their national minority or, in the absence thereof, for one party list.</p> <p>(3) Voters without residence in Hungary may vote for one party list. Section 13 The candidate who received the majority of valid votes shall be the Member of Parliament</p>	<p>national list are distributed in proportion to the votes cast and the surplus votes of the parties according to the D'Hondt formula.</p> <p>Act CCIII of 2011 on the Elections of Members of Parliament Section 14</p> <p>(1) No mandate may be won by a party list which failed to reach at least five percent of all valid votes for party lists and national minority lists.</p> <p>(2) No mandate may be won by a joint party list which failed to reach at least ten or, in the case of a joint party list drawn up by more than two political parties, fifteen percent of all valid votes for party lists and national minority lists.</p> <p>(3) No mandate may be won by a national minority list which failed to reach the number of votes required for winning a preferential national minority mandate (hereinafter: preferential quota) determined by Section 16d).</p> <p>Section 15</p> <p>(1) Surplus votes in any single-member constituency shall include: a) votes cast for any candidate who failed to win the mandate and b) the number of votes remaining after deducting the number of votes for the runner-up candidate plus one from the number of votes for the candidate who won the mandate.</p> <p>(2) If two or more candidates receive the majority of votes with an identical number of votes in any single-member constituency, the votes for every candidate in the particular</p>		<p>of a national minority (see note) shall cast their ballot for the list of the respective minority rather than for national parties. Note: The 13 national minorities officially recognized in Hungary are Armenian, Bulgarian, Croatian, German, Greek, Polish, Roma, Romanian, Rumanian, Slovenian and Ukrainian. For the minority list, only a quarter (1/4) of the votes required for a "normal" party mandate is needed to obtain the first mandate. National minorities that do not win seats may delegate spokespersons to the parliament.</p> <p>Act CCIII of 2011 On the Elections of Members of Parliament Section 17</p> <p>(1) Candidates shall win mandates of a national list in the order of their ranks on the national list.</p> <p>(2) Candidates winning mandates in any single-member constituency shall be struck off the national list.</p> <p>(3) If a candidate drops out of any national list, they shall be replaced by the next candidate on such national list.</p>

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			<p>for the particular single-member constituency.</p>	<p>single-member constituency shall qualify as surplus votes. (3) The surplus votes for any independently drawn up party list shall be the surplus votes for the candidates of the particular political party in the single-member constituencies. (4) The surplus votes for any joint party list shall be the surplus votes for the joint candidates of the participating political parties in the single-member constituencies drawn up with the participation of the same political parties.</p> <p>Section 16 Mandates which may be won from a national list shall be distributed in the following procedure: a) Pursuant to Section 15, the surplus votes for any political party entitled to win a mandate under Section 14(1) and (2) shall be added to the number of party list votes for the particular political party (hereinafter: number of votes for party list); b) The number of votes for party lists shall be aggregated (hereinafter: total number of party list votes); c) The total number of party list votes and the votes for national minority lists shall be aggregated (hereinafter: total number of national list votes); d) The total number of national list votes shall be divided by ninety-three, and the result shall be divided by four; the preferential quota shall be the integer of the resulting quotient; e) If the number of votes for a particular national minority list</p>		<p>(4) If a national list includes fewer candidates than the number of mandates won by such list, any undistributed mandate shall remain vacant.</p>

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				<p>exceeds or is identical to the preferential quota, the particular national minority list shall win one preferential mandate; one national minority list may win one preferential mandate; the number of allocated preferential mandates shall be deducted from the number of mandates which may be won on the national list;</p> <p>f) Mandates remaining after the procedure described in Paragraph e) shall be distributed among</p> <p>fa) party lists entitled to win mandates under Section 14(1) and (2), and</p> <p>fb) national minority lists which won preferential mandates, where the number of votes reaches the number of votes corresponding to the percentage defined by Section 14(1);</p> <p>g) Mandates defined by Paragraph f) shall be distributed in the following procedure:</p> <p>ga) A table shall be drawn up where the first line shall include the number of votes for party lists and for national minority lists minus the preferential quota (hereinafter: votes). A column of numbers shall be inserted under the votes for every party list and national minority list, where the first number shall be half of the votes for the particular list, the second number shall be one-third, the next one shall be a quarter, etc.;</p> <p>gb) The table shall be used to distribute mandates by searching for the highest number in the table; the list shall receive one mandate, in the column of which such number is found ; afterwards, a search shall be</p>		

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				<p>made for the second highest number; the list shall receive one mandate, in the column of which such number is found; this procedure shall continue until every mandate is distributed;</p> <p>gc) If there are equal numbers under multiple lists in the table and such number would involve a mandate but the number of mandates which may be won are lower than the number of lists which has an identical number, mandates shall be distributed in the order of the serial numbers of the lists.</p>		
Iceland	<p>Constitution Article 31</p> <p>Act No. 24 from 16 May 2000 Concerning Parliamentary Elections to the Althing Articles 107, 108 & 110</p> <p>Last amendment to the electoral law: 27 February 2013</p>	<p>Proportional system</p> <p>- 54 of the 63 seats are allocated on the basis of constituency results (D'Hondt). The nine remaining seats are supplementary seats attached to particular constituencies.</p> <p>- A party must win 5% of the national vote to obtain a supplementary seat.</p> <p>- Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by deputy members (substitutes) elected at the same time as titular members, in the order of their appearance on the party list in question.</p>	<p>Constitution Article 31</p> <p>Althingi shall be composed of 63 members elected by the people by secret ballot on the basis of proportional representation for a term of four years. (...)</p>	<p>D'Hondt formula</p> <p>Act concerning Parliamentary Elections to the Althing Article 83. Voters may not make any changes in the lists for which they are not voting, neither crossing out names on those lists nor altering the ranking of the names.</p> <p>Article 107 - Allocation of constituency seats</p> <p>In order to find out how many candidates have been elected in a constituency from each list the following procedure shall be applied:</p> <p>1. The number of votes cast for each list of candidates is divided by the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 etc. The conclusive figures are recorded for each list.</p> <p>2. The first constituency seat is allocated to the list with the largest conclusive figure. This conclusive figure is then cancelled. The second</p>	<p>Open Party List system Several preferences</p> <p>Additional remarks: voters can alter the party list order by renumbering the individual candidates and/or crossing out those candidates they do not like, so that such candidates will not get a share of the voter's "personal vote" for the party.</p> <p>Fifty four of the 63 seats are allocated on the basis of constituency results (D'Hondt). The nine remaining seats are supplementary seats attached to particular constituencies. Supplementary seats are allocated according to the D'Hondt method, in order</p>	<p>Several preferences</p> <p>Article 110 Only candidates who occupy the uppermost places on each list will be considered as members or deputy members of the Althing for each constituency, i.e. twice as many as were allocated to each list according to the election results (cf. Articles 107 and 108), yet never fewer than three.</p> <p>This is known as the ranking number of the list. In order to find which of these candidates has been elected, the National Electoral Commission calculates the number of votes for the candidates under consideration according to paragraph 1. A candidate who occupies</p>

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				<p>constituency seat is then allocated to the list which now has the largest conclusive figure. This process is continued until as many seats as were up for election have been allocated, cf. paragraph 2 of Article 8.</p> <p>3. If two or more conclusive figures are equal when these are used according to item 2 above, then the order in which they are used shall be determined by lot.</p> <p>Article 108 Allocation of adjustment seats The same formula for adjustment seats</p>	<p>to give each party a number of seats in proportion to its share of the national vote. A party must win 5% of the national vote to obtain a supplementary seat. Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by deputy members (substitutes) elected at the same time as titular members, in the order of their appearance on the party list in question. Voting is not compulsory.</p>	<p>the 1st place on an unaltered ballot paper, or who is ranked in that place on an altered ballot paper, receives one vote. The candidate who in the same way is in 2nd place receives a fraction of a vote as follows: the denominator is the ranking number, while the numerator is that number reduced by 1. The numerator is then reduced by 1 for each successive place. The candidate who receives the largest number of votes on each list under paragraph 2 is allocated the 1st seat for the list. The candidate who receives the next highest number of votes is allocated the 2nd seat, and so on, until the allocation of parliamentary seats, and the seats of deputy members of the Althing, is completed. If two or more candidates receive the same number of votes, the order in which they are ranked on the list shall be determined by lot. (...)</p>
Ireland	<p>Constitution Articles 15, 16 & 18</p> <p>Electoral Act 1997 as of April 2014 Sections 37, 107 & 118-121</p>	<p>Senate: Indirect election- 41 multi-member constituencies.- Voting conducted according to the single transferable vote system (as for House of Representatives below) and by</p>	<p>Constitution Article 15 (...) 2° The Oireachtas shall consist of the President and two Houses, viz.: a House of Representatives to be called Dáil Éireann and a Senate to be called</p>	<p>Droop formula</p> <p>Electoral Act Section 101 - Procedure for voting (...) (3) A Dáil elector on receiving the ballot paper shall (subject to the provisions of section 103) go alone</p>	<p>For the proportional component: Single-Transferable Vote Several preferences</p> <p>Additional remarks:</p>	<p>Several preferences</p> <p>Electoral Act Section 118 - Interpretation (Part XIX)(...) “original vote” in regard to any candidate</p>

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		<p>secret postal ballot, done by post.- Vacancies arising between each renewal are filled by persons nominated by the Prime Minister and /or through by-elections.</p> <p>House of Representatives: Proportional representation under the single transferable vote system- 43 multi-member (3 to 5 seats) constituencies.- According to this system, each voter receives a ballot paper containing the names of all the candidates in his/her constituency. He/she votes for one of these by writing the figure 1 opposite the name of his/her choice; the voter is then at liberty to indicate an order of preference for the other candidates by adding the figures 2, 3, 4, etc. against their names.- At the opening of the count, the ballot papers are thoroughly mixed and sorted according to the first preferences recorded. The total number of valid papers is then computed, and from that figure the electoral quota is calculated through division by the number of seats to be filled, plus one. Candidates who obtain a number of first preferences equal to or greater than this quota on the first count are declared elected.- If no candidate has reached the quota, the candidate who received the lowest number of</p>	<p>Seanad Éireann. (...)</p> <p>Article 16 (...) 2. 5° The members shall be elected on the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. (...)</p> <p>Article 18 (...) 5. Every election of the elected members of Seanad Éireann shall be held on the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, and by secret postal ballot. (...)</p> <p>Electoral Act Section 37 - The electoral system (1) A Dáil election shall be conducted in accordance with this Act and, in case a Dáil election is contested, the poll shall be taken according to the principle of proportional representation, each elector having one transferable vote. (2) In this section “transferable vote” means a vote which is—(a) capable of being given so as to indicate the voter’s preference for the candidates in order, and (b) capable of being transferred to the next choice when the vote is not required to give a prior choice the necessary quota of votes, or when, owing to the deficiency in the number of the votes given for a prior choice, that choice is excluded from the list of</p>	<p>into one of the compartments in the polling station and there shall secretly record his vote on the ballot paper and fold the paper so that his vote is concealed. He shall then return to the presiding officer’s table, show the back of the folded paper to the presiding officer so as to disclose the official mark and then put the folded paper into the ballot box. He shall vote without undue delay and shall leave the polling station as soon as he has put his ballot paper into the ballot box.</p> <p>Section 119 - First count (1) After the ballot papers have been mixed in accordance with section 114 the returning officer shall, rejecting any that are invalid, arrange them in parcels according to the first preferences recorded for each candidate. (2) The returning officer shall then count the number of papers in each parcel and credit each candidate with a number of votes equal to the number of valid papers on which a first preference has been recorded for such candidate and he shall ascertain the number of all valid papers.</p> <p>Section 120 - The quota (1) The returning officer shall then divide the number of all valid papers by a number exceeding by one the number of vacancies to be filled; the result increased by one, any fractional remainder being</p>	<p>according to this system, each voter receives a ballot paper containing the names of all the candidates in his/her constituency. The voter is instructed on the ballot paper (prescribed in Statutory Instrument No. 156 of 2007) to write 1 in the box beside the photograph of the candidate of their first choice, write 2 beside the photograph of the candidate of their second choice, and so on.</p>	<p>means a vote derived from a ballot paper on which a first preference is recorded for that candidate; “preference” shall be interpreted as follows— (a) “first preference” means any mark which, in the opinion of the returning officer, clearly indicates a first preference; “second preference” means any mark which, in the opinion of the returning officer, clearly indicates a second preference standing in succession to a first preference; “third preference” means any mark which, in the opinion of the returning officer, clearly indicates a third preference standing in succession to a second preference and so on; (b) “next available preference” means a preference which, in the opinion of the returning officer, is a second or subsequent preference recorded in consecutive order for a continuing candidate, the preferences next in order on the ballot paper for candidates already deemed to be elected or excluded being disregarded; “surplus” means the number of votes by which the total number</p>

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		<p>votes is eliminated and his/her votes are transferred to the candidate for whom a second preference is recorded. If a candidate receives more than the quota required for election, the surplus votes are transferred proportionately to the remaining candidates in accordance with the subsequent preferences expressed by the electors. When the number of remaining candidates neither elected nor eliminated equals the number of vacancies to be filled, those candidates are declared elected, although they may not have reached the quota.- Vacancies which occur between general elections are filled through by-elections.</p>	<p>candidates.</p>	<p>disregarded, shall be the number of votes sufficient to secure the election of a candidate and this number is referred to in this Act as “the quota”. (2) Where at the end of any count the number of votes credited to a candidate is equal to or greater than the quota, that candidate shall be deemed to be elected.</p>		<p>of the votes, original and transferred, credited to any candidate, exceeds the quota; (...)</p> <p>Section 121 - Transfer of surplus (1) Where at the end of any count the number of votes credited to a candidate is greater than the quota, the surplus shall be transferred in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section to the continuing candidate or candidates indicated on the ballot papers in the parcel or sub-parcel of the candidate deemed to be elected according to the next available preferences recorded thereon. (2) Where the votes credited to a candidate deemed to be elected whose surplus is to be transferred consist of original votes only, the returning officer shall examine all the papers in the parcel of that candidate and shall arrange the transferable papers in sub-parcels according to the next available preferences recorded thereon. (3) Where the votes credited to a candidate deemed to be elected whose surplus is to be transferred consist of</p>

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						<p>original and transferred votes, or of transferred votes only, the returning officer shall examine the papers contained in the sub-parcel last received by that candidate and shall arrange the transferable papers therein in further sub-parcels according to the next available preferences recorded thereon.</p> <p>(4) In either of the cases referred to in subsections (2) and (3) the returning officer shall make a separate sub-parcel of the non-transferable papers and shall ascertain the number of papers in each sub-parcel of transferable papers and in the sub-parcel of non-transferable papers.</p> <p>(5) Where—</p> <p>(a) the surplus is equal to the total number of papers in the sub-parcels of transferable papers, the returning officer shall transfer each sub-parcel of transferable papers to the continuing candidate indicated thereon as the voters' next available preference,</p> <p>(b) the surplus is greater than the total number of papers in the sub-parcels of transferable papers, the returning officer shall</p>

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						<p>proceed as specified in paragraph (a) and shall in addition make a sub-parcel of a number of non-transferable papers equal to the difference between such total number and the surplus and set the papers therein aside as finally dealt with, such papers being, for the purposes of section 127 (1), described as non-transferable papers not effective, and the non-transferable papers or the remaining non-transferable papers, as the case may be, also arranged as a sub-parcel shall be placed with the papers of the candidate deemed to be elected.</p> <p>(6) Where the surplus is less than the total number of transferable papers the following provisions shall apply:</p> <p>(a) the returning officer shall transfer from each sub-parcel of transferable papers to the continuing candidate indicated thereon as the voters' next available preference that number of papers which bears the same proportion to the number of papers in the sub-parcel as the surplus bears to the total number of transferable papers,</p> <p>(b) the number of papers to be transferred from each sub-parcel shall be</p>

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						<p>ascertained by multiplying the number of papers in the sub-parcel by the surplus and dividing the result by the total number of transferable papers,</p> <p>(c) a note shall be made of the fractions (which may be expressed in decimal form), if any, in each quotient ascertained in respect of each candidate in accordance with paragraph (b) and if, owing to the existence of such fractions, the number of papers to be transferred is less than the surplus, so many of these fractions taken in the order of their magnitude (beginning with the largest) as are necessary to make the total number of papers to be transferred equal to the surplus shall be reckoned as of the value of unity and the remaining fractions shall be disregarded,</p> <p>d) where two or more fractions are of equal magnitude, and it is not possible for the purposes of paragraph (c) to reckon all of the said fractions as of the value of unity, that fraction shall be deemed to be the largest which arises from the largest sub-parcel, and if such sub-parcels are equal in size, that fraction shall be deemed to be the</p>

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						<p>largest which relates to the candidate credited with the largest number of original votes. Where the numbers of such original votes are equal, regard shall be had to the total number of votes credited to such candidates at the first count at which they were credited with an unequal number of votes, and the fraction relating to the candidate credited with the greatest number of votes at that count shall be deemed to be the largest. Where the numbers of votes credited to such candidates were equal at all counts the returning officer shall determine by lot which fraction shall be deemed to be the largest.</p> <p>(7) The papers to be transferred from each sub-parcel shall be those last filed in the sub-parcel, and each paper so transferred shall be marked to indicate the number of the count at which the transfer took place.</p> <p>(8) [substituted by section 29(a) of the Electoral (Amendment) Act 2001] The returning officer shall not transfer the surplus of a candidate deemed to be elected whenever that surplus, together with any other surplus not transferred, is less than</p>

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						<p>both the difference between the quota and the number of votes credited to the highest continuing candidate and the difference between the numbers of the votes credited to the two lowest continuing candidates and either—</p> <p>(a) the number of votes credited to the lowest candidate is greater than one quarter of the quota or, in the case of a bye-election where there is more than one vacancy to be filled in a constituency, one quarter of what would have been the quota were the full number of members of the Dáil for the existing constituency to be elected, or</p> <p>(b) the sum of the number of votes credited to the lowest candidate together with that surplus and any other surplus not transferred is not greater than one quarter of the quota or, in the case of a bye-election where there is more than one vacancy to be filled in a constituency, one quarter of what would have been the quota were the full number of members of the Dáil for the existing constituency to be elected.</p> <p>(9) Where at any time there are two or more surpluses</p>

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						<p>which are to be transferred, the greater or greatest of such surpluses shall first be transferred and the remaining surplus or surpluses shall then, subject to subsection (8), be transferred in the order of their descending magnitude.</p> <p>(10) Where two or more candidates have each an equal surplus arising from the same count regard shall be had to the number of original votes credited to each candidate and the surplus of the candidate credited with the largest number of original votes shall be first dealt with. Where the numbers of such original votes are equal regard shall be had to the total number of votes credited to such candidates at the first count at which they had an unequal number of votes and the surplus of the candidate with the greatest number of votes at that count shall be first dealt with. Where the numbers of votes credited to such candidates were equal at all counts the returning officer shall determine by lot which surplus he will first deal with.</p> <p>(11) [substituted by section 29(b) of the Electoral</p>

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						(Amendment) Act 2001] Subject to subsections (8) and (9), where two or more candidates each an equal surplus arising from different counts, a surplus which arises at the end of any count shall be transferred before a surplus which arises at a subsequent count.
Israel	<p>Basic Law: The Knesset - 1958 Articles 1 & 3-4.</p> <p>Knesset Elections Law (combined version) of 1969 Articles 81-83</p>	<p>Proportional system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 multi-member constituency for 120 seats - Direct election based on closed party lists of candidates, with proportional distribution of seats according to the simple quotient and highest average system (D'Hondt method) among all lists having obtained at least 2 per cent of the valid votes cast. Within each list, seats won are allotted to candidates according to their order of appearance on the list. - Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by the "next-in-line" candidate of the party list concerned. 	<p>Basic Law: The Knesset - 1958 Article 1 The Knesset is the parliament of the State.</p> <p>Article 3 The Knesset shall, upon its election, consist of one hundred and twenty members.</p> <p>Article 4 The Knesset shall be elected by general, national, direct, equal, secret and proportional elections, in accordance with the Knesset Elections Law; this section shall not be varied save by a majority of the members of the Knesset.</p>	<p>D'Hondt formula</p> <p>Knesset Elections Law Article 81 (...) (b)The total number of valid votes cast for all the lists participating in the distribution of seats shall be divided by the number of members of the Knesset, and the whole number resulting from such division shall be "quotient". (c) Every list participating in the distribution of seats shall obtain a number of seats equal to the whole number resulting from the division of its valid votes by quotient. (d) Every list which has participating in the distribution of seats as aforesaid shall be assigned a surplus of votes by deduction from the number of its valid notes number resulting from multiplying the quotient by the number of seats obtained by that list as aforesaid; the lists shall thereupon be each entitled to receive, in the order of the size of their surpluses, one additional seat out of the seats remaining after the distribution of seats under</p>	<p>Closed Party List system No preference</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Knesset Elections Law Article 83 Where a candidates' list has obtained seats, the persons whose names appear in the list shall become members of the Knesset in the order in which their names appear, starting at the top.</p>

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				<p>subsection (c).</p> <p>Article 82 (a) For the purpose of the distribution of seats under section 81(d), two candidates' list which have combined shall be deemed one list with the number of valid votes received by both of them together and the number of seats awarded to both of them together, provided that each of them separately has received the percentage of votes prescribed in section 81 (a). (b) The seats awarded to two combined lists shall be divided between them by the method of distribution prescribed in section 81 for the distribution of all seats among all lists.</p>		
Italy	<p>Constitution Articles 56, 57, 60</p> <p>Electoral Law 1957 as in force on 16 May 2014 Article 83</p> <p>The new system in place is the consequence of the recent decision of the Constitutional Court of 04/12/2013</p>	<p>Senate: Proportional system + 5 appointed life senators - 20 multi-member constituencies (302 seats) - 1 single-member constituency in Valle d'Aosta (1 seat)- 6 single-member constituencies in Trentino-Alto Adige (6 seats) equally distributed between Italian-speaking Trento (Trent) province and German-speaking Bolzano (Südtirol) province- 1 constituency for Italians abroad representing 4 geographical groups (6 seats): a) Europe (including the entire Russian Federation and Turkey); b) South America; c) North and Central America; and d) Africa, Asia, Oceania</p>	<p>Constitution Article 56 The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal and direct suffrage. The number of Deputies is six hundred and thirty. All those voters who on the day of elections have attained the age of twenty-five are eligible to be deputies. The division of seats among the electoral districts is obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants of the Republic, as shown by the latest general census of the population, by six hundred and thirty and distributing the seats in proportion to the population in every electoral district, on the basis of whole shares and the highest remainders.</p> <p>Article 57 The Senate of the</p>	<p>Largest remainder Hare formula</p> <p>Electoral Law Article 58 (in Italian) Riconosciuta l'identità personale dell'elettore, il presidente estrae dalla cassetta o scatola una scheda e la consegna all'elettore opportunamente piegata insieme alla matita copiativa. L'elettore, senza che sia avvicinato da alcuno, esprime il voto tracciando, con la matita, sulla scheda un solo segno, comunque apposto, ((sul)) rettangolo contenente il contrassegno della lista prescelta. Sono vietati altri segni o indicazioni. PERIODO SOPPRESSO DALLA L. 4 AGOSTO 1993, N. 277. L'elettore deve poi piegare la scheda secondo le linee in</p>	<p>Closed Party List system</p> <p>Additional remarks: Law No. 270 of 21 December 2005 introduced a fully proportional system for election to the Chamber of Deputies, with the possibility of the award of bonus seats for a nationwide majority result, replacing the earlier partly proportional system. The 617 Deputies are elected nationwide in proportion to the number of votes obtained by the lists of candidates submitted in the 26 constituencies;</p>	<p>No preference Same Article 83</p>

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		<p>and Antarctica- The 315 elective seats of the Senate are distributed among the twenty Italian regions in proportion to their population, save for the seats assigned to the Overseas constituency. One seat is assigned to Valle d'Aosta, two to Molise and at least seven seats to each of the other eighteen regions.- Seats which become vacant between general elections are filled by the "next-in-line" candidate of the same party list. By-elections are held in the case of majority seats.</p> <p>Chamber of Deputies: proportional system- 26 multi-member constituencies for 617 seats- 1 single-member constituency in Valle d'Aosta- 1 constituency for Italians abroad representing 4 geographical groups (12 seats): a) Europe (including the entire Russian Federation and Turkey); b) South America; c) North and Central America; and d) Africa, Asia, Oceania and Antarctica.- proportional representation system for 629 of 630 seats, using blocked party lists for 617 of the 630 members elected from Italy and for the 12 members elected by Italian citizens overseas*First-past-the-post system for the single-member constituency in Valle d'AostaThe minimum thresholds for a seat in the</p>	<p>Republic is elected on a regional basis.The number of Senators to be elected is three hundred and fifteen.No region may have fewer than seven senators; Molise shall have two, Valle d'Aosta one.The division of seats among the regions, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, is made in proportion to the population of the regions as revealed in the most recent general census, on the basis of whole shares and the highest remainders.</p> <p>Article 60The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic are elected for five years.Articles 56 and 57 of the Constitution envisage that 12 Deputies and 6 Senators shall be elected by Italian citizens living abroad.To this end, the Constitution establishes a special constituency for voters abroad.The relevant provisions were adopted in Law no. 459 of 27 December 2001.</p>	<p>essa tracciate e chiuderla inumidendone la parte gommata. Di queste operazioni il presidente gli da' preventive istruzioni, astenendosi da ogni esemplificazione. Compiuta l'operazione di voto, l'elettore consegna al presidente la scheda chiusa e la matita. Il presidente constata la chiusura della scheda e, ove questa non sia chiusa, invita l'elettore a chiuderla, facendolo rientrare in cabina; ne verifica l'identita' esaminando la firma e il bollo, e confrontando il numero scritto sull'appendice con quello scritto sulla lista; ne distacca l'appendice seguendo la linea tratteggiata e pone la scheda stessa nell'urna. Uno dei membri dell'Ufficio accerta che l'elettore ha votato,apponendo la propria firma accanto al nome di lui nella apposita colonna della lista sopraindicata. Le schede mancanti dell'appendice o prive di numero, di bollo o della firma dello scrutatore non sono poste nell'urna, e gli elettori che le abbiano presentate non possono piu' votare. Esse sono vidimate immediatamente dal presidente e da almeno due scrutatori ed allegate al processo verbale, il quale fa anche menzione speciale degli elettori che, dopo ricevuta la scheda, non l'abbiano riconsegnata. COMMA ABROGATO DALLA L. 21 DICEMBRE 2005, N. 270.</p> <p>Article 83 Distribution of seats for the Chamber of DeputiesThe seats</p>	<p>one Deputy is elected using the first-past-the-post system in the single-member Valle d'Aosta constituency; the remaining 12 Deputies are elected to the Constituency for Italians living abroad following the procedures provided by Law No. 459 of 2001 and its regulation for implementation (D.P.R. Decree of the President of the Republic - No. 104 of 2003). The new rules provide that with regard to the candidates, the political parties submitting lists may also form coalitions; parties intending to stand for election to the position of ruling party must also submit their manifesto and announce the name of their leader. The voting procedure permits voters to cast only one vote on their preferred list, with no preference votes. The seats are distributed proportionately nationwide between the coalitions of lists and the lists that have exceeded the statutory minimum thresholds. Only coalitions obtaining at least 10% of the total valid votes cast shall be admitted to the</p>	

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		<p>Chamber of Deputies are:- for a political coalition: 10 % of total valid votes;- for a political party (list) within a coalition: 2% of total valid votes; - for a political party (list) which is not affiliated with any political coalition: 4% of total votes cast nationwide;- for language minority lists: 20% of the votes cast in their constituency.However, any list obtaining the highest number of votes among all lists and which fails to win 2% of the votes cast is also entitled to a seat. If the political coalition or party with the highest number of votes fails to win 340 seats, it is given "bonus" seats to meet the 340-seat requirement. The 277 remaining seats are distributed among the other coalitions or unaffiliated lists using the whole number quotient and highest remainders method.Seats which become vacant between general elections are filled by the "next-in-line" candidate of the same party list. By-elections are held in the case of majority seats.</p>		<p>are distributed in the following phases:- the total votes are counted for each coalition of lists or individual unattached list by constituency and nationwide to establish which of them has obtained the largest number of votes nationwide for the purpose of awarding the "topping-up" majority bonus; - the coalitions of lists and the unattached lists which have passed the statutory minimum threshold and therefore qualify for the allocation of seats; the number of seats to which each coalition of lists or unattached list exceeding the statutory minimum threshold is entitled nationwide. The breakdown of seats is proportional to the votes obtained using the whole number quotient and the highest remainders method;- the coalition of lists or the unattached list with the largest number of votes are then examined to see whether they have obtained 340 seats;- if so, the "topping-up" majority bonus is not awarded. The number of seats to which each coalition is entitled is allocated to the lists admitted to the division belonging to that coalition. The seats assigned nationally to each admitted list are then distributed in each constituency; - if no coalition of lists or unattached list obtains at least 340 seats, the one with the largest number of votes is awarded the "topping-up" majority bonus seats, which is the difference between 340 and the actual number assigned to them proportionally. The 277 remaining seats are distributed between the other coalitions or unattached lists using the whole</p>	<p>distribution of seats, and within these coalitions, the lists obtaining 2% of the valid votes cast, the linguistic minorities' list obtaining at least 20% of the votes cast in their constituency and the list obtaining the highest number of votes among all the lists which fail to win 2% of the votes cast. Lists which are not attached to a coalition are also admitted for distribution of seats if they obtain at least 4% of the votes nationwide. In the event that the coalition of lists (or the non-attached list) with the largest number of votes fail to win 340 seats, they are awarded a number of "topping-up" bonus seats to reach 340.The Senate : For elections to the Senate, electors vote for a closed party list in eighteen of Italy's twenty regions. Senate seats in these regions are apportioned by the largest remainder method of PR among coalitions that receive at least twenty percent of the vote and which include at least one party that receives three percent of the vote or more, as well as parties that receive at</p>	

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				<p>number quotient and highest remainders method;- in each constituency the successful candidates are declared elected in the order on which they appeared on each list. In the event that all the candidates on a given list have all been declared elected, the successful candidates on the same list for another constituency, or on another list of the same coalition in the same constituency, or in another constituency, in that order, shall be declared elected. Proportional: - proportional representation system for 629 of 630 seats, using blocked party lists for 617 of the 630 members elected from Italy and for the 12 members elected by Italian citizens overseas *First-past-the-post system for the single-member constituency in Valle d'Aosta. The minimum thresholds for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies are: - for a political coalition: 10 % of total valid votes; - for a political party (list) within a coalition: 2% of total valid votes; - for a political party (list) which is not affiliated with any political coalition: 4% of total votes cast nationwide; - for language minority lists: 20% of the votes cast in their constituency. However, any list obtaining the highest number of votes among all lists and which fails to win 2% of the votes cast is also entitled to a seat. If the political coalition or party with the highest number of votes fails to win 340 seats, it is given "bonus" seats to meet the 340-seat requirement. The 277 remaining seats are distributed among the other coalitions or</p>	<p>least eight percent of the vote, running individually or within a coalition that receives less than twenty percent of the vote. Senate seats awarded to a coalition are in turn proportionally allocated among constituent parties that have received at least three percent of the vote. The new Senate system also features a regional majority prize: if the coalition that obtains a majority of votes in a given region is initially allocated less than fifty-five percent of the seats filled in the region, its number of seats is increased to no less than fifty-five percent of the region's total, and the remaining seats are distributed among the other qualifying coalitions and individual parties. However, no regional majority prize is awarded in Molise, which elects only two senators. Valle d'Aosta continues to elect one senator in a single-member constituency, and Trentino-Alto Adige continues using the previous Senate electoral system, in compliance with a 1991 law that established six single-member Senate seats in</p>	

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				unaffiliated lists using the whole number quotient and highest remainders method . Seats which become vacant between general elections are filled by the "next-in-line" candidate of the same party list. By-elections are held in the case of majority seats.	the region, equally distributed between Italian-speaking Trento (Trent) province and German-speaking Bolzano (Südtirol) province. Finally, six senators are chosen by Italian citizens residing abroad; these seats are filled in the same manner as the corresponding seats in the Chamber of Deputies.	
Kazakhstan	<p>Constitution Articles 50 & 51</p> <p>Constitutional Act of the Republic of Kazakhstan on elections as amended on 11 February 2011 Articles 9 & 97-1</p> <p>Amendments of 3 October 2013</p>	<p>Senate: - 20 multi-member (2 seats) constituencies - Indirect election by the local assemblies: two members from 14 oblasts (regions) and two members each from Astana and Almaty. - Majority and voter thresholds of 50% required for election in each constituency.</p> <p>House of Representatives: Combined system - One nationwide constituency for 98 seats Proportional Representation System (Party List System) - Seats are attributed proportionally to parties that obtain over 7 per cent of the total votes (seven per cent threshold), by using the Largest Remainder System. In cases where there is a tie for the largest remainder, the seat will be attributed to the party list</p>	<p>Constitution Article 50 1. The Parliament shall consist of two Chambers acting on a permanent basis: the Senate and the Majilis. 2. The Senate shall be composed of deputies represented in an order, established by the constitutional law, on two persons from each oblast, major city and the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Fifteen deputies of the Senate shall be appointed by the President of the Republic taking into account necessity of maintenance of representation for the Senate of national-cultural and other significant interests of a society. 3. The Majilis shall consist of hundred seven deputies elected in an order, established by the constitutional law. 4. A deputy of the Parliament may not be a member of both Chambers simultaneously.</p>	<p>Largest remainder Hare formula</p> <p>Constitutional Act of the Republic of Kazakhstan on elections Article 97-1. Distribution of deputy mandates based on the ballots under party lists 1. The Central Election Commission sums up the voices of the voters given on the territory of the single national district per each party list that has received seven and more percent of voters' voices from the total number of the voters that have taken part in voting. The sum of voters' voices given for political parties and reaching over seven percent shall be divided shall be replaced with the number of allocated deputy mandates. The received result is the first election quotient (quota). 2. The poll received by each party list participating in distribution of deputy mandates is divided by the first election quotient. The whole part</p>	<p>For the proportional component: Closed Party List system No preference</p> <p>Additional remarks: parallel voting or Supplementary Member or Mixed Member Majoritarian, combining first-past-the-post with party-list proportional representation (closed-list).</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Same Article 97-1</p>

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		<p>that was registered earlier. If only one party surpasses the threshold, the party getting the second highest number of votes receives at least two seats.</p> <p>- Vacancies are filled by the "next-in-line" candidate of the same party. In cases where there are no candidates left on the corresponding party list, the seat remains vacant until the following elections to the House of Representatives.</p>	<p>5. Term of the powers of Senate deputies shall be six years; term of the powers of the Majilis deputies shall be five years.</p> <p>Article 51</p> <p>1. Elections of ninety eight deputies of Majilis shall be carried out on the basis of the universal, equal and direct right under secret ballot. Nine deputies of Majilis shall be elected by Assembly of the people of Kazakhstan. Regular elections of the deputies of the Majilis shall be held no later than two months before the termination of the powers of current the Parliament.</p> <p>2. The elections of the deputies of the Senate shall be carried out on the basis of indirect electoral right under secret ballot. Half of the elected deputies of the Senate shall be re-elected every three years. In this case, their regular elections shall be held no later than two months before the end of their term in office.</p> <p>Constitutional Act of the Republic of Kazakhstan on elections</p> <p>Article 9. Electoral systems</p> <p>1. The following system for vote count shall be applied at the election of the President, deputies of the Senate and deputies of the Mazhilis of the Parliament to be elected by the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan: 1) (excluded by the Constitutional Act of RK of 6 November 1998 No. 285-1) 2) a candidate shall be</p>	<p>received as a result of division of the number is the number of deputy mandates to be received by the corresponding political party that has made the party list.</p> <p>3. If after the actions effected according to item 2 of the present article there are undistributed mandates, they will be subject to the secondary distribution. The undistributed mandates shall be distributed by one between those party lists which have the greatest fractional part (the remainder) of the number received in the result of division in compliance with item 2 of the present article. At equality of the greatest remainder, the advantage shall be given to the party list registered earlier.</p> <p>4. The sequence of allocation of deputy mandates shall be determined by the chief body of a political party among the candidates included into the party list according to clause 4 of article 89 hereof within ten days from the date of publication of the election returns.</p> <p>If the chief body of the political party fails to determine the sequence of distribution of received deputy mandates before the deadline set in the first part of this clause, the Central Election Commission shall issue a decision with regards to distribution of deputy mandates received by party according to the registered lists in the alphabetical order of the state language.</p> <p>5. In case of advanced retirement of the deputy, the Central Election Commission shall issue a decision</p>		

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			<p>considered as elected who has: - collected more than fifty percent of votes of voters (electors) taken part in the voting; - in comparison with the other candidate collected more votes of voters (electors) taken part in the rerun of a vote. 1-1. Deputies of the Mazhilis of Parliament from the political parties shall be elected by party lists in the single countrywide electoral district. 2. At elections of maslikhat deputies the candidate, who in comparison with other candidates has collected more votes of the voters taken part in the voting shall be considered as elected. 3. The following vote count system shall be applied at the election of members of other local self-government bodies: 1) (excluded by the Constitutional Act of RK of 6 May 1999 No. 375-I) 2) the candidates, who in comparison with other candidates have collected more votes of voters taken part in the voting, shall be considered as elected. Article 9 includes the changes introduced by the Constitutional Act of RK of 6 November 1998 No. 285-I; 6 May 1999 No.375-I; 14 April 2004 No. 545-II; changes and additions made by the Constitutional Act of RK of 19 June 2007 No. 268-III.</p>	<p>transferring his/her mandate to the next candidate to be selected by the chief body of the political party from among the individuals included into the party list according to clause 4 hereof. In case there are not any more candidates left in the corresponding party list, the mandate remains vacant till the following elections of deputies to the Mazhilis. Political parties have the right to change sequence of candidates in their party lists upon addressing the Central Election Commission with a written application and enclosing an abstract of the minutes from the meeting of the political party's chief body.</p>		
Korea, Republic	<p>Constitution Articles 41 and 42</p> <p>Public Official Election Act, lastly amended on 2</p>	<p>Combined system-</p> <p>246 single-member district constituencies - 1 multi-member (54 seats) national constituency- simple majority</p>	<p>Constitution Article 41 [Election]</p> <p>(1) The National Assembly is composed of members elected by universal, equal, direct, and secret ballot by the citizens.</p>	<p>Hare formula</p> <p>Public Official Election Act Article 159 (Method of marking on ballot)</p>	<p>For proportional component: Closed Party List system No preference</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Same Article 189</p>

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	<p>October 2012 Article 189</p>	<p>direct vote in the 246 single-member constituencies. - proportional representation for 54 seats. These seats are divided proportionately among the political parties based upon their votes obtained in the districts, on condition that they have obtained at least 3% of the total valid votes cast or secured five district constituency seats or more. - Vacancies of district constituency seats arising between general elections are filled through by-elections, on condition that there remains at least one year in the term of the Assembly member to be replaced. Vacancies of proportional representation seats are filled by the "next-in-line" candidates of the political party concerned.</p>	<p>(2) The number of members of the National Assembly is determined by law, but the number may not be less than 200. (3) The constituencies of members of the National Assembly, proportional representation, and other matters pertaining to National Assembly elections are determined by law.</p> <p>Article 42 [Term]The term of office of members of the National Assembly is four years.</p>	<p>Article 189 Allocation of Seats of Proportional Representative National Assembly Members and Decision on, Announcement and Notification of Elected Persons (1) The National Election Commission shall allocate the seats of the proportional representative National Assembly members to each political party which has obtained 3/100 or more of the total valid votes in the election for a proportional representative National Assembly member or five or more seats in the general election for the local constituency National Assembly members (hereafter in this Article, referred to as the "seat-allocated party"), in proportion of the votes obtained by the relevant seat-allocated party in the election for the proportional representative National Assembly members. (2) Percentage of the obtained votes under paragraph (1) shall be calculated by dividing the number of votes obtained by a seat-allocated party by the total sum of votes obtained by all seat-allocated parties. (3) The seats of the proportional representative National Assembly members shall be first allocated to the relevant political party by an integral number of the numbers computed by multiplying the percentage of votes obtained by each seat-allocated party by the full number of seats of the proportional representative National Assembly members, and the remaining seats shall be allocated one by one to each political party in the descending order</p>	<p>Additional remarks: parallel voting or Supplementary Member or Mixed Member Majoritarian, combining first-past-the-post with party-list proportional representation (closed-list).</p>	

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				of less than a decimal point, but when the said number is equal, it shall be determined by lot among the relevant political parties. (...)		
Kosovo	<p>Constitution Articles 66 and 67</p> <p>Law on General Elections in the Republic of Kosovo Law approved by the Assembly on 05/06/2008 and promulgated by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kosovo No. DL-027-2008</p>	<p>Proportional system</p> <p>The Assembly had 120 members elected for a three year term: 100 members elected by proportional representation, and 20 members representing national minorities (10 Serbian, 4 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian, 3 Bosniak, 2 Turkish and 1 Gorani). Under the new Constitution of 2008, the guaranteed seats for Serbs and other minorities remains the same, but in addition they may gain extra seats according to their share of the vote. Kosovo has a multi-party system, with numerous parties and the system of proportional representation and guaranteed minority representation means that no one party is likely to have a parliamentary majority.</p>	<p>Constitution of Kosovo</p> <p>Article 66 [Election and Mandate]</p> <p>1. The Assembly of Kosovo shall be elected for a mandate of four (4) years, starting from the day of the constitutive session, which shall be held within thirty (30) days from the official announcement of the election results.</p> <p>2. Regular elections for the Assembly shall be held no later than thirty (30) days before the end of the mandate or, when the Assembly has been dissolved, no later than forty-five (45) days after the dissolution.</p> <p>3. The President of the Republic of Kosovo shall convene the constitutive session of the Assembly. If the President of the Republic of Kosovo is unable to convene the initial session, the Assembly shall be convened without the President's participation.</p> <p>4. The Mandate of the Assembly of Kosovo may be extended only in a State of Emergency for emergency defense measures or for danger to the Constitutional order or to public safety of the Republic of Kosovo and only for as long as the State of Emergency continues as regulated by this Constitution.</p> <p>5. The election conditions,</p>	<p>Sainte-Laguë formula</p> <p>Article 64 of the Constitution [Structure of Assembly]</p> <p>1. The Assembly has one hundred twenty (120) deputies elected by secret ballot on the basis of open lists. The seats in the Assembly are distributed amongst all parties, coalitions, citizens' initiatives and independent candidates in proportion to the number of valid votes received by them in the election to the Assembly</p> <p>Article 111 of Law on General Elections in the Republic of Kosovo [Distribution of Seats]</p> <p>111.1 Seats in the Assembly shall be distributed according to the system of representation established by article 64 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo.</p> <p>111.2 The hundred (100) seats of the Assembly as described in article 111.1 (a) shall be allocated in the following manner based upon the total number of valid votes received by each Political Entity: a) amongst Political Entities representing Albanian majority community who have won at least five percent (5%) from general number of total valid votes for Assembly elections and Political Entities of the Kosovo Serb and other non-majority communities; b) the total number of valid votes</p>	<p>Open lists system</p> <p>Kosovo shall be considered a single, multi-member electoral district. Each certified Political Entity shall appear on an "open list" ballot</p>	<p>Several Preferences</p> <p>Voters may vote for up to five candidates from their selected party list</p> <p>Article 111 of Law on General Elections in the Republic of Kosovo [Distribution of Seats] (...)</p> <p>111.4 All votes received by the candidates appearing on the open list of each Political Entity shall be counted separately. A vote cast for a Political Entity shall be considered as a vote received by the candidate ranking first on the Political Entity's candidate list. The candidate lists shall then be reordered in descending order based on the number of votes received by each candidate.</p> <p>111.5 The seats allocated to a Political Entity in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be distributed to the candidates on the Political Entity's candidate list as reordered in paragraph 4 of this Article, starting from the first candidate on the list in descending</p>

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			<p>constituencies and procedures are determined by law.</p>	<p>received by each Political Entity in the Assembly elections shall be divided by 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, et seq. until the number of divisors used is equal to the number of seats; c) the quotients resulting from this series of divisions shall be arranged in descending order. Seats shall be allocated to Political Entities according to the quotients, with the first seat going to the Entity with the largest quotient, the second seat going to the Entity with the next largest quotient, et seq. until all seats have been allocated; d) if a Political Entity is allocated seats equal to the number of candidates on its list and there are still seats to be allocated to that Political Entity, then the remaining quotients of that Political Entity shall not be taken into account in allocating any remaining seats. Subsequent quotients in descending order shall be used until all seats are allocated. e) if a tie occurs because two or more quotients are identical, the seat shall be allocated on the basis of a drawing of lots by the Chairperson of the CEC in the presence of the authorized representatives of the Political Entities concerned. [...]</p>		<p>order, until the number of seats allocated to the Political Entity is exhausted. Additional seats allocated to Political Entities representing the Kosovo Serb community and other non-majority communities as in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be distributed to the subsequent candidates on the Political Entity's candidate list reordered as in paragraph 4 of this Article. 111.6 If, after the allocation of seats as set out in paragraph 5 of this Article, the candidates of the minority gender within a Political Entity have not been allocated at least 30% of the total seats for that Political Entity, the last elected candidate of the majority gender will be replaced by the next candidate of the opposite gender on the reordered candidate list until the total number of seats allocated to the minority gender is at least 30%.</p>

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Kyrgyzstan	<p>Constitution Article 70</p> <p>Draft Electoral Code as submitted to the Venice Commission in March 2014 Articles 83 , 85 & 90</p>	<p>Proportional system Directly elected 120. One nationwide constituency for 120 seats. Proportional representation system (party-list system). No political party can be formed on religious or ethnic grounds, and members of the armed forces, police, and the judiciary are not allowed to join a political party. No party list can comprise more than 70 per cent of candidates from one sex and every fourth candidate on the party list must be of the other sex (Ex. 1. male, 2. male, 3. male and 4. female; or 1. female, 2. female, 3. female and 4. male). In addition, each party list must comprise at least 15 per cent of candidates from other ethnic minorities. Each voter must vote for a party list. Seats will be distributed to parties in proportion to the percentage of votes they obtain. However, no party may be granted over 65 seats and elected candidates may not join another political party.</p>	<p>Constitution Article 70 1. The Jogorku Kenesh - the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic - shall be the highest representative body exercising legislative power and oversight functions within the limits of its competence. 2. The Jogorku Kenesh shall consist of 120 deputies elected for a five year term on the basis of proportional representation. (...)</p> <p>Electoral Code Article 83. Calling the election of the Jogorku Kenesh deputies(...) 2. Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh are elected for five years in the single constituency under the proportional system. (...)</p> <p>Article 85. Distribution of mandates among constituenciesMandates shall be distributed by the Central Election Commission among constituencies 15 days before the election announcement in the following order:the number of voters determined by Article 38 of the Constitutional Law is divided by the number of deputy seats. This result is the first electoral quotient (quota to secure a mandate);the number of vote rs of a constituency is divided by the first electoral quotient. The integer part of the number resulted from dividing is the number of seats, which is assigned to the relevant electoral constituency. If after the above steps there are undistributed</p>	<p>Hare formula</p> <p>Electoral Code Article 90. Determination and official publication of elections results 1. (...) Political parties shall be excluded from distribution of deputies' mandates, if their lists of candidates obtained:1) the number of votes less than 5 percent of votes over the republic,2) the number of votes less than 0,5% of votes having participated in voting in every constituency. 2. Distribution of deputy mandates for constituencies shall be held in the following way:The sum of votes cast for the list of candidates of political party, which are admitted to distribution of deputy mandates, shall be divided by the number of deputy mandates of constituency. The result is the first electoral quotient (quota to secure a mandate). Then the number of votes obtained by each list of candidates in a constituency participating in distribution of deputy mandates shall be divided by the first electoral quotient.The integer part of a number resulted from dividing is the number of deputy mandates the respective list of candidates gains. If there are any undistributed mandates after actions undertaken in line with the second paragraph of this item, the second distribution shall be undertaken. Undistributed mandates shall be transferred one by one to those lists of candidates, which get the biggest</p>	<p>Open Party List system Several preferences</p>	<p>Several preferences</p> <p>Each voter must vote for a party list. Seats will be distributed to parties in proportion to the percentage of votes they obtain</p> <p>Electoral Code Article 90 (...) 3. Distribution of deputies' mandates among the candidates on political parties' list of candidates in constituencies shall be carried out after specification of list of candidates by leading body of political party in case of delegating such powers by leading body. In a priority order, a leader and two candidates are to be included in to the candidates' list of three constituencies, where political party received relative majority of votes, at the suggestion of the leading body of political party. Further lining up of candidates in the list is being carried out taking into account voters' opinion in regard of the sequence of candidates in the list and their rating. Assigned candidates of every list of candidates, obtained more than 10% of votes from total amount of votes cast</p>

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			<p>mandates, second distribution shall be held. Undistributed mandates shall be passed by one to those constituencies, which have the largest fractional part (remainder) of the number resulted from dividing in accordance with this paragraph. In case of equality of the fractional parts the preference is given to the constituency, which has a greater number of voters.</p>	<p>fractional part (remainder) of the number obtained as a result of division in line with the second paragraph of this item. In the event of equality of fractional parts, preference shall be given to the list of candidates for which the majority of votes was cast. In the event of equal number of votes, preference shall be given to the list of candidates, which was registered earlier. (...)</p>		<p>for party list in electoral constituency, shall line up in a sequence of number of received votes. If two or more candidates obtain equal number of votes, then they shall line up in a sequence established by leading body of political party. Following lining up of candidates in the list obtained less than 10% of votes shall be established by leading body of political part taking into account requirements of part 3 article 86 of hereof present Constitutional Law. (...)</p>
Latvia	<p>Constitution (1922) Section 2, Articles 5, 6,7 & 10</p> <p>Saeima Election Law as in force on 1 January 2014 Articles 8, 23 & 38-39</p>	<p>Proportional system</p> <p>Directly elected 100. 5 multi-member constituencies (from 13 to 32 seats each): Riga (which also includes polling stations abroad), Vidzeme, Latgale, Kurzeme, and Zemgale. Party-list system with preferential voting. Electors vote for lists of candidates but can also indicate specific support or rejection. Only those parties obtaining at least 5% of the national vote gain representation in the Saeima. Distribution of seats among them is based on the Saint-Laguë method. Within each list, the order of candidates is re-arranged to reflect the preferences expressed by the</p>	<p>Constitution Section 2 - Article 5 The Saeima shall be composed of one hundred representatives of the people.</p> <p>Article 6 The Saeima shall be elected in general, equal and direct elections, and by secret ballot based on proportional representation.</p> <p>Article 7 In the division of Latvia into separate electoral districts, provision for the number of members of the Saeima to be elected from each district shall be proportional to the number of electors in each district.</p> <p>Article 10</p>	<p>Saint-Laguë formula</p> <p>Saeima Election Law Article 23 (1) A separate room or compartment must be arranged inside the polling station for the voter to insert one ballot paper into the envelope and seal it in privacy. (2) The voter may choose to put a “+” mark opposite the surname of any candidate, to cross out a candidate’s name or surname or to leave the ballot paper unannotated. (3) The “+” mark opposite the surname of a candidate indicates special support given to the candidate by this voter. If the voter does not support a candidate included in the ballot paper, he/she may cross out the name or the surname of this candidate. The voter may also insert an</p>	<p>Open Party List system Several preferences</p> <p>Additional remarks: electors can accept the list order as presented or alter the list order to their preference. They may do this by both placing a "+" by the names of candidates they want to move up the list order, and by crossing out names that they would like to see be moved down the list order.</p>	<p>Several preferences</p> <p>Saeima Election Law Article 39 The names of the candidates nominated on each list shall be ranked according to the number of votes they have received. The number of votes cast for each candidate shall be equal to the number of votes cast for the list in which his/her name has been included, minus the number of ballot papers on which the name or surname of this candidate has been crossed out plus the number of all the ballot papers on which the voters have made a "+" mark opposite the candidate's</p>

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		<p>voters. The vote for each candidate is equal to the number of votes cast for the list, plus or minus specific votes. Those candidates with the highest totals are declared elected, up to the number of seats allotted to each list. There are no reserved seats or quotas for women, ethnic minorities or other categories.</p>	<p>The Saeima shall be elected for a term of four years.</p> <p>Saeima Election Law Article 8 (1) The Central Election Commission shall determine the number of seats in the Saeima in proportion to the number of voters in a constituency as stated four months before Election Day according to the data provided by the Population Register. If the Saeima elections take place according to Article 48 of the Constitution, the number of seats is decided on the day when the elections are announced. Voters residing in foreign countries are included among voters of the Riga constituency. (2) The number of members in the Saeima to be elected from each constituency shall be calculated in the following way: 1) the total number of voters shall be divided by 100; 2) the number of voters in each constituency shall be divided by the figure obtained from the division according to Paragraph 2, Point 1 of this Article. The whole numbers obtained in this way shall indicate the number of Saeima members to be elected in each constituency; 3) if the sum of the whole numbers obtained from the division according to Paragraph 2, Point 2, is less than 100, the number of seats shall be increased by one, first in the constituency where the result shows the largest fraction,</p>	<p>unaltered (unannotated) ballot paper into the ballot envelope.</p> <p>Article 38 (1) The Central Election Commission shall determine which candidates have been elected in each constituency. Lists of candidates with the same name that have received less than five per cent of the total number of votes cast in all constituencies, regardless of the number of constituencies where these lists of candidates have been submitted, shall be excluded from the allocation of seats. The number of valid ballot envelopes shall be regarded as the total number of votes cast (the total number of voters taking part in the election). (2) The procedure to be applied in allocating the seats in the Saeima among the winning lists of candidates shall be the following: 1) the valid ballot papers cast for each list of candidates in each constituency shall be counted; 2) the number of ballot papers cast for each list of candidates shall be divided by odd numbers — 1, 3, 5, 7 and so forth — until the number of the divisions equals the number of candidates nominated on the list; 3) all the division results concerning all the lists of candidates in a constituency shall be numbered in descending order; 4) within a constituency the lists of candidates that have the highest division results shall win seats. If the division result, the order number of which is equal to the number of seats</p>		<p>surname. If two or more candidates on the same list have received an equal number of votes, they shall be ranked in the same order as on the originally submitted list. The candidates who have received the largest number of votes shall be regarded as elected, whereas the others shall remain as candidates, and their names shall be ranked in the order of the largest number of votes received.</p>

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			<p>then in the constituency with the next largest fraction, and so on until the sum total of the whole numbers is 100;</p> <p>4) if any two constituencies show an equal result in fractions, the number of seats shall be first increased in the constituency where the result of the division according to Paragraph 2, Point 2, is the smallest whole number;</p> <p>5) if any two constituencies show an equal result both in fractions and whole numbers, lots shall be drawn to determine which constituency will have an increased number of seats in the Saeima.</p> <p>(3) The number of seats in each of the constituencies shall be published in the newspaper "Latvijas Vēstnesis" not later than 100 days before Election Day; if the Saeima elections take place according to Article 48 of the Constitution, the announcement shall be published not later than 50 days before Election Day.</p>	<p>assigned to the constituency, coincides with one or several consecutive division results, the list of candidates that has received the largest number of votes in all constituencies wins one more seat. If lists of candidates have been registered in only one constituency, the seat is won by the list of candidates which was registered first.</p> <p>The candidates who have received the largest number of votes shall be regarded as elected, whereas the others shall remain as candidates, and their names shall be ranked in the order of the largest number of votes received.</p>		

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Liechtenstein	<p>Constitution of the Principality of Liechtenstein of 5 October 1921 and amended on 15 September 2003 Articles 46-47</p> <p>Loi électorale de 17 juillet 1973 - Dernier amendement: 24 juin 1987 Article 57</p>	<p>Proportional system</p> <p>Directly elected 25. 2 multi-member (15 seats for Oberland and 10 seats for Unterland) constituencies. Proportional representation, using the simple electoral quotient with remaining seats distributed on the basis of greatest remainders. In order to qualify for representation in the Landtag, a party must obtain 8% of the votes cast in the whole country. When division by the relevant quotient does not result in as many elected Deputies as there are seats to be filled in the constituency concerned, there takes place a second-stage division of "supplementary votes" among those parties which have met the 8% requirement. Each list contains, as far as possible, as many candidates as there are seats to be filled. A vote cast for a candidate is also counted as a vote cast for his party. The seats won by each list are allotted to those of its members who have received the most votes.</p>	<p>Constitution Article 46</p> <p>1) The Diet shall consist of 25 Representatives who shall be elected by the People by universal, equal, secret and direct suffrage according to the system of proportional representation. The Upper Country (Oberland) and the Lower Country (Unterland) shall each form a constituency. Of the 25 Representatives, 15 shall be elected by the Upper Country and 10 by the Lower Country.</p> <p>2) In addition to the 25 Representatives, substitutes shall be elected in each constituency. For each three Representatives in a constituency, each electoral group shall have one substitute but if an electoral group has obtained one mandate it shall have at least one substitute.3) Mandates shall be distributed among electoral groups which have obtained at least eight percent of the valid votes cast in the country as a whole. (...)</p> <p>Article 47 1) The Representatives shall be elected for four years (...).</p>	<p>Largest remainder Hare quota</p> <p>Direct Ballot with proportional distribution, on the basis of the simple electoral quotient, the remaining seats being attributed to the strongest rest. To be able to be represented to Landtag, a political party has to collect 8 % of the valid votes in the whole of the country. If, after the division by the appropriate quotient, there are still vacant seats in the concerned district, it is proceeded, on the basis of the "additional votes", to a new distribution between the parties having collected the necessary 8 %. Every list contains, as possible, so many candidates as vacant seats. Any valid vote in favour of a candidate is considered as a vote for its party. The votes attributed to every list are distributed between the candidates having collected the largest number of votes. In case of vacancy of seat is provided by the first one of "come then" from the concerned list. In case this rule cannot apply, it is proceeded to a by-election.</p>	<p>Open Party List system Several preferences Cross-voting / Panachage</p> <p>PANACHAGE: When not all candidatures of a list are pre-printed, candidates from other lists may be inserted and others cancelled and replaced or not (Article 49 a). The candidates of the other lists take the vote, and the parties' votes go to the list of the selected candidates.</p>	<p>Several preferences Cross-voting / Panachage</p> <p>Article 57 Candidates in the list who have the most votes are elected for the mandates which have been calculated. If there are candidates of one list with the same number of votes, the mandate is attributed to the candidate who is first named on the relevant list.</p>

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Lithuania	<p>Constitution Article 55</p> <p>Law on elections to the Seimas, 9 July 1992, No I-2721 Vilnius (Last amended Last amended by 6 November 2012) Articles 1, 58, 66, 89 & 90</p>	<p>Combined system</p> <p>Directly elected 141. 71 single-member constituencies, 1 multi-member (70 seats) nationwide constituency. Mixed system. A candidate shall be considered elected in a single-member constituency, if not less than 40 percent of the registered voters of that constituency have participated in the elections, and the said candidate has received more than half the votes cast by the registered voters. If less than 40 percent of the registered voters of that constituency have participated in the elections, the candidate who has received the majority, but not less than one-fifth of the votes cast by all the registered voters of that constituency, shall be considered to have been elected. If more than two candidates have participated in the elections and none has been elected pursuant to above-mentioned procedure, a second poll is held after two weeks, in which the two candidates who have received the majority of votes shall participate. In this case, the candidate who has received more votes, regardless of the number of voters, shall be considered to have been elected. In the event of a tie, the candidate who received more votes during the initial poll</p>	<p>Constitution Article 55 The Seimas shall consist of representatives of the People. 141 Seimas members who shall be elected for a four-year term on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot. The Seimas shall be deemed elected when at least three-fifths of the Seimas members have been elected. The electoral procedure shall be established by law.</p> <p>Law on elections to the Seimas Article 1 The Principles of Elections of Seimas Members Members of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter - the Seimas) shall be elected for a term of four years in single-member constituencies and the multi-member constituency by universal and equal suffrage, in a secret ballot, during direct, mixed-system elections.</p>	<p>Higher remainders Hare formula</p> <p>Law on elections to the Seimas Article 58. During the election to the Seimas, each voter shall be presented with two ballot papers: one for voting for a candidate in a certain single-member constituency, and the other for voting for a list of candidates in the multi-member constituency. <...> The second part of the ballot paper of the multi-member constituency shall contain 5 designated spaces where the voter shall record the election numbers of the chosen candidates.</p> <p>Article 66. Voting Procedure On a ballot paper of the multi-member constituency the voter shall mark the list of candidates whom he is voting for and, expressing his opinion about the candidates on the list, shall enter the election numbers of the 5 chosen candidates in the designated spaces of the ballot paper. In this way preference votes are given for the candidates. If the election number of one and the same candidate is entered two or more times on the ballot paper, only one preference vote from the ballot paper shall be considered for the candidate. (...)</p> <p>Article 89 The Establishment of the Election Results in the Multi-member Constituency 1. The elections shall be considered</p>	<p>For the proportional component: Open Party List system Several preferences (5)</p> <p>Additional remarks: parallel voting or Supplementary Member or Mixed Member Majoritarian, combining first-past-the-post with party-list proportional representation.</p>	<p>Several preferences (5)</p> <p>The final order of candidates for Seimas member on the lists shall be established according to the points of the rating (expressed preferences from the chosen list) received by each candidate.</p> <p>Law on elections to the Seimas Article 90. Counting of the Rating of Candidates for Seimas Member and Establishment of the Final Order of Succession of the Lists 1. The Central Electoral Commission shall calculate the rating of candidates for Seimas member and shall establish a final order succession of these lists in accordance with the opinion expressed by voters and preference votes cast. 2. At first, preference votes cast for each candidate in single-member constituencies shall be summed up and the sum total of all the preference votes for each candidate shall be calculated. In the event where the sum total of the candidate's preference</p>

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		<p>shall be declared elected. If both candidates received an equal amount of votes drawn the initial poll, lots are drawn to determine the winner.</p> <p>nationwide party-list proportional system, on the basis of the simple quotient and greatest remainders rules, with the country as a whole forming one constituency (for 70 seats). In order for the election to be valid, at least 25% of the electorate must have cast its vote.</p>		<p>to have been held in the multi-member constituency if more than one fourth of all voters have participate in them.</p> <p>2. The list candidates of the party may receive mandates of Seimas member (takes part in the distribution of mandates) only if not less than 5 percent of the voters participating in the elections voted for it. The joint list of candidates, drawn up in accordance with Article 43 of this Law, may receive mandates of Seimas member (takes part in the distribution of mandates) provided that not less than 7 percent of the voters who participated in the election have voted for it. If less than 60 percent of all voters who participated in the election have voted for the lists, taking part in the distribution of mandates, the list (lists if an equal amount of votes has been cast for them), which has not taken part in the distribution of mandates up till then, for whom the majority of voters have voted shall acquire the right to take part in the distribution of mandates. The number of lists of candidates which have the right to participate in the distribution of mandates shall be further increased in the same manner until not less than 60 percent of all the voters who participated in the election shall have voted for the lists of candidates participating in the distribution of mandates.</p> <p>3. Mandates for lists of candidates shall be distributed according to the number of votes received by each of them, applying the</p>		<p>votes is bigger than the number of Seimas members who are being elected in the multi-member constituency or such sum is equal to the said number, election rating of the candidate shall be equal to that sum; if it is smaller - election rating of the candidate shall be considered to be equal to zero.</p> <p>3. The final order of candidates for Seimas member on the lists shall be established according the points of the rating received by each candidate. The first written down in the succession shall be the candidate who has received more points of the rating. In the event that several candidates receive the equal amount of the rating points, then the first written down shall be the candidate whose place on the election list is higher.</p> <p>4. The final succession of the lists of candidates for Seimas member shall be announced by the Central Electoral Commission on the same day as the results of voting in single-member constituencies.</p>

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				<p>method of quotas and remainders.</p> <p>4. At first, the quota shall be counted, that is, how many votes are needed to receive 1 mandate. It shall be equal to the sum of votes, divided by 70, cast by voters for the lists participating in the distribution of mandates. If when dividing, a remainder is received, 1 shall be added to the quotient.</p> <p>5. The amount of votes cast for each list shall be divided by the quota. The received integer quotient shall be the number of mandates for each list according to the quota and the remainders of this division shall be used to distribute the remaining mandates according to the remainders. Therefore, all names of the lists shall be written down in succession in which the first follows the last, according to the size of the remainders of the dividing received by the lists, beginning with the largest. If the remainders of two lists are equal, the first written down shall be the list which have received more votes of voters and if these numbers are also equal, the first written down shall be the list which has received more mandates in all single-member constituencies. If the number of mandates is also equal, the first written down shall be the list which possess the smaller election number. The mandates which have not been distributed when distributing by the method of quotas shall be distributed by one to the lists according to the succession, beginning with the list which was written down first.</p> <p>6. If one of the lists received the</p>		

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				<p>larger number of mandates than there were candidates on the list, these mandates would be distributed to other lists, further continuing the dividing thereof by the method of remainders.</p> <p>7. Candidates of the same list shall receive mandates in the numerical order established by the Central Electoral Commission, which has established the rating of candidates. Those candidates who are elected in single-member constituencies shall be omitted from the list.</p> <p>8. If the party, coalition submits together with the application documents the request that the rating of their candidates should not be established, voters shall be notified about this in advance, indicating this in a ballot paper and the rating of candidates shall not be counted, and the registered sequence of candidates on the list shall be considered final.</p>		

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Luxembourg	<p>Constitution Article 51</p> <p>Electoral Law Loi électorale du 18 février 2003 (dernière modification, 1er mars 2014) Articles 133, 143, 145, 159-161</p>	<p>Proportional system</p> <p>Directly elected 60. 4 multi-member (23 seats for the South, 21 for the Center, 9 for the North and 7 for the East) constituencies. Party-list proportional representation system, with seats allotted according to the Hagenbach-Bishoff method. Under this system, political groups submit lists of candidates, whose number may not exceed the number of seats to be filled in the district. Electors may cast a preferential vote or split their vote between different lists. Accordingly, they can either vote for a list (in which case the latter is deemed to have received a number of votes equal to the number the elector was entitled to cast) or for a particular name on any list (in which case their votes may not exceed the number of Deputies to be elected in the district concerned). Each party-list obtains as many seats as its total number of (individual candidates and list) votes encompasses the applicable quotient. Remaining seats are allotted to parties with the highest average after the second count. Vacancies between general elections are filled by the "next-in-line" candidates i.e., those of the same party-list who received the highest number of votes</p>	<p>Constitution Article 51 [Parliamentary Democracy, Election, Referendum]</p> <p>(1) The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is ruled by a system of parliamentary democracy. (2) The organization of the Chamber is regulated by law. (3) The Chamber is composed of 60 deputies. A law passed under the provisions of Article 114 (5) sets the number of deputies to be elected in each of the constituencies. (4) The election is direct. (5) Deputies are elected by straightforward universal suffrage on the party-list system, in accordance with the rules of proportional representation, the principle of the smallest electoral quota, and the rules to be determined by the law. (6) La pays est divisé en quatre circonscriptions électorales, Le Sud avec les cantons d'Esch-sur-Alzette et Capellen ; Le Centre avec les cantons de Luxembourg et Mersch ; Le Nord avec les cantons Diekirch, Redange, Wiltz, Clervaux et Vianden ; L'Est avec les cantons de Grevenmacher, Remich et Echternach. (7) Les électeurs pourront être appelés à se prononcer par la voie du référendum dans les cas et sous les conditions à déterminer par la loi.</p> <p>Loi électorale Article 133 Les députés sont élus</p>	<p>Highest average Hagenbach-Bishoff formula</p> <p>Loi électorale Article 143 Chaque électeur dispose d'autant de suffrages qu'il y a de députés à élire dans la circonscription. Il peut attribuer deux suffrages à chacun des candidats jusqu'à concurrence du total des suffrages dont il dispose. L'électeur qui, à l'aide d'un crayon, d'une plume, d'un stylo à bille ou d'un instrument analogue, remplit le cercle blanc de la case placée en tête d'une liste ou qui y inscrit une croix (+ ou x) adhère à cette liste en totalité et attribue ainsi un suffrage à chacun des candidats de cette liste. Chaque croix (+ ou x) inscrite dans l'une des cases réservées derrière le nom des candidats vaut un suffrage à ce candidat. (...)</p> <p>Article 159 Le nombre total des suffrages valables des listes est divisé par le nombre des députés à élire augmenté de un. On appelle «nombre électoral» le nombre entier qui est immédiatement supérieur au quotient ainsi obtenu. Chaque liste reçoit à la répartition autant de sièges que le nombre électoral est contenu de fois dans le nombre des suffrages qu'elle a recueillis. Article 160 Lorsque le nombre des députés élus par cette répartition reste inférieur à celui des députés à élire, on divise le nombre des</p>	<p>Open Party List system Several preferences Cross-voting / Panachage</p>	<p>Several preferences Cross-voting / Panachage</p> <p>Electors may cast a preferential vote or split their vote between different lists. The voter has as many nominative votes as there are seats to be filled in the constituency.</p> <p>The candidates of the other lists take the vote, and the parties' votes go to the list of the selected candidates.</p> <p>Article 161 Les sièges sont attribués, dans chaque liste, aux candidats ayant obtenu le plus grand nombre de suffrages. En cas d'égalité de suffrages, est proclamé élu le candidat qui est désigné par tirage au sort par le président du bureau principal de la circonscription.</p>

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		short of being elected.	<p>au scrutin de liste, avec répartition des députés aux différentes listes, proportionnellement au nombre des suffrages qu'elles ont recueillis.</p> <p>Article 145 Les suffrages donnés à une liste en totalité (suffrages de liste) ou aux candidats individuellement (suffrages nominatifs) comptent tant à la liste pour le calcul de la répartition proportionnelle des sièges entre les listes qu'aux candidats pour l'attribution des sièges dans les listes. Le suffrage exprimé dans la case figurant en tête d'une liste compte pour autant de suffrages de liste qu'il y figure de candidats. Les suffrages recueillis par un candidat décédé après l'expiration du terme accordé pour les déclarations de candidatures sont valablement acquis à la liste à laquelle il appartient.</p>	suffrages de chaque liste par le nombre des sièges qu'elle a déjà obtenus augmenté de un; le siège est attribué à la liste qui obtient le quotient le plus élevé. On répète le même procédé s'il reste encore des sièges disponibles. En cas d'égalité de quotient, le siège disponible est attribué à la liste qui a recueilli le plus de suffrages. Les opérations de calcul sont à faire par un assesseur ou, le cas échéant, par un calculateur, et le secrétaire sous le contrôle du bureau.		
Malta	<p>Constitution Articles 51, 52, 56 . See also Articles 57-58.</p> <p>General Elections Act of 27 September 1991 (Last amendment 28 Mars 2014) Arrangement of act - Part XI</p>	<p>Proportional system - Single-Transferable Vote</p> <p>Directly elected: 65 Other: 5</p> <p>Each elector indicates his/her order of preference among all the candidates in his/her electoral district regardless of candidates' political affiliation. In the first count, those who satisfy the Hagenbach-Bischoff</p>	<p>Constitution Article 51 There shall be a Parliament of Malta which shall consist of the President and a House of Representatives.</p> <p>Article 52 (1) Subject to the provisions of this Chapter, the House of Representatives shall consist of such number of members, being</p>	<p>Droop quota</p> <p>Arrangement of act - Part XI Article 71 (1) Each voter shall have one transferable vote. (2) A voter, in recording his vote: (a) must place on his ballot paper the figure 1 against the name of the candidate for whom he votes; and (b) may in addition indicate the</p>	<p>Single-Transferable Vote Several preferences</p> <p>Additional remark: single-transferable vote: voters place a number indicating an order of preference against the name of candidates on the ballot paper.</p>	<p>Several preferences</p> <p>Each elector indicates his/her order of preference among all the candidates in his/her electoral district regardless of candidates' political affiliation</p> <p>General Elections Act - Thirteenth Schedule (Article 105)</p>

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	<p>Article 71; Thirteenth Schedule (Article 105), Articles 7-10</p>	<p>quotient are declared elected. Should any seats remain vacant, the surplus votes polled by candidates already elected are transferred proportionately to the remaining candidates on the basis of the second preferences indicated. The votes thus transferred are added to those polled by each remaining candidate. The candidate (candidates) who now possesses (possess) a number of votes equal to, or greater than the quotient is (are) elected. Candidates with the lowest number of votes are eliminated and their votes are transferred to the other remaining candidates according to the next preference shown on the ballot paper. The same operation is repeated until there are no more seats to be filled. In cases where two parties win parliamentary representation in a given general election, additional members may be elected in accordance with the Constitution to ensure that the party with the majority of first preference votes secures a one-seat majority in the House of Representatives. The additional seats are given to the remaining unelected candidates of the winning party irrespective of the district contested. Candidates to the general elections may contest no more than two districts. In</p>	<p>an odd number and divisible by the number of electoral divisions, as Parliament shall from time to time by law determine. Such members shall be elected in the manner provided by or under any law for the time being in force in Malta in equal proportions from the electoral divisions referred to in article 56 of this Constitution, each division returning such number of members, being not less than five and not more than seven as Parliament shall from time to time by law determine; and such members shall be known as "Members of Parliament". (...)</p> <p>Article 56 (1) The members of the House of Representatives shall be elected upon the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote from such number of electoral divisions, being an odd number and not less than nine and not more than fifteen, as Parliament shall from time to time determine. (...)</p> <p>Article 57 - About persons qualified to be registered as a voter</p> <p>Article 58 - About persons qualified to stand for elections to parliament</p>	<p>order of his choice or preference for as many other candidates as he pleases by placing against their respective names the figure 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and so on in consecutive numerical order. (...)</p> <p>General Elections Act - Thirteenth Schedule (Article 105) Article 7 (1) The Commission shall then count the number of papers in the tray of each candidate, and credit each candidate with a number of votes equal to the number of valid papers on which a first preference has been recorded for such candidate, and they shall ascertain the total number of valid papers in that division. (2) When counting the number of papers placed in the tray of each candidate, the supervisor shall direct that such papers be bundled in packets of fifty papers each and that each packet is counted by at least two counters. (3) The Electoral Commission may order that in the same electoral division the votes of more than one candidate shall be counted contemporaneously provided that they ensure that the ballot papers belonging to different candidates are kept separate. (4) At the end of the count in a particular electoral division the Commission shall declare the total number of valid ballot papers in that division and the total number of valid votes credited to each candidate in that electoral division.</p>		

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		<p>case they are elected from two districts, they will choose one district that they will represent after the elections. The seats vacated by these candidates will be filled by "casual elections" prior to the first session of the House of Representatives (which must be held within two months of the announcement of the official results of the general elections to the President). Any unsuccessful candidates in the general elections may run for their district's casual election. In practice, however, only the candidates from the party that vacated the seat contest the casual elections (thus the overall election results are not affected). To be elected in the casual elections, candidates must obtain more than 50 per cent of the total votes cast. Other vacancies arising between general elections are filled through by-elections</p>		<p>Article 8 The Commission shall then divide the total number of valid papers in each division by a number exceeding by one the number of vacancies to be filled. The result increased by one, disregarding any fractional remainder, shall be the number of votes sufficient to secure the return of a candidate. This number is herein called the "quota".</p> <p>Article 9 If at the end of any count the number of votes credited to a candidate is equal to or greater than the quota, that candidate shall thereupon be elected.</p> <p>Article 10 (1) If at the end of any count the number of votes credited to a candidate is greater than the quota, the surplus shall be transferred, as in this regulation provided, to the continuing candidates for whom the next available preferences have been recorded on the ballot papers in the parcel or sub-parcel received by the elected candidate at that count. (2) A surplus which arises from any count shall be transferred before a surplus which may arise from a subsequent count. (3) If more than one candidate has a surplus arising from the same count, the largest surplus shall first be dealt with. (4) If two or more candidates have each an equal surplus arising from the same count, the surplus of the</p>		

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				<p>candidate with the greatest number of votes at the first count at which the candidates in question had an unequal number of votes shall first be dealt with. Where the number of votes credited to such candidates were equal at all counts the Commission shall determine by lot which surplus they will first deal with.</p> <p>(5) (a) If the votes credited to an elected candidate consist of original votes only, the Commission shall examine all the papers in the parcel of the elected candidate whose surplus is to be transferred.</p> <p>(b) If the votes credited to an elected candidate consist of original and transferred votes, or of transferred votes only, the Commission shall examine the papers contained in the last sub-parcel last received by the elected candidate whose surplus is to be transferred.</p> <p>(c) In either case the Commission shall sort the transferable papers into sub-parcels according to the next available preference recorded thereon, shall make a separate sub-parcel of the non-transferable papers and shall ascertain the number of papers in each subparcel of transferable papers and in the sub-parcel of non-transferable papers.</p> <p>(6) If the total number of papers in the sub-parcels of transferable papers is not greater than the surplus, the Commission shall transfer the whole of each sub-parcel of transferable papers to the continuing candidate indicated thereon as the voter's next available preference, and shall set aside as a</p>		

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				<p>separate parcel so many of the non-transferable papers as are not required for the quota of the elected candidate. The particular papers set aside shall be those last filed in the sub-parcel of non-transferable papers.</p> <p>(7) (a) If the total number of transferable papers is greater than the surplus, the Commission shall transfer from each sub-parcel of transferable papers to the continuing candidate indicated thereon as the voters' next available reference the number of papers which bears the same proportion to the number of papers in the subparcel as the surplus bears to the total number of transferable papers.</p> <p>(b) The number of papers to be transferred from each subparcel shall be ascertained by multiplying the number of papers in the sub-parcel by the surplus and dividing the result by the total number of transferable papers. A note shall be made of the decimal parts (to four significant places), if any, of each number so ascertained.</p> <p>(c) If, owing to the existence of such decimal parts (to four significant places), the number of papers to be transferred is less than the surplus, so many of these decimal parts (to four significant places) taken in the order of their magnitude, beginning with the largest as are necessary to make the total number of papers to be transferred equal to the surplus, shall be reckoned as of the value of unity, and the remaining decimal parts (to four significant places) shall</p>		

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				<p>be ignored.</p> <p>(d) If two or more decimal parts (to four significant places) are of equal magnitude, those decimal parts (to four significant places) shall be deemed to be the largest which arise from the largest sub-parcels and if the sub-parcels in question are equal in size, the decimal parts (to four significant places) credited to the candidate with the greatest number of votes at the first count at which the candidates in question had an unequal number of votes shall be deemed to be the largest. Where the numbers of votes credited to such candidates were equal at all counts the Commission shall determine by lot which decimal parts (to four significant places) shall be deemed to be the largest.</p> <p>(e) The particular papers transferred from each sub-parcel shall be those last filed in the sub-parcel, and each paper so transferred shall be marked with the number of the count at which the transfer took place.</p>		
<p>Mexico</p>	<p>Constitution Articles 50, 52, 53, 54 & 56</p> <p>General Law on Electoral Institution and Procedures of 23 May 2012 Articles 12-21</p>	<p>Combined system</p> <p>House of Representatives: Mixed systems Directly elected 500. 300 single-member constituencies each electing one representative by the principle of plurality, five multi-member</p>	<p>Constitution</p> <p>Article 50 The legislative power of the United Mexican States is vested in a General Congress, which shall be divided into two chambers, one of deputies and another one of senators.</p> <p>Article 52 The House of</p>	<p>Higher remainders Hare formula</p> <p>General Law on Electoral Institution and Procedures</p> <p>Article 16. 1. For the allocation of representatives by proportional representation according to the</p>	<p>For the proportional component: Closed Party List system No preference</p> <p>Additional remarks: mixed-member proportional representation (closed</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Article 20. 1. (...) for the allocation of representatives by the principle of proportional representation, the order that the</p>

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		<p>constituencies for the remaining 200 Representatives elected by the principle of proportional representation (simple quotient plus greatest remainder formula). Latter seats apportioned on basis of national vote won by each party, with provision that majority party cannot hold more than 300 seats overall.</p> <p>Senate: Mixed system Directly elected 128. 32 multimember (three seats each) constituencies corresponding to the 31 states and the federal district; a single national constituency for 32 seats. Plurality system: A total of 96 seats are filled by a plurality system, of which 64 seats are allocated to the two candidates receiving the largest number of votes in each state; 32 seats are allocated to one candidate from the party which obtained the second largest number of votes in each state (minority senators). Proportional representation system: 32 seats are filled by a proportional representation system, based on party lists.</p>	<p>Representatives will be made up of 300 representatives elected by the principle of plurality, through the system of single-member electoral districts, and 200 representatives that will be elected by the principle of proportional representation, through the System of Regional Lists, elected in multi-member districts.</p> <p>Article 53 The territorial demarcation of the 300 single-member electoral districts will be that which results from dividing the total population of the country by the mentioned districts. The distribution of the single-member electoral districts between the states will be done taking into account the most recent general population census, on the condition that the representation of the State cannot under any circumstances be less than two representatives by plurality. For the election of the 200 representatives by the principle of proportional representation and the System of Regional Lists, five multi-member electoral districts will be formed in the country, The Law will determine the way to establish the territorial demarcation of these districts.</p> <p>Article 54 The election of the 200 representatives by the principle of proportional representation and the system of allocation by regional lists, will be subject to the following principles and to the established by</p>	<p>provisions of section III of article 54 of the Constitution, a pure proportionality formula integrated by the following elements will be applied: a) Natural Quotient, and b) Largest Remainder. 2. Natural Quotient: is the result of dividing the national cast votes by the 200 representatives by proportional representation. 3. Largest Remainder: is the highest remainder between the remaining votes cast for each political party, once the allocation of seats is done by the natural quotient. The largest remainder is used when there are still seats left to distribute.</p> <p>Article 17. 1. Once the formula mentioned in the previous article has been developed, the following procedure will be observed: a) It will be decided which representatives will be allocated to each political party, according to the number of times that its votes contain the natural quotient, and b) The representatives that will be distributed by largest remainder, if there are remaining seats to assign after applying the natural quotient, follow the descending order of the votes not used for each of the political parties in the distribution of seats. 2. It will be decided whether it is necessary to apply the limits established in sections IV and V of article 54 of the Constitution to a political party, according to which</p>	party-list).	<p>candidates had in the respective regional lists will be followed.</p> <p>Article 21. (...) 6. (...) in the allocation of senators by the principle of proportional representation, the order that the candidates had in the national list will be followed.</p>

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			<p>the law: (...)</p> <p>Article 56 The Senate shall be composed of 128 senators, out of which, in each state and in the Federal District, two Senators will be elected by the principle of plurality and one will be allocated to the largest minority. For these purposes, political parties must register a list with two formulas of candidates. The largest minority senatorial seat will be allocated to the formula of candidates heading the list of the political party that on its own has attained the second place in the number of votes cast in the corresponding state. The remaining thirty-two senators will be elected by the principle of proportional representation, through the system of lists voted on in one single national multi-member district. The law will establish the rules and formalities for these purposes. The Senate shall be totally renewed every six years.</p> <p>General Law on Electoral Institution and Procedures</p> <p>Article 12. 1. The exercise of the Executive Power is placed in one single individual, who is called the President of the United Mexican States, elected every six years by plurality and direct vote of the Mexican citizens. 2. The right to association of the political parties in the electoral</p>	<p>the political party which exceeds 300 representatives elected through both principles or receives a percentage of seats in the House of Representatives that exceeds by eight points its percentage of the national votes, will have the number of representatives by proportional representation required to meet the established limits deducted from it. The excess positions will be allocated to the other political parties that are not affected by these conditions.</p> <p>3. Once the excess number of representatives by proportional representation has been determined, the political party affected by the terms of the previous paragraph will be allocated its corresponding seats for each district, according to the following terms:a) The distribution ratio will be obtained by dividing the total number of votes of the political party which finds itself in this situation by the seats to be allocated to the same political party; b) The votes obtained by the political party in each electoral district will be divided by the distribution ratio, allocating in whole numbers the seats for each of the districts, and c) If there are still representatives left to be allocated, the largest remainder method will be used, as stated in the previous article.</p> <p>Article 18. 1. For the allocation of representatives by proportional</p>		

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			<p>processes for federal and local elective offices will be regulated by the General Law on Political Parties. Independently of the type of election, coalition agreement and the terms specified in it, each of the political parties will appear with their own symbol in the ballot, according to the election in questions; the votes will be added up for the candidate of the coalition and will count for each of the political parties for all effects established in this Law. It is not under any circumstances possible to transfer or distribute votes through a coalition agreement.</p> <p>Article 13. 1. The Legislative Power of the United Mexican States is placed in a General Congress, which will be divided in two Chambers, one of representatives and another of senators.</p> <p>Article 14. 1. The House of Representatives is composed of 300 representatives elected according to the principle of plurality, through the system of single-member electoral districts, and 200 representatives that will be elected according to the principle of proportional representation, through the system of regional list voted on in multi-member regional districts. The House of Representatives will be completely renewed every three years.</p>	<p>representation, in the event that the situation foreseen in section VI of article 54 of the Constitution occurs, the following will be done: a) Once the distribution mentioned in the previous article has been carried out, the rest of the seats in parliament will be allocated to the other political parties with the right to them, according to the following terms: I. The effective national votes will be obtained by deducting the votes cast for the political party or parties to which any of the limits established in sections IV or V of article 54 of the Constitution have been applied from the national cast votes; II. The effective national votes will be divided by the number of seats of parliament to be allocated, to obtain a new natural quotient; III. The effective national votes obtained by each political party will be divided by the new natural quotient. The result in whole numbers will be the total number of representatives to be allocated to each political party, and IV. If there would still be seats left to be distributed, these would be allocated according to the largest remainders of the political parties.</p> <p>2. To allocate the representatives corresponding to each political party by multi-member regional electoral district, the procedure is as follows: a) The effective vote by electoral district will be obtained. This is the result after deducting the votes cast for the political party or parties to which any of the limits established in sections IV or V of</p>		

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			<p>2. The Senate will be composed of 128 senators, out of which each State will elect three: two will be elected according to the principle of plurality and one will be assigned to the largest minority. The remaining 32 senators will be elected by the principle of proportional representation, voted in one single national multi-member district. The Senate will be completely renewed every six years.</p> <p>3. For each state, the political parties should register one list with two formulas of senatorial candidates. The senate seat of largest minority will be assigned to the formula of candidates that head the list of the political party that, on its own, has received the second highest number of votes in the entity in question. Also, the parties should register a national list of 32 formulas of candidates to be elected by the principle of proportional representation.</p> <p>4. In the lists mentioned in the previous paragraphs, the political parties will assign the order in which the formulas of candidates should appear. In the formulas for senators and representatives, both in the case of plurality as in the case of proportional representation, the political parties must make up the formulas by persons of the same gender.</p> <p>5. In the case of independent candidatures, the formulas must</p>	<p>article 54 of the Constitution have been applied, in each one of the electoral districts; b) The effective vote by electoral districts will be divided by the number of seats to be allocated in each multi-member regional electoral district in order to obtain the distribution ratio in each district; c) The effective vote for each political party in each of the multi-member regional electoral district will be divided by the distribution ratio, and the result in whole numbers is the total number of representatives to be allocated in each multi-member regional electoral district, and d) If some seats are left to be distributed to the political parties after applying the distribution ratio, the largest remainder of votes that each political party received in the electoral districts will be used, in descending order, until they are exhausted, so that each multi-member regional electoral district has forty representatives.</p> <p>Article 19.</p> <p>1. Once the allocation of representatives to the political parties referred in subparagraphs a) and b) of paragraph 1 of article 17 of this Law has been determined, and in case that the conditions of sections IV and V of article 54 of the Constitution do not apply to any of the political parties, the procedure is as follows: a) The total votes of each electoral district will be divided by forty, to obtain the distribution ratio; b) The votes</p>		

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			<p>be made up by persons of the same gender.</p> <p>CHAPTER II On the Proportional Representation for the Integration of the House of Representatives and the Senate and on the Seat Allocation Formulas</p> <p>Article 15. 1. The total number of votes cast is understood as the sum of all votes placed in the ballot boxes. For the implementation of section II of article 54 of the Constitution, the total number of validly cast votes is understood as the votes that remain after deducting all invalid votes and votes cast for unregistered candidates from the total number of votes placed in the ballot boxes. 2. In the implementation of section III of article 54 of the Constitution, for the allocation of representatives through proportional representation, the national cast votes is understood as the votes that remain after deducting all votes in favor of the political parties that failed to receive three percent of the vote, votes for Independent Candidates, and the invalid votes from the total number of votes cast. 3. No political party can have more than 300 representatives through both voting principles. A political party cannot under any</p>	<p>obtained by political party in each of the multi-member regional electoral districts will be divided by the distribution ratio. The result in whole numbers will be the total number of representatives that will be allocated to the political party in each multi-member regional electoral district, and c) If some seats remain to be distributed to the political parties after the distribution ratio has been applied, the largest remainder of votes that each political party received in the electoral districts will be used, in descending order, until they are exhausted, so that each multi-member regional electoral district has forty representatives.</p> <p>Article 20. 1. In all cases, for the allocation of representatives by the principle of proportional representation, the order that the candidates had in the respective regional lists will be followed.</p> <p>Article 21. 1. For the allocation of senators by the principle of proportional representation referred to in the second paragraph of article 56 of the Constitution, the pure proportionality formula will be used in accordance with the following rules: a) The total cast votes for the election of senators by the principle of proportional representation is understood as the sum of all votes placed in the ballot boxes for the national multi-member regional</p>		

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			<p>circumstances have a number of representatives through both principles which represents a percentage of the total of the Chamber which exceeds by eight points its percentage of the national cast votes. This does not apply to the political parties that because of their success in single-member districts obtain a percentage of seats of the total of the Chamber that is higher than the sum of its percentage of the national cast votes plus eight percent.</p>	<p>electoral district list, and b) The allocation of senators by the principle of proportional representation will be done considering as the national cast votes that which remains after deducting all votes in favor of the political parties that failed to receive three percent of the vote for the corresponding list, the invalid votes, the votes for unregistered candidates and the votes for Independent Candidates from the total votes cast.</p> <p>2. The pure proportionality formula has the following elements: a) Natural Quotient, and b) Largest remainder.</p> <p>3. Natural Quotient: is the result of dividing the national cast votes by the number of seats to be distributed for senators elected by the principle of proportional representation.</p> <p>4. Largest Remainder: is the highest remainder between the remaining votes cast for each political party, once the allocation of seats is done by the natural quotient. The largest remainder is used when there are still seats left to distribute.</p> <p>5. For the application of the formula, the following procedure will be observed: a) By the natural quotient, each political party will be allocated as many senators as the number of times that its votes contain the natural quotient, and b) After applying the natural quotient, if there are still seats to be divided, these will be allocated using the</p>		

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				<p>largest remainder method, following the descending order of the remaining not used votes for each of the political parties.</p> <p>6. In any case, in the allocation of senators by the principle of proportional representation, the order that the candidates had in the national list will be followed.</p>		
Moldova	<p>Constitution Articles 60, 61 & 63</p> <p>Electoral Code as of 1 November 2014 Articles 73 & 86-88</p>	<p>Proportional system</p> <p>Directly elected 101. One nationwide constituency. Seats are distributed first to the parties which have surpassed the thresholds (see below) and according to their share of votes. The remaining seats are distributed sequentially, by each party (or other socio-political organization, each electoral bloc), starting with the electoral candidate who has obtained the largest number of votes in descending order. The following proportions of valid votes cast nationwide constitute the threshold for representation: fFor an independent candidate - 2% , for a party or socio-political organization - 4%, for electoral blocs comprising 2 parties - 7%. for electoral blocs comprising 3 or more parties - 9%</p>	<p>Constitution Article 60. Parliament as the Supreme Representative Body and Legislative Authority. (1) Parliament is the supreme representative body of the people and the sole legislative authority of the State in the Republic of Moldova. (2) Parliament consists of 101 members.</p> <p>Article 61. Parliament Elections (1) The members of parliament are elected by voting based on universal, equal, direct, secret and freely expressed suffrage. (2) The organic law shall establish the way of organizing and holding elections.</p> <p>Article 63. Mandate Duration (1) The members of Parliament are elected for a 4-year term, which may be extended by organic law, and in the event of war or a national disaster.</p> <p>Electoral Code Article 73.Parliamentary Elections (1) Parliament of the Republic of</p>	<p>Hare formula</p> <p>Electoral Code Article 54. Procedure for completing the ballot (1) The ballot shall be completed by the voter a secret voting booth. A voter who is unable to fill out the ballot has the right to invite the cabin another person, except members of the polling place, candidates and members representing persons authorized to attend the polling. These cases will be recorded separately in the report of the electoral precinct. (2) the voter with "Voted" in the circle of one rectangle on the ballot, which means that a candidate voted accordingly. Circles of other quadrilaterals must remain clean. (3) It is forbidden to take out of the polling station the ballot paper received for voting. (4) A voter may vote for only one candidate.</p> <p>Article 88. Mandates' Allocation (1) The Central Election Commission shall allocate mandates to electoral contestants in the order of their</p>	<p>Closed Party List system No preference</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Electoral Code Article 88. Mandates' Allocation (1) The Central Election Commission shall allocate mandates to electoral contestants in the order of their inclusion in the candidate lists. (...)</p>

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			<p>Moldova shall be elected by an universal, equal, direct, secret and freely expressed vote, for a four-year term.</p> <p>(2) Elections to Parliament shall be conducted based on one national electoral district in which 101 deputies shall be elected.</p> <p>Article 86. Threshold for Winning Parliamentary Seats</p> <p>(1) Upon receiving records of results tabulation in all districts from all district electoral councils, the Central Election Commission shall tabulate the number of valid votes cast for each party, other socio-political organization, every electoral bloc and independent candidate, in order to establish whether or not they have reached the minimal threshold to be represented in Parliament.</p> <p>(2) The threshold for winning parliamentary seats is next proportion from the votes valuable cast on national level (or in entire country):</p> <p>b) for an electoral bloc formed of 2 parties and/or social-political organisations – 9 per cent;</p> <p>c) for an electoral bloc formed of 3 and more parties and/or socio-political organisations – 11 per cent;</p> <p>d) for an independent candidate – 2 per cent.</p> <p>(3) Parties, other socio-political organizations, electoral blocs and independent candidates who</p>	<p>inclusion in the candidate lists.</p> <p>(2) Candidates included in lists of electoral contestants' that have passed the threshold established under art 86, but not elected will be declared candidates on reserve list. Candidate on reserve list shall be declared elected by the Constitutional Court, upon the request of the Central Election Commission, in the event that, for certain reasons, a parliamentary mandate owned by a party, socio-political organization or to the electoral bloc becomes vacant. Candidate on reserve list may refuse the parliamentary mandate by submitting a written statement to that effect to the Central Election Commission.</p> <p>(3) If a party, other socio-political organisation or electoral bloc gets more mandates than the number of candidates entered in the list of this party, socio-political organisation or electoral bloc, a number of mandates equal to the number of candidates in the list will be allotted.</p> <p>(4) The remained MP mandates are allocated to other parties, socio-political organisations or electoral blocs according to the procedure set in article 87, paragraph (5). The same procedure will be followed in case of vacant mandates, if the electoral competitor does not have reserve candidates or if the mandate obtained by the independent candidate becomes vacant.</p>		

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			<p>gained less votes than the percentage provided in paragraph (2) are excluded from the procedure of mandates' allocation by a decision of the Central Election Commission.</p> <p>Article 87. Number of Mandates Obtained by the Electoral Contestants</p> <p>(1) The mandates of a member of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova are distributed only to the electoral competitors who gained the necessary minimum of votes to pass the representation threshold set in article 86.</p> <p>(2) The allocation of parliamentary mandates to the parties, other socio-political organisations and electoral blocs is done only after establishing the number of the independent candidates who gained at least 2 per cent of the valid votes cast. The respective number of independent candidates is subtracted from the total number of MP mandates in the Parliament.</p> <p>(3) The number of votes for independent candidates who gained at least 2 per cent of the valid votes cast is subtracted from the total number of valid votes casts in the respective parliamentary elections. The number of votes gained is divided to the number of MP mandates left after the subtraction of the mandates gained by independent candidates, thus obtaining the electoral coefficient of the respective parliamentary elections.</p>			

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			<p>(4) The number of valid votes cast gained by each party, other socio-political organisation or each electoral bloc, which passed the representation threshold set in article 86, is divided to the electoral coefficient, thus obtaining the number of mandates for each electoral competitor. The fraction number greater than 5 are round up, and those equal or less than 5 are round down.</p> <p>(5) The number of remained mandates of member of the parliament that remained after the distribution are distributes successively, one to each party, other social political organisations, each electoral bloc, beginning with the electoral contestant which received the highest number of mandates, in a decreasing order.</p>			
<p>Monaco</p>	<p>Constitution Article 53</p> <p>Loi n. 839 du 23/02/1968 sur les élections nationales et communales telle qu'amendée au 9 avril 2002 (Loi n. 1.250) Articles 20 & 20-1</p>	<p>Proportional system</p> <p>Directly elected 24. 1 multi-member nationwide constituency. List Proportional Representation (List PR): Each list contains a number of seats equal to the number of times the electoral quotient is contained in the total number of valid votes cast for all candidates on the list. The electoral quotient is obtained by dividing the total number of valid votes cast by the number of seats to be filled by proportional voting. Any remaining seats are filled by applying the rule of the highest</p>	<p>Constitution Article 53 - Composition of the Parliament (amended by Law n°1.249 of April 2nd 2002) - The National Council comprises twenty-four members, elected for five years by direct universal suffrage and by the list system under the conditions prescribed by law. The 24-seat parliament is elected every five years under a mixed electoral system from a single nationwide constituency. Members of parliament (MPs) are elected from open candidate lists, each consisting of a minimum of 13 and a maximum of 24 candidates. Candidate lists are presented on separate ballots. While voters can</p>	<p>Hare formula</p> <p>Loi électorale Article 20 1 (Loi n° 1.250 du 9 avril 2002) Les deux tiers des sièges au Conseil National sont attribués au scrutin majoritaire. Le tiers restant est attribué au scrutin proportionnel. Sont tout d'abord élus les seize candidats ayant obtenu le plus grand nombre de voix. En cas d'égalité des suffrages, le plus âgés des candidats est proclamé élu. Les huit sièges restants sont attribués aux listes en présence, ayant obtenu au moins cinq pour cent des suffrages valablement exprimés, selon les modalités de la représentation</p>	<p>For proportional component (1/3): Open Party List system Several preferences Cross-voting / Panachage</p> <p>Additional remarks: parallel voting or Supplementary Member or Mixed Member Majoritarian, combining first-past-the-post with party-list proportional representation (panachage: each voter may either approve one of the lists as a whole, or replace some of</p>	<p>Several preferences Cross-voting / Panachage</p> <p>Article 20 1(...) Au sein de chaque liste, les sièges obtenus sont attribués aux candidats dans l'ordre du nombre de suffrages qu'ils ont obtenus. (...)</p>

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		<p>average. This figure is determined for each list by adding, whenever a seat is left, a fictitious seat to the number of seats the list has won via proportional voting and by dividing the total number of votes it has obtained by the number of seats, including the fictitious seat that has been added. Within each list, the seats obtained are allocated to candidates depending on the number of votes obtained. In case of a tie, the eldest candidate is elected</p>	<p>choose only one ballot with one list, they can modify a ballot paper by deleting candidates and adding candidates from other lists.</p> <p>Article 20 de la loi n°839 du 23/02/1968 relative aux élections nationales et communales Le Conseil National comprend vingt-quatre membres élus pour cinq ans (...) Les élections du Conseil National se font au scrutin de liste, plurinominal, à un tour, avec possibilité de panachage et sans vote préférentiel (...)</p>	<p>proportionnelle. Chaque liste obtient un nombre de sièges égal au nombre de fois où le quotient électoral est contenu dans le total des suffrages valablement exprimés en faveur de l'ensemble de ses candidats. Le quotient électoral est obtenu en divisant le nombre total de suffrages valablement exprimés par le nombre de sièges à pourvoir à la proportionnelle. Les sièges éventuellement restants sont attribués par application de la règle de la plus forte moyenne. La moyenne est déterminée pour chaque liste en ajoutant, chaque fois qu'il y a un siège restant, un siège fictif au nombre de sièges qui lui sont attribués au scrutin proportionnel et en divisant le total des voix qu'elle a obtenues par le nombre de sièges, y compris le siège fictif ajouté. Au sein de chaque liste, les sièges obtenus sont attribués aux candidats dans l'ordre du nombre de suffrages qu'ils ont obtenus. En cas d'égalité du nombre de suffrages, le plus âgés des candidats est élu.</p>	<p>candidates across different party/coalition lists).</p> <p>The candidates of the other lists take the vote, and the parties' votes go to the list of the selected candidates.</p>	

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Montenegro	<p>Constitution Articles 83-84</p> <p>Law on the Election of Councillors and Representatives as amended in 2011 , amended in 2014 Articles 4, 5 & 93-96</p> <p>The Law Amending the Law on Election of Councillors and Representatives has been recently adopted.</p>	<p>Proportional system One nationwide constituency of 76 seats; one special constituency of five seats for the Albanian community. Proportional, party list systems: political parties submit a single election list (closed list), which is valid in both the nationwide and special constituencies. Seats are attributed according to the highest average system, using the D'Hondt method. A threshold of 3 per cent of the total votes is required to win a seat. If a list does not reach the threshold in one constituency, but does in the other, the votes received in the first constituency will be added to those in the other constituency.</p>	<p>Constitution Article 83 The Parliament shall consist of the Members of the Parliament elected directly on the basis of the general and equal electoral right and by secret ballot. The Parliament shall have 81 Members.</p> <p>Article 84 The mandate of the Parliament shall last for four years.</p> <p>Law on Election of Councillors and Representatives Article 4 1. A councillor and/or a representative shall be elected in the constituency based on a list submitted by political parties (political party list of candidates), coalitions of political parties (coalition list of candidates) or the group of permanent residents (a list of candidates of the group of permanent residents). 2. Seats for councillors and/or representatives shall be distributed in proportion to the number of votes.</p> <p>Article 5 1. The term of office of the councillors and/or representative shall last for four years. (...)</p> <p>Article 93 1. The MEC for the election of councillors and/or the REC for the election of representatives, shall establish the total number of votes</p>	<p>D'Hondt formula</p> <p>Law on Election of Councillors and Representatives (draft Law) Article 95 1. The number of seats won by the respective list of candidates shall be determined by dividing the total number of votes each list of candidates in the constituency has won by 1, 2 and ... inclusive with the number which corresponds to the number of councillors or representatives that are elected in the constituency. The quotients thus calculated shall be sorted by size, by taking into account as many largest quotients as councillors and representatives elected. 2. An individual list of candidates shall gain the number of seats that equals the quotients belonging to it. 3. Allocation of seats won by a collective candidate list to submitters of lists of candidates that make the collective list of candidates shall be carried out in the way that the total number of votes gained by an individual list of candidates making the collective list of candidates is divided by 1, 2, and finally by the number of seats won by the collective list of candidates. Such obtained quotients shall be classified by size, where the number of the highest quotients that equals the number of seats won by the collective list of candidates shall be taken into consideration. 4. If two or more lists of candidates gain the same quotients based on which they would be allocated one</p>	<p>Closed Party List system No preference</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Law on Election of Councillors and Representatives (draft Law) Article 96 (...) The seats that a list of candidates has acquired shall be allocated to candidates according to the order from the list of candidates. (...)</p>

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			<p>each list of candidates has won and the number of seats belonging to each list.</p> <p>2. Each list shall be allocated a number of seats in proportion to the number of votes it has won, in accordance with this Law.</p> <p>Article 94</p> <p>1. Candidate lists that have won no less than 3% of the total number of valid votes in an electoral district shall take part in allocation of seats.</p> <p>2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Article:</p> <p>(i) lists of candidates for election of a specific minority nation or minority national community MP specified in the election application or the title of the list of candidates, if none of them meets the requirement referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, and individually they gain no less than 0.7% of valid votes, shall acquire the right to take part in allocation of seats as a single – collective list of candidates with the total number of valid votes won, provided that adding up that ensures winning up to three seats shall be recognised for allocation of seats;</p> <p>(ii) in case none of the candidate lists for election of MPs of Croatian national members meets the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and item 1 of this paragraph, the most successful one, with no less than 0.35% of valid votes shall acquire the right to one MP seat.</p> <p>3. The right referred to in</p>	<p>seat, it shall be determined by drawing lots which list of candidates shall be allocated this seat.</p>		

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			<p>paragraph 2 item 1 of this Article shall be exercised by candidate lists representing a specific (the same) minority nation or a specific (the same) minority national community with the share up to 15% in the total population in the electoral district, according to the data from the latest census of population.</p> <p>4. The participation of a candidate list of a specific minority nation or minority national community in the pre-election coalition with candidate lists of another minority nation or minority national community or candidate lists of political parties or civic groups not exercising the right referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall not deny the right referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article to other submitters of candidate lists of such minority nation or minority national community.</p>			

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Morocco	<p>Constitution as of 29 July 2011 Articles 60, 62-1 & 62-2</p> <p>Electoral Law no.27-11 of 14 October 2011 Articles 1, 77 & 84</p>	<p>Combined system Chamber of Counsellors: Indirect election 270 members, elected for a nine-year term, elected by local councils (162 seats), professional chambers (91 seats) and wage-earners (27 seats).</p> <p>Chamber of Representatives: Proportional system 395 members elected for a five-year term, 295 elected in multi-seat constituencies and 60 in national lists consisting only of women. Closed party-list system applying the rule of the highest average without vote-splitting or preferential votes. A 6-per-cent threshold applies for the 305 seats filled through electoral districts. A 3-per-cent threshold applies to 90 seats filled by a national list (60 reserved for women and 30 for young people under 40 years old). Remark: Le quotient électoral est celui obtenu nécessairement en divisant le nombre des suffrages exprimés par celui des sièges.</p>	<p>Constitution Article 60 Parliament shall be made up of two Houses: the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors. (...)</p> <p>Article 62 Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected by direct universal suffrage for a five-year term. (...)</p>	<p>Highest average Electoral Law (in French) Article 1(...) 395 membres élus (...) comme suit:- 305 membres élus au niveau des circonscriptions électorales locales (...);- 90 membres élus au titre d'une circonscription électorale nationale (...).Le scrutin a lieu à la représentation proportionnelle suivant la règle du plus fort reste sans panachage ni vote préférentiel. (...)</p> <p>Article 77 L'opération de vote se déroule comme suit:(...) - muni du bulletin de vote, l'électeur pénètre dans l'isoloir et met, selon son choix, l'indication de son vote à l'endroit réservé à la liste ou au candidat au niveau de la circonscription électorale locale et une autre indication de vote au titre de la circonscription électorale nationale et plie ce bulletin, avant de quitter l'isoloir; (...)</p> <p>Article 84(...) La répartition des sièges entre les listes s'effectue au moyen du quotient électoral et ensuite aux plus forts restes et ce, en attribuant les sièges restants aux listes ayant obtenu les chiffres les plus proches dudit quotient. (...)</p>	<p>For the proportional component: Closed Party List system No preference</p>	<p>No preference</p>
Netherlands	<p>Constitution Article 53</p> <p>Election Act as of 12 November 2013 containing new provisions</p>	<p>Proportional system</p> <p>House of Representatives Proportional system Directly elected 150. 18 multi-member constituencies</p>	<p>Constitution Article 53 1. The members of both Houses shall be elected by proportional representation within the limits to be laid down by Act of Parliament. 2. Elections shall be by secret</p>	<p>D'Hondt formula</p> <p>Residual seats: largest remainder, Hare formula</p> <p>Election Act Chapter J - Voting</p>	<p>Open Party List system One preference</p> <p>Additional remarks: Eerste Kamer: Voters must cast preference votes. List order does not</p>	<p>One preference</p> <p>A voter is permitted to select one particular candidate from a party list</p> <p>Election Act</p>

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	<p>governing the franchise and elections Sections C1, Article J2 & all P In particular, Articles 3, 5, 11 & 15</p> <p>Latest amendment (no English translation available): 1 July 2014</p>	<p>Senate Proportional system Indirectly elected 75. 12 provincial councils. Party-list system with proportional representation. Seats are distributed at the national level among different lists or groups of lists which have obtained at least 0.67% of the nationwide vote, each being awarded as many seats as the number of times the votes for its candidates is the multiple of an established national quota (the total of valid votes in the country divided by the number of seats (150) to be filled). Within each list, seats are then allocated among candidates according to the order in which they appear on the list.</p>	<p>ballot.</p> <p>Election Act Section C 1 (amended on 1 December 2013) 1. Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for a term of four years. 2. They shall retire simultaneously on a date to be determined by the President of the House of Representatives, on the Thursday between 23 and 29 March.</p>	<p>Section J 2 In each electoral district votes shall be cast for the candidates whose names appear on the lists of candidates declared valid for that electoral district.</p> <p>Chapter P - Determination of the election result by the central electoral committee § 2 The allocation of seats Section P 3 A group of lists as referred to in section H 11, subsection 2 shall, for the purposes of determining the number of seats to be allocated to it, be treated as a single list with a total vote equal to the sum of the total votes cast for the lists comprising the group.</p> <p>Section P 5 1. The central electoral committee shall divide the sum of the total votes cast for all the lists by the number of seats to be allocated. 2. The quotient thus obtained shall be known as the electoral quota.</p> <p>Article P 6 A seat shall be awarded to a list as many times as the total vote for that list contains the electoral quota.</p> <p>Article P 7 1. If the number of seats to be allocated is nineteen or more, the remaining seats, known as residual seats, shall be awarded sequentially to the lists which, after the award of the seat, have the highest average number of votes per seat awarded. If</p>	<p>change unless a candidate has achieved 50 percent of one quota, which is defined as a list's vote share divided by its seat share.</p> <p>Tweede Kamer: Voters must cast preference votes. List order does not change unless a candidate has achieved 25 percent of one quota, which is defined as sum of the total votes cast for all the lists divided by the number of seats to be allocated (150).</p>	<p>Tweede Kamer Section P 15 1. Candidates who have obtained a number of votes exceeding 25% of the electoral quota on the joint lists on which they appear shall be elected in the order of the number of votes cast for them, provided sufficient seats have been awarded to the relevant group of lists, or the list not being part of a group of lists. If the numbers are the same, the matter shall if necessary be decided by lot. (...)</p> <p>Eerste Kamer Article U 15 1. The candidates elected shall be those on the list designated for this purpose by applying articles P 15 to P 18 and article P 19a mutatis mutandis. 2. The candidates shall be arranged in order in accordance with the provisions of article P19. 3. Notwithstanding article P 15, subsection 1, and article P 19, subsection 2, candidates who have obtained a number of votes exceeding or equal to the electoral quota on the joint lists on which they appear shall be elected or arranged in order of the number of votes cast for</p>

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				<p>averages are the same, the matter shall be decided by lot.</p> <p>2. If the election is to the House of Representatives, lists with a total vote lower than the electoral quota shall not be eligible for seats awarded in this way.</p> <p>Section P 11</p> <p>1. The division of the seats awarded to a combined list among the lists which have been combined shall be effected as follows.</p> <p>2. The central electoral committee shall divide the total vote cast for the combined list by the number of seats awarded to the combined list.</p> <p>3. The quotient thus obtained shall be known as the combination electoral quota.</p> <p>4. A seat awarded to the combined list shall be awarded to each of the lists comprising the combination as many times as the total vote cast for the relevant list contains the combination electoral quota.</p> <p>5. The residual seats shall be awarded sequentially to the lists in the combination whose total votes have the highest remainder when divided by the combination electoral quota. Lists which have no remainder shall be deemed for this purpose to be the lists with the lowest remainder. If remainders are the same, the matter shall be decided by lot.</p>		them.

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Norway	<p>Constitution Articles 54, 57 & 59</p> <p>Representation of the People Act, 2003 as amended on 24 June 2013 Article 7-2.</p>	<p>Proportional system Directly elected 169. 19 multi-member (3 to 17 seats) constituencies corresponding to Norway's 19 counties. Of the 169 members returned, 150 are elected as constituency representatives while 19 (one seat from each constituency) are elected as "members at large".</p>	<p>Constitution Article 54 The elections shall be held every fourth year. (...)</p> <p>Article 57 The number of representatives to be elected to the Storting shall be one hundred and sixty -nine. The Realm is divided into nineteen constituencies. One hundred and fifty of the representatives to the Storting are elected as representatives of constituencies and the remaining nineteen representatives are elected as members at large. Each constituency shall have one seat at large. (...)</p>	<p>Modified Sainte-Laguë formula</p> <p>Constitution Article 59 The election of representatives of constituencies is based on proportional representation and the seats are distributed among the political parties in accordance with the following rules. The total number of votes cast for each party within each separate constituency is divided by 1,4, 3, 5, 7 and so on until the number of votes cast is divided as many times as the number of seats that the party in question may be expected to obtain. The party which in accordance with the foregoing obtains the largest quotient is allotted the first seat, while the second seat is allotted to the party with the second largest quotient, and so on until all the seats are distributed. List alliances are not permitted. The seats at large are distributed among the parties taking part in such distribution on the basis of the relation between the total number of votes cast for the individual parties in the entire Realm in order to achieve the highest possible degree of proportionality among the parties. The total number of seats in the Storting to be held by each party is determined by applying the rules concerning the distribution of constituency seats correspondingly to the entire Realm and to the parties taking part in the distribution of the seats at large. The parties are then allotted so many seats at large that these, together with the constituency seats already</p>	<p>Open Party List system Several preferences</p> <p>Additional remarks Voters may reorder or cross out candidates on a party list. Proportional: Party-list system, with proportional distribution of seats according to the modified Sainte- Laguë method. Of the 169 members returned, 150 are elected as constituency representatives while 19 (one seat from each constituency) are elected as "members at large".</p>	<p>Several preferences</p> <p>Intraparty preference choice is provided. Voters are permitted to propose a reordering of the candidates – in order to express their preference for specific representatives. However, unless their reordering is matched by more than 50 percent of those who also voted for the same list, a different candidate ranking is unlikely</p>

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				allotted, correspond to the number of seats in the Storting to which the party in question is entitled in accordance with the foregoing. If a party has already through the distribution of constituency seats obtained a greater number of seats than it is entitled to in accordance with the foregoing, a new distribution of the seats at large shall be carried out exclusively among the other parties, in such a way that no account is taken of the number of votes cast for and constituency seats obtained by the said party.No party may be allotted a seat at large unless it has received at least four per cent of the total number of votes cast in the entire Realm. (...)		
Peru	<p>Political Constitution of Peru Article 90</p> <p>LEY ORGÁNICA DE ELECCIONES Articles 20, 21 & 29-31</p> <p>Electoral Law No. 26859 as amended by Law N°29403 of 8 September 2009</p> <p>Ley N° 28360, de Elecciones de Representantes ante el Parlamento Andino</p>	<p>Proportional system Directly elected 130. 25 multi-member constituencies</p>	<p>Constitution Article 90 Legislative power is vested in the Congress, which consists of single chamber. The number of members of Congress is one hundred and thirty. The Congress of the Republic is elected for a period of five years through an organized electoral process under the law(...).</p> <p>Electoral Law (in Spanish) Artículo 20º Las Elecciones para Congresistas se realizan conjuntamente con las elecciones para Presidente y Vicepresidentes de la República. Para acceder al procedimiento de distribución de escaños del Congreso de la República se requiere haber alcanzado al</p>	<p>Modified D'Hondt formula</p> <p>Electoral Law (in Spanish) Artículo 30º Para Elecciones de Representantes al Congreso de la República, la Cifra Repartidora se establece bajo las normas siguientes: a. Se determina el número de votos válidos obtenidos por cada lista de candidatos; b. El total de votos válidos obtenidos por cada lista se divide, sucesivamente, entre 1, entre 2, entre 3, etc. según sea el número total de Congresistas que corresponda elegir; c. Los cuocientes parciales obtenidos son colocados en orden sucesivo de mayor a menor, hasta tener un número de cuocientes igual al número de los Congresistas por</p>	<p>Open Party List system Several preferences (2)</p>	<p>Several preferences (2)</p> <p>Ley N° 28360 Parlamento Andino Artículo 1. Elección de representantes Los representantes peruanos ante el Parlamento Andino se eligen de manera directa, universal, libre y secreta, en número de cinco (5) titulares y dos (2) suplentes por cada uno de ellos calificados como primer y segundo suplente que los suplirán en ese orden en caso de ausencia o impedimento. Los partidos políticos presentarán una lista de quince (15) candidatos, en</p>

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			<p>menos seis (6) representantes al Congreso en más de una circunscripción electoral, es decir cinco por ciento (5%) del número legal de sus miembros o haber alcanzado al menos el cinco por ciento (5%) de los votos válidos a nivel nacional.</p> <p>Texto conforme al artículo 1° de la Ley N° 28617 publicada el 29-10-2005</p> <p>Artículo 21 Los congresistas de la República son elegidos mediante sufragio directo, secreto y obligatorio. La elección de congresistas, a que se refiere el artículo 90 de la Constitución Política del Perú, se realiza mediante el sistema del Distrito Electoral Múltiple aplicando el método de la cifra repartidora, con doble voto preferencial opcional, excepto en los distritos electorales donde se elige menos de dos</p> <p>(2) congresistas, en cuyo caso hay un solo voto preferencial opcional. Para efectos del segundo párrafo, el territorio de la República se divide en veintiséis (26) distritos electorales, uno</p> <p>(1) por cada departamento, y los distritos restantes correspondientes a Lima Provincias y a la Provincia Constitucional del Callao. Los electores residentes en el extranjero son considerados dentro del Distrito Electoral de Lima. El Jurado Nacional de Elecciones (JNE) asigna a cada distrito</p>	<p>elegir; el cociente que ocupe el último lugar constituye la Cifra Repartidora;</p> <p>d. El total de votos válidos de cada lista se divide entre la Cifra Repartidora, para establecer el número de Congresistas que corresponda a cada una de ellas;</p> <p>e. El número de Congresistas de cada lista está definido por la parte entera del cociente obtenido a que se refiere el inciso anterior. En caso de no alcanzarse el número total de Congresistas previstos, se adiciona la unidad a quien tenga mayor parte decimal; y,</p> <p>f. El caso de empate se decide por sorteo entre los que hubieran obtenido igual votación.</p>		<p>número correlativo que indique la posición de los candidatos al Parlamento Andino, entre los cuales serán electos como miembros titulares y suplentes según el orden conforme al voto preferencial. Esta elección es por distrito único y cifra repartidora, por el período constitucional previsto para Presidente, Vicepresidentes y Congresistas de la República. Para acceder al procedimiento de distribución de escaños al Parlamento Andino se requiere haber alcanzado al menos el cinco por ciento (5%) de los votos válidos a nivel nacional.</p> <p>Electoral Law Artículo 31° El nuevo orden de los resultados se determina por el número de votos válidos obtenidos por cada candidato dentro de su lista. Se colocan en forma sucesiva de mayor a menor en cada una de las listas. De esta manera se obtiene el orden definitivo de colocación de cada candidato en su lista.</p>

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			<p>electoral un escaño y distribuye los demás escaños en forma proporcional al número de electores que existe en cada distrito. Artículo modificado por el Artículo 2 de la Ley N° 29403, publicada el 08-09-2009</p> <p>Artículo 29° El Método de la Cifra Repartidora tiene por objeto propiciar la representación de las minorías.</p>			<p>Siguiendo el nuevo orden, son elegidos Congresistas en número igual al obtenido según lo descrito en el artículo anterior. Los casos de empate entre los integrantes de una lista se resuelven por sorteo.</p>
Poland	<p>Constitution Articles 95-98</p> <p>Election Code as of 5 January 2011 Articles 192-193, 196-198, 202, 227 & 232-233</p>	<p>Mixed system</p> <p>Senate: Majoritarian system Directly elected 100. 100 single-member constituencies.</p> <p>Sejm: Proportional system Directly elected 460. 41 multi-member (7-19 seats) constituencies, a total of 460 seats. At least 35 per cent of candidates on party lists must be women and another 35 per cent men. There are thresholds for participation in allocation of seats: 5% of the total votes cast for party list; 8% for a coalition list. National minorities' lists are exempt from thresholds requirements</p>	<p>Constitution Article 95 1. Legislative power in the Republic of Poland shall be exercised by the Sejm and the Senate. (...)</p> <p>Article 961. The Sejm shall be composed of 460 Deputies. 2. Elections to the Sejm shall be universal, equal, direct and proportional and shall be conducted by secret ballot.Article 97 1. The Senate shall be composed of 100 Senators. 2. Elections to the Senate shall be universal, direct and shall be conducted by secret ballot.</p> <p>Article 98 1. The Sejm and the Senate shall be chosen each for a 4-year term of office. (...)</p> <p>Election Code Article 19 2 Elections to the Sejm shall be universal, equal, direct and</p>	<p>D'Hondt formula</p> <p>Election Code Article 227§ 1 The voter shall vote for only one list of candidates, putting an "x" (two crossing lines within the grid) on the ballot paper, in the box on the left side next to the names of one of the candidates from this list, which indicates this candidates priority in obtaining the mandate. (...)</p> <p>Article 232 § 1 Upon receipt of the notice referred to in art. 231 § 2, the district electoral commission shall divide the seats between the eligible list of candidates in the following manner: 1) the number of valid votes cast for each of these lists in the constituency is divided by the numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4 and so forth until all the numbers from the resulting quotients can be enough to rank the largest sequence of numbers, that amounts to the number of seats to be allocated between the lists in a constituency;</p>	<p>Open Party List system One preference</p> <p>Additional remarks: electors are required to cast a preferential vote for the candidate of their choice. All preferential votes are tabulated as votes for the candidate's party.</p>	<p>One preference</p> <p>The voter is permitted to select one particular candidate from a party list.</p> <p>Election Code Article 233§ 1 Mandates obtained by a list of candidates are assigned in order of the number of votes received. § 2 If two or more candidates receive an equal number of votes entitling each of them to obtain a mandate from the list, priority is given to the candidate who received a greater number of votes in circuits, and if the number of these circuits were to be equal, priority shall be resolved by conducting a lottery draw by the chairperson of the district electoral commission, in the presence of committee members and the legal</p>

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			<p>proportional and shall be conducted through a secret vote.</p> <p>Article 193 §1 460 deputies are elected to the Sejm from the lists of candidates for deputies in the multimember electoral constituencies. (...)</p> <p>Article 196 §1 In the process of distribution of seats in the constituencies only the lists of candidates for deputies of the electoral committees whose lists at least 5% of valid votes in the country, shall be taken into account. §2 Lists of candidates for deputies of coalition electoral committees shall be included in the distribution of seats in constituencies where the list received at least 8% of the valid votes in the country.</p> <p>Article 197 §1 Election committees established by members of registered voter organizations of national minorities can benefit from the exemption of their list from the condition referred to in art. 196 §1, if they submit a declaration to the National Electoral Commission on the matter no later than 5 days prior to the election. Along with the declaration referred to in the first sentence, the committee is obliged to submit a document of the appropriate management body of national minority organization attesting to the establishment of the committee by voters who are</p>	<p>2) each list shall receive the number of mandates, based on the above established process of ranking the largest sequence of numbers, which is equivalent to the number of the highest sequence of numbers. § 2 If several lists obtained quotients equal to the last figure of the numbers ranked in the specified manner, and there are more lists than seats to be allocated, priority is given to lists in the order of the total number of votes cast on them. If two or more list were given an equal number of votes, the priority shall be decided based on the number of electoral circuits in where a given list received most votes.</p>		<p>representative; the absence of the legal representatives does not hinder the draw being conducted. The result of the lottery shall be recorded in the protocol of the election results. § 3 The procedures for conducting the lottery referred to in §2, shall be determined by the National Electoral Commission.</p>

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			<p>members of this organization.</p> <p>§2 The National Electoral Commission shall immediately acknowledge receipt of the declaration referred to in § 1. The acknowledgment is considered binding.</p> <p>Article 198 If the condition specified in Article. 196 § 1 or 2 is not met by the list of candidates for any election committee members or any of these conditions is met by only one candidate of an election committee, the division of seats in electoral districts will include a list of candidates of election committees, which received at least 3% valid votes cast nationwide. Coalition lists of election committees will be included if they received at least 5% of the valid votes cast nationwide.</p> <p>Article 202</p> <p>§ 1 The determination of the number of deputies elected in individual constituencies and regional division of constituencies shall be by way of norms on uniform standard of representation, calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants of the country by the total number of deputies selected for in constituencies, taking into account the provisions of Article. 201 and the following rules:</p> <p>1) a fraction of the number of mandates of deputies elected in constituencies equal to or greater than $1/2$, which arise from the</p>			

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			<p>application of a uniform standard of representation, shall be rounded up to the nearest integer; 2) if the outcome of the proceedings referred to in paragraph 1, shall be that the number of deputies elected in constituencies exceeds the number provided for by art. 193, the excess mandates are subtracted from the electoral districts in which the standard representation for the constituency is the smallest. Where the number of deputies is smaller than the number provided for in art. 193 additional seats are allocated to that election district in which the standard representation calculated for the constituency is the largest. § 2 Division into constituencies, their numbers and boundaries and the number of deputies elected in each constituency, as well as the registered office of the constituency electoral commissions is set out in Annex 1 of the Code. § 3 Information about the constituency shall be communicated to the voters of the electoral in the form of an official announcement of the National Electoral Commission no later than 52 days prior to election day. Printing and posting of notices is provided by the National Election Office.</p>			

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Portugal	<p>Constitution Articles 114, 147-149 & 151</p> <p>Assembly of the Republic Electoral Law, Law no. 14/79 of 16 May 1979 as amended on 30 November 2011 Articles 15-17</p>	<p>Proportional system</p> <p>Directly elected 230. 22 multi-member constituencies. Each list must bear as many names as there are seats to be filled in the constituency. Electors may only vote for one list. According to Article 15 of Law no. 14/79, as amended, "the number of effective candidates in the lists proposed for the election must equal the number of seats allocated to the constituency referred to in the lists, with no fewer than two, and no more than five alternate candidates".</p>	<p>Constitution Article 114</p> <p>1. Political parties shall hold seats in the bodies that are elected by universal, direct suffrage in accordance with their proportion of election results.</p> <p>2. Minorities shall possess the right to democratic opposition, as laid down by this Constitution and the law.</p> <p>3. Political parties that hold seats in the Assembly of the Republic and do not form part of the Government shall particularly possess the right to be regularly and directly informed by the Government as to the situation and progress of the main matters of public interest.</p> <p>Political parties that hold seats in the Legislative Assemblies of the autonomous regions or in any other directly elected assemblies shall possess the same right in relation to the respective executive, in the event that they do not form part thereof.</p> <p>Article 147</p> <p>The Assembly of the Republic is the assembly that represents all Portuguese citizens.</p> <p>Article 148</p> <p>The Assembly of the Republic shall possess a minimum of one hundred and eighty and a maximum of two hundred and thirty Members, as laid down by electoral law.</p> <p>Article 149</p>	<p>D'Hondt formula</p> <p>Constitution Article 149</p> <p>1. Members shall be elected for constituencies that shall be geographically defined by law. The law may create plurinomial and uninominal constituencies and lay down the nature and complementarity thereof, all in such a way as to ensure that votes are converted into seats in accordance with the proportional representation system and using D'Hondt's highest-average rule. (...)</p> <p>Electoral Law Article 16 - Election criterion</p> <p>Votes are converted into seats according to the Hondt proportional representation method, complying with the following rules:</p> <p>a) The number of votes received for each list is counted separately in the respective constituency;</p> <p>b) The number of votes counted for each list is divided, successively, by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., and the quotients are sorted in a descending order, forming a series with as many terms as the number of seats allocated to the respective constituency;</p> <p>c) Seats are attributed to the lists corresponding to the terms of the series established according to the previous rule, each list receiving the number of seats corresponding to the number of terms in the series;</p> <p>d) If there is just one seat left to distribute, and the next terms of the series are equal and belong to</p>	<p>Closed Party List system No preference</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Electoral Law Article 15 - Organisation of lists</p> <p>1. The lists that are put forward for election must contain the names of the same number of effective candidates as there are seats attributed to the constituency to which they refer, and of a number of substitute candidates that may not be less than two or greater than the number of effective candidates and may not exceed five.</p> <p>2. The candidates on each list shall be considered to be ordered in the same sequence as that set out in the respective declaration of nomination.</p> <p>Article 17 - Distribution of places within lists</p> <p>1. Within each list the seats shall be awarded to the candidates in accordance with the order of precedence laid down in Article 15(2).</p> <p>2. In cases of the death of a candidate or an illness that causes a physical or psychological impossibility, the seat shall be awarded to the next candidate under the aforesaid order of precedence.</p>

Country	Legal basis	System of representation	Electoral systems, main relevant provision(s)	Proportional systems, methods of allocation of seats	Proportional systems: closed or open party list system?	Proportional systems, methods of allocation of seats inside the lists
			<p>1. Members shall be elected for constituencies that shall be geographically defined by law. The law may create plurinominal and uninominal constituencies and lay down the nature and complementarity thereof, all in such a way as to ensure that votes are converted into seats in accordance with the proportional representation system and using D'Hondt's highest-average rule.</p> <p>2. With the exception of the national constituency, if any, the number of Members for each plurinominal constituency in Portuguese territory shall be proportional to the number of citizens registered to vote therein.</p> <p>Article 151</p> <p>1. Nominations shall be submitted by political parties as laid down by law. Parties may submit such nominations individually or in coalition and their lists of candidates may include citizens who are not registered members of any of the parties in question.</p> <p>2. No one shall be a candidate for more than one constituency of the same nature, with the exception of the national constituency, if any. No one may appear on more than one list.</p> <p>Article 152</p> <p>1. The law shall not limit the conversion of votes into seats by requiring a minimum national percentage of votes cast.</p> <p>2. Members shall represent the</p>	<p>different lists, the seat is attributed to the list that has the least number of votes.</p>		<p>3. The existence of an incompatibility between the functions performed by a candidate and his exercise of the office of Member of the Assembly of the Republic shall not prevent the award of a seat.</p>

Country	Legal basis	System of representation	Electoral systems, main relevant provision(s)	Proportional systems, methods of allocation of seats	Proportional systems: closed or open party list system?	Proportional systems, methods of allocation of seats inside the lists
			whole country and not the constituencies for which they are elected.			
Romania	<p>Constitution Articles 61-63 and 73 Paragraph 3 letter a)</p> <p>Law No. 35 of 13 March 2008 No. 35/2008 for the election to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate Articles 5, 9, 9¹, 10, 11, 29, 47, 48 Amended in February 2014 Another amendment in March 2014</p>	<p>Combined system</p> <p>The Constitution does not provide for a certain type of election system. Consequently, the Parliament may opt for a type of electoral system or another; the only condition imposed by the Constitution is that this option has to be made by adopting an organic law (see Constitutional Court decisions no.61/2010 - Published in the Romanian Official Gazette no.76/3.02.2010 - and 51/2012 - Published in the Romanian Official Gazette no.90/3.02.2012). The Constitutional Court's case law reveals two other conditions that limit the Parliament's powers in this respect: on the one hand, the parliamentarian choice has to respect the people's will, even if it is expressed through a consultative referendum, and, on the other hand, a possible change of the type of the electoral system should be made in a reasonable time (at</p>	<p>Constitution</p> <p>Art.61: "(1) Parliament is the supreme representative body of the Romanian people and the sole legislative authority of the country. (2) Parliament consists of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate".</p> <p>Art.62: "(1) The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate are elected by universal, equal, direct, secret, and free suffrage, in accordance with the election law. (2) Organizations of citizens belonging to national minorities, which did not obtain the number of votes required for their parliamentary representation, are entitled to a Deputy seat, one for each, as determined by the election law. Citizens of one and the same national minority may be represented by one single organisation. (3) The number of Deputies and Senators is established under the election law, in proportion to Romania's overall population".</p>	<p>D'Hondt formula</p> <p>1. In the first phase of the allocation of seats, the mandate will be granted to the candidate that cumulatively meets two conditions: - he/ she belongs to an electoral competitor that has met the electoral threshold; - he/ she obtained the majority of the validly cast votes in the uninominal college in which he stood for election.</p> <p>2. The second phase of the process regards the candidates belonging to an electoral competitor that has met the electoral threshold, but the candidate has not obtained the majority of the validly cast votes in the uninominal college. These candidates will be listed in decreasing order according to the ratio between the validly cast votes obtained in the uninominal colleges in which they stood for election and the electoral coefficient of the respective constituency (Ratio between the validly cast votes for the electoral competitors and the number of mandates allocated for that electoral constituency (art.48 paragraph 4 Law no.35/2008)). The</p>	<p>For the proportional component: Closed-List system No preference</p> <p>Additional remarks: modified Mixed-member proportional representation. Although the Romanian election system is a proportional one, there are no lists of candidates.</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Law on the Elections for the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate Article 48(...) (7) The distribution of the mandates allocated on constituencies shall be made by the Central Electoral Bureau, as follows:a) for each political party, political alliance or electoral alliance that meets the provision stipulated in article 47 (2), they shall divide the number of the unused votes and of those inferior to the electoral coefficient of the constituency, in each constituency, by the total number of these validly cast votes for that political party, political alliance or electoral alliance, remained unused at national level. The result thus obtained for each constituency shall be multiplied by the number of mandates due to the political party, political</p>

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		<p>least 1 year) before the following election (see Constitutional Court decision no. 682/2012 - Published in the Romanian Official Gazette no.473/11.07.2012).</p> <p>Chamber of Deputies Mixed system (mixed member proportional MMP) Each voter votes for a candidate. 315 single-member constituencies; there is one Deputy for every 70,000 inhabitants.</p> <p>Majority system: Candidates who obtain over 50 per cent of the votes are elected. Proportional system: Votes for unelected candidates are tallied nationally. The remaining seats are distributed among political parties in proportion of their share of the vote. Seats are distributed firstly at the county level and then at the national level. In case the party is entitled to more seats than the number of remaining seats in the same county, the number of seats in the given county will increase (Article 47 (15) of the Electoral law), thereby creating "overhang seats". The threshold to win parliamentary representation is 5 per cent for political parties contesting on their own. Parties which did not surpass the threshold may still obtain parliamentary representation if</p>	<p>Art.63: "(1) The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate are elected for a term of office of 4 years, and such will extend as of right in the event of mobilization, war, siege, or emergency, until the event has come to an end. (2) Elections for the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate shall be held within 3 months from expiration of the term of office or Parliament dissolution. (3) The newly elected Parliament meets upon calling by the President of Romania, within 20 days after elections. (4) The Chambers' term of office will extend until the new Parliament has lawfully convened. It shall be not allowed to revise the Constitution, nor to enact, amend, or repeal organic laws all through this period. (5) Bills or legislative proposals pending on the order of business of the preceding Parliament are continued to the new Parliament's session".</p> <p>Art.73: "(3) By organic laws it shall be regulated: a) the electoral system; organisation and functioning of the Permanent Election Authority".</p> <p>Law on the Elections for the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate Article 5</p>	<p>mandates will be granted to those candidates who obtain a greater ratio. The allocation process stops when all the mandates that were not granted in the first phase are exhausted. 3. It has to be stressed out that the method used in this second phase of the allocation of mandates is the D'Hondt method.</p> <p>Law on the Elections for the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate Article 48(...) (6) The Central Electoral Bureau shall totalise, on the entire country, separately for the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, the neutralized votes and those inferior to the electoral coefficient of the constituency in all the constituencies, for each political party, political alliance or electoral alliance meeting the provision stipulated in article 47 (2); the number of the votes thus obtained by each political party, political alliance and electoral alliance shall be divided by 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., by making as many operations of division as how many mandates could not be allocated at the level of the constituencies; the quotients resulted from the division, calculated with 8 decimals, regardless of the electoral competitor from which they come, shall be classified in decreasing order, up to the number of undistributed mandates; the smallest of these quotients shall constitute the electoral coefficient on</p>		<p>alliance or electoral alliance. The data obtained, calculated with 8 decimals, shall be decreasingly ordered at the level of the country, and decreasingly, separately, within each constituency. At two equal values, the separation shall be made depending on the total number of validly cast votes and the total number of the unused votes or of those inferior to the electoral coefficient at constituency level. For each constituency they shall take into account the first political parties, political alliances, or electoral alliances, within the limit of the mandates remained to be allocated in the respective constituency. The last number of this operation shall represent the distributing frame of the respective constituency. Then they shall proceed to the allocation of mandates on constituencies in the order of the political parties, political alliances, electoral alliances, as well as the constituencies in the list ordered per country, thus: the first number in the list ordered per country shall be divided by the distributing frame</p>

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		<p>they win at least six constituencies in the elections to the Chamber of Deputies or three in the elections to the Senate. The threshold for political alliance varies from eight to ten per cent depending on the number of parties comprised in the alliance: 8 per cent for political alliances of two parties, 9 per cent for alliances of three parties, and 10 per cent for alliances of four parties or more. Reserved seats for ethnic minorities: The organisations of citizens belonging to a national minority, which are legally established and do not win parliamentary representation in either chamber, are entitled to one seat each in the Chamber of Deputies on the condition that the organization obtains at least 10% of the average number of valid votes casted for an elected Deputy. There is no upper limit on the number of seats reserved for minority organizations</p> <p>Senate Mixed system (mixed-member proportional - MMP) 137 single-member constituencies; there is one Senator for every 160,000 inhabitants Each voter votes for a candidate. Majority system: The threshold to win parliamentary representation is 160,000 votes. Candidates who obtain over 50 per cent of</p>	<p>(1) Deputies and Senators shall be elected by uninominal vote, according to the principle of proportional representation, in uninominal colleges set up under the provisions of article 11. (...)</p> <p>Article 47(...) (2) After the receipt of the minutes drawn up by the electoral bureaux of the constituencies, according to article 46, the Central Electoral Bureau shall set the political parties, political alliances, electoral alliances and organisations of citizens belonging to national minorities that meet the electoral threshold, separately for the Chamber of Deputies and for the Senate. The electoral threshold refers to the minimum needed number of validly cast votes for the parliamentary representation or of uninominal colleges in which the candidates of the political parties, political alliances, electoral alliances or organisations of citizens belonging to national minorities have obtained the biggest number of validly cast votes, calculated as follows: a) for the Chamber of Deputies, 5% of the total of validly cast votes in all constituencies, for all political parties, political alliances, electoral alliances and organisations of citizens belonging to national minorities; b) for the Senate, 5% of the total number of the validly cast votes in all constituencies, for all political parties, political alliances, electoral alliances and</p>	<p>the country for Deputies and, separately, for Senators; each electoral competitor having met the provision stipulated in article 47 (2) shall be allocated as many mandates of Deputy or, as appropriate, of Senator, as how many times the electoral coefficient on the country is comprised in the total number of validly cast votes for the political party, political alliance or the respective electoral alliance, resulted from totalising on the country of the unused votes and of those inferior to the electoral coefficient of the constituency (the complete part, not round). (...)</p> <p>Article 78(...) (3) Voters shall vote separately, in closed booths, by applying the stamp with the mention "Voted" inside the quadrilateral that comprises the candidates' list or the name of the independent candidate he/she wishes to vote for. (...)</p>		<p>of the constituency from which it comes, resulting the number of mandates due in the respective constituency. Further on, they shall proceed identically with the following numbers in the list ordered per country. If the number of mandates due to a political party, political alliance or electoral alliance or those in a constituency comes to an end, the operation shall be carried on without them. If the number in the list ordered per country is less than the distributing frame of constituency, a mandate shall be granted; b) if it is impossible to grant mandates in the order resulting from the implementation of the provisions of letter a), the Central Electoral Bureau shall have in view the constituency in which the political party, political alliance or electoral alliance has the largest number of candidates, and if in this case there still remained undistributed mandates on constituencies, the constituency in which the respective political party, political alliance or electoral alliance has the largest number of unused votes or votes inferior to the</p>

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		<p>the votes are elected. Proportional system: Seats are distributed firstly at the county level and then at the national level. In case the party is entitled to more seats than the number of remaining seats in the same county, the number of seats in the given county will increase (Article 47 (15) of the Electoral law), thereby creating "overhang seats".</p> <p>1. In 2008, the legislator opted for a uninominal vote, according to the principle of proportional representation (art.5). The Romanian electoral system is labelled as a proportional representation system combined with the uninominal vote (E. M. Nica – Drept electoral, Ed. Sitech, Craiova, 2010, p.175). The Constitutional Court pointed out expressly that the Romanian electoral system is not a majoritarian electoral system with uninominal voting system (Constitutional Court decisions no.61/2010 and 682/2012).</p> <p>2. In every uninominal college, each electoral competitor may have only one candidate to run in the election. There are 315 uninominal colleges for the Chambers of Deputies and 137 for the Senate, both grouped in 43 electoral constituencies.</p> <p>3.1. The electoral threshold is alternative: - 5% of the total of validly cast</p>	<p>organisations of citizens belonging to national minorities;c) for the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, by the cumulative fulfilment of the condition to obtain 6 uninominal colleges for the Chamber of Deputies and 3 uninominal colleges for the Senate, in which the candidates of the political parties, political alliances, electoral alliances and organisations of citizens belonging to national minorities are situated on the first place, in the order of the number of validly cast votes, even if they have not met the terms stipulated at letters a) or b);d) in the case of the political alliances and electoral alliances, to the threshold of 5% stipulated at letters a) and b) they shall add, for the second member of the alliance, 3% of the validly cast votes in all the constituencies and, for each member of the alliance, beginning with the third one, one percentage of the validly cast votes in all the constituencies, without exceeding 10% of these votes. (...)</p> <p>(4) The electoral coefficient at national level shall be set by dividing the total number of validly cast votes for the election to the Chamber of Deputies in all constituencies, obtained by the political parties, organisations of citizens belonging to national minorities, political alliances, electoral alliances, by the total number of uninominal colleges set up for the election to the Chamber of Deputies. The organisation of</p>			<p>electoral coefficient of constituency;c) if after the implementation of the provisions of letters a) and b) there still remained mandates undistributed on constituencies, the Central Electoral Bureau shall set them based on the agreement of the political parties, political alliances or electoral alliances to which these mandates are due, according to paragraph (4), and in the absence of an agreement, by drawing lots, within 24 hours of the termination of the previous operations.</p> <p>Article 66(...) 6. The spreading of the mandates distributed by the constituencies shall be made by the Central Electoral Commission as follows:a) For each party, political formation or their coalition, which shall have received mandates according to paragraph (5), the number of unused votes or of those lower than the constituency coefficient, from each constituency, shall be divided by the total number of votes validly expressed for that party, political formation or coalition considered in distributing the mandates throughout the country.The</p>

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		<p>votes in all constituencies, for all political parties, political alliances, electoral alliances and organisations of citizens belonging to national minorities;</p> <p>- the cumulative fulfilment of the condition to obtain 6 uninominal colleges for the Chamber of Deputies and 3 uninominal colleges for the Senate, in which the candidates of the political parties, political alliances, electoral alliances and organisations of citizens belonging to national minorities are situated on the first place, in the order of the number of validly cast votes, even if they have not met the 5% threshold.</p> <p>3.2. It has to be pointed out that in the case of the political alliances and electoral alliances, to the threshold of 5%, it shall be added, for the second member of the alliance, 3% of the validly cast votes in all the constituencies and, for each member of the alliance, beginning with the third one, one percentage of the validly cast votes in all the constituencies, without exceeding 10% of these votes.</p> <p>3.3. As regards the organisations of national minorities that do not reach the electoral threshold, they can get a mandate at the Chambers of Deputy only if such an organisation achieves 10% of the electoral coefficient</p>	<p>citizens belonging to the national minority having obtained at least 10% of the electoral coefficient shall be entitled to representation. They shall declare as elected the representative of the organisation of citizens belonging to the national minority having obtained the largest number of votes. (...)</p>			<p>result thus obtained for each constituency shall be multiplied by the number of mandates due to the party, political formation, or their coalition. The data obtained shall be classified in decreasing order at country level, and in separately decreasing order within the framework of each constituency. For each constituency, the first parties, political formations or their coalitions shall be taken into account within the limit of the mandates that have remained undistributed in the respective constituency. The last number in this operation shall represent the distributor of that constituency. The next step shall be the distribution of the mandates by constituencies in the order of the parties, political formations, their coalitions as well as of the constituencies on the ordered list for the entire country as follows: the first number from the ordered list for the whole country shall be divided by the distributor of the constituency from which it originates, resulting the number of mandates that are due to the respective constituency. The</p>

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		<p>at national level (Ratio between the total number of validly cast votes for the election to the Chamber of Deputies in all constituencies, obtained by the political parties, organisations of citizens belonging to national minorities, political alliances, electoral alliances, by the total number of uninominal colleges set up for the election to the Chamber of Deputies (art.47 paragraph 4 Law no.35/2008)).</p>				<p>procedure shall be continued in the same way with the following numbers from the ordered list for the whole country.If the number of mandates due to a party, political formation, or their coalition from a constituency have been exhausted, the operation shall be continued without these.If the number from the ordered list for the whole country is less than the constituency distributor, a mandate shall be granted.b) if it is impossible to grant mandates in the order resulting from the implementation of the provisions of letter a), the Central Electoral Bureau shall have in view the constituency in which the political party, political alliance or electoral alliance has the largest number of candidates, and if in this case there still remained undistributed mandates on constituencies,the constituency in which the respective political party, political alliance or electoral alliance has the largest number of unused votes or votes inferior to the electoral coefficient of constituency;c) if after the implementation of the provisions of letters a) and b) there still remained</p>

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						mandates undistributed on constituencies, the Central Electoral Bureau shall set them based on the agreement of the political parties, political alliances or electoral alliances to which these mandates are due, according to paragraph (4), and in the absence of an agreement, by drawing lots, within 24 hours of the termination of the previous operations. (...)
Russian Federation	<p>Constitution Articles 95 & 96</p> <p>Federal Law on the Election of Deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation as amended on 12 July 2006, last amended on 2 April 2014 Articles 3, 75, 83 & 84.5</p>	<p>Federation Council : Indirect election Appointed 166: 89 multi-member (2 seats) constituencies corresponding to the constituent members (federal territorial units) of the Russian Federation. In each, two members are appointed by the legislature and executive of the republic or region concerned</p> <p>State Duma: Proportional system Directly elected 450: one nationwide constituency for 450 seats</p>	<p>Constitution Article 95 1. The Federal Assembly consists of two chambers - the Council of the Federation and the State Duma. (...) 3. The State Duma consists of 450 deputies.</p> <p>Article 96 1. The State Duma shall be elected for a term of five years. (...)</p> <p>Federal Law on the Election of Deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation as amended on July 12, 2006 Article 3 1. Under the Constitution of the Russian Federation 450 deputies shall be elected to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (hereafter - the State Duma). 2. Deputies of the State Duma shall be elected in the federal</p>	<p>Hare formula</p> <p>Federal Law on the Election of Deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation</p> <p>Article 75. Voting Procedure (...) 8. A voter shall vote by putting any mark in the box corresponding to the federal list of candidates chosen by the voter. (...)</p> <p>Article 83 - Methodology of Proportional Distribution of Deputy Seats 1. The Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation shall calculate the sum of votes cast by voters for the federal lists of candidates, included in the distribution of deputy seats, in accordance with the rules set forth in Clauses 7 - 9, Article 82 of this Federal Law. This sum of votes shall be divided by 450 - the number of</p>	<p>State Duma: Closed Party List system No preference</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Federal Law on the Election of Deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation Article 83 - Methodology of Proportional Distribution of Deputy Seats (...) 4. After distribution of deputy seats carried out in accordance with Clause 3 of this Article, deputy seats shall be distributed inside each federal list of candidates between regional groups of candidates and the all-federal part of the federal list (if any). First, deputy seats shall be provided to registered candidates included in the all-federal part of the federal list of candidates, in the</p>

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			<p>electoral district in proportion to the number of votes cast for the federal lists of candidates for the State Duma (...).</p>	<p>deputy seats to be distributed in the federal electoral district. In case deputy seats are provided to the federal list of candidates in accordance with Article 82.1 of this Federal Law, the said sum of votes is divided by the number of deputy seats remained after such provision. The result is the first electoral quotient, which is used in the distribution of deputy seats between the federal lists of candidates. (...)</p>		<p>sequence of their placement in this list. 5. If, after deputy seats were provided to registered candidates included in the all-federal part of the federal list of candidates, there remain deputy seats due to the given federal list of candidates, such deputy seats shall be distributed inside the federal list of candidates between the regional groups of candidates as follows. The sum of votes cast for the federal list of candidates in the subjects of the Russian Federation (groups of subjects of the Russian Federation, parts of the territory of the subjects of the Russian Federation) to which the regional groups of candidates the federal list of candidates was divided into correspond plus the number of votes cast by voters residing outside the territory of the Russian Federation – if the political party takes a decision mentioned in Clause 9.1, Article 36 of this Federal Law (hereafter - votes cast for regional groups of candidates) shall be divided by the number of deputy seats which remain undistributed inside the federal list of candidates. The result of</p>

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						<p>the division is the second electoral quotient of the given federal list of candidates. The number of votes cast for each regional group of candidates shall be divided by the second electoral quotient. In this case, if the political party takes a decision mentioned in Clause 9.1, Article 36 of this The Federal Law, the votes cast by voters residing outside the territory of the Russian Federation shall be deemed cast for the relevant regional group of candidates. The whole part of the number obtained as a result of such division represents the number of deputy seats to be received by the relevant regional group of candidates. If, after performance of the aforementioned actions, there remain undistributed deputy seats due to the given federal list of candidates, the regional groups of candidates, which have the largest fractional part of the number, obtained as a result of the division of the number of votes cast for each regional group of candidates by the second electoral quotient of the given federal list of candidates, shall each receive one of the</p>

Country	Legal basis	System of representation	Electoral systems, main relevant provision(s)	Proportional systems, methods of allocation of seats	Proportional systems: closed or open party list system?	Proportional systems, methods of allocation of seats inside the lists
						<p>undistributed deputy seats. In case the fractional parts are equal preference shall be given to the regional group of candidates which received a larger number of votes. In case if the number of votes of voters cast for regional groups of candidate, the number of such group is more than the number of deputy seats, the regional group of candidates that receives a deputy seat, is determined in accordance with the order of placement of regional groups in the federal list of candidates. (...)</p>
<p>San Marino</p>	<p>Law of 8 July 1974, n. 59 (“Declaration of the rights of the citizens and of the fundamental principles of the Sammarinese legal order”), as modified in the last instance by the Law of 26 February 2002, n. 36 (hereafter “1974 Declaration of rights and principles”), Article 3</p> <p>Law of 31 January 1996 no. 6 (“Electoral Law”), as modified in the last instance by the</p>	<p>Proportional with Majority premium</p> <p>(“Premio di stabilità”, see column E Article 40§10)</p> <p>Second round if majority of voters or majority of seats not won by a party or coalition at First round (see Article 40§7)</p> <p>33 single or multi-member constituencies</p>	<p>1974 Declaration on the Citizens’ Rights and Fundamental Principles of San Marino Article 3(...) The Great and General Council, made up of 60 members, shall exercise the legislative power, direct and control the Government policy. The electoral law, passed by an absolute majority, shall govern the election, the causes of ineligibility and disqualification, as well as the incompatibilities of the Council’s members. A law passed by a qualified majority shall discipline the guarantees and responsibilities of such members. The Council’s members shall be elected by universal and direct suffrage for the duration of the legislature. (...)The</p>	<p>D’Hondt formula</p> <p>Electoral Law Article 361. Il voto di lista si esprime tracciando sulla scheda, con la matita copiativa, un segno sul contrassegno corrispondente alla lista prescelta o nel rettangolo che lo racchiude. (...)</p> <p>Article 36bis1. L’elettore residente all’estero può esprimere unicamente il voto di lista o di colazione. (...)</p> <p>Article 40</p> <p>1. L’Ufficio Elettorale Centrale, (...) procede alle seguenti operazioni: somma i voti ottenuti da ciascuna lista e da ciascun candidato quali risultano dai verbali di tutti gli Uffici elettorali.</p>	<p>Open Party List system</p> <p>Several preferences</p>	<p>Several preferences</p> <p>Electoral Law Article 36(...)</p> <p>2. L’elettore può manifestare la preferenza per un numero massimo di tre candidati appartenenti alla listaprescelta. (...)</p> <p>Article 36bis1. L’elettore residente all’estero può esprimere unicamente il voto di lista o di colazione.(...)</p> <p>Article 40</p> <p>1. L’Ufficio Elettorale Centrale, (...) procede alle seguenti operazioni: somma i voti ottenuti da</p>

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	<p>Qualified Law of 5 August 2008 no. 1 Articles 9-10, 36, 36bis & 40</p>		<p>members of the Congress of State shall be appointed by the Great and General Council. (...)</p> <p>Electoral Law Article 91. Il Consiglio Grande e Generale è composto di sessanta membri.2. Il Consiglio Grande e Generale si rinnova nella sua totalità ogni cinque anni ovvero qualora:a) per qualsiasi causa venga a perdere trenta dei suoi componenti;b) non approvi il programma di governo ovvero lo approvi con il concorso determinante del voto di Consiglieri non eletti nell'ambito della lista o della coalizione di liste proclamata vincitrice delle elezioni ai sensi dell'articolo 40;c) non nomini i Segretari di Stato ai sensi dell'articolo 1, comma terzo, della Legge Qualificata 15 dicembre 2005 n.184, ovvero li nomini con il concorso determinante del voto di Consiglieri non eletti nell'ambitodella lista o della coalizione di liste proclamata vincitrice delle elezioni ai sensi dell'articolo 40.3. Nei casi previsti dal comma secondo, i Capitani Reggenti sciolgono il Consiglio Grande e Generale e convocano i comizi elettorali per la nuova elezione ai sensi dell'articolo 3 della Legge Costituzionale 16 dicembre 2005 n.185.</p> <p>Article 10 1. Per l'elezione del Consiglio Grande e Generale il corpo elettorale costituisce un collegio</p>	<p>2. L'operazione di cui al primo comma determina la cifra elettorale di ogni lista, il numero totale dei voti di lista e la cifra individuale di ogni candidato.</p> <p>3. La cifra elettorale di ciascuna lista è data dalla somma dei voti validi che quella lista ha ottenuto in tutte le sezioni elettorali. Essa serve di base per determinare:- l'ammissione della lista alla distribuzione dei seggi;- il numero dei seggi nel Consiglio Grande e Generale spettante a ciascuna lista.</p> <p>4. Ciascuna lista è ammessa alla distribuzione dei seggi se ottiene una cifra elettorale di lista pari o superiore allo 0,4% moltiplicato per il numero di liste partecipanti, e fino al massimo del 3,5%, del numero totale dei voti validi. (...)</p> <p>6. L'Ufficio Elettorale Centrale determina la cifra elettorale di coalizione che è data dalla somma:a) della cifra elettorale di ciascuna delle liste appartenenti alla stessa coalizione, comprese le liste non ammesse alla distribuzione dei seggi ai sensi del quarto comma del presente articolo;b) dei voti espressi solo alla coalizione senza espressione del voto di lista ai sensi del primo comma dell'articolo 36.</p> <p>7. L'Ufficio Elettorale Centrale divide il totale dei voti validi per 2 e aumenta di 1 la cifra del quoziente eventualmente arrotondato per eccesso. Il risultato di tale operazione determina il numero minimo di voti validi richiesto per attribuire a una coalizione o a una singola lista la vittoria elettorale. Nel</p>		<p>ciascuna lista e da ciascun candidato quali risultano dai verbali di tutti gli Uffici elettorali.</p> <p>2. L'operazione di cui al primo comma determina la cifra elettorale di ogni lista, il numero totale dei voti di lista e la cifra individuale di ogni candidato.(...)</p> <p>5. La cifra individuale di ciascun candidato è data dalla cifra elettorale di lista sommata ai voti validi di preferenza che quel candidato ha riportato in tutte le sezioni elettorali come scrutinate dagli Uffici elettorali. La cifra individuale determina la graduatoria dei candidati all'interno della medesima lista. A parità di cifra individuale la preferenza è determinata, nell'ordine, dai seguenti criteri:- candidato di genere femminile;- maggior anzianità di presenza in Consiglio Grande e Generale;- maggior età anagrafica.Guida pratica alla norme in materia elettorale (...) 10.2.2 Cifra individuale dei candidati La cifra individuale di ciascun candidato - data dalla cifra elettorale di lista cui appartiene quel candidato, sommata alle preferenze che quel</p>

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			<p>unico. 2. L'elezione si svolge a scrutinio di lista con rappresentanza proporzionale.</p>	<p>caso in cui nessuna lista o coalizione di liste consegua il numero minimo di voti validi richiesto, la vittoria è attribuita alla lista o alla coalizione di liste che, avendo conseguito il maggior numero di voti, in base alle operazioni di cui al successivo nono comma consegue anche 30 (trenta) dei 60 (sessanta) quozienti validi. 8. Nel caso in cui nessuna lista o coalizione consegua il numero minimo di voti validi e neppure i 30 (trenta) quozienti di cui al comma che precede, la Reggenza indice, per la seconda domenica successiva, la votazione di ballottaggio alla quale partecipano le due liste o coalizioni di liste che hanno conseguito le cifre elettorali più alte. 9. Il risultato del primo turno determina l'assegnazione dei seggi a ciascuna lista e si procede sulla base delle seguenti disposizioni:- si escludono quelle liste non ammesse alla distribuzione dei seggi ai sensi del quarto comma del presente articolo;- si divide ciascuna cifra elettorale di lista, tra quelle ammesse alla distribuzione dei seggi ai sensi del quarto comma del presente articolo, successivamente per 1, 2, 3, 4 e così via fino a concorrenza del numero dei 60 (sessanta) membri del Consiglio Grande e Generale da eleggere;- si dispongono i quozienti così ottenuti in ordine decrescente dal più alto al più basso.10. Alla lista o alla coalizione di liste proclamata vincente per aver conseguito il numero minimo di voti di cui al settimo comma ovvero,</p>		<p>candidato ha riportato in tutte le sezioni elettorali - determina la graduatoria dei candidati all'interno della lista. (...)</p>

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				<p>subordinatamente, avendo conseguito il maggior numero di voti e i 30 maggiori quozienti, sono assegnati i seggi ad essa spettanti in Consiglio Grande e Generale in base alle operazioni di cui al nono comma. Se in base alle operazioni di cui al nono comma i seggi spettanti alla lista o alla coalizione di liste proclamata vincente risultano meno di 35, ad essa vengono assegnati, a titolo di premio di stabilità, tanti seggi aggiuntivi rispetto a quelli spettanti quanti ne mancano al raggiungimento del numero di 35. I seggi aggiuntivi, attribuiti a titolo di premio di stabilità, sono quelli corrispondenti ai quozienti utili più bassi ottenuti in base alle operazioni di cui al nono comma; tali seggi sono da sottrarre a quelle liste che non siano la lista vincitrice o non appartengano alla coalizione di liste proclamata vincente, a partire dai quozienti utili più bassi. Se ad una lista spettano più seggi di quanti siano i suoi candidati, i seggi esuberanti sono attribuiti alle altre liste della medesima coalizione secondo l'ordine decrescente dei quozienti. Quelle rappresentanze consiliari che, per effetto della redistribuzione dei seggi dovuta all'assegnazione del premio di stabilità, dovessero scendere sotto il numero minimo di tre Consiglieri, non perdono i benefici di finanziamento previsti dalla Legge 23 novembre 2005 n. 170. (...)</p>		

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Serbia	<p>Constitution Articles 100 & 102</p> <p>Law on the election of members of the parliament as of 2011 Articles 2-4, 80-82 & 84</p>	<p>Proportional system Directly elected 250. One nationwide constituency</p>	<p>Constitution Article 100 Constitution of the National Assembly The National Assembly shall consist of 250 deputies, who are elected on direct elections by secret ballot, in accordance with the Law. (...)</p> <p>Article 102 Status of Deputies The term of office of the deputy shall begin on the day of confirmation of terms of office in the National Assembly and last four years, that is until the expiry of terms of office of deputies of that session of the National Assembly.</p> <p>Law on the election of members of the parliament Article 2 The citizens shall elect the MPs on the basis of free, universal, equal and direct suffrage, by secret ballot.</p> <p>Article 3 The National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia shall consist of 250 members, elected for a period of four years.</p> <p>Article 4 The MPs shall be elected in the Republic of Serbia, as a single electoral unit, on the basis of lists of political parties, coalitions of parties, other political organizations and lists submitted by the groups of citizens (hereinafter referred to as: "electoral list"). The mandates shall be distributed</p>	<p>D'Hondt formula</p> <p>Law on the election of members of the parliament Article 80 Each electoral list shall be distributed a number of mandates proportional to the number of votes won.</p> <p>Article 81 Only those electoral lists that won at least 5% of votes out of the total number of voters who have voted in the electoral unit shall participate in distribution of mandates. Political parties of ethnic minorities and coalitions of political parties of ethnic minorities shall participate in distribution of mandates even if they won less than 5% of votes out of the total number of voters who have voted. All the parties whose main objective is to represent and advocate interests of an ethnic minority, as well as to protect and improve the rights of members of ethnic minorities, in accordance with standards set forth by international law, shall be considered as political parties of ethnic minorities. The Republic Electoral Commission shall decide, at the proclamation of an electoral list, whether the submitter of the electoral list should be considered as political party of ethnic minority or a coalition of political parties of ethnic minorities, at the request of the submitter of the electoral list which must be made at the time of electoral list submission.</p>	<p>Closed Party List system No preference</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Law on the election of members of the parliament Article 84 Not later than 10 days from the date of publishing of the results of elections, the Republic Electoral Commission shall distribute all the mandates won by election lists to the candidates according to their order on the electoral list, starting from the first candidate on that list.</p>

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			among the MPs in proportion to the number of the votes received.	<p>Article 82 The Republic Electoral Commission shall distribute the mandates by applying the highest quotient system. The mandates shall be distributed by dividing the total number of votes won by each individual electoral list by numbers from one to 250 inclusive. Thus calculated quotients are then sorted by size, and 250 largest quotients are taken into account. Each electoral list is distributed the number of mandates according to the number of such quotients it has. If two or more electoral lists get the same quotients on the basis of which a mandate is to be distributed, and there are no more mandates to be distributed, the mandate shall be distributed to that list which won higher total number of votes. If none of the electoral lists won at least 5% of the votes, distribution shall be done in the manner described in paragraphs 1 through 3 of this Article.</p>		
Slovakia	<p>Constitution Articles 72-74</p> <p>Act No. 333 in the Collection of Laws of 13 May 2004 On Elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic Sections 1, 30 & 42-43</p>	<p>Proportional system Directly elected 150. One nationwide constituency. Each elector can cast four preferential votes for candidates with respect to the same list. The threshold requires every party (even listed in a coalition) to win 5% of the national vote to gain parliamentary representation.</p>	<p>Constitution Article 72 The National Council of the Slovak Republic shall be the sole constitutional and legislative body of the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>Article 73 (1) The National Council of the Slovak Republic consists of 150 Members of Parliament, elected for a four-year period. (2) The Members of Parliament are representatives of the citizens. They shall exercise their mandates</p>	<p>Hagenbach-Bischoff formula</p> <p>Act on Elections to the National Council Section 30 Voting(...) (5) After receiving the ballot papers and an envelope, an elector shall go to a polling booth. In the polling booth, an elector shall place in the envelope one ballot paper. On the ballot paper which an elector places in the envelope, he or she may circle the number of not more than four candidates to which he</p>	<p>Open Party List system Several preferences</p> <p>Additional remarks: electors cast one vote for their preferred party. In addition, they may cast up to four preferential votes on the ballot. Seat order is determined by the predetermined order of candidates on the party lists, updated by the count of preferential votes</p>	<p>Several preferences</p> <p>Each elector can cast four preferential votes for candidates with respect to the same list.</p> <p>Act on Elections to the National Council Article 43 - Allocation of seats(...) (5) The seats allocated to a political party or coalition shall be allocated among</p>

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			<p>individually and according to their best conscience and conviction. No orders bind them.</p> <p>Article 74(1) The Members of Parliament are elected by universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.</p> <p>Act No. 333 in the Collection of Laws Of 13 May 2004 On Elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic Section 1. Elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic shall be conducted on the basis of a universal, equal and direct electoral franchise, by means of secret ballot, and in accordance with the principle of proportional representation.</p>	<p>or she gives preference. Other marks on the ballot paper shall not be taken into account. (...)</p> <p>Section 42 Conditions for allocating seats</p> <p>(1) The Central Electoral Commission shall establish how many valid votes were cast for each political party or coalition.</p> <p>(2) The Central Electoral Commission shall also establish: a) which political parties obtained less than five per cent of the total number of votes cast; b) which coalitions consisting of two or three political parties obtained less than seven per cent of the total number of votes cast; and c) which coalitions consisting of not fewer than four political parties obtained less than ten per cent of the total number of votes cast.</p> <p>(3) When further establishing the election results and allocating seats, the Central Electoral Commission shall not take into account the political parties or coalitions pursuant to subsection (2) nor the votes cast for them.</p> <p>(4) If the Central Electoral Commission establishes that the requirements pursuant to subsection (2) have not been fulfilled by any political party or coalition then it shall lower the thresholds as follows: a) for a political party, from five per cent to four per cent; b) for a coalition mentioned in subsection (2)(b), from seven per cent to six per cent; and c) for a coalition mentioned in subsection 2(c), from ten per cent to</p>	<p>cast.</p>	<p>its candidates in the order that they are stated on the ballot paper. If any of the electors who cast a valid vote for the political party or coalition exercised the right to a preferential vote, then a seat shall be allocated firstly to a candidate who obtained preferential votes totalling not less than three per cent of the sum of valid votes cast for the political party or coalition. If the political party or coalition is allocated more seats and has more candidates that fulfil the condition mentioned in the previous sentence, then these candidates shall receive seats in the order of the number of preferential votes they received beginning with the highest. If the number of preferential votes is the same, the allocation shall be decided by order on the ballot paper. (...)</p>

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				<p>nine per cent;so that when further establishing the election results and allocating seats, it is possible to take into account not fewer than two political parties, or two coalitions, or one political party and one coalition.</p> <p>Section 43 - Allocation of seats (1) The sum of valid votes cast for the proceeding political parties or coalitions shall be divided by the number 151 (the number of seats plus one). The result of this division rounded off to a whole number is the republic electoral number. (2) The sum of valid votes obtained by a political party or coalition shall be divided by the republic electoral number; a political party or coalition shall be allocated a number of seats equal to the number of times the republic electoral number divides into the sum of valid votes which it obtained. (3) In the event that there is allocated one seat more than should have been, the surplus seat shall be deducted from the political party or coalition which has the smallest remainder from the division. If remainders are equal, the seat shall be deducted from the political party or coalition which obtained the fewer number of votes. If the numbers of votes are equal, the deduction shall be decided by drawing lots. (4) In the event that not all seats are allocated or that a political party or coalition should be allocated more seats than it has candidates, then the Central Electoral Commission shall</p>		

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				<p>allocate such seats among other political parties or coalitions in order of their remainder from the division beginning with the highest. If remainders are equal, the seat shall be allocated to the political party or coalition which obtained the larger number of votes. If the numbers of votes are the equal, the allocation shall be decided by drawing lots.</p> <p>(5) The seats allocated to a political party or coalition shall be allocated among its candidates in the order that they are stated on the ballot paper. If any of the electors who cast a valid vote for the political party or coalition exercised the right to a preferential vote, then a seat shall be allocated firstly to a candidate who obtained preferential votes totalling not less than three per cent of the sum of valid votes cast for the political party or coalition. If the political party or coalition is allocated more seats and has more candidates that fulfil the condition mentioned in the previous sentence, then these candidates shall receive seats in the order of the number of preferential votes they received beginning with the highest. If the number of preferential votes is the same, the allocation shall be decided by order on the ballot paper.</p> <p>(6) Candidates who were not allocated a seat shall become substitutes.</p>		
Slovenia	<p>Constitution Articles 80 & 81</p> <p>National Assembly</p>	<p>Mixed system</p> <p>National council</p> <p>Relative majority system</p>	<p>Constitution</p> <p>Article 80 - Composition and Election of the National Assembly</p> <p>The National Assembly is</p>	<p>Modified Hagenbach-Bischoff formula</p> <p>National Assembly Elections Act</p>	<p>Closed Party List system</p> <p>No preference</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Articles 91</p> <p>For each list of candidates,</p>

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	<p>Elections Act as of 4 October 2013 Articles 1, 30, 73, 89-93 & Note II</p>	<p>Indirectly elected 40: 22 single-member constituencies for elections of the representatives of local. There are no constituencies for other interest groups. The elections of the representatives of functional interests are carried out in electoral assemblies by electors, elected by interest groups in accordance with their rules.</p> <p>National Assembly Proportional system Directly elected 90: 8 electoral units each divided into 11 single-seat constituencies (88 seats in all) special constituencies for two members, respectively representing the Hungarian and Italian minorities. Proportional representation using the simple quotient and the preferential system with a threshold of a 4 per cent for 88 members (simple majority preferential vote for the two Deputies representing the Italian and Hungarian communities). Regarding party lists, each sex must be represented by at least 35 per cent of the total number of candidates on the list (a temporary provision set a 25-per-cent quota applicable to both male and female candidates for the first elections held in 2008). Lists containing only three candidates must</p>	<p>composed of deputies of the citizens of Slovenia and comprises ninety deputies. Deputies are elected by universal, equal, direct and secret voting. One deputy of the Italian and one deputy of the Hungarian national communities shall always be elected to the National Assembly. The electoral system shall be regulated by a law passed by the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority vote of all deputies. Deputies, except for the deputies of the national communities, are elected according to the principle of proportional representation with a four-percent threshold required for election to the National Assembly, with due consideration that voters have a decisive influence on the allocation of seats to the candidates.</p> <p>Article 81 - The Duration of Term of the National Assembly The term of the National Assembly shall be four years. (...)</p> <p>National Assembly Elections Act Article 1 Deputies of the National Assembly shall be elected on the basis of universal and equal suffrage in free and direct elections by secret ballot.</p> <p>Article 89 The constituency electoral commission shall determine, for each list of candidates: the total number of votes cast for individual</p>	<p>Article 73 A voter may vote for only one candidate. A voter shall vote by encircling the serial number before the name of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote.</p> <p>Article 90 The number of seats given to an individual list shall be determined by a quotient calculated by dividing the total number of votes given to all the lists of candidates in a constituency by the number of deputies elected in the constituency. The number of votes given to a list shall be divided by this quotient. The list shall be given the number of seats equal to the number of times the quotient divides into the number of votes for the list.</p> <p>Articles 91 For each list of candidates, the number of candidates elected shall be equal to the number of seats given to the list. Candidates from a list of candidates shall be elected according to their share of votes in the overall number of votes in an electoral district or in the overall number of votes in two electoral districts. If two candidates received the same number of votes, lots shall be drawn.</p> <p>Article 92 Seats, which were not distributed to the constituencies in the manner described in the preceding Article, shall be distributed at the national level on the basis of remaining votes,</p>	<p>Additional remarks: Slovenia has been applying Droop's quotient since 2000 when the Constitutional Act amending Article 80 of the Constitution was adopted. Droop's quotient is calculated by dividing the total number of votes cast for all lists of candidates within a constituency (X) by the number of deputies to be elected in such constituency, increased by 1 ($11+1=12$); after that, the quota thus calculated is increased by 1 according to the following formula: $X/12 + 1$</p>	<p>the number of candidates elected shall be equal to the number of seats given to the list. Candidates from a list of candidates shall be elected according to their share of votes in the overall number of votes in an electoral district or in the overall number of votes in two electoral districts. If two candidates received the same number of votes, lots shall be drawn.</p> <p>Article 93 (...) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, not more than half the seats received by the lists having the same nomination through distribution at the national level shall be assigned to the candidates from these lists in the order determined by the proposer. (...)</p>

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		<p>have at least one male and one female candidate. Each voter votes for a party-list or an individual candidate with indication of his/her choice among the candidates</p>	<p>candidates from the list in electoral districts; the share of votes of individual candidates in the overall number of votes cast in the electoral district; and the total number of votes given to the list in the constituency. If a candidate from a list of candidates has received votes in two electoral districts, the constituency electoral commission shall determine his share of votes in the overall number of votes cast in both electoral districts. The electoral commission shall also determine the total number of votes cast for all lists of candidates in a constituency.</p>	<p>given to lists having the same nomination, in two or more constituencies. For the distribution of these seats it shall first be determined how many of all 88 seats would be assigned to lists having the same nomination, in proportion to the number of votes given in all constituencies. This shall be determined on the basis of the highest quotients, which shall be calculated by dividing the sums of votes, given to lists having the same nomination, in all constituencies by all numbers from 1 to 88 (the D'Hondt system). Lists having the same nomination, to which, according to the quotients referred to in the preceding paragraph, would have not been assigned at least three seats, shall not be taken into account in the distribution of seats at the national level. The remainder of votes of lists having the same nomination, accounted for in the distribution of seats at the national level, shall be added up and divided by all numbers from one to the number of undistributed seats (the D'Hondt system). Seats shall be given to the lists having the same nomination with the highest quotients. (see note (2) at the end of this Act)</p> <p>Note II In the year 2000 and until the enforcement of the changes of the act, which regulates the elections into the National Assembly, the elections of the deputies into the National</p>		

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				<p>Assembly are implemented according to the National Assembly Elections Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 44/92, 60/95, 67/97 – decision US), by taking into account that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by the assignment of the seats, the lists of candidates, which have had less than four per cent of the votes in the whole country, are not taken into consideration; - by the assignment of the seats in a constituency, Droop's quotient is used, according to Article 90 of this Act; - by the assignment of the seats on the national level, according to the Article 92 of this Act, the sums of the votes, given to the lists having the same nomination, lodged in two or more constituencies, are taken into consideration, by giving to the lists having the same nomination a number of seats equal to the difference between the number of seats, given by sums of the votes on the national level, and the number of seats, which they got in the constituencies; - by the assignment of the seats on the national level the second paragraph of the Article 93 of this Act does not apply. 		
Spain	<p>Constitution Articles 66 & 68-69</p> <p>Representation of the People Institutional Act ("Ley orgánica de régimen electoral</p>	<p>Senate: Majoritarian, plurality, limited vote Indirectly elected: each of the 17 Autonomous Communities appoint one Senator, plus one more for each 1,000,000 inhabitants, chosen by the</p>	<p>Constitution Article 66 1. The Cortes Generales represent the Spanish people and consist of the Congress of Deputies and the Senate. (...)</p> <p>Article 68</p>	<p>D'Hondt formula</p> <p>Law on Regime of General Elections</p> <p>Article 162 1. The Congress consists of three-hundred fifty members (diputados).</p>	<p>Congress of Deputies: Closed Party List system No preference</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Law on Regime of General Elections Article 163(...) c) The number of votes polled by each list shall be successively divided by 1,</p>

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	<p>general"; Organic Law 5/1985) as revised lastly in 2013 Articles 162-163 & 165-166</p>	<p>legislative assembly of each Community.</p> <p>Congress of Deputies: Proportional system Directly elected 350: 50 multi-member (2 seats minimum per province, the rest allotted according to population) constituencies corresponding to the country's provinces, 2 single-member constituencies (North African enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla)</p>	<p>1. Congress consists of a minimum of three hundred and a maximum of four hundred deputies, elected by universal, free, equal, direct and secret suffrage, under the terms to be laid down by the law. (...) 3. The election in each electoral district shall be conducted on the basis of proportional representation. 4. Congress is elected for four years. (...)</p> <p>Article 69 1. The Senate is the House of territorial representation. 2. In each province, four Senators shall be elected by the voters thereof by universal, free, equal, direct and secret suffrage, under the terms to be laid down by an organic act. Art 166 of the Organic General Electoral Law specifies that, in the provinces, electors may vote for a maximum three candidates. 3. In the insular provinces, each island or group of islands with a Cabildo or insular Council shall be a constituency for the purpose of electing Senators; there shall be three Senators for each of the major islands —Gran Canaria, Mallorca and Tenerife— and one for each of the following islands or groups of islands: Ibiza-Formentera, Menorca, Fuerteventura, Gomera, Hierro, Lanzarote and La Palma. 4. The cities of Ceuta and Melilla shall elect two Senators each. 5. The Autonomous Communities</p>	<p>2. Each province shall elect a minimum of two members, each of the cities of Ceuta and Melilla being represented by one member. 3. The other two-hundred and forty-eight members shall be distributed among the provinces proportionally to their population, according to the following method:a) An allotment quota shall be obtained by dividing the total population of peninsular and insular provinces into two-hundred and forty-eight.b) Each province shall be allotted the number of members in round figures resulting from division of its population by said quota.c) The rest shall be allotted by assigning one number of each of the provinces whose quotient, as obtained according to the foregoing paragraph, has a bigger decimal fraction. (...)</p> <p>Article 163 1. 1. The allotment of seats on the basis of the results of the counting shall be effected under the following rules: a) No account shall be taken of lists of candidates having polled less than 3 per 100 of the votes validly cast in the constituency. b) The rest of lists shall be arranged in a column in descending order according to the number of votes obtained by each of them. c) The number of votes polled by each list shall be successively divided by 1, 2, 3, etc. up to the number of seats to be filled in the constituency, which shall form a similar table to the one shown below,</p>		<p>2, 3, etc. up to the number of seats to be filled in the constituency, which shall form a similar table to the one shown below, and the seats shall be allotted to the candidates or lists with the biggest quotients in the table, by descending order.. (...)</p>

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			<p>shall, moreover, nominate one Senator and a further Senator for each million inhabitants in their respective territories The nomination shall be incumbent upon the Legislative Assembly or, in default thereof, upon the Autonomous Community's highest corporate body, in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes, which shall, in any case, guarantee adequate proportional representation.</p> <p>6. The Senate is elected for four years. (...)</p>	<p>and the seats shall be allotted to the candidates or lists with the biggest quotients in the table, by descending order. (...)</p> <p>d) Should different lists have the same quotient in the table, the corresponding seat shall be allotted to the list having polled the largest number of votes; if two lists have the same number, the first tie shall be resolved by drawing lots and successive ones in alternate order.</p> <p>e) Seats allotted to each list shall be assigned to the candidates contained therein by the order in which they are entered.</p> <p>2. In each of the constituencies of Ceuta and Melilla the seat shall be allotted to the candidate who has polled the largest number of votes. (...)</p> <p>Article 165</p> <p>1. Each provincial constituency shall elect four Senators.</p> <p>2. Each insular constituency shall elect the following number of Senators: Gran Canaria, Mallorca and Tenerife three each; Ibiza-Formentera, Menorca, Fuerteventura, Gomera, Hierro and La Palma, one each.</p> <p>3. The cities of Ceuta and Melilla shall elect two Senators each.</p> <p>4. Self-governing Communities shall also appoint one Senator and a further Senator for each million inhabitants in their territory. The appointment shall be made by the respective Legislative Assembly in the manner provided for in the Self-governing Community's Statute,</p>		

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				<p>which is to ensure in any case an adequate proportional representation. For the purposes of said appointment the precise number of senators for each Self-governing Community shall be determined on the basis of the population census in force on the date of the last election to the Senate.</p> <p>Article 166 1. Direct election of Senators in provincial and insular constituencies and in the cities of Ceuta and Melilla shall be conducted as provided for in the following paragraphs:a) Electors may vote for a maximum three candidates in provincial constituencies, two in the islands of Gran Canaria, Mallorca, Tenerife, each of the cities of Ceuta and Melilla, and one in each of the other insular constituencies;b) Candidates having polled the highest number of votes assigned to the constituency shall be proclaimed up to the number of seats allotted to their constituency. (...)</p>		
<p>Sweden</p>	<p>The Instrument of Government as of 2011 Chapter 3, Articles 1, 3 & 6-9</p> <p>Electoral Law of 2005 with changes in 2010 Chapter 7, Section 2 Chapter 14, Sections 3, 4, 5, 9 & 10</p>	<p>Proportional system</p> <p>Directly elected 349: 29 multi-member constituencies for 310 members (2 to 34 seats each; the number of seats per constituency is revised at each election based on the number of eligible voters), 1 other multi-member constituency for 39 "at large" seats . To be awarded a seat, a party must obtain either at least 4 per cent of the votes</p>	<p>Instrument of Government Chapter 3 Article 1 The Riksdag is appointed by means of free, secret and direct elections. Voting in such elections is by party, with an option for the voter to express a personal preference vote. (...)</p> <p>Article 3 Ordinary elections to the Riksdag</p>	<p>Modified Sainte-Laguë formula</p> <p>Cf. also Chapter 3, Article 8 of the Instrument of Government.</p> <p>Electoral Law Chapter 7 Section 2 (...) Voters who wish to cast a vote for a specific person shall, on the ballot paper, mark this in the special space for a personal vote shown beside the candidate that</p>	<p>Open Party List system Several preferences</p> <p>Additional remarks: Sweden uses open lists and utilises apparentement between lists of the same party and constituency to form a cartel, a group of lists that are legally allied for purposes of seat allocation. A single</p>	<p>One Preference</p> <p>The voter casts a preference vote by marking one of the candidates on the ballot paper with a cross. Only one candidate may be marked</p> <p>Electoral law Chapter 14 Section 9 (changed 2010)</p>

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		<p>cast throughout the country or 12 per cent of the votes cast in a constituency. Votes are cast for party lists, and electors may also express specific preferences for individual candidates. In such cases, the required threshold for election on the basis of personal votes is 8 per cent of the total cast for the candidate's party in the constituency concerned. For the 39 remaining ("at-large") seats: the remaining seats are allotted by the system of full proportional representation based on the votes obtained nationwide; to be awarded a seat, a party must obtain at least 4 per cent of the votes cast throughout the country.</p>	<p>are held every four years. (...)</p> <p>Article 6 Of the seats in the Riksdag, 310 are fixed constituency seats and 39 are adjustment seats. (...)</p> <p>Article 7 The seats are distributed among parties. Only parties which receive at least four per cent of the votes cast throughout the Realm may share in the distribution of seats. A party receiving fewer votes, however, participates in the distribution of the fixed constituency seats in a constituency in which it receives at least twelve per cent of the votes cast.</p> <p>Article 8 The fixed constituency seats in each constituency are distributed proportionately among the parties on the basis of the election result in that constituency. The adjustment seats are distributed among the parties in such a way that the distribution of all the seats in the Riksdag, other than those fixed constituency seats which have been allocated to a party polling less than four per cent of the national vote, is in proportion to the total number of votes cast throughout the Realm for the respective parties participating in the distribution of seats. If, in the distribution of the fixed constituency seats, a party obtains seats which exceed the number</p>	<p>they would prefer to see elected. If a voter enters a candidate on a ballot paper for a party that has not registered its party denomination or notified candidates according to Chapter 2, the voter shall be deemed to have cast a personal vote for the candidate. If several candidates have been entered on such a ballot paper, the voter shall be deemed to have cast a personal vote for the first candidate.</p> <p>Chapter 14 Section 3 The permanent constituency seats shall for each constituency be distributed proportionally between the parties that may participate in the distribution. The distribution will be made through a comparative number being calculated for the parties on the basis of the election results in the constituency. The party that on each calculation receives the greatest comparative number will be allocated a seat. The calculation shall be conducted by applying the adjusted odd-number method. This means that as long as a party has not yet been allocated any seat, the comparative number is calculated through the party's number of votes in the constituency being divided by 1.4. When a party has obtained a seat, a new comparative number is calculated by the party's number of votes being divided by 3. Thereafter the process is continued in the same way by dividing the party's</p>	<p>preference vote may be indicated as well.</p>	<p>In the first instance, the order of candidates be shall determine on the basis of the amount of each candidate's number of personal votes. The number of personal votes shall be determined only for a candidate who has received specific personal votes to at least 5 percent of the party's number of votes in the constituency.</p> <p>A number of personal votes shall be determined on the basis of the specific votes cast for the candidate. Ballot papers on which a specific personal vote has been cast shall be arranged in groups according to party denomination. Thereafter, the number of personal votes for each candidate in the group will be counted. A candidate's number of personal votes is equivalent to the number of personal votes that have been cast for the candidate under the same party denomination. The candidate that has the greatest number of personal votes takes the first place in the order; the candidate that has the second greatest number takes the second place and so on according to the</p>

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			<p>corresponding to the proportional representation of that party in the Riksdag, then that party and the fixed constituency seats which it has obtained are disregarded in distributing the adjustment seats. The adjustment seats are allocated to constituencies after they have been distributed among the parties. The odd-number method is used to distribute the seats among the parties, with the first divisor adjusted to 1.4.</p> <p>Article 9 One member and one or more alternates for that member shall be appointed for each seat a party obtains.</p>	<p>number of votes with the immediately higher odd number for each new seat allocated.</p> <p>Section 4 In order to determine how many seats a party should have in aggregate in the Riksdag in order to be proportionally represented in the whole of Sweden, the adjusted oddnumber method shall be applied to the whole of Sweden as one constituency. Each party shall be allocated as many adjustment seats that are necessary for the party to be able to get representation as corresponds to its proportion of all valid votes in Sweden.</p> <p>Section 5 If a party on the distribution of the permanent constituency seats has obtained more seats than are necessary for it to be proportionally represented in the Riksdag, the party and the seats it has obtained shall be ignored when distributing the adjustment seats. This also applies for a party and the seats that the party obtained, if it obtained less than 4 per cent of the votes in Sweden. Of the adjustment seats that a party has obtained, the first is added for the constituency where the party after the distribution of the permanent constituency seats has a greater comparative number than in other constituencies. The remaining seats are added one after the other for the constituency where the party for each time has the greatest comparative number upon</p>		<p>same principle. Next in taking second place and so on according to the same base.</p> <p>Section 10 Cannot be a sufficient number of members appointed on the basis of a personal tie, the order between the remaining candidates determined by comparative figures are calculated as follows.</p> <p>At first computation apply a ballot for the candidate who stands first on the paper being disregarded from candidates who have already taken place. Ballots with the same first candidate form a group. Each group's voting power is calculated. The number of votes equal to the number of ballot papers that are included in the group. The same numbers are also comparable figures for the candidate who appears first on the group's ballots. The candidate whose comparative greatest get the first place in order.</p> <p>Each subsequent computation a ballot for the candidate who stands first on the paper, but apart from candidates who</p>

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				<p>the continued application of the adjusted odd-number method on the party's number of votes in the constituencies. However, in a constituency where the party has not obtained any permanent constituency seat the comparative number, when allocating the first seat, shall be equivalent to the party's number of votes.</p>		<p>already got a place in the scheme. The person or group, whose ballot papers at the previous calculation applied to the candidate who got the spot in the order, dissolve and organized into new groups so that the ballot papers in the current calculation for a single candidate to form a group. Other existing groups nevertheless retained unchanged. For each newly formed group counted the votes up. The number of votes equal to the number of ballot papers that are included in the group. For all candidates running in the calculation of votes calculated and comparative figures.</p> <p>Number of votes for a candidate is equal to the number of votes for the group or the aggregate voting power of the groups whose ballot papers for the candidate. The comparative figure for a candidate is equal to the candidate's voting rights, unless the group of ballot papers for the candidate participated in filling a previously allocated place. If this is the case, get the candidate's comparative figures by the candidate's number of votes divided by</p>

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						<p>the number that corresponds to the part group took in filling a place or places that were distributed (group number of places), increased by 1, or, if multiple groups of ballots that apply to candidate participated in filling previously allocated place, with these groups total number of places, plus the first location number for a group is calculated by the group's voting power is shared with the highest comparative figure for the calculation prior to the group's formation. For the candidate who already stood first on one ballot calculated new flat rate only for new ballots. Fraction arising from the division is calculated to 2 decimal places. The last decimal digit may not be increased.</p> <p>The candidate whose comparative greatest get the next place in the order."</p>
<p>Switzerland</p>	<p>Constitution Articles 143, 144, 145 & 148-150 Federal Act on Political Rights of 17 December 1976 (Status as of 1 January 2013) Articles 16, 17, 21-33, 34-35, 37, 40-43, 47</p>	<p>Combined system</p> <p>House of States: Directly elected 46, (Cantonal Law, see Art. 150 III BV)</p> <p>Mostly majority system with panachage Directly elected 46: 20 multi-member (2 seats each)</p>	<p>Constitution Article 143 Eligibility Every Swiss citizen entitled to vote is eligible for membership in the House of Representatives, the Federal Government, and the Federal Supreme Court.</p> <p>Article 145 Term of Office The members of the House of</p>	<p>Hagenbach-Bischoff formula</p> <p>Federal Act on Political Rights Article 34 Voting instructions The Federal Chancellery shall issue brief instructions on voting procedures prior to each general election, which are delivered along with the ballot papers to the persons eligible to vote in cantons with a system of</p>	<p>For the proportional component: Open Party List system Several preferences Cross-voting / Panachage</p> <p>Additional remarks: 194* (changed from 195)</p>	<p>Several preferences Cross-voting / Panachage</p> <p>Each elector can vote for a list as it stands or modify it by crossing out or repeating names appearing on it; he can moreover split his vote between different</p>

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	& 50	<p>constituencies representing the cantons, 6 single-member constituencies representing what were previously known as half-cantons (Obwald, Nidwald, Basle-City, Basle-Country, Appenzell Outer-Rhodes and Appenzell Inner-Rhodes)</p> <p>Exemption: Canton Jura: proportional system</p> <p>National Council/House of representatives: Proportional system 26 multi- or single-member constituencies corresponding to the country's 26 cantons. The number of seats per constituency varies according to population.</p> <p>Exemption: The cantons which are in respect of their population entitled to send one representative only (at the moment six), therefore inevitably have a majority system.</p>	<p>Representatives, the Federal Government, and the Chancellor of the Confederation shall be elected for four years. (...)</p> <p>Article 148 Status (1) The Federal Parliament exercises the highest authority in the Federation under reservation of the rights of people and Cantons. (2) The Federal Parliament consists of two chambers, the House of Representatives and the Senate; both chambers are coequal.</p> <p>Article 149 Composition and Election of the House of Representatives (1) The House of Representatives is composed of 200 representatives of the People. (2) The representatives are elected directly by the People according to the system of proportional representation. Every four years a full renewal is proceeding. (3) Each Canton forms an election district. (4) The seats are allocated among the Cantons in proportion to their population. Each Canton has at least one seat.</p> <p>Article 150 Composition and Election of the Senate (1) The Senate consists of 46 delegates of the Cantons. (2) The Cantons of Obwald, Nidwald, Basel-City, Basel-Land, Appenzell Outer-Rhodes and Appenzell Inner-Rhodes elect one</p>	<p>proportional representation (Art. 33 paragraph 2).</p> <p>Article 35 Completing the ballot paper 1 Anyone who uses the ballot paper that is not pre-printed may enter the names of eligible candidates and add the list designation or reference number of an electoral list. 2 Anyone who uses a pre-printed ballot paper may delete pre-printed candidate names; they may enter the names of candidates from other electoral lists (splitting the vote). They may also delete the pre-printed reference number and electoral list designation or replace the same with the number and designation of a different list. 3 They may enter the name of the same candidate on the ballot paper twice (accumulating).</p> <p>Article 37 Additional votes 1 Where a ballot paper contains fewer valid votes for candidates than the number of seats in the National Council allocated to the constituency, the lines that have not been completed on the ballot paper count as additional votes for the electoral list whose designation or reference number is entered on the ballot paper. In the absence of a designation or reference number, or if the ballot paper contains more than one of the eligible list designations or reference numbers, the uncompleted lines are not counted (blank votes). (...)</p>	<p>members out of 200 are elected through an open list proportional system using panachage: each voter may either approve one of the lists as a whole, or replace some candidates with those of a different party-list.+ cross-out+ cumulative vote*The cantons which are in respect of their population entitled to send one representative only, therefore inevitably have a majority system.</p>	<p>lists ("panachage") or select names from different lists in forming his own on a blank ballot paper .</p> <p>The candidates of the other lists take the vote, and the parties' votes go to the list of the selected candidates.</p> <p>Article 43 Determining the elected members and their replacements 1 On the basis of the number of mandates obtained, those candidates from each list that have received the highest number of votes shall be elected. 2 The candidates that are not elected shall act as replacement candidates in the order of the number of votes that they have obtained. 3 Where two or more candidates have received the same number of votes, their order of precedence shall be decided by drawing lots.</p>

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			<p>delegate each, the other Cantons elect two delegates.</p> <p>(3) The election into the Senate is regulated by the Canton.Federal Act on Political Rights</p> <p>Article 16 Allocation of seats to the cantons</p> <p>1. The allocation of seats in the National Council among the cantons is based on the figures for the resident population obtained from the register-related surveys carried out as part of the census in accordance with the Census Act of 22 June 2007³⁶ in the first calendar year following the previous general elections to the National Council.</p> <p>2. Based on the binding figures for the resident population in accordance with Article 13 of the Census Act of 22 June 2007, the Federal Council shall make a binding decision on the number of seats to be allocated to each canton in the follow general election to the National Council.</p> <p>Article 17 Allocation procedure</p> <p>The 200 seats in the National Council shall be allocated among the cantons in accordance with the following procedure:a. Preliminary allocation:</p> <p>1. The resident population of Switzerland is divided by 200. To obtain the first allocation number, the result is rounded up to the nearest whole number, unless it is already a whole number, in which case it is increased to the next highest whole number. Each</p>	<p>Article 40 Initial allocation of mandates to the electoral lists</p> <p>1 The number of valid party votes for all the electoral lists is divided by a number equivalent to the number of mandates to be allocated plus one. To obtain the allocation number, the result is rounded up to the nearest whole number, unless it is already a whole number, in which case it is increased to the next highest whole number.</p> <p>2 Each electoral list shall be allocated as many mandates as the number obtained by dividing the number of votes cast in favour of the list by the allocation number.</p> <p>Article 41 Additional allocations</p> <p>1 Where not all of the mandates have been allocated, the mandates remaining shall be allocated individually and one after the other according to the following rules:a. the number of votes cast in favour of each electoral list is divided by a number equivalent to the number of mandates already allocated to that list plus one.b. the next mandate is allocated to the electoral list that has the largest quotient.c. if more than one list is entitled to the next mandate as they have the same quotient, then the next mandate is allocated to the list that achieved the highest remainder in the division according to Article 40 paragraph 2.d. if there are still two or more lists with the same right to the mandate, the mandate goes to the list that has obtained the highest number of party votes.e. if more</p>		

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			<p>canton whose population is lower than this number is allocated one seat, and is excluded from the further stages of the allocation procedure.</p> <p>2. The resident population of the remaining cantons is divided by the number of seats that have yet to be allocated. To obtain the second allocation number, the result is rounded up to the nearest whole number, unless it is already a whole number, in which case it is increased to the next highest whole number. Each canton whose population is lower than this number is allocated one seat, and is excluded from the further stages of the allocation procedure.</p> <p>3. This procedure is repeated until the remaining cantons reach the final allocation number.</p> <p>b. Principal allocation: each remaining canton is allocated as many seats as its population divided by the final allocation number.</p> <p>c. Final allocation: the remaining seats are divided among the cantons with the highest fractions of a whole number remaining. Where more than one canton has the same remaining fraction, the canton or cantons with the lower or lowest remaining number that results from the division of their population by the first allocation number are excluded. If this also results in the same remaining number for more than one canton, the allocation of the remaining seats is decided by drawing lots.</p>	<p>than one list still has the same right to the mandate, the first mandate is allocated to the list whose candidate for the mandate has obtained the highest number of votes.f. if more than one candidate has obtained the same highest number of votes, the mandate is allocated by drawing lots.</p> <p>2 This procedure is repeated until all the mandates have been allocated.</p> <p>Article 42 Allocation of mandates to combined lists</p> <p>1 Each group of combined lists shall initially be treated as a single list for the purposes of allocating mandates.</p> <p>2 Mandates shall be allocated to the individual lists within a group according to Articles 40 and 41.</p> <p>Article 37 paragraphs 2 and 2bis remain reserved.</p>		

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"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	<p>Constitution as amended in 2011 Articles 62-63</p> <p>Electoral Code as revised in January 2014 Articles 4, 109, 127-127a</p>	<p>Proportional system</p> <p>Six multi-member constituencies (20 seats each). The country is divided into six election districts determined by law. Each district elects 20 members of parliament. All 120 members of the Sобрание are elected by party list proportional system, using closed lists for four-year terms. The country is divided into six election districts determined by law. Each district elects 20 members of parliament.</p>	<p>Constitution Article 62 The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia is composed of 120 to 140 Representatives. (...)</p> <p>Article 63 The Representatives for the Assembly are elected for a term of four years. (...)</p> <p>Electoral Code Article 4 (...) (2) (2) In the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia, 123 Members of Parliament shall be elected, from which 120 according to proportional model, whereby the territory of the Republic of Macedonia shall be divided into six electoral districts determined in this Code and for each electoral district 20 Members of Parliament shall be elected, 3 Members of Parliament shall be elected according to the majority model in one round of elections of which 1 Member of Parliament from each of the three electoral districts in Europe and Africa, in Northern and Southern America, and in Australia and Asia respectively, as determined by this Code. (3) (3) In the electoral districts the number of voters may vary at most</p>	<p>D'Hondt formula Electoral Code Article 109 (1) Voting shall be performed with one ballot for each type of election determined by this Code. (...)</p> <p>Article 127 (1) The State Election Commission shall determine the total results of the voting in the electoral districts. (2) The State Election Commission shall determine the voting results based on the result protocols tabulated by the Municipal Election Commissions and the entire election material. (3) The State Election Commission shall determine the results for each individual electoral district according to the number of the total votes that individual lists of candidates have won based on the tabulated results by the Municipal Election Commission for the polling stations in the electoral district for which it is competent. (4) When determining the election results, the d'Hondt formula shall be applied. (5) Having determined the total number of votes cast for that number of candidates in the electoral district (so-called electorate), each list is divided by the sequence of</p>	<p>Closed Party List system No preference</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Electoral Code Article 127 (...) (10) Candidates are elected from the list of candidates according to the established sequence.</p>

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			<p>from minus 5% to plus 5% in reference to the average number of voters in the electoral district, with the exception of the electoral districts in Europe and Africa, North and South America and Australia and Asia. (...)</p>	<p>quotients 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. until all seats in the electoral district are allocated according to the determined principle. (6) The quotients of the division, referred to in paragraph 5 of this article, are classified by size, whereby relevant are as many of the largest quotients as there are Members of Parliament being elected in the electoral district. (7) A list of candidates shall obtain as many parliamentary seats as there are largest quotients out of the number of quotients referred to in paragraph 6 of this article. (8) Should there be two identical quotients when distributing the last seat in the Parliament the mandate shall be allotted by drawing lots. (9) When allocating the seats in the Parliament, the number of mandates shall correspond to the number of seats won by the list. (10) Candidates are elected from the list of candidates according to the established sequence.</p> <p>Article 127-a (1) The State Election Commission shall tabulate and determine the total results from the voting in the three electoral districts in Europe and Africa, North and South America and Australia and Asia. (2) The elected member of the Parliament shall be the candidate who received greater number of votes from the voters who cast their votes but no less than 2% of the total number of registered voters in the electoral district.</p>		

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Tunisia	<p>Constitution of 27 January 2014 Articles 50 & 55-56</p> <p>Electoral Law / Loi Organique relative aux élections et aux référendums n°2014/16 du 26 mai 2014 parue dans le Journal officiel N° 42 du 27 mai 2014 Articles 107 & 110</p>	<p>Proportional system Unicameral, 33 constituencies in all: 27 multi-member constituencies in Tunisia for 199 seats (between four and 10 seats each), 6 constituencies abroad for 18 seats: 2 in France (five seats each), 1 each in Italy (three seats) and Germany (one seat); 1 for the rest of Europe and the Americas (two seats), 1 for the Arab States and the rest of the world (two seats). Parties must ensure that at least half of the list is filled by women, alternating men and women candidates from the beginning to the end of the list. Seats are distributed using the quotient with the largest remainders.</p>	<p>Constitution Article 50 Le peuple exerce le pouvoir législatif à travers ses représentants à l'Assemblée des représentants du peuple ou par voie de référendum.</p> <p>Article 55 Les membres de l'Assemblée des représentants du peuple sont élus au suffrage universel, libre, direct et secret, intègre et transparent selon les modalités et les conditions prévues par la loi électorale. La loi électorale garantit le droit de vote et de représentativité des tunisiens à l'étranger au sein de l'Assemblée des représentants du peuple.</p> <p>Article 56 L'Assemblée des représentants du peuple est élue pour un mandat de cinq années au cours des soixante derniers jours du mandat parlementaire. (...)</p>	<p>Hare formula</p> <p>Loi électorale Article 107 Le scrutin a lieu sur les listes en un seul tour. Les sièges sont répartis au niveau des circonscriptions sur la base de la représentation proportionnelle au plus fort reste.</p> <p>Article 110 Si plusieurs listes d'une liste sont en compétition au niveau d'une circonscription, les sièges sont répartis dans un premier temps sur la base du quotient électoral. Le quotient électoral est déterminé en divisant le nombre de voix exprimées par le nombre de sièges attribués à la circonscription. La liste reçoit ainsi autant de sièges que le nombre des fois qu'elle obtient le quotient électoral. Les bulletins blancs ne sont pas non plus retenus dans le calcul du quotient électoral. Les sièges sont attribués aux listes en tenant compte du classement des candidats mentionné. Les sièges non répartis sur la base du quotient électoral sont répartis dans un deuxième temps sur la base du plus fort reste au niveau de la circonscription. En cas d'égalité des restes de deux ou plusieurs listes, le candidat le moins âgé est privilégié.</p>	<p>Closed Party List system No preference</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Loi électorale Article 110(...) Les sièges sont attribués aux listes en tenant compte du classement des candidats mentionné. (...)</p>

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Turkey	<p>Constitution Articles 7, 75 & 77</p> <p>Parliamentary Elections Law Articles 2-4, 6 & 34</p>	<p>Proportional system</p> <p>Unicameral, 79 multi-member constituencies corresponding to the country's provinces. Accordingly, a candidate from a political party can only be elected if the party (a) is fully organized in at least half of the provinces and one- third of the districts within these provinces; (b) has nominated two candidates for each parliamentary seat in at least half of the provinces; (c) has obtained at least 10% of the valid votes cast nationwide; and (d) has received, in the constituency in question, valid votes at least equal to the applicable simple electoral quotient.</p>	<p>Constitution Article 7 Legislative power is vested in the Turkish Grand National Assembly on behalf of the Turkish Nation. This power cannot be delegated.</p> <p>Article 75 (as amended on July 23, 1995) The Turkish Grand National Assembly shall be composed of five hundred and fifty deputies elected by universal suffrage.</p> <p>Article 77 Elections for the Turkish Grand National Assembly shall be held every four years. (...)</p> <p>Parliamentary Elections Law Article 2 Parliamentary elections shall be held in one stage. The method of proportional representation with general, equal and secret ballots shall be applied on the same day to the whole country under the direction and control of the judiciary.</p> <p>Article 3 The number of deputies shall be 550.</p>	<p>D'Hondt formula</p> <p>Parliamentary Elections Law Article 34 The number of deputyships to be obtained in each election district by independent candidates and by those political parties which have surpassed the barrier shall be calculated as follows: Those political parties and independent candidates who have stood for the elections shall be written in rows with their respective number of votes opposite their name. The number of votes obtained by each party shall be divided first by one, then by two, then by three up to the number of the deputies to be elected in the election district in question. The shares so obtained and the votes obtained by the independent candidates shall be ordered from the largest to the smallest, without leaving out any one of them. And the deputyships of the election district in question shall be allocated to those political parties and independent candidates in the order of the magnitude of the figures. In the event there are equal figures for the last deputyship, lots shall be drawn. If none of the political parties have surpassed the barrier, then the deputyships shall be distributed according to the paragraph 2 and 3.</p>	<p>Closed Party List system No preference</p> <p>Additional remarks: Party-list proportional representation system using the D'Hondt method, with restricted options and a double barrier (at the local and national level). Accordingly, a candidate from a political party can only be elected if the party (a) is fully organized in at least half of the provinces and one- third of the districts within these provinces; (b) has nominated two candidates for each parliamentary seat in at least half of the provinces; (c) has obtained at least 10% of the valid votes cast nationwide; and (d) has received, in the constituency in question, valid votes at least equal to the applicable simple electoral quotient.</p>	<p>No preference</p>

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			<p>Article 4 (as amended: 4125 - 27.10.1995) First of all, out of the total number of deputies one deputyship shall be allocated to each province. The number of inhabitants of Turkey, as determined at the last census, shall be divided by the remaining number of deputyships. The number of inhabitants of each province shall be divided by the number so calculated to find the number of deputies to be elected by that province on top the one deputyship allocated at the beginning. (...) The numbers of inhabitants of those provinces which do not have a sufficient number of inhabitants to have a deputyship on top of the one deputyship allocated at the beginning according to that method and the residual numbers of inhabitants of the other provinces shall be ranked according to their magnitudes and the deputyships which have not been distributed among provinces at the first calculation shall be distributed on the basis of that ranking. (*) For the allocation of the last deputyship, in the event two or more provinces present the same number of inhabitants or residual number of inhabitants, lots shall be drawn.</p>	<p>Remark: there is no more provision regarding quota candidates in Turkey; It was stricken as of 23/11/1995 by law Nr. 4138 Article 2.</p>		

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			<p>Those provinces which shall elect up to 18 deputies according to this calculation shall be considered as one election district. Those provinces which shall elect 19 to 35 deputies shall be divided into two election districts and those which shall elect 36 or more deputies into three election districts. Each election district shall be given an identification number.</p> <p>Article 6 (amended as of 22/10/2009 by Law Nr. 5922) Elections for the Grand National Assembly of Turkey shall be held once every four years.</p>			
Ukraine	<p>Constitution Articles 75-76</p> <p>Law of Ukraine on Elections of People's Deputies (= Law on the Election of Members of Parliament of Ukraine) 2011, amended Articles 1 & 97-99</p>	<p>Combined system: Directly elected 450</p> <p>Majoritarian system 225 single-member constituencies for the majority system</p> <p>Proportional system One nationwide constituency for the proportional representation system</p>	<p>Constitution Article 75 The sole body of legislative power in Ukraine is the Parliament - the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.</p> <p>Article 76 (as amended by the Law of 8 December 2004) The constitutional membership of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is 450 National Deputies of Ukraine who are elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage, by secret ballot. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is elected for a term of five years. (...) The law of Ukraine On Election of the People's Deputies of Ukraine Article 1. Basic Principles of Elections of Members of Parliament of Ukraine 1. The People's Deputies of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as</p>	<p>D'Hondt formula</p> <p>Law of Ukraine On Election of the People's Deputies of Ukraine</p> <p>Article 97 Establishing the Results of Election of Members of Parliament in the Nationwide Election District (...) 3. The MP candidates included in the electoral lists of the parties that received five or more percent of the votes, in relation to the total number of votes cast for MP candidates included in the parties' electoral lists, shall have the right to participate in the distribution of MP mandates. 4. The MP candidates included in the electoral list of a party that received less than five percent of the votes, in relation to the total number of votes cast for MP candidates included in the parties' electoral lists, shall not be entitled to participate in the</p>	<p>For the proportional component: Closed Party List system No preference</p> <p>Additional remarks: parallel voting combining first-past-the-post with party-list proportional representation (closed-list).</p>	<p>No preference</p> <p>Law of Ukraine On Election of the People's Deputies of Ukraine</p> <p>Article 97 - Establishing the Results of Election of Members of Parliament in the Nationwide Election District (...) 10. MPs in the nationwide election district shall be elected from the electoral list of each party, in descending order, within the the number of the MP mandates obtained by that party's electoral list. (...)</p>

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			<p>“MPs”) shall be elected by citizens of Ukraine on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret voting.</p> <p>2. The quantitative composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is 450 MPs.</p> <p>3. The election of MPs shall be conducted on the basis of a mixed (proportional-majority) electoral system:</p> <p>1) 225 MPs shall be elected on the basis of a proportional system in a nationwide multi-member election district (hereinafter, nationwide election district) under electoral lists of MP candidates (hereinafter, electoral lists) from political parties (hereinafter, parties);</p> <p>2) 225 MPs shall be elected on the basis of a simple majority system in single-mandate election districts (hereinafter, single-mandate election districts).</p>	<p>distribution of the MP mandates.</p> <p>5. The MP mandates shall be distributed between the electoral lists of the parties in proportion to the number of the votes received by the MP candidates included in the electoral lists of the parties specified in Part three of this Article, in accordance with the sequence prescribed by Parts 6 – 9 of this Article.</p> <p>7. The number of votes required to obtain one MP mandate (hereinafter, the electoral quota) shall be calculated by dividing the total number of the votes determined in accordance with Part six of this Article by the number of the MP mandates, which shall be 225 (hereinafter, the total number of the MP mandates in the nationwide election district).</p> <p>8. The number of the votes cast for the MP candidates included in the electoral list of each party shall be divided by the electoral quota. The integer part of the resulting number shall be the number of MP mandates received by the MP candidates from each party. The fractional remainders [from such division] shall be taken into account in the distribution of the rest of the MP mandates in accordance with Part nine of this Article.</p> <p>9. The parties with the largest fractional remainder resulting from the division specified in Part eight of this Article shall each receive one additional MP mandate, starting with the electoral list of the party with the largest remainder. If the electoral lists of two or more parties have equal</p>		

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				<p>fractional parts, the electoral list of the party that received the higher number of votes cast shall be the first to obtain the additional MP mandate. The distribution of the additional MP mandates shall end upon exhaustion of the total number of MP mandates available in the nationwide election district. (...)</p> <p>Article 99 Establishing the Results of Election of Members of Parliament in Single-Mandate Election Districts (...) 2. The MP candidate having the relative majority of the votes cast in the single-mandate district, compared to the other MP candidates running in the respective single-mandate district, shall be elected as an MP.</p>		
United Kingdom	<p>Electoral Law (Amendment) Bill 2010-2012</p> <p>Representation of the People Act 1983</p> <p>House of Lords Act 1999</p> <p>Representation of the People Act 2000</p> <p>Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011</p> <p>Elections Act 2001</p>	<p>House of Lords: Indirect election</p> <p>House of Commons: Plurality system Directly elected 650. 650 single-member constituencies: 533 for England, 59 for Scotland, 40 for Wales, 18 for Northern Ireland.</p>	<p>House of Lords: Members of the House of Lords are appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister. Some non-party-political members are recommended by an independent body, the House of Lords Appointments Commission.</p> <p>House of Commons: There are currently 533 constituencies in England, 59 in Scotland, 40 in Wales and 18 in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>First-past-the-post is used to elect MPs to the House of Commons and for local elections in England and Wales.</p>	<p>Not relevant</p> <p>Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011 SCHEDULE 2 Rules for distribution of seats Article 1 The number of constituencies in the United Kingdom shall be 600.</p> <p>Article 8 The allocation method (1)The allocation method referred to in rule 3(2) is as follows. (2)The first constituency shall be allocated to the part of the United Kingdom with the greatest electorate. (3)The second and subsequent constituencies shall be allocated in the same way, except that the electorate of a part of the United</p>	Not relevant	Not relevant

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			<p>Under first-past-the-post, the UK or local authority is divided into numerous voting areas, i.e. constituencies or wards. At a general or local election, voters put a cross (X) next to their preferred candidate on a ballot paper.</p> <p>Ballot papers are then counted and the candidate that has received the most votes is elected to represent the constituency or ward.</p>	<p>Kingdom to which one or more constituencies have already been allocated is to be divided by $2C+1$ where C is the number of constituencies already allocated to that part.</p> <p>(4) Where the figure given by subparagraph (3) above is the same for two or more parts of the United Kingdom, the part to which a constituency is to be allocated shall be the one with the smaller or smallest actual electorate.</p> <p>(5) This rule does not apply to the constituencies mentioned in rule 6, and accordingly</p> <p>(a) the electorate of England shall be treated for the purposes of this rule as reduced by the electorate of the constituencies mentioned in rule 6(1);</p> <p>(b) the electorate of Scotland shall be treated for the purposes of this rule as reduced by the electorate of the constituencies mentioned in rule 6(2).</p>		
<p>United States of America</p>	<p>Constitution Article 1, Sections 2-4 Senate</p> <p>Election Law Public Law 62-5 on August 8, 1911</p>	<p>House of Representatives: Plurality system 435 single-member constituencies Each Representative represents roughly the same number of citizens, provided that each State has at least one Representative. The Congress itself has the power to determine the size of the House of Representatives. Remark from the member: There is no general statute governing</p>	<p>Constitution Article I Section 2: States Determine Qualifications to Vote The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.</p> <p>Article I</p>	<p>Not relevant</p>	<p>Not relevant</p>	<p>Not relevant</p>

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		<p>Congressional elections. The closest is probably 2 USC, title 1, which deals with some of the mechanics of voting as well as providing for the decennial reapportionment of the House (2 USC sections 2a, and 2b, and 2 USC 2c, which requires that House districts be single-member districts).</p>	<p>Section 3 The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, (chosen by the Legislature thereof,) (The preceding words in parentheses superseded by the 17th Amendment, section 1.) for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; (and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.) (The preceding words in parentheses were superseded by the 17th Amendment, section 2.) No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.</p> <p>Article I Section 4: States Conduct</p>			

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			<p>Congressional Elections The Times , Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators. U.S. Senators were originally chosen by their respective State Legislatures until the passage in 1913 of the 17th Amendment which provides for the direct popular election of Senators.</p> <p>Senate Election Law A. FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE ELECTIONS OF SENATORS Composition of SenateThe Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures. (Amendment XVII.)</p>			