Women’s Guide To Parliamentary Elections 2018

ELECTORAL LAW 44/2017
The analysis of this guide does not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Development Programme or those of the donors.
The Parliament is composed of 128 deputies elected for four years through a system of proportional representation divided into 15 electoral districts. Elections shall be organized in one round and based on the principles of universal suffrage and secret ballot.
The right to vote

Every resident or non-resident, female or male Lebanese citizen may exercise their right to vote, provided that they have attained the legal age stipulated in the Constitution (+21 year-old), enjoy their civil and political rights and are not in any of the non-eligibility situations set forth in the present law.
Disenfranchisement shall apply to:

1- Persons who are under an interdiction of civil rights.

2- Persons who are permanently barred from public office and posts.

3- Persons who are under temporary disqualification from office and post levels, until their re-qualification.

4- Persons who are convicted of a felony offense.

5- Persons who are convicted of any of the following major offences: burglary, fraud, embezzlement, bribery, rape, forgery, false testimony.

6- Persons who are placed under judicial interdiction,

7- Persons who have been fraudulently declared bankrupt or sentenced to the penalties specified in Articles 689 to 698 of the Penal Code.

8- Persons who are sentenced to the penalties provided for in Articles 329 to 334 of the Penal Code.

The abovementioned persons may not vote until after their record expungement.
Military Personnel

Non-retired military personnel of all ranks and divisions including the Lebanese Armed Forces, the Internal Security Forces, General Security, State Security, Parliament Police, Customs Police and other similar positions, may not vote.

Voting and nomination for naturalized citizens

Naturalized Lebanese citizens may only vote or run for office ten years after the execution of their naturalization decree. The present article shall not apply to non-Lebanese woman who obtain the Lebanese citizenship as a result of marrying a Lebanese man.
The right to stand for Parliamentary elections is restricted to Lebanese citizens who have completed the age of twenty-five, are registered in the voter registry and exercise their civil and political rights.
Ineligibility to stand for elections

The persons mentioned below may not stand for elections, neither during their tenure of office nor during the time intervals that follow the date of their service termination or acceptance of resignation:

(a) The Constitutional Council members and all types and levels of judges serving in the judicial, administrative, financial, spiritual, confessional or religious courts, unless they resign and effectively disengage from their posts, at least two years prior to the end date of the Parliament's mandate.

(b) First and second-grade civil servants, unless they resign and effectively disengage from their posts, at least six months prior to the end date of the Parliament's mandate.

(c) Military personnel of all ranks and divisions including the Lebanese Armed Forces, the Internal Security Forces, General Security, State Security, Customs Police, Parliament Police, and other similar positions may not stand for parliamentary elections unless they retire or resign and have their resignation accepted at least six months prior to the end date of the Parliament's mandate.

(d) The chairs and members of boards of directors who hold full-time positions in public institutions and bodies, mixed economy companies, public capital companies and public right institutions and their general managers, unless they resign and effectively disengage from their posts at least six months prior to the end date of the Parliament's mandate.

(e) The presidents and vice-presidents of municipal councils and presidents of unions of municipalities, unless they resign in accordance with the provisions of the Municipalities Law and effectively disengage from their posts at least two years before the end date of the Parliament's mandate.

(f) The president, vice-president and members of the Supervisory Commission for Elections.
Candidate nomination applications

All candidates standing for parliamentary elections shall submit the following:

An application form prepared by the Ministry of Interior to be filled out by the candidate and submitted to the Directorate General of Political Affairs and Refugees at the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, signed by the candidate and authenticated by a notary and including the following information:

1. The full name of the candidate.
2. The seat, and the minor constituency or constituency not composed of minor constituencies where the candidate wishes to be elected.
3. A recent individual civil status record not older than one month.
4. A recent criminal record not older than one month.
5. Two passport photos authenticated by the Mukhtar.
6. A financial receipt issued by the financial department of the Ministry confirming the deposit of eight million Lebanese pounds as nomination fee by the candidate.
7. A bank statement confirming that the candidate has opened a bank account for the electoral campaign, as required in the present law, and mentioning the name of the person authorized by the candidate to perform transactions on the said account.
8. A copy of the final voter lists proving the registration of the candidate, signed by the DGPS officer serving as rapporteur in the primary registration committee in the concerned constituency.
9. A statement by the candidate prepared at the notary’s office and stating the name of the candidate’s auditor, provided that the candidate submits a certified copy of this statement to the Supervisory Commission for Parliamentary Elections.
10. A statement by the candidate prepared at the notary’s office and authorizing the Commission to access and check the bank account related to the candidate’s electoral campaign.
Closing the nomination period and deciding on applications

1. The nomination period shall be closed sixty days prior to Election Day.
2. Candidates shall submit their nomination application with all the required documents to the Ministry no later than the closing date of the nomination period.
3. The Ministry shall issue the candidate a temporary receipt in acknowledgement of receipt of their application and documents.
4. The Ministry shall either approve or reject each nomination application within a period of five days from the date of receipt thereof. For approved applications, the Ministry shall issue the candidate a final receipt confirming the registration of their nomination. For rejected applications, the Ministry shall inform the candidate of the reasons for their rejection.
5. If the five-day period used by the Ministry to decide on the nomination application expires without any decision announced by the Ministry, the nomination application shall be considered as approved. The Ministry shall issue the candidate a final receipt confirming the registration of their nomination.
6. Candidates whose nomination applications have been rejected by the Ministry may, within three days of notification of such express rejection, lodge a non-dutiable appeal to the State Council who shall decide on the appeal in the deliberation room within three days of receipt thereof. The State Council’s decision, in this case, shall be final and not subject to any ordinary or extraordinary legal recourse.
Withdrawal of nomination

Candidates may not withdraw their nomination unless by virtue of a legal statement authenticated by the notary and submitted to the Ministry at least 45 days before Election Day. A withdrawal of nomination announced by the candidate after the said deadline is not recognized in the electoral process.

45 days before Election Day

ANNOUNCING THE NAMES OF ACCEPTED CANDIDATES

After the expiry of the deadline for candidate nomination, the Ministry shall announce the names of accepted candidates, transmit them, without delay, to the Governors, District Commissioners and the Supervisory Commission for Elections, and publish them where necessary.
Candidates shall organize themselves into lists at least forty days before Election Day. Each list shall include at least 40% of the number of seats in the constituency, or at least 3 seats, and one seat at least for each of the minor constituencies in constituencies composed of multiple minor constituencies. Fractions shall be used in the calculation of the minimum number of seats in single-seat constituencies. The candidate list shall take responsibility for wasting the seats for which they fail to nominate a candidate. Such seats shall be transferred to other lists that have the highest preferential vote in the minor constituency and taken from the confession that already has its share of seats filled. The Ministry shall keep the order of the names on the candidate lists according to which the candidates have organized themselves in the minor constituencies, and shall not take into account the withdrawal of any candidate from the list after its registration. The Ministry shall as well commit to placing the lists on the ballot paper according to their date of registration. The applications of candidates who have failed to organize themselves in lists in accordance with the provisions of this Article shall be discarded.

Candidate lists

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Candidate list registration

Candidates must organize themselves into lists and authorize one of them by virtue of a power of attorney signed by them all at the office of the notary, to submit the registration application of the list to the Ministry within a maximum period of forty days before Election Day. No lists may be registered or amended after the said deadline. The authorized representative of the candidate list shall submit the following for the list registration:

1. The full names of all candidates of the list
2. The nomination approval receipts of all candidates of the list
3. The order of candidate names on the list of the minor constituency
4. A specification of the constituency for which the list is nominated
5. The name and representative color of the list
6. One color passport photo for every candidate
7. A statement of appointment of a financial auditor in accordance with the provisions of the present law, and the appointed auditor's acceptance of such appointment.
8. A bank statement proving the existence of a bank account opened for the list, in the name of its authorized representative.

If the application meets all legal requirements, the Ministry shall issue (within 24 hours) a receipt confirming the registration of the list; however, if the application is found lacking all or part of the legal requirements, the Ministry may give the members of the list a 24-hour time limit to correct the application for registration, or otherwise have their application rejected. The time limit shall start on the date of notification of the list representative referred to in the above paragraph.

The Ministry's decision to reject the registration may be appealed to the State Council within a 24-hour time limit from the date of notification of the list representative referred to in the above paragraph. The State Council shall decide on the appeal within a similar time limit and its decision, in this case, shall be final and not subject to any ordinary or extraordinary legal recourse.
ANNOUNCING THE NAMES OF ACCEPTED CANDIDATE LISTS

Immediately after the expiry of the deadline for candidate list registration specified in Article 52 of the present Law, the Ministry shall announce the names of accepted candidate lists and their members, transmit them to the Governors, District Commissioners and the Supervisory Commission for Parliamentary Elections and publish them where necessary.

Ballot papers

1. Voters shall use the official ballot papers provided for in the present Law, which are prepared in advance by the Ministry for each minor constituency and distributed with the electoral materials to the polling station officers.

2. The official ballot papers shall contain the names of all candidate lists and members thereof, in addition to the specifications presented in the model ballot prepared by the Ministry, namely: the representative color and name of the list and an empty box next to each list, the full name and confession of each candidate and either the minor constituency or the constituency that is not composed of minor constituencies, for which the candidate is nominated. A passport photo of each candidate shall be placed next to their name together with a small empty box where the voter may mark their preferential vote in accordance with the provisions of this law.
Voters may only use such official ballot papers to vote and may not use any other forms of ballot papers to exercise their right to vote.
The list-based voting and the preferential vote

1. Each voter is entitled to vote for one of the competing lists, and may as well give one preferential vote for a candidate from the minor-constituency and the same list they have voted for.

2. If no preferential vote is marked by the voter, the list vote remains valid and shall count. However, if the voter marks more than one preferential vote on the list, none of the preferential votes but only the list vote shall count.

3. If a voter votes for one list but give their preferential vote on another list or on the list of a minor constituency to which they do not belong, the preferential vote shall not count and only the list vote shall count.

4. If the voter does not vote for any list but marks one preferential vote on one list, the preferential vote and a list vote shall count.
Invalid ballot papers

Non-official ballot papers and ballot papers containing additional marks that are not provided for in the present law shall be considered invalid. The head officer of the polling station shall have the invalid ballot papers signed by the polling station officers, attach them to the report and mention the grounds for such action. The number of invalid ballot papers shall be deducted from the total number of voters.

Blank ballots

Ballot papers that do not include any list vote or preferential votes are considered blank ballots and shall be counted with the valid votes.

The Lebanese identity card or the valid Lebanese passport are the only official documents for voting.
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The UNDP Lebanese Assistance Elections Project (LEAP) aims to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders for the conduct of transparent and inclusive elections in Lebanon. Through a multi-component approach, the project’s intended outcomes is to provide a strengthened capacity for: (1) the management and administration of Elections (2) the supervision of elections (3) the provision of voter education initiatives (4) the resolution of electoral disputes, and (5) initiatives to improve election opportunities for women. LEAP is funded by the European Union.

www.lebanon-elections.org
Parliamentary Elections 2018
Distribution of Seats under Law 2017/44

Registered Voters for the 2018 Parliamentary Elections

- 2018 Registered Voters 3,744,245
- %50.8
- 1,901,432 Women
- 1,842,813 Men

Registered Candidates for the 2018 Parliamentary Elections

- 2018 Registered Candidates
- %11.6
- Women: 113
- Men: 862

Registered Candidates for the 2018 Parliamentary Elections

- 2018 Registered Candidates
- %88.4
- Women: 113
- Men: 862