Observations from the July 7th Elections

National Democratic Institute
Tripoli
3 March 2013
Agenda

1. Introduction and purpose of the presentation
2. Parties work in different electoral environment
3. Parties face different degrees of competition
4. Parties can still get significant gains
5. Key points from the presentation
Agenda

1. Introduction and purpose of the presentation
2. Parties work in different electoral environment
3. Parties face different degrees of competition
4. Parties can still get significant gains
5. Key points from the presentation
Libya’s Mixed Election System, 2012

The Libyan General National Congress
200 seats

120 individual seats from 69 sub-districts
using majoritarian rules

40 seats from 40 single-member districts using first-past-the-post

Each seat is won by the candidate with the most votes, voters cast a single ballot.

80 seats from 29 multi-member districts using single non-transferable vote with the number of seats for each district determined by population figures

Seats are won by those candidates with the most votes in the district, voter cast a single ballot.

80 party seats from 20 sub-districts
using closed-list proportional representation
Uneven distribution of individual and party seats across districts
System breakdown by district

- Sirte
- Tripoli
- Gharian
- Aziziya
- Misrata
- Khoms
- Ajdabiya
- Sabha
- Benghazi
- Tobruk
- Bayda
- Zawiya

Proportional representation

Majoritarian
Large differences in distribution of individual seats across districts
% of individual candidate seats
Large differences in the average votes required per party seat

Number of votes per party seat

- Tripoli 1: 52,256
- Aziziya: 28,625
- Tripoli 3: 28,344
- Tripoli 2: 27,907
- Zawiya 2: 27,872
- Tripoli 4: 26,581
- Misrata 1: 22,913
- Ajdabiya: 20,446
- Zawiya 1: 20,014
- Benghazi: 18,676
- Khoms: 18,528
- Tobruk: 16,171
- Bayda: 15,718
- Misrata 2: 14,264
- Tripoli 5: 9,184
- Ubari 2: 7,320
- Sirte: 6,792
- Sabha: 4,848
- Ubari 1: 3,629
- Benghazi: 0

JMWW Consulting
Large differences in the number of votes required per individual seat

Votes per seat for individual candidates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Votes per Seat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tripoli</td>
<td>24,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misrata</td>
<td>18,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zawiya</td>
<td>16,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobruk</td>
<td>14,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aziziya</td>
<td>14,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benghazi</td>
<td>13,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayda</td>
<td>13,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khoms</td>
<td>10,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gharian</td>
<td>8,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabha</td>
<td>7,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajdabiya</td>
<td>6,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubari</td>
<td>6,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirte</td>
<td>6,107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agenda

1. Introduction and purpose of the presentation
2. Parties work in different electoral environment
3. Parties face different degrees of competition
4. Parties can still get significant gains
5. Key points from the presentation
Large differences in party size across regions in the GNC 2012 elections

% of votes for major national parties* across regions

- National Forces Alliance
  - Libya: 48%
  - Fezzan: 46%
  - Tripolitania: 30%
  - Cyrenaica: 18%

- Justice and Construction Party
  - Libya: 10%
  - Fezzan: 10%
  - Tripolitania: 9%
  - Cyrenaica: 6%

- Union for the Homeland
  - Libya: 2%
  - Fezzan: 3%
  - Tripolitania: 2%
  - Cyrenaica: 1%

- National Front Party
  - Libya: 7%
  - Fezzan: 5%
  - Tripolitania: 5%
  - Cyrenaica: 5%

- National Centrist Party
  - Libya: 10%
  - Fezzan: 4%
  - Tripolitania: 4%
  - Cyrenaica: 2%

- Other
  - Libya: 5%
  - Fezzan: 10%
  - Tripolitania: 46%
  - Cyrenaica: 2%

* Parties gaining more than 3% of the national vote
Fragmented party landscape in Fezzan
% of votes for 12 largest regional parties in Fezzan

- National Forces Alliance: 20%
- Justice and Construction Party: 9%
- Wadi al-Hayat Party: 7%
- Bloc of National Parties: 7%
- Center National Party: 7%
- People Party: 5%
- Labaika National Party: 5%
- Libyan National Party: 4%
- Union for the Homeland: 3%
- Party for Development and Prosperity: 3%
- National Centrist Party: 2%
- National Front Party: 2%
- Other: 29%

* Parties gaining more than 2.4% of the regional vote
Large differences
% of votes for major national parties across districts

* Parties gaining more than 3% of the national vote
Large differences in number of parties per seat in party districts
Distribution of seats and parties in party sub-districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-district</th>
<th>Party seats</th>
<th>Number of parties running</th>
<th>Parties per seat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tripoli 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>13,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripoli 3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>11,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripoli 1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8,67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripoli 4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripoli 5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Zawiya 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6,67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Aziziya</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Zawiya 1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5,50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajdabiya</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4,67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khoms</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4,67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabha &amp; Al-Shati 1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4,20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubari &amp; Marzuq 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3,67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabha &amp; Al-Shati 2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3,25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobruk</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubari &amp; Marzuq 1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misrata 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayda</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misrata 1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2,75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirte &amp; Al-Jafra</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benghazi</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1,82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JMW Consulting
### Large differences in number of individuals per seat in governorates

**Distribution of seats and individual candidates in the districts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Number of seats</th>
<th>Number of candidates running</th>
<th>Candidates per seat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobruk</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>44,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripoli</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>32,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zawiya</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>25,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayda</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>24,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aziziya</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>23,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabha</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>22,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benghazi</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>21,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misrata</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>21,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khoms</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>20,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirte</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>14,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajdabiya</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>14,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gharian</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>13,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubari</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>11,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agenda

1. Introduction and purpose of the presentation
2. Parties work in different electoral environment
3. Parties face different degrees of competition
4. Parties can still get significant gains
5. Key points from the presentation
Varying degrees of competitiveness in different party list districts
% point difference between last winning seat and runner up

Al-Aziziya
Bayda
Ubari & Marzuq
Sabra & Al-Shati
Tripoli 2
Benghazi
Misrata
Ubari & Marzuq
Sabra & Al-Shati
Tripoli 1
Tripoli 3
Tripoli 4
Tripoli 5
Sirte & Al-Jafra
Tobruk
Al-Zawiya
Khoms
Misrata
Ajdabiya

JMWW Consulting
Party Seats Competitiveness
% point difference between last winning seat and runner up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competitiveness</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%-5%</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%-10%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;20%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Varying degrees of competitiveness in different individual districts
% point difference between last winning seat and runner up
Individual Seats
% point difference between last winning seat and runner up

- 0%-5%: 46% (32)
- 5%-10%: 13% (9)
- 10%-15%: 9% (6)
- 15%-20%: 7% (5)
- >20%: 25% (17)
Agenda

1. Introduction and purpose of the presentation
2. Parties work in different electoral environment
3. Parties face different degrees of competition
4. Parties can still get significant gains
5. Key points from the presentation
## Summary of key points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Key points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Electoral environment       | • Uneven distribution of individual and party seats across districts  
• Large differences in the average votes required per party seat  
• Large differences in the number of votes required per individual seat |
| Degrees of competition      | • Large differences in size of support for parties across regions in the GNC 2012 elections  
• Fragmented party landscape especially in Fezzan  
• Large differences in number of parties per seat in party districts  
• Large differences in number of individuals per seat in governorates |
| Opportunities for electoral gains | • Large differences in competetiveness (difference between last winner and first loser) for party seat  
• Huge differences in competetiveness (difference between last winner and first loser) for individuals seats |
Annex with Additional Slides
Large variation in the representation of different districts
Libyan population per party seat across districts
Population per individual candidates

JMW Consulting
Population per total number of seats

- Tripolitania: 31,537
- Cyrenaica: 25,059
- Fezzan: 9,148

JMW Consulting
Population per majoritarian seats

- Misrata: 102,424
- Tripoli: 71,219
- Aziziya: 70,500
- Bayda: 61,357
- Tobruk: 50,959
- Benghazi: 41,477
- Sirte: 35,737
- Khoms: 33,694
- Zawiya: 27,075
- Ajdabiya: 23,054
- Gharian: 22,160
- Ubari: 20,569
- Sabha: 17,005

JMW Consulting
Voter turnout for majoritarian system
Total votes as % of population (including ineligible voters)
### Characteristics for last winning seat and runner up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lowest scores</th>
<th>Highest scores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Difference in number of votes for last winning seat and runner up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 vote, Quadi chat – brak, Sabha</td>
<td>7789 votes, Sabrata, Zaouia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 votes, Tazerbou, Ajdabia</td>
<td>7025 votes, Tajoura, Tripoli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 votes, Albaydhaa, Albaydhaa</td>
<td>6453 votes, Mozda, Gharian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference in percentages in number of votes for last winning seat and runner up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,01 percentage points, Albaydhaa, Albaydhaa</td>
<td>52 percentage points, Kekla - kalaa, Gharian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,02 percentage points, Quadi shat - brak, Sabha</td>
<td>47 percentage points, Mozda, Gharian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0,08 percentage points, Mosleta, Khoms</td>
<td>46 percentage points, Zouara, Zaouia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentages of votes for last winning seat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3 %, Benghazi, Benghazi</td>
<td>68 %, Mozda, Gharian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,7 % Zaouia, Zaouia</td>
<td>68 %, Taworgha, Misrata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,0 % Misrata, Misrata</td>
<td>67 %, Kekla - kalaa, Gharian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JMW Consulting