

# ELECTORAL DRAFT-LAW 2011

"The National Dialogue Committee"

Outcomes and the Proposed Constitutional Amendments



**Electoral Draft-Law  
2011**

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## **Electoral Draft-Law - 2011**

### **Compelling Reasons**

Electoral law constitutes a mile stone in the Democratic System. And this fact may explain that the one man one vote system for the year 1993 was characterized as rigid, resulted in freezing the Democratic transformation process, that started in the 11<sup>th</sup> Parliament election (1989-1993), and had got its shape through the Jordanian national covenant in June (1991).

So due to this freeze of the Democratic process and the negative consequences to it on Jordan political and party life, many official and popular initiatives were launched during the last decade. (All of these) initiatives stressed on the need to issue (a new) Democratic elections laws as an opening gate for the desired political reforms. To this effect, political discourse related to elections law demanded a number of basic amendments to the law, foremost among them is the replacement of the rigid one man one vote system with the mixed system.

The view is that mixed election system is appropriate to the needs of promoting Jordan Political and party life; hence, this system is composed of individual constituencies and proportional lists; each has got half the number of seats in parliament. This with the right of citizen to be a candidate in individual constituency and a proportional list simultaneously. The citizen have got two votes, one for the candidates in his constituency and the other for the proportional list he may choose.

However, in order to achieve representation and equality between citizens, this entails reformation of constituencies to become individual constituencies in a balanced way, taking into consideration population Number, the level of development

including its area and how far they are from the capital; besides also representing the population spectrum, Administrative division, how geographically its components they are connected with each other, provided that the difference between the population numbers is not exceeding 25% between the minimum and the maximum.

Where as the proportional lists formation should be quite flexible to meet candidate's circumstances, for this goal it may be formed from minimum level of three candidates and the number designated for proportional lists. Also, it may be formed from party, a coalition of parties, independents or independents and party numbers.

In this context, Democracy entails among others things free and fair elections impartiality, and transparency. But this depends on the management of these elections and the body responsible for them. Consequently, it is vital and extremely important that the management of these elections be entrusted to a permanent professional independent and neutral body; enjoying wide respect and legal powers, and provided with skilled staff and expertise and management capabilities to ensure free and fair elections. If this is attained, it will enhance the credibility of elections and the councils that may emerge from it. This independent and impartial body (or Commissariat) will lay down the special rules related to financing elections campaigns and publicity campaigns in the official and private media; furthermore, it will draw out the basis for monitoring candidates by civil society organizations and by local and international media during the coverage of elections.

Effectively, and in order to ensure the independence of the Commissariat, it was seen that its members should be appointed by royal decree; among the names that are selected by the LowerHouse majority. Those selected personalities must have a credible record of competence, independence, integrity and

impartiality, and they are composed of retired judges, academics, experts and others.

In another context and based on the fact that Bedouin life is no longer a way of life or a mean of production in the Kingdom since long time ago; it was felt it is necessary that the new law should integrate Bedouin north, middle and south in the governorates they belong to, but keeping the designated seats for them as they are. And once the constituencies were redistributed to form individual constituencies, then these governorates will undergo the same standards applied to the rest of governorates in the kingdom.

On the other hand, the new law lays down the logical foundation for the designated seats for minorities like the Christians, Circassians and Chechnyas, in a way that it would cancel this special case if it were proven that this cancellation will not affect the rights of these minorities; and will not affect also the previous designated representation for them. This can be done, through giving them (i.e the minorities) the freedom to be candidates in individual constituencies or proportional lists without any restrictions. So, in case these groups did not obtain the designated seats for them fully, then this law allows for the completion of these seats in what is known as substitutional seats among the candidates who did not win in the individual seats in accordance with the principle of the best losers, in other words those who were nearer to win (seats) in their respective constituencies.

Where as women quota, the law should not place any restriction on women right for competition regarding all seats designated for individual constituencies, provided that there is a minimum level of candidacy for women in the proportional lists through obliging proportional lists to include a women candidate for each four candidates. As a matter of fact, the text stipulated in a neutral

way that the first four names and their multiples should not be a uni-gender. In turn this guarantees the principle of equality between men and women.

In this respect, and in order to ensure the principle of general participation by the public and the general candidacy, the age of the candidate was outlined to be 25 years old instead of 30 years in the previous law. Where as the voters age was defined to be 18 years for those who have completed 18 years the day before elections to enable him or her to exercising his/her right in voting.

And in order to enable those living outside the kingdom, or those who are detained pending investigation, or others held in custody, to exercise their right of voting through the necessary arrangements, in an atmosphere of transparency and neutrality. In addition to the above, allowing those who were sentenced for more than one year in a non-political crime and were pardoned to stand as candidates for parliamentary election irrespective of the fact the pardon was general or personal, this is compliance with the constitutional text (Article 75/1/H).

However, regarding the rules connected with registration procedures in voters register, it was outlined that the people living in the constituency or the resident voters should be registered in the voters registering table six months prior to election process.

## **Elections Draft-Law Project for the LowerHouse in 2011**

### **Article (1):**

This law is called (Lower-House Elections law for the year 2011). This law will be operational from the date of its publication in the official Gazette.

### **Article (2):**

The Following words and phrases, where ever they are found in this law will carry the designated meanings for them; unless the affiliation or linkage indicates otherwise:-

**Electoral System:** The outlined way of defining winners in the general elections in accordance with the regulations of this law.

**Department:** Civil status and passport Department and its Directories in the governorates and its connected offices.

**Jordanian:** Every person, male or female holding Jordanian nationality in accordance with rules of the Jordanian Nationality Law.

**Voters:** Every Jordanian who has got the right to vote in the LowerHouse elections in accordance with this law.

**Elector:** Every voter that exercises his right of voting.

**Candidate:** Every Jordanian whose application has been accepted as a candidate for parliamentary elections.

**Constituency:** Every part of the Kingdom that is assigned one seat in parliament or more.

**Electoral and Counting Center:** The place that is assigned by



the High Commission within the constituency to carry out voting and counting.

**The HighCommissariat:** The Independent HighCommissariat for elections and parties which was formed in accordance with this law.

**Substitutional Seats:** The seats that were assigned to Christians, Circassians and Chechnyas; in case they did not win in the competition a number of seats.

**Resident:** The Jordanian whose normal place of residence is in certain constituency, and he will not be considered separated from this residence in case of being absent from the place, or in case he decides to return to it, any time he wishes to do so, including Jordanian who is residing outside the Kingdom.

## **Chapter One: Electoral System**

### **Article (3)**

The Electoral system is a mixed system, and it combines individual voting in individual constituencies and the system of proportional list at the national level according to the following characteristics:

- Dividing the seats of parliament into seats for individual competition and seats for the competition of proportional lists.
- The share of individual competition in the constituencies will be equal to half of parliament seats before calculating the substitutional seats.
- The Kingdom will be a single national constituency regarding

the competition for proportional lists.

- The voter will enjoy two votes, he will grant the first vote for a candidate in his constituency, while the second vote will be granted to the proportional list at the Kingdom level.
- The Kingdom will be divided into individual constituencies, its number will be equal to the half of parliament seats before calculating the substitutional seats, the winner will be the person who obtains the Highest vote in each constituency.
- The individual constituencies are formed according to balanced standards. Basically, they depend on the population number but taking into consideration the level of Development and administration –provided that- the population gap among those constituencies does not exceed 25% between minimum and maximum.
- Proportional lists are formed as follows: -

The proportional list will be closed list. So that proportional list will be presented for competition on the seats for proportional representation, in a way that the names of candidates are listed alphabetically to be adopted and approved by the administrative body of election. Consequently, any number of candidates no less than three, and not exceeding half the seats of Parliament could form a list for competition on the seats of proportional representations.

Moreover, the proportional lists may be formed by a political party or more, or independent, or a coalition of parties and independents. The proportional lists may list the names of its members, in a way that the four listed names and its multiples are not a uni-gender.

## **Chapter Two: The Right of Voting**

### **Article (4):**

- Every Jordanian who have completed 18 years from his age, the day before that designated for election; have got the right to vote for members of the Lower-House (M.P(s)); provided that he were registered in his constituency which he is residing in six months before the day of elections; or if he was registered in the final Electoral register for Jordanians residing outside the Kingdom.
- The right of voting will be stopped for the working military in the Armed Forces, Public Intelligence Directorate, Public Security, Civil Defense Police Force during their actual service.
- Those Following will be deprived from the exercise of voting:
- The person who was declared bankrupt and did not recover his legal standing.
- The people who were denied access to for him, or for some other reason, and this has not been lifted.
- The person who was sentenced to imprisonment for more than a year in a crime other than political, and was not included in general pardon, or private one, and did not recover his legal status.
- The person was declared mentally incompetent.

### **Article (5):**

The Voter may not use his right to vote more than once in an election.

## **Chapter Three: To Stand as a Candidate for Parliament.**

### **Article (6)**

The person who submits a request to stand as a candidate for parliament must meet the following: -

- He/ She must be a voter.
- He/ She must have completed 25 years of age at the end of candidacy period.
- Provided that- he/ she does not have a material benefit for any of state departments as a result of contract other than land or real estate lease, and this does not apply to a share holder in company of more than ten members.
- Provided that- he/ she is not one among the king relatives, this degree will be specified in a special law.
- Provided that- he/ she is not belonging to non-Jordanian political body, or party or political organization.

### **Article (7)**

The following mentioned persons may not stand as candidates for parliament unless he/ she submits his/ her resignation six months before the timing of candidacy, and his/ her resignation has been accepted.

- The employees of ministers, government Departments, and public official bodies (or organizations).
- The employees of Arab, regional and international organizations.

- Amman mayor, the employees of Amman city council and the employees of Amman Municipality.
- The heads of municipalities, the members of their councils and municipalities employees.

### **Article (8)**

Individual candidates, and proportional lists will be subjected to the approval of the Higher Commissariat.

### **Article (9)**

Proportional lists for elections are submitted within the given periods including the names of candidates to the managing body of elections to be approved, thereafter. Any proportional list should not include candidates more than the number of seats allocated for the proportional list.

### **Article (10)**

No person can stand as a candidate for Parliament except in one single constituency and/or in a single proportional list.

## **Chapter Four: Electoral Processes:**

### **Article (11)**

Voting is to be carried out in general elections and in secret and direct way.

## **Article (12)**

After the king issuing a decree to carry out general elections for parliament, in accordance with paragraph (1) of the Article (34) from the constitution; then the council of ministers will give a date for voting and this date will be declared by the Prime-Ministers and will be published in the official Gazette.

## **Article (13)**

Electoral voting will be carried out on the specific date for parliamentary general elections or the by-elections within the specified period outlined by the independent HighCommissariat for elections and parties. The head of (I.H Commissariat) may extend balloting period for two more hours (not more) if there was a need for that.

## **Article (14)**

Electoral voting will be carried out to choose the representatives for individual constituencies by indicating mark x or finger print on opposite square to the name and picture of the candidate whom chosen by the voter; the same will be done in the case of proportional lists by indicating mark X or finger print on the opposite square to the name and symbol of list chosen by the voter.

## **Chapter five:**

## **Article (15)**

- Elections campaign should be free according to the rules of this law, so any candidate or list of candidates are allowed to start their publicity campaign after their candidacy has been accepted and stops (24) hours before polling starts.

- Every candidate when he/ she starts his/ her publicity campaign should adhere to the following principles:
- Every candidate should adhere to the rules of the constitution and respect to the sovereignty of law.
- Respecting freedom of opinion and the intellectual freedom of others.
- Protecting national unity, guarding the security of the country and its stability and not differentiating between citizens.
- Publicity campaign should not be carried outside ministries, government departments or general public institutions.
- Not attacking others elections campaign whether attacking him/ her personally or through his/ her aids in his/ her election campaign.
- Elections meetings including electioneering speeches may not be held or organized in worships places, universities, educational institutes, state or private schools or public streets, also the buildings that accommodate ministries, state official or public departments or places subject to government supervision.

### **Article (16)**

- Candidates may publish their declarations, and statements or manifestos that include their goals, plans and their methods –provided that- it contains their clear names, also these declarations are exempted from license and fees.
- It is forbidden to use the official state mark and the pictures of his Majesty the King in meetings, declarations and elections

manifestos and in all writings, drawings or pictures that may no be used in election campaigns; also it is not allowed to use loudspeakers outside the halls or on vehicles.

- It is not allowed to glue or stick declarations or election statement on walls, telephone or electricity poles, road marks or public buildings, including photos, drawings, and writings; such places that may be used will be outlined by Amman Greater Municipality and municipal councils. Indeed, municipalities has got places at the expense of the owners of those posters, pictures or writings or the concerned candidates without notice or warning.
- Speeches, or declarations or statements including the means of publicity campaigns should not injure or insult any other candidates or list of candidates directly or indirectly, and should not stir sectarian feelings or ethnic, regional, hatred or chauvinism among the citizens or groups.
- It is forbidden to hold rallies or gatherings near polling or counting stations.
- The HighCommissariat will outline the periods for media silence.
- The HighCommissariat will define the way candidates (individuals and lists) may use media outlets in their campaigns through outlining the time of broadcast, in a way that ensures the principle of justice and equal opportunities.
- The HighCommissariat will define the limits of spending in campaigns for individuals and lists, and will outline the mechanism of monitoring spending by candidates.



**Article (17)**

State employees including official departments, public institutions, mayor of Amman, and Amman city council, its employees, the mayors of other (towns and cities) and their councils and employees are forbidden to carry out publicity campaign for any of the candidates, in their respective working place.

**Article (18)**

- It is forbidden for candidate to give during his publicity campaign presents or donations or gives financial or material assistance or some other thing, or promising a natural person or legal entity directly or indirectly as if through some one else including buying votes.
- It is forbidden that a person demands such presents or donations or other forms of assistance or to get a promise from any candidate for such that.

**Chapter Six: Counting votes and declaring Results:****Article (19)**

Polling results will be counted in the polling station, the moment voting has ended directly; in the presence of candidates, and lists representatives and assigned observers.

**Article (20)**

Polling results will be counted and sorted out, and declaring

winners will be carried out in accordance with the following standards:

- The candidate who obtains the Highest number of votes assigned to the constituency will be declared winner.
- If there was only one candidate in the constituency, then the candidate will be declared winner of the seat by a pronouncement of his credibility.
- If votes were equal between the Highest two or more candidates in the constituency, then polling will be repeated between both of them or between them in accordance with circumstance, on the assigned day by the HighCommissariat; -Provided that- this period does not exceed one month from the day of general elections.

## 2. Proportional lists:

- The electoral votes obtained by all competing proportional lists will be added together.
- The electoral votes obtained by proportional lists will be divided by the number of seats assigned for proportional lists representation in order to find out the share of one seat.
- The number of electoral votes for the proportional list will be divided by the share of each seat to find out the number of seats obtained by each list.
- Each proportional list will be assigned a number of seats equal to a whole number from the product of division of the seats corresponding to the number of votes that has been obtained.
- The rest of the seats will be distributed by using the method of biggest remainder.

- Winning candidates will be accorded so in the proportional list in accordance with the following standards:
- Winning candidates in the individual constituencies will be excluded from the proportional lists.
- An equal number of candidates will be selected from the proportional list to (fill) the assigned seats for the list; in a way that priority is given to the decided order in the list of candidates, which is approved by the HighCommissariat.

### **Article (21)**

Christians, Circassians, and Chechnyas run for Parliamentary elections without any hindrance, and they may stand as candidates in electoral constituencies, and within the proportional list.

### **Article (22)**

If less than nine Christians won the elections or less than three won from the Circassians, and Chechnyas in the completion for individual constituencies or in the proportional lists representation, then the number will be completed from the candidates in accordance with principle of the best losers.

## **Chapter Seven: Filling the Vacant Seats.**

### **Article (23)**

If for any reason, one of the seats in Parliament become vacant, then the HighCommissariat will fill it in accordance with the following principles:

- **Individual Constituencies:** The vacant seat will be filled through By-Election, within two months from date of notifying the HighCommissariat by Parliament.
- **Proportional Lists:** The Vacant Seat will be filled through its replacement by the following candidate (name) as it has been placed in the list.
- **Substitutional Lists:** The vacant seat will be filled by choosing the following candidate in the same group; in accordance with the best losers.

## **Chapter Eight: The Independent HighCommissariat for Elections and Parties:**

### **Article (24)**

The HighCommissariat is a permanent body, enjoying legal status, and equally enjoying financial and administrative independence and its members are immune.

### **Article (25)**

The HighCommissariat is formed by royal decree, and enjoying its powers that enable it to carry out its tasks in accordance with a law issued for this purpose.

### **Article (26)**

The HighCommissariat is formed according to the following conditions:-

- The HighCommissariat will be composed from nine members, whom will be selected from 15 candidates, five of them will be chosen by the Lower-House; while five others will be nominated by the Upper-House where as the rest will be selected by the Highest JudicialCouncil. However, those selected personalities should have a proven record of competence, independence, integrity and honesty; and the candidates selection should be approved by the majority of the three councils; the LowerHouse, the Upper-House and the Judicial Council. Where as the remaining six members remain reserve members.
- The Lower-House, the Upper-House and the Judicial Council will undertake to select malady at the very least among the five nominated candidates for the Commissariat. It is not allowed that female members to be less than one.
- The period of membership in the HighCommissariat is four years and it can be renewed one term only for the members as a whole or some of them.
- The HighCommissariat will select from its members a president and a deputy by the majority of its members.

### **Article (27)**

The HighCommissariat will draw out its working methodology, and decide on the mechanism of work for the emerging commissions or bodies.

### **Article (28)**

The HighCommissariat will appoint the employees assigned fro

the national bureau for management of elections, including general secretariat, local offices in government.

### **Article (29)**

The following prerequisites are deemed necessary for the membership of the HighCommissariat:

- He/ She must be Jordanian
- He/ She age should be no less than 35 years old.
- He/ She must have obtained his/ her first university degree at least.
- He/ She should not have been sentenced by a court in a final verdict; as if perpetrated election crime, felony or misdemeanor that may come in conflict with honor or integrity.
- He/ She will discharge his/ her duties for the sole work and purpose of the Commissariat. And he/she should not be connected with any government department, or domestic or private organization during his/ her work as a member in the Commissariat.
- He/ She should not stand as a candidate for any general or local elections, and should not participate in elections publicity campaigns and supporting any of the candidates during his/ her selection as a member in the Commissariat.

### **Article (30)**

The HighCommissariat will be charged with the following tasks in parliament elections:-

- Defining electoral constituencies in accordance with the law.
- Organizing general parliamentary elections and the by-elections and supervising them.
- Supervising the preparation and updating the electoral register, in cooperation with civil-status department.
- Accepting and approving candidacy for individual constituencies and proportional lists.
- Providing the necessary arrangements to enable Jordanian citizens residing in foreign countries and those Jordanians held in custody or sentenced legally to exercise their right of electoral voting.
- Approving candidates agents, local and international observers and the representatives of media.
- Preparing and organizing the electoral process, counting, declaring results and publishing them in the official Gazette.
- Selecting the staff of polling and counting centers and gives them training.
- Deciding on objections and contesting in the process of candidacy and polling.
- Laying down the rules for publicity campaigns in the media and defining the regulations related to financial spending on publicity campaign.
- Approving the arrangements that may ensure the impartiality and transparency of elections, and fight the use of money in influencing the will voters.
- Organizing civil and electoral educational campaign in raising

awareness.

- Organizing and managing the files and archive of elections in the kingdom.
- Compiling a detailed report on elections and publishing elections data for the benefit of public opinion.
- Granting license for political parties and supervising their adherence to party law and deciding bases for financial support to parties and political entities that participated in elections.

### **Article (31)**

The state shall allocate a special annual budget for the HighCommissariat within the state general budget.

### **Article (32)**

The HighCommissariat should prepare its financial and administrative reports within three months from the date of declaring the results of parliamentary general elections.

### **Article (33)**

Those prejudiced have got the right to contest the decision of HighCommissariat in front of concerned courts.

## **Chapter Nine: Elections Crimes:**

### **Article (32)**

Any person committed any of the following acts will be sentenced



to imprisonment for a period no less than three months and not exceeding one year, or will be fined no less than 200 JDS and not exceeding 500 JDS or by both punishments.

- Keeping the ballot paper of someone else, without any right, or confiscated it, and have hidden it or damaged it.
- If he/ she holds a firearm (weapon) or any other instrument, and this constituted a threat to the general safety and order in any of the polling stations and counting stations on elections days, even if it was licensed.
- Entering polling stations and counting stations in order to influence electoral process, or delaying it or intimidating any of the officials responsible for carrying it out.
- Try to influence the freedom of elections or hindering electoral process in any form what so ever.
- Violating the rules of electoral publicity campaigns laid down by the HighCommissariat in media

### **Article (35)**

- Any person committed any of the following acts will be sentenced to imprisonment for a period no less than a year and/ or will be fined no less than 200 JD and not more than 500 JD.
- To pass one self off as if he was somebody or to assume some one's name with the intention of voting.
- Using his right of voting more than once.
- To impair any of the ballot boxes, or electoral tables or the papers prepared for the balloting, or stealing any of the

tables, or papers or destroying them, or not putting them in the ballot box, or committing any act intending to harm the safety of electoral procedures and its security.

### **Article (36)**

- Any candidate committing during his electoral campaign acts such as giving presents, or donations, or financial or material assistance, or any offering benefits or promised to give to a natural person or legal entity directly or indirectly including buying votes will be sentenced to hard labour for a period not exceeding seven years.
- Any person confiscated a ballot box from the balling station and counting or tried to do so will be sentenced to no less than five years and not more than ten years. And any person intervenes in such act or incites for it will get the same punishment after its period is Lowered from one-sixth to one-third.

### **Article (37)**

If any member of the committees charged with organizing and compiling electoral tables or checking (or revising them) or carrying out the electoral processes, or sorting votes out or counting them or any person charged with the supervision of such thing, will be punished if he/ she committed any of the following acts and will be sentenced to imprisonment no less than one year and not exceeding three years or he/ she will be fined no less than 500 JD and not more than 1000 JD or by both punishments.

- If he/he inserts a name of person in the electoral tables,

though he/ she has got no right to be a voter in accordance with this law; or he/ she did not insert a name or deliberately cancelled a name of a person in the electoral tables, though he/ she has got the legal right to be a voter in accordance with the regulations of this law.

- If he/she forwarded a false statement despite his/ her knowledge of that in a candidate form, or in its declaration any of the mentioned data in it or in any of the official reports ( or process verbal) organized in accordance with this law or in the objections presented to electoral table or any other document organized in accordance with this law.
- If he/ she confiscated any of the related documents for elections without a good reason, or hidden it, deformed it or committed falsification including its damage or tearing it.
- If he/ she delayed with no legal reason the start of the electoral process defined for it, or if he/ she stopped it with no excuse before its defined end in accordance with this law, or if he/ she slowed down any of the procedures involved in it with the purpose of hindering or delaying the electoral process.
- He/ she did not open the ballot box in front of the present candidates or their representatives and the observers to make sure that box is empty before the electoral process starts.
- He/ she has read the ballot paper contrary to what is written on it.
- If he/ she refrained from implementing any of the regulations of this law regarding the electoral process, and its procedures, or sorting out votes or violated this regulation in order to influence the outcome of elections.

### **Article (38)**

Any violation to the regulation of this law unless it did not stipulate certain punishment, the person committed such act will be sentenced to imprisonment for a period no less than three months and no more than one year, or he/ she will be fined no less than 50 JD and no more than 200 JD or by both punishments.

### **Article (39)**

All elections crimes stipulated in this law will be dropped out after six months (lapse of time) from the date of declaring the results of elections.

## **Chapter Ten**

### **Article (40)**

The Council of Ministers (the cabinet) will issue the required regulations to implement the rules of this law.

### **Article (41)**

The provisional parliamentary elections law number (19) for the year 2010 will be canceled or revoked together with the associated regulations.

### **Article (42)**

The prime minister and the minsters are charged to implement the rules of this law.

## **Annex No. (1) “Hare Quota”**

**“ For the distribution of proportional lists(Representation) seats:**

**Assumed example:**

- The allocated seats for proportional lists: (60)
- Discount percentage: 0.5%
- The number of competing lists: (11)
- The total votes (whole number) obtained by lists: (1,499,204)

**The Method of calculating the distribution of seats for the proportional lists: -**

- The number of cast votes obtained by the proportional lists: (1,499,204) votes.
- The cast votes obtained by proportional lists will be divided by the allocated number of seats for the proportional lists representation, in order to find out the share of each seat (the share of each seat is 24,987 votes).
- The number of cast votes for the proportional lists will be divided by the share of each seat; this will give us the number of seats won by each party.
- Example: list no. (1) as seen in the table below obtained 450,511 votes. Then we shall divide this number or 24,987, so we got the result 180,298.
- Each proportional list will be assigned a number of seats equals a whole number (integer) of the result of division of

previous item, which is corresponding to the number of votes obtained by it. (See the table below column three).

- Thus the remaining seats will be distributed by using the method of the largest remainder. (See the table below, column four)

**The number of votes obtained by proportional lists and their shares of seats (Hare Quota).**

List	Number Of Votes	First Distribution for seats	Remaining seats For lists (Parts of seat)	Distribution of remaining seats	Final Distribution of seats
1	450,511	18	0,0298	-	18
2	301,239	12	0,0558	-	12
3	271,196	10	0,8535 (first remaining seat)	1	11
4	182,504	7	0,3040	-	7
5	75,050	3	0,0036	-	3
6	75,012	3	0,0020	-	3
7	68,018	2	0,7221 second remaining)	1	3
8	60,518	2	(seat 0,4220 third remaining seat)	1	3
9	7,502	-	0,3002	-	-
10	6,105	X	X	X	X
11	1,549	X	X	X	X
Total	1,499,204	57		3	60

**Annex Number (2):****Sainte-Laguë method: ( By using the Highest Average):****Assumed Example:**

- The number of allocated seats for proportional lists: (60) Seats
- Discount percentage: 0.5%
- The number of competing lists: (11).
- The total number of voters (integer) obtained by the proportional lists: (1,499,204) votes.
- The method of distributing seats for the proportional lists: -
- The total number of votes obtained by all proportional lists
- We make a table containing these numbers, then we get the result of division on odd numbers: 1,3,5,7,9..etc
- The first seat will be assigned to the largest number in the table. Then the second seat for the second largest number... etch, until we get the distribution of all assigned seats for the proportional lists representation.
- Then we sum up the number of seats allocated for each list, this in turn will be assigned to the candidates lists as it comes in order on the list.

## The Number of Votes Obtained by Proportional Lists and Their Shares of Seats

List	.No Of Votes	Divided By 1	Divided By 3	Divided By 5	Divided By 7	Divided By 9	Divided By 11	Divided By 13	Divided By 15	Divided By 17
1	450,511	450,511	150,170	90,102	64,359	50,05	40,956	34,655	30,034	26,501
2	301,239	301,239	100,413	60,248	43,034	33,471	27,385	23,172	20,083	17,720
3	271,196	271,196	90,399	54,239	38,742	30,133	24,654	20,761	18,080	15,953
4	182,504	182,504	60,835	36,501	26,072	20,278	16,591	14,039		
5	75,050	75,050	25,017	15,010	10,721	8,339	6,823			
6	75,012	75,012	25,004	15,002	10,716	8,335	6,819			
7	68,018	68,018	22,673	13,604	9,717	7,558	6,183			
8	60,518	60,518	20,173	12,104	8,645	6,724	5,502			
9	7,502	7,502	2,501	1,500	1,072	834	682			
10	6,105	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
11	1,549	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Total	1,499,204									



## The Number of Votes Obtained by Proportional Lists and Their Shares of Seats

List	Divided by 19	Divided by 21	Divided by 23	Divided by 25	Divided by 27	Divided by 29	Divided by 31	Divided by 33	Divided by 35	Divided by 37	Number of seats
1	23,711	21,453	19,587	18,020	16,686	15,535	14,533	13,652	12,872	12,176	19
2	15,858	14,345	13,097	12,050	11,157	10,388	9,717	9,128	8,607		12
3	14,273	12,914	11,791	10,848							11
4											7
5											3
6											3
7											3
8											2
9											-
10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
total											60

# ELECTORAL DRAFT-LAW 2011

"The National Dialogue Committee"

Outcomes and the Proposed Constitutional Amendments

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