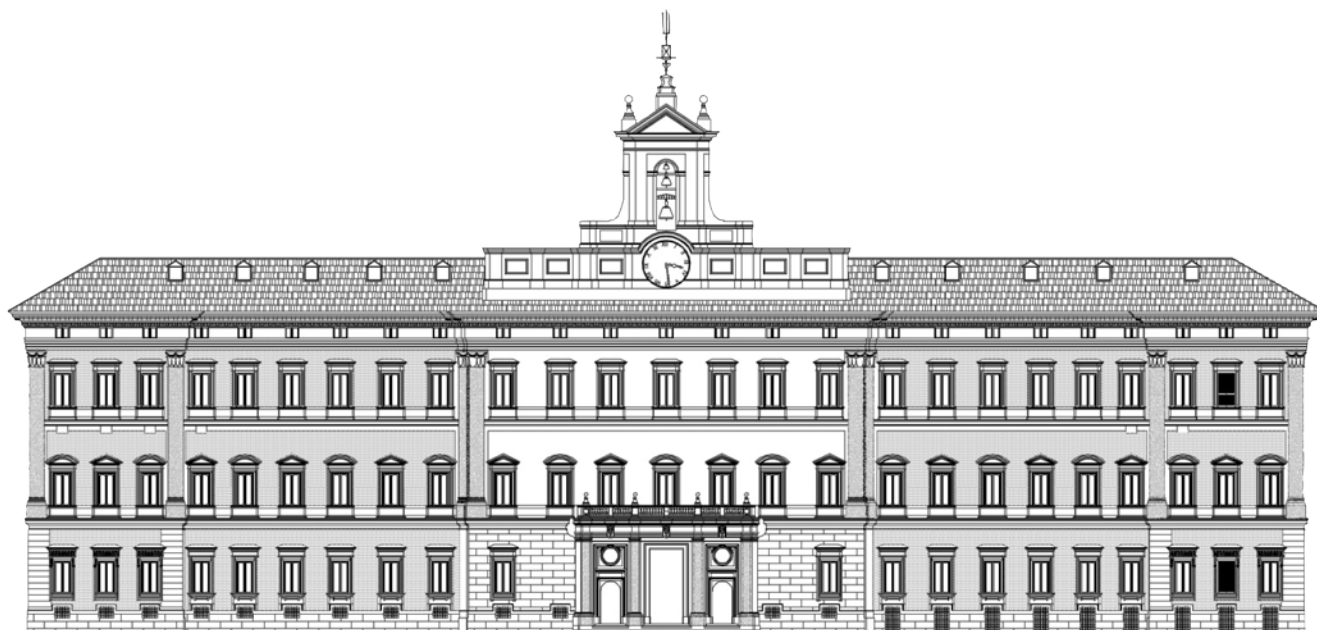




Camera dei deputati

XVIII LEGISLATURA

Documentazione e ricerche



The first enforcement of Electoral Law
no. 165/2017

Summary Data

n. 11/1

13th november 2018

Camera dei deputati

18th PARLIAMENT

Documentazione e ricerche

The first enforcement of Electoral Law no. 165/2017

Summary Data

no. 11/1

13th November 2018

Office in Charge:

SERVIZIO STUDI - DIPARTIMENTO ISTITUZIONI

☎ 066760-3855– ✉ st_istituzioni@camera.it

The documentation of the Offices and Departments of the Chamber of Deputies is intended for internal use. The Chamber of Deputies expressly disclaims any liability in connection with the abuse and misuse of such documentation. The original contents may be reproduced in compliance with the law, provided that the source is acknowledged.

File: AC0125en

C O N T E N T S

| | |
|--|----|
| ▪ Preface | 1 |
| ▪ Italian voters' participation in the elections | 1 |
| ▪ From the percentage of votes to the number of seats..... | 4 |
| ▪ Submission of party's electoral symbol, statutes, and electoral programme..... | 10 |
| ▪ Gender balance: the new rules to stand as candidates | 17 |
| ▪ The results in terms of members elected..... | 22 |
| ▪ Multiple candidacies and gender representation..... | 28 |
| ▪ Number of candidacies in relation to the number of elected members | 31 |
| ▪ Allocation of seats in multi-member constituencies and districts, and the "offsetting procedure" | 35 |
| ▪ The rate of renewal at the Chamber of Deputies and at the Senate | 47 |
| ▪ Members elected by age brackets..... | 49 |
| ▪ Voting for Italian citizens abroad | 52 |

Preface

The elections for the renewal of the Italian Parliament were held on 4th March 2018 under the new Electoral System passed in October 2017 ([Law no. 165/2017](#)). The [new Electoral Law](#) is based – for both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies – on a mixed system of allocation of seats, combining the majoritarian and the proportional representation systems. To such end, the national territory is divided into multi-member districts¹ and single-member districts. As regards the Chamber of Deputies, the national territory is divided into 27 constituencies, in addition to Valle d'Aosta; as to the Senate, constituencies correspond to the territory of each Region.

Constituencies were defined and determined through [legislative decree no. 189/2017](#), adopted following the approval of the relevant Parliamentary Committees of the [Chamber of Deputies](#) and the [Senate](#). 231 single-member districts were established for the election to the Chamber of Deputies, in addition to one district in Valle d'Aosta, and 63 multi-member districts. As far as the election to the Senate is concerned, 115 single-member districts were established, in addition to one district in Valle d'Aosta, and 33 multi-member districts.

Italian voters' participation in the elections

The [general elections of 4th March 2018](#) involved 7,958 municipalities, divided into in 61,552 polling stations in Italy. As regards the Chamber of Deputies, 46,604,925 **voters were entitled** to cast their votes, 22,430,202 **(48.1%) men** and 24,174,723 **(51.9%) women**. As to the Senate, the voters entitled amounted to 42,871,428, with 20,509,631 **men (47.8%)** and 22,361,797 **(52.2%) women**. 584,530 **young people** were entitled to vote for the first time (**1.2%** of the voters electing the members of the Chamber of Deputies) ([data from the Ministry of the Interior](#)).

The number of seats per each constituency and multi-member district was determined, for both the [Chamber of Deputies](#) and the [Senate](#), through Presidential Decree of 28th December 2017.

The election results are available on the website of the [Ministry of the Interior](#).

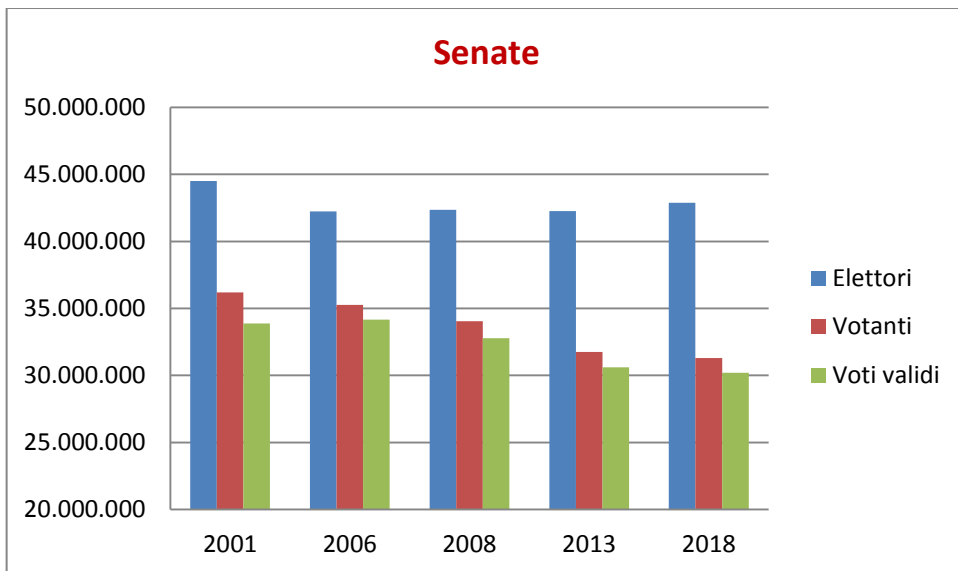
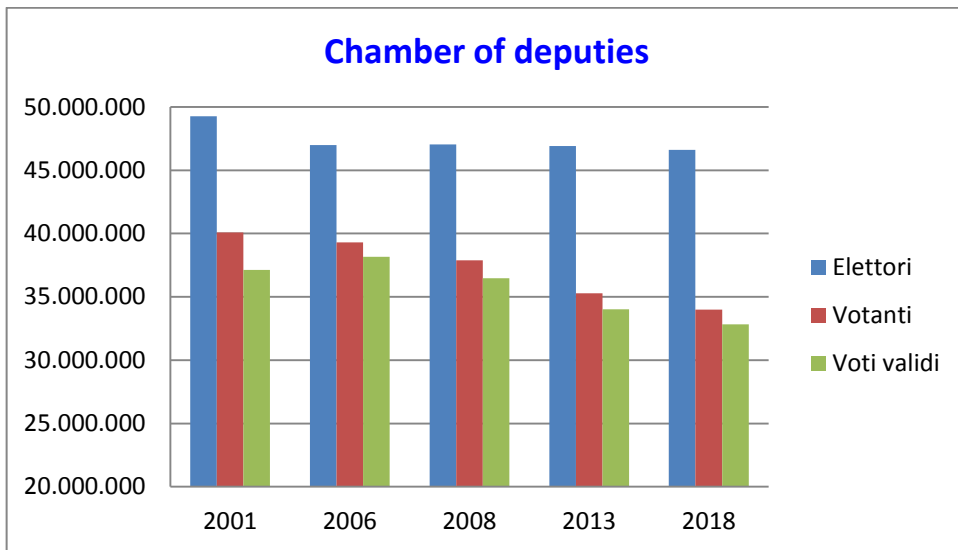
As regards the **turnout**, the final data of **voters** electing the members of Chamber of Deputies accounted to 72.93 % of those entitled; in 2013 total voters

¹ Multi-member districts are established for the allocation of seats through a proportional representation system, and consist of the territorial aggregation of adjoining single-member districts, and each one allocates a number of seats ranging from 3 (2 for the Senate) to 8.

accounted for 75.2 %. As to the Senate, the turnout amounted to 72.94 % (in the previous elections the percentage was 75.11 %).

The following table and charts show a comparison of the figures relating to the electoral body, the voters, the votes validly cast, the votes declared null or void, and the blank ballots of recent elections held with three different electoral systems (2001; 2006-2013; and 2018).

| | | 2001 | 2006 | 2008 | 2013 | 2018 |
|------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Electoral body | Chamber | 49.256.295 | 46.997.601 | 47.041.814 | 46.905.154 | 46.604.925 |
| | Senate | 44.499.794 | 42.232.467 | 42.358.775 | 42.270.824 | 42.871.428 |
| Voters | Chamber | 40.085.397 (81,38%) | 39.298.497 (83,62%) | 37.874.569 (80,51%) | 35.270.926 (75,2%) | 33.923.321 (72,93%) |
| | Senate | 36.189.394 (81,32%) | 35.262.679 (83,50%) | 34.058.405 (80,40%) | 31.751.350 (75,11%) | 31.231.814 (72,84%) |
| Valid votes | Chamber | 37.122.776 | 38.153.343 | 36.457.254 | 34.005.755 | 32.840.055 |
| | Senate | 33.871.262 | 34.162.615 | 32.774.339 | 30.617.901 | 30.213.874 |
| Votes declared null or void | Chamber | 1.274.012 (3,17%) | 705.868 (1,79%) | 931.445 (2,45%) | 869.892 (2,46%) | 692.855 (2,04%) |
| | Senate | 1.035.616 (2,86%) | 637.709 (1,80%) | 835.559 (2,45%) | 761.148 (2,39%) | 644.686 (2,06%) |
| Blank ballots | Chamber | 1.688.609 | 439.286 | 485.870 | 395.279 | 389.441 |
| | Senate | 1.282.516 | 462.355 | 448.507 | 369.301 | 376.765 |



From the percentage of votes to the number of seats

The figures below show the results (Chamber of Deputies and Senate) in terms of **votes cast** and **seats obtained**, on the occasion of the first-time enforcement of electoral law no. 165/2017 in March 2018. Such figures are compared to the data of the elections from 1994 to 2013, held under the previous electoral systems (law no. 277/1993 and law no. 270/2005).

Law no. 165/2017

Apportionment between proportional representation allocating 67% of seats, and a one-round majoritarian system in districts.

Political elections - march 2018. Chamber of deputies. Votes cast and seats obtained

| | Coalizione centro destra | Coalizione centro sinistra | Movimento 5 stelle | Liberi e uguali |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| % votes cast | 37,03% | 22,82% | 32,66% | 3,39% |
| <i>Proportional representation</i> | 12.152.158 | 7.133.100 | 10.732.373 | 1.114.298 |
| <i>Proportional seats</i> | 151 | 88 | 133 | 14 |
| <i>Uninom. seats (majoritarian system)</i> | 111 | 27 | 93 | - |
| Seats obtained: 617 | 262 | 115 | 226 | 14 |
| | 42,46% | 18,64% | 36,63% | 2,27% |

Political elections - march 2018. Senate. Votes cast and seats obtained

| | Coalizione centro destra | Coalizione centro sinistra | Movimento 5 stelle | Liberi e uguali |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| % votes cast | 37,49% | 22,96% | 32,21% | 3,27% |
| <i>Proportional representation</i> | 11.330.164 | 6.632.575 | 9.733.303 | 990.715 |
| <i>Proportional seats</i> | 77 | 44 | 68 | 4 |
| <i>Uninom. seats (majoritarian system)</i> | 58 | 13 | 44 | 0 |
| Seats obtained: 617 | 135 | 57 | 112 | 4 |
| | 43,8% | 18,5% | 36,4% | 1,3 |

Law no. 270/2005

Election to the Chamber of Deputies: apportionment under proportional representation with majority bonus up to 340 seats allocated to the list obtaining the highest number of total valid votes nationally. Single ballot paper.

Election to the Senate: apportionment under proportional representation with majority bonus to the list obtaining the highest number of total valid votes regionally. Single ballot paper.

Political elections – February 2013. Chamber of deputies. Votes cast and seats obtained

| | Coalizione centro sinistra | Coalizione centro destra | Movimento 5 stelle | Scelta civica Monti |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| % votes cast | 29,55% | 29,18% | 25,56% | 10,56% |
| <i>Proportional representation</i> | 10.049.393 | 9.923.600 | 8.691.406 | 3.591.541 |
| Seats obtained | 340 | 124 | 108 | 45 |
| | 55,1% | 20,1% | 17,5% | 7,3% |

Political elections – February 2013. Senate. Votes cast and seats obtained

| | Coalizione centro sinistra | Coalizione centro destra | Movimento 5 stelle | Con Monti per l'Italia |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| % votes cast | 31,63% | 30,72% | 23,80% | 9,14% |
| <i>Proportional representation</i> | 9.685.437 | 9.405.652 | 7.286.550 | 2.797.734 |
| Seats obtained | 113 | 116 | 54 | 18 |
| | 37,5% | 38,5% | 18% | 6% |

Political elections – April 2008. Chamber of deputies. Votes cast and seats obtained

| | Coalizione centro destra | Coalizione centro sinistra | Unione di centro | SVP |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| % votes cast | 46,81% | 37,55% | 5,62% | 0,41% |
| <i>Proportional representation</i> | 17.064.506 | 13.689.330 | 2.050.229 | 147.718 |
| Seats obtained | 340 | 239 | 36 | 2 |
| | 55,1% | 38,7% | 5,9% | 0,3% |

Political elections – April 2008. Senate. Votes cast and seats obtained

| | Coalizione centro destra | Coalizione centro sinistra | Unione di Centro |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| % votes cast | 47,32% | 38,01% | 5,69% |
| <i>Proportional representation</i> | 15.508.899 | 12.457.182 | 1.866.356 |
| Seats obtained | 168 | 130 | 3 |
| | 55,8% | 43,2% | 1% |

Escluso Trentino – Alto Adige, Valle d'Aosta e Circoscrizione Estero

Political elections – April 2006. Chamber of deputies. Votes cast and seats obtained

| | Coalizione centro sinistra | Coalizione centro destra |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| % votes cast | 49,81% | 49,74% |
| <i>Proportional representation</i> | 19.002.598 | 18.977.843 |
| Seats obtained | 340 | 277 |
| | 55,1% | 44,9% |

Political elections – April 2006. Senate. Votes cast and seats obtained

| | Coalizione centro sinistra | Coalizione centro destra |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| % votes cast | 48,96% | 50,21% |
| <i>Proportional representation</i> | 16.725.401 | 17.153.978 |
| Seats obtained | 148 | 153 |
| | 49,2% | 50,8% |

Law no. 277/1993

Apportionment under a one-round majority system in single-member districts allocating $\frac{3}{4}$ of seats, and under a proportional representation with parcelling-out (the so-called *scorporo*) for $\frac{1}{4}$ of seats. Two ballot papers for the Chamber of Deputies. One ballot paper for the Senate.

Political elections – May 2001. Chamber of deputies. Votes cast and seats obtained

| | Forza Italia | Alleanza Nazionale | Democratici di sinistra | Margherita | Rifondazione comunista |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| <i>% votes cast (single list)</i> | 29,43% | 12,02% | 16,57% | 14,52% | 5,03% |
| <i>% votes cast (coalition)</i> | 41,45% | | 36,12% | | |
| <i>Proportional representation</i> | 10.923.431 | 4.463.205 | 6.151.154 | 5.391.827 | 1.868.659 |
| <i>Proportional seats</i> | 62 | 24 | 31 | 27 | 11 |
| | Casa delle libertà | | l'Ulivo | | |
| <i>Seats in majority system (single-member districts)</i> | 282 | | 192 | | |
| <i>Seats obtained</i> | 368 | | 261 | | |
| | 58,5% | | 41,5% | | |

Political elections – May 2001. Senate. Votes cast and seats obtained

| | Casa delle Libertà | L'Ulivo | Rifondazione Comunista | Lista Di Pietro | Democrazia Europea |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <i>% votes cast</i> | 42,53% | 38,70% | 5,04% | 3,37% | 3,15% |
| <i>Proportional representation</i> | 14.406.519 | 13.106.860 | 1.708.707 | 1.140.489 | 1.066.908 |
| <i>Seats obtained</i> | 176 | 125 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| | 55,8% | 39,6% | 1,2% | 0,3% | 0,6% |
| | Alleanza Lombarda Autonoma | SVP -L'Ulivo | SVP | Valle d'Aoste | |
| <i>% votes cast</i> | 0,91% | 0,52% | 0,37% | 0,10% | |
| <i>Proportional representation</i> | 308.559 | 175.635 | 126.177 | 32.429 | |
| <i>Seats obtained</i> | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | |
| | 0,3% | 0,9% | 1,2% | 0,3% | |
| | <i>Totale: 315</i> | | | | |

Political elections – April 1996. Chamber of deputies. Votes cast and seats obtained

| | PDS | Pop. Prodi | Rinn. Italiano | FI | AN | CCD-CDU | Lega Nord | Rif. Com |
|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| <i>% votes cast (list)</i> | 21,06% | 6,81% | 4,34% | 20,57% | 15,66% | 5,84% | 10,07% | 8,57% |
| <i>votes cast (coalition)</i> | 32,21% | | | 42,07% | | | | |
| <i>Proportional representation</i> | 7.894.118 | 2.554.072 | 1.627.380 | 7.712.149 | 5.870.491 | 2.189.563 | 3.776.354 | 3.213.748 |
| <i>Proportional seats</i> | 26 | 4 | 8 | 37 | 28 | 12 | 20 | 20 |
| <i>Seats in majority system (single-member districts)</i> | l'Ulivo (*) | | | Polo delle libertà | | | | |
| | 249 | | | 169 | | | 39 | 15(***) |
| <i>Seats obtained</i> | 287 | | | 246 | | | 59 | 35 |
| <i>%</i> | 45,62% | | | 39,1% | | | 9,37% | 5,55% |

Esclusa Valle d'Aosta

(*) Sono stati considerati i collegi uninominali vinti dai candidati delle liste l'Ulivo, l'Ulivo-Leg aut. veneta, l'Ulivo-ps.d'az.

(**) Non sono rappresentati nel prospetto 2 seggi uninominali vinti, un ciascuno, da altre liste (Lega d'azione meridionale e Democrazia-libertà).

(***) Con il simbolo "Progressisti (1996)"

Political elections – April 1996. Senate. Votes cast and seats obtained

| | L'Ulivo | Polo per le libertà | Lega Nord | Progressisti |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| <i>% votes cast</i> | 41,18% | 37,35% | 10,41% | 2,87% |
| <i>Proportional representation</i> | 13.434.607 | 12.185.020 | 3.394.733 | 934.974 |
| <i>Seats obtained</i> | 157 (*) | 116 | 27 | 10 |
| | 49,84% | 36,83% | 8,57% | 3,17% |
| | Mov.Soc.Tricolore | Pannella-Sgarbi | L'Abete SVP | Valle d'Aoste |
| <i>% votes cast</i> | 2,29% | 1,56% | 0,55% | 0,09% |
| <i>Proportional representation</i> | 747.487 | 509.826 | 178.425 | 29.5381 |
| <i>Seats obtained</i> | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | 0,32% | 0,32% | 0,63% | 0,32% |

(*) Sono stati considerati i collegi uninominali vinti dai candidati della lista L'Ulivo e l'Ulivo-P. Sardo d'Azione.

Political elections – March 1994. Chamber of deputies. Votes cast and seats obtained

| | FI | AN | Lega Nord | PDS | Rif.Com. | PPI | Patto Segni |
|---|--|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| <i>% votes cast (single list)</i> | 21,01% | 13,47% | 8,36% | 20,36% | 6,05% | 11,07% | 4,68% |
| <i>% votes cast (coalition)</i> | 42,84% | | | 26,41% | | 15,75% | |
| <i>Proportional representation</i> | 8.136.135 | 5.214.133 | 3.235.248 | 7.881.646 | 2.343.946 | 4.287.172 | 1.811.814 |
| <i>Proportional seats</i> | 30 | 23 | 11 | 38 | 11 | 29 | 13 |
| | Polo delle Libertà - Polo del Buon Governo | | | Progressisti | | Patto per l'Italia | |
| <i>Seats in majority system (single-member districts)</i> | 302 | | | 164 | | 4 | |
| <i>Seats obtained</i> | 366 | | | 213 | | 46 | |
| <i>%</i> | 58,18% | | | 33,86% | | 7,31% | |

Political elections – March 1994. Senate. Votes cast and seats obtained

| | Polo delle Libertà - Polo Buon Governo (*) | Progressisti | Patto per l'Italia | SVP |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| <i>% votes cast</i> | 42,66% | 32,9% | 16,69% | 0,66% |
| <i>Proportional representation</i> | 14.110.705 | 10.881.320 | 5.519.090 | 217.137 |
| <i>Seats obtained</i> | 156 | 122 | 31 | 3 |
| | 49,52% | 38,73% | 9,84% | 0,95% |
| | Lega Alpina Lumbarda | Altri Gruppi | Liste Autonomiste | |
| <i>% votes cast</i> | 0,74% | 2,52% | 0,71% | |
| <i>Proportional representation</i> | 246.046 | 835.028 | 233.361 | |
| <i>Seats obtained</i> | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | 0,32% | 0,32% | 0,32% | |

Submission of party's electoral symbol, statutes, and electoral programme

According to the Law (art. 14 Presidential Decree no. 361/1957), the political parties or organised political groups intending to submit lists of candidates in multi-member districts and single-member districts shall file to the Ministry of the Interior:

- The symbol distinguishing their lists;
- The name of the party or the organised political group;
- The statutes or alternatively a disclosure statement;
- The electoral programme, in which the name and the surname of the political party leader are stated;
- The designation, for each constituency, of a full representative and an alternate representative of the party or the group, in charge of submitting the lists of candidates.

Submission of party's electoral symbol

On the occasion of 2018 elections, **103 electoral symbols** were filed within the statutory time limits, 10 of which were rejected.

In the next phase there were **42** electoral symbols, followed by the **presentation of the lists of candidates**.

They also include 3 electoral symbols of the list called Italia Europa Insieme (with details in different languages) and of Lega Nord-Forza Italia-Fratelli d'Italia, indicating the joint lists of the right-wing coalition in the Overseas Constituency.

On the basis of the election results of 4th March 2018, **5** intra-coalition lists (Lega Nord, Forza Italia and Fratelli d'Italia; Partito Democratico and SVP – as regards coalitions, see *infra*) and **2** individual lists (Movimento 5 stelle, Liberi e Uguali) exceeded the threshold for the allocation of seats under the proportional representation, both at the Chamber of Deputies and at the Senate.

Elections of 4th March 2018

| Political parties or groups that registered their electoral symbols to the Ministry of the Interior | Political parties or groups that submitted their lists of candidates | Political parties or groups involved in the allocation of seats for the proportional representation |
|---|--|---|
| 103 | 42 | 7 |

According to Law no. 165/2017, the percentages of votes validly cast **below which no allocation** of seats in **multi-member districts** is made are the following:

- the **lists** obtaining **3%** at national level or **20%** at regional level to the Senate;
- the **lists representing** recognised linguistic minorities, standing for elections in a Special Autonomous Region providing special protection to such minorities (Trentino-Alto Adige and Friuli-Venezia Giulia), which reach **20%** in such region or that elect at least **2** candidates in **single-member districts**;
- the **coalitions of lists** reaching at least **10%** nationally, provided that they **include** at least **one joint list** obtaining **3%** nationally, or, as to the **Senate**, a joint list reaching **20%** regionally.

As regards **coalitions**, the votes cast to joint lists obtaining less than **1%** nationally are not taken into account.

| <i>Previous elections</i> | <i>Political parties or groups that registered their electoral symbols to the Ministry of the Interior</i> | <i>Political parties or groups that submitted their lists of candidates in Italy and in the Overseas Constituency</i> |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| 2006 | 174 | 69 |
| 2008 | 177 | 41 |
| 2013 | 219 | 81 |

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Submission of the Statutes or of the Disclosure Statement

As already recalled, following the amendments introduced by Law no. 52/2015 (relating to the Statutes) and by Law no. 165/2017 (submission of the Statutes or of the Disclosure Statement), as from the 2018 elections the political parties or groups intending to submit their lists of candidates shall file to the Ministry of the Interior, besides the party symbol and the electoral programme, their **Statutes** or – in case not registered in the registry of political parties as per Law Decree no. 149/2013 – a **statement** containing the **minimum transparency requirements** provided for by the law.

The Register of Political Parties was established under Law Decree no. 149/2013: the Parties that intend to avail themselves of the benefits provided for by the law (26% tax deduction in case of donations and access to the “2x1000” public funding in favour of political parties) shall endow themselves with **statutes**, drafted in the form of a public instrument. The statutes shall contain a description of the symbol that, in addition to the name, represents the main distinguishing element to identify a political party. The symbol may also be annexed in a graphic form. The party symbol and name (including its abbreviated form), shall be clearly distinguished from those of any other existing political parties.

The **Statutes**, in compliance with the Constitution and the EU provisions, shall contain (art. 3 Law Decree no. 149/2013):

0a) the address of the registered office within the national territory;

a) the number, composition and the powers of decision-making, executive and supervisory bodies, the procedures for their election and terms of office, as well as the bodies or subjects having legal representation;

b) the frequency of national or general congresses;

c) the procedures in place for the approval of acts committing the party;

d) the rights and duties of party members and the relevant guarantee institutions; the conditions for the participation of members in the activities of the party;

e) the criteria through which the presence of minorities, if any, is favoured among non-executive collegiate bodies;

f) the ways for promoting, through positive actions, the goal of gender equality in collegiate bodies and elective offices, under article 51 of the Constitution;

g) the procedures in place in case of dissolution, closing down, suspension and receivership of eventual territorial structures of the party;

h) the criteria through which the resources are provided to eventual territorial structures;

i) the disciplinary actions to be eventually adopted towards party members, the competent bodies in charge of taking them, and the appeal procedures available, guaranteeing the right of defence and to be heard;

l) the procedures for the selection of candidates to the European Parliament, the national Parliament, the regional councils and the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano, and the municipal councils, as well as of mayors and the Presidents of autonomous regions and provinces;

m) the procedures to amend the statutes, the symbol and the name of the party;

n) the body in charge of the economic and financial management and the setting of the relevant criteria;

o) the body in charge of approving the financial statements;

o-bis) the rules ensuring transparency, particularly as to the economic and financial management, as well as the respect of privacy and personal information.

The **disclosure statement**, signed by the legal representative and authenticated by the notary, shall indicate the following “minimum transparency requirements” (art. 14 Presidential Decree no. 361/1957, as amended by art 1, par. 6, Law no. 165/2017):

1) the legal representative of the party or organised political group; the subject owning the symbol and the registered office in the territory of the State;

2) the bodies of the party or organised political group, their composition as well as relevant powers.

By analysing the [data relating to the 2018 elections](#), out of the **42 lists** of candidates, **10** filed their **statutes** in compliance with the new law provisions and **32**, instead of the statutes, filed a **disclosure statements**. These documents were published in the website “[Elezioni trasparenti](#)”, as per the new electoral law, (165/2017) within 10 days as from the deadline set for the registration of symbols.

Presentation of the electoral programme

At the same time, any data requested by the law for each list was published in the website of the Ministry of the Interior, "[Elezioni trasparenti](#)": symbol, candidates, programme and name of the political party leader.

In particular, while registering the party symbol, the law states that the parties or the organised political groups shall submit their **electoral programme**, in which stating the name of the person indicated as the **party political leader** (Presidential Decree 361/1957, art. 14-bis, paragraph 3).

According to the law, the registration of the symbol, the filing of the statutes or the disclosure statement, the electoral programme and the eventual statement of joint list in a coalition are made, for each single party or organised political group, by the person having a mandate, authenticated by a notary, by the president or secretary of the party or organised political group, which also appoints, through a deed authenticated by the notary, for each constituency (and to the Senate, for each regional constituency), a full and an alternate representative, in charge of filing the lists of candidates in multi-member constituencies and related documents (Presidential Decree 361/1957, articles 15 and 17).

The table below shows the amendments to the electoral law introduced in the last few years as regards the obligation to present the programme indicating the leader of the relevant political party.

| Law 270/2005 | Law 52/2015 | Law 165/2017 |
|--|---|---|
| The indication of the "political force leader" in the electoral programme of political parties or groups "running to govern the Country" was introduced by law no. 270 of 2005, without prejudice to the prerogatives of the President of the Republic under art. 92, paragraph 2, of the Constitution | Law no. 52 of 2015 maintained the provision for the indication of the "political force leader". | The law of 2017 provided for the indication of the "political force leader" in the electoral programme. In the drafting of the provision, no reference was made to the parties or the political groups "that run to govern the Country". |
| The law of 2005 also stated that the coalitions running to govern the country had to indicate the name of the "leader of the coalition" and present a single electoral programme. The law also placed emphasis on the coalitions to determine the minimum threshold for the allocation of seats. | The law of 2015 – exclusively in force for the Chamber of Deputies but never enforced during elections – envisaged that the "electoral competition" concerned the single lists, regardless of coalitions. Consequently, the reference to the "leader of the coalition" has been eliminated. | The law of 2017 emphasises coalitions with a view to the threshold for the allocation of seats and the presentation of candidates in single-member districts. Conversely, the provision of 2005 on the indication of the "leader of the coalition" and on the filing of a single electoral programme for the coalition has not been taken into account. |

For the elections of 4th March 2018, all the lists presented their **programme** and indicated the **political force leader** as per the electoral provision in force.

Five lists (USEI, UNITAL, Free Flights to Italy, Movimento delle Libertà and Lega Nord-Forza Italia-Fratelli d'Italia) neither presented their programme nor indicated the political force leader, but only submitted their candidates to the Overseas Constituency.

Joint lists within the coalitions

According to the law, besides registering the symbol, the parties or organised political groups may make a **statement of joint lists** within a coalition. During the elections of 4th March 2018 **2 joint lists** in coalition were presented both for the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate: one made up of lists including Lega Nord, Forza Italia, Noi con l'Italia-UDC, Fratelli d'Italia, and one made up of the lists of Partito Democratico, +Europa, Civica Popolare, Italia Europa Insieme and SVP.

The list joint parties in a coalition was published, as provided for by the law (art. 14-bis Presidential Decree 361/1957) in the *Official Journal* (no. 34 of 10 February 2018).

In detail, the law states that statements of joint lists shall be on mutual terms and are effective for all the lists having the same symbol. The joint lists in a coalition are relevant for the purpose of the allocation of seats. While implementing a joint list in a coalition, the parties representing recognised linguistic minorities - existing in special autonomous regions whose statutes and relevant implementing rules provide for a special protection for such minorities - declare in which single-member districts of the relevant constituency the same candidate stands for elections with other political parties or political groups of the coalition. The list of joint parties, once the regularity of the statements is assessed, is published in the Official Journal within the 20th day preceding the elections (Presidential Decree 361/1957, art. 14-bis).

In the **2018 elections to the Chamber of Deputies** both coalitions exceeded the threshold for the allocation of seats provided for by the law (see *supra*) for **coalitions (10% of votes validly cast** nationally, with **3,284,000** votes out of **32,840,055** total votes to the lists) (see the [Minutes of the National Central Office](#)).

As regards the **intra-coalition lists** (for which the law sets a threshold of **3% of votes validly cast** nationally, amounting – for the elections of 4th March 2018 - to **985,202 votes**) the lists of Lega Nord, Forza Italia and Fratelli d'Italia exceeded the threshold; as to the centre-left coalition, the lists of Partito Democratico and SVP (the latter having obtained 2 candidates elected in the single-member district of the region and 132,613 votes nationally, therefore exceeding the threshold of 20% at regional level, set to 111,440 votes cast in the region for the March 2018 elections. Such provision for the Chamber of Deputies

only applies to the lists in Special Status Regions, for which specific forms of protection of linguistic minorities are in force).

The **intra-coalition threshold (3%)** was not reached by the lists Noi per l'Italia-UDC and +Europa, whose votes were therefore distributed among the lists eligible for the allocation of seats within each relevant coalition (having exceeded the threshold of 1%). The threshold of **1%** provided for by the law (amounting to 328,401 votes in March 2018 elections) to contribute to the determination of the total number of votes cast for the coalition, was not reached by the lists Italia Europa Insieme that obtained 191,489 votes and Civica Popolare Lorenzin that obtained a total number of 180,539 votes.

Equally, in the **elections of 4th March 2018 to the Senate**, the same coalitions exceeded the threshold provided for by the law (see *supra*) for **coalitions (10% of votes validly cast** nationally, with **3,021,387** votes out of total **30,213,874** votes obtained by the lists) (see the [Minutes of the National Central Office of 4th March 2018](#)).

The National Central Office also certified that in both coalitions at least one list obtained **3% of valid votes** nationally, amounting – for the elections of 4th March 2018 to the Senate - to **906,416 votes** and that the **hurdle of 1%** (amounting, for 2018 elections, to 302,139 votes) set by the law to **contribute** to the determination of the total number of votes cast for the coalition was not reached by the lists Italia Europa Insieme that obtained a total number of 163,903 votes and Civica Popolare Lorenzin, receiving a total number of 152,505 votes.

Elections of 4 March 2018 – National summing up of votes

| Chamber of deputies (voti validi 32.840.055) | Senate (voti validi 30.213.874) |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Coalizione di centro destra</i> 12.152.158</p> <p><i>Cifra elettorale naz. delle liste della coalizione:</i> Lega Nord: 5.694.351 Mov. pol. Forza Italia: 4.591.888 Fratelli d'Italia con Giorgia Meloni: 1.435.114 Noi con l'Italia-UDC: 430.805</p> | <p><i>Coalizione di centro destra</i> 11.330.164</p> <p><i>Cifra elettorale naz. delle liste della coalizione:</i> Lega Nord: 5.323.045 Mov. pol. Forza Italia: 4.358.101 Fratelli d'Italia con Giorgia Meloni: 1.286.887 Noi con l'Italia-UDC: 362.131</p> |
| <p><i>Coalizione di centro sinistra</i> 7.133.100</p> <p><i>Cifra elettorale naz. delle liste della coalizione:</i> Partito democratico: 6.153.081 +Europa con Emma Bonino - Centro democratico: 845.406 (*) Svp-Patt: 134.613 (**) Italia Europa insieme: 191.489 (***) Civica popolare Lorenzin: 180.539 (***)</p> | <p><i>Coalizione di centro sinistra</i> 6.632.575</p> <p><i>Cifra elettorale naz. delle liste della coalizione:</i> Partito democratico: 5.788.103 +Europa con Emma Bonino – Centro democratico: 716.136 (*) Svp-Patt: 128.336 (**) Italia Europa insieme: 163.903 (***) Civica popolare Lorenzin: 152.505 (***)</p> |
| <p><i>Movimento 5 stelle</i> 10.732.373</p> | <p><i>Movimento 5 stelle</i> 9.733.303</p> |
| <p><i>Liberi e Uguali</i> 1.114.298</p> | <p><i>Liberi e Uguali</i> 990.715</p> |

Gender balance: the new rules to stand as candidates

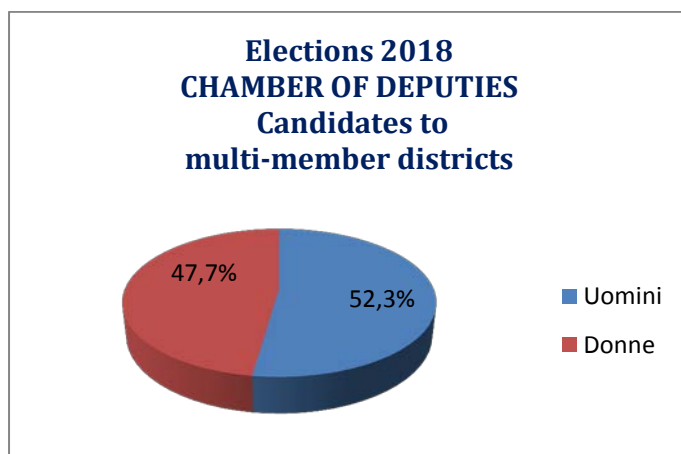
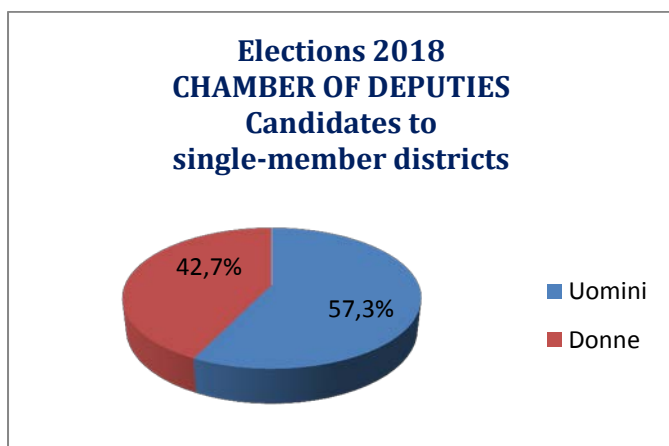
For the first time in the framework of the provisions governing the elections to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, the law sets specific rules in the submission of the lists of candidates, aimed to guarantee gender balance in political representation. Law no. 52/2015 already introduced specific provisions on gender balance, which however were never enforced during elections, as the law was amended by Law no. 165/2017.

CANDIDACIES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF LAW NO. 165/2017

According to the Law, in order to ensure gender equality in multi-member districts, candidates shall be listed according to an **alternating gender order**, otherwise the list will be considered as inadmissible (Presidential Decree 361/1957, art. 18-bis, paragraph 3; Legislative Decree 533/1993, art. 9, paragraph 4). Furthermore, out of the total candidates running in single-member districts, and, for leading candidates only, in the lists in multi-member districts, none of the two genders shall be represented – nationally for the Chamber of Deputies, and regionally for the Senate - in a percentage exceeding **60 per cent**, rounded up to the next whole number (Presidential Decree 361/1957, art. 18-bis, paragraph 3.1; Legislative Decree 533/1993, art. 9, paragraph 4-bis). The National Central Office ensures the compliance with such provisions while assessing the requirements, therefore notifying eventual irregularities to the Central Constituency Offices in order to introduce eventual amendments to the lists. To such end, as to possible changes to the lists and candidates, the list of alternate candidates is also relevant (Ministry of the Interior, Elections of 4th March 2018 to the Chamber of Deputies and to the Senate, *Instructions for the submission and eligibility of candidates*, January 2018, pages 77-78).

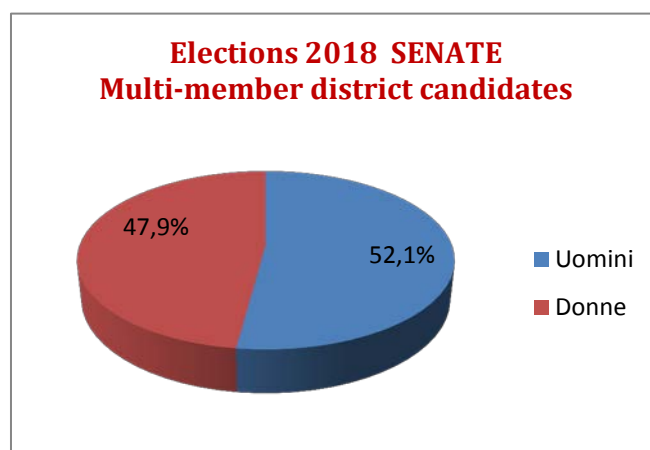
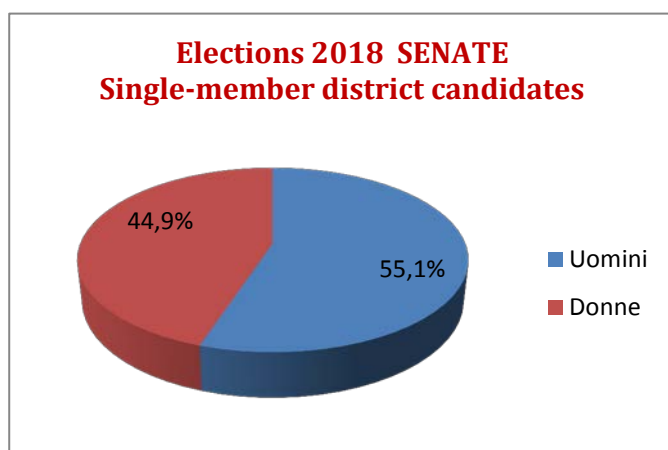
The data regarding all the **candidates standing for the 2018 elections to the Chamber of Deputies** shows the following:

- in **single-member districts**, **57.3%** (1,440) men and **42.7%** (1,072) women;
- in **multi-member districts**, **52.3%** (1,869) men and **47.7%** (1,706) women.



As regards the **Senate**, the following candidates stood for the **elections**:

- in **single-member districts**, **55.1%** (696) men and **44.9%** (566) women;
- in **multi-member districts**, **52.1%** (996) men and **47.9%** (916) women.

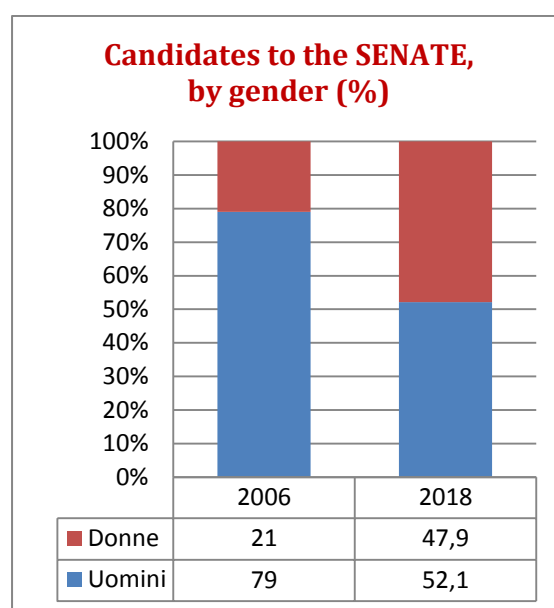
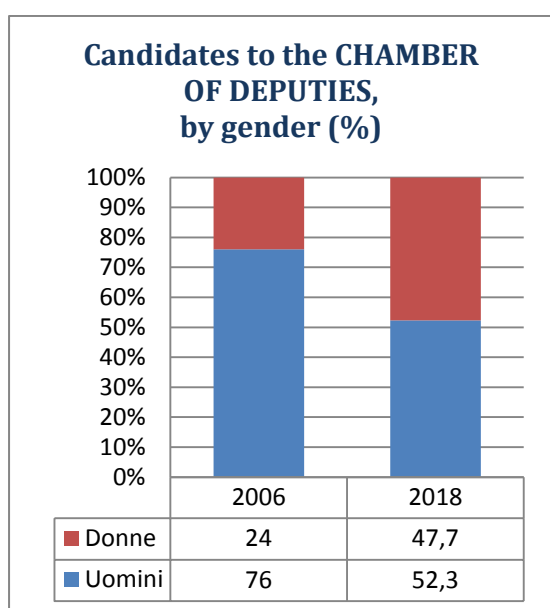


A comparison between this data and the previous data available, included in the OSCE Final Report on 2006 general elections, shows that women accounted for **24%** of candidates to the Chamber of Deputies and **21%** of candidates to the Senate, and obtained 109 seats to the Chamber of Deputies (17.3%) and 45 seats to the Senate (14.3%).

A different electoral law was in force in 2006 (the party list representation system) and a majority bonus system also impacting on the gender composition of elected members (such composition was influenced by the number of candidates from the two genders included in the list that obtained an additional number of seats following the allocation of the majority bonus).

Therefore, a significant increase in the percentage of women was registered in comparison with 2006, both to the Chamber of Deputies and to the Senate, as highlighted in the charts below².

Percentage of candidates by gender 2006 vs. 2018



² For the purpose of this comparison, the data of 2018 candidacies in multi-member districts were used.

The table below shows a focus on the gender composition of the **candidates in the lists** for to the **Chamber of Deputies** that exceeded the minimum **threshold for the allocation of seats** provided for by the law.

| CANDIDATURE CAMERA DEI DEPUTATI | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| PLURINOMINALE | | | | | |
| lista | Candidati | n.complessivo candidature | percentuale | n.candidati (persone fisiche) | percentuale |
| | Donne | 125 | 50 | 97 | 45,5 |
| FORZA ITALIA | Uomini | 125 | 50 | 116 | 54,5 |
| | tot | 250 | | 213 | |
| | Donne | 126 | 50,4 | 98 | 48,3 |
| FRATELLI D'ITALIA | Uomini | 124 | 49,6 | 105 | 51,7 |
| | tot | 250 | | 203 | |
| | Donne | 127 | 50,8 | 96 | 47,5 |
| LEGA | Uomini | 123 | 49,2 | 106 | 52,5 |
| | tot | 250 | | 202 | |
| | Donne | 128 | 51,2 | 112 | 52,8 |
| LIBERI E UGUALI | Uomini | 122 | 48,8 | 100 | 47,2 |
| | tot | 250 | | 212 | |
| | Donne | 125 | 50 | 125 | 50,0 |
| MOVIMENTO 5 STELLE | Uomini | 125 | 50 | 125 | 50,0 |
| | tot | 250 | | 250 | |
| | Donne | 129 | 51,6 | 106 | 47,1 |
| PARTITO DEMOCRATICO | Uomini | 121 | 48,4 | 119 | 52,9 |
| | tot | 250 | | 225 | |
| | Donne | 2 | 50 | 2 | 50,0 |
| SVP - PATT | Uomini | 2 | 50 | 2 | 50,0 |
| | tot | 4 | | 4 | |
| TOTALI | Donne | 762 | 50,7 | 636 | 48,6 |
| | Uomini | 742 | 49,3 | 673 | 51,4 |
| | tot | 1504 | | 1309 | |

| UNINOMINALE | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------|
| lista | Candidati | n.complessivo candidature | percentuale |
| | Donne | 97 | 41,8 |
| CENTRODESTRA | Uomini | 135 | 58,2 |
| | tot | 232 | |
| | Donne | 133 | 57,6 |
| LIBERI E UGUALI | Uomini | 98 | 42,4 |
| | tot | 231 | |
| | Donne | 99 | 42,5 |
| MOVIMENTO 5 STELLE | Uomini | 134 | 57,5 |
| | tot | 233 | |
| | Donne | 93 | 39,7 |
| CENTROSINISTRA | Uomini | 141 | 60,3 |
| | tot | 234 | |
| TOTALI | Donne | 422 | 45,4 |
| | Uomini | 508 | 54,6 |
| | tot | 930 | |

In the **Overseas Constituency** the candidates for the elections of 4th March 2018 (specific provisions are included in the [Instructions for the submission of candidacies](#), by the Ministry of the Interior) were structured as follows:

Election to the Chamber of Deputies in the Overseas Constituency:

188 candidates

147 men (**78.19%**) and 41 women (**21.81%**)

Election to the Senate in the Overseas Constituency:

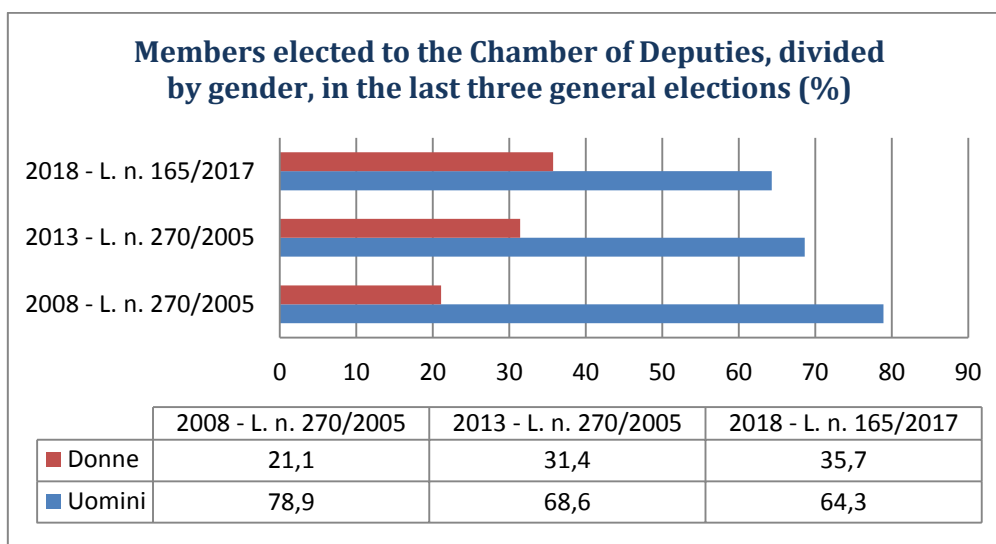
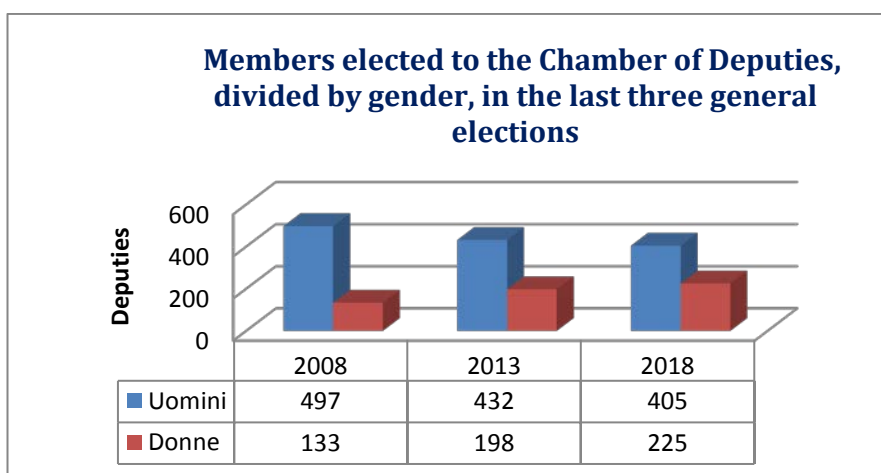
80 candidates

54 men (**67.5 %**) and 26 women (**32.5 %**)

In the Overseas Constituency, where seats are allocated according to a proportional system, voters may express two preferences when allocating two or more Deputies or Senators, and one preference in the other cases.

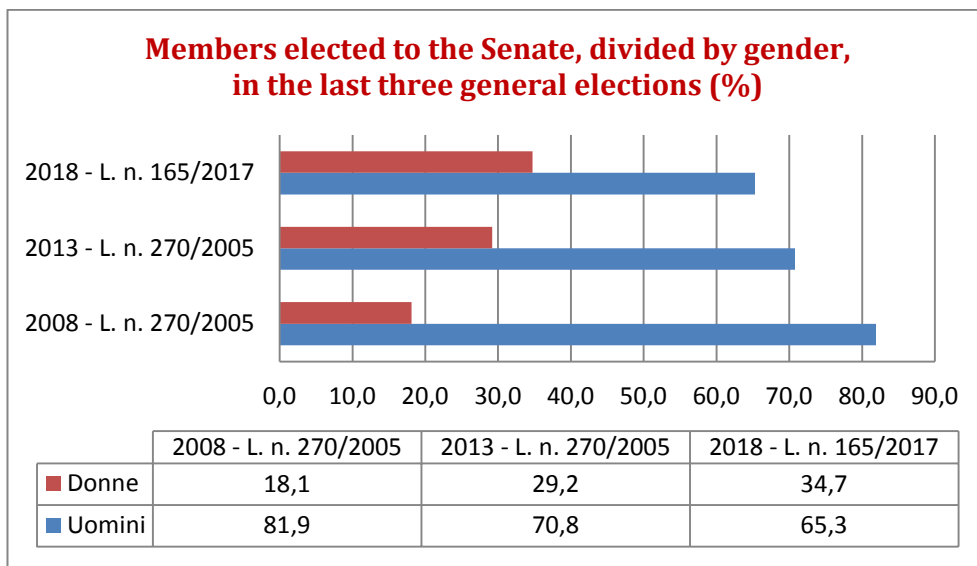
The results in terms of members elected

As regards the **electoral results**, the percentage of **women elected to the Chamber of Deputies** is 35.7% (225 out of 630), with an increase versus the previous parliament (+4.3%), which in turn had recorded a 10% increase in comparison with the 16th parliament.

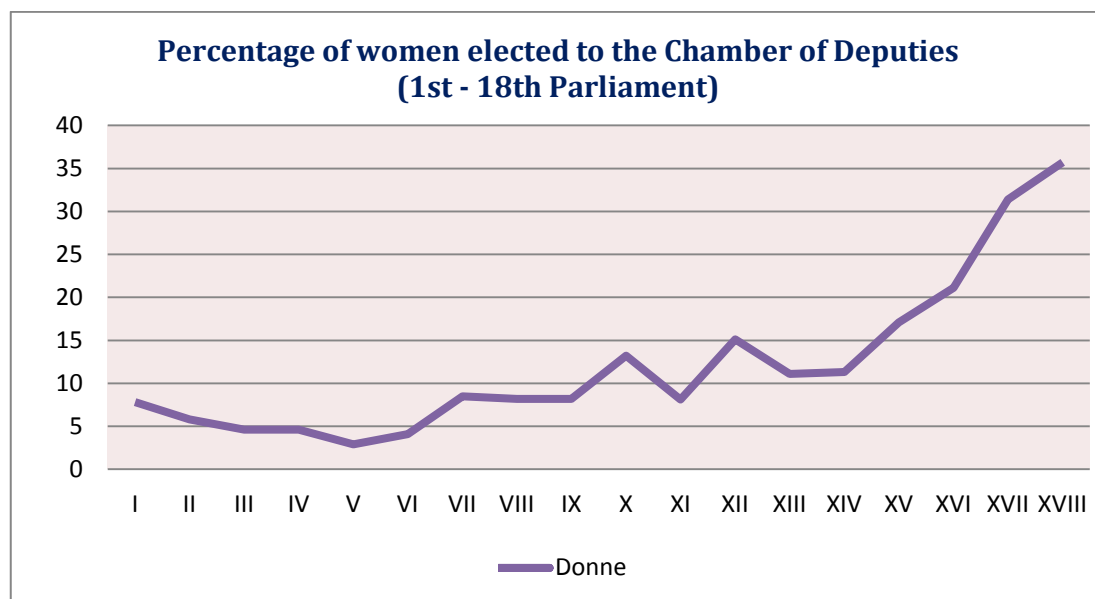


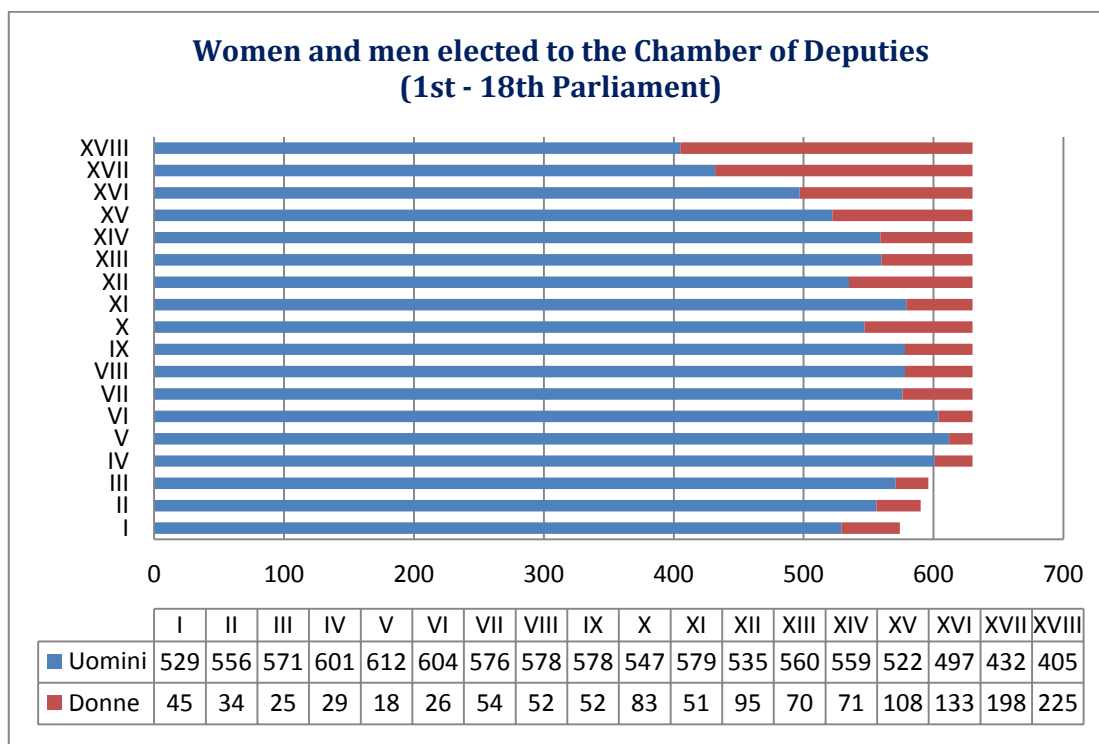
As regards the **Senate**, the overall percentage of women elected accounts for 34.7% (109 out of 314), with an increase versus the 17th Parliament (+5.5%) that

in turn had recorded a significant increase in comparison with the previous parliament (+11.1%).



The chart below shows the **historical trend** (from the 1st to the 18th Parliament) in terms of percentages and absolute data relating to the seats allocated to women at the **Chamber of Deputies**. As far as the Senate is concerned, such data is contained in the [analytical document no. 13](#) of the Impact Assessment Office of the Senate, *Parità vo' cercando* (30 March 2018).



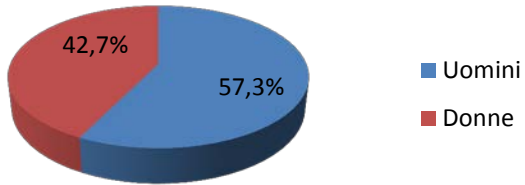


The increase in the number of women candidates was followed by an increase in **elected women**, taking Italy above the EU average (29.3%)³. By analysing in detail the data for the **Chamber of Deputies**:

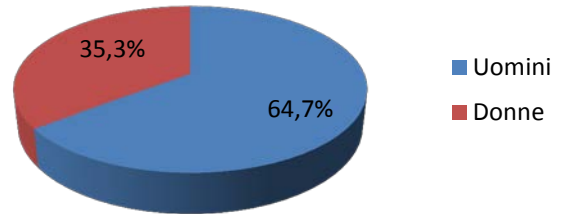
- in **single-member districts**, against 42.7% of women candidates, 35.3% of members elected in such districts are women (82 out of 232);

³ Source: Database of the *European Institute for Gender Equality* (EIGE) [Women and men in decision making](#)

**Elections 2018
CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES
Candidates in single-member
districts**

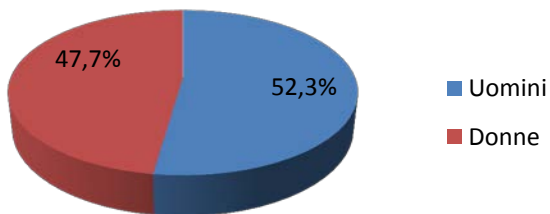


**Elections 2018 CHAMBER OF
DEPUTIES
Elected in single-member districts**

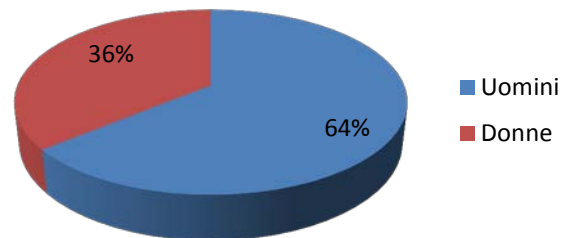


- in **multi-member districts**, against 47.7% of women candidates, 36% of members elected in such districts are women (139 out of 386).

**Elections 2018 CHAMBER OF
DEPUTIES
Candidates in multi-member
districts**



**Elections 2018 CHAMBER OF
DEPUTIES
Elected in multi-member districts**



At the **Chamber of Deputies** the Parliamentary Group with the highest percentage of women elected is Movimento 5 Stelle with 43.2%, followed by Forza Italia (36.6%), Partito Democratico (33.3%), Fratelli d'Italia (31.3%), Lega (28.8%) and Liberi e Uguali (22.2%), as shown in the tables below.

Chamber of Deputies: Parliamentary Groups

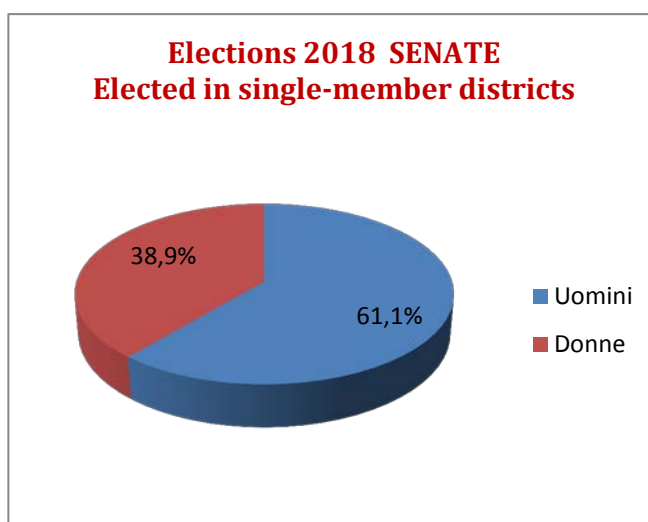
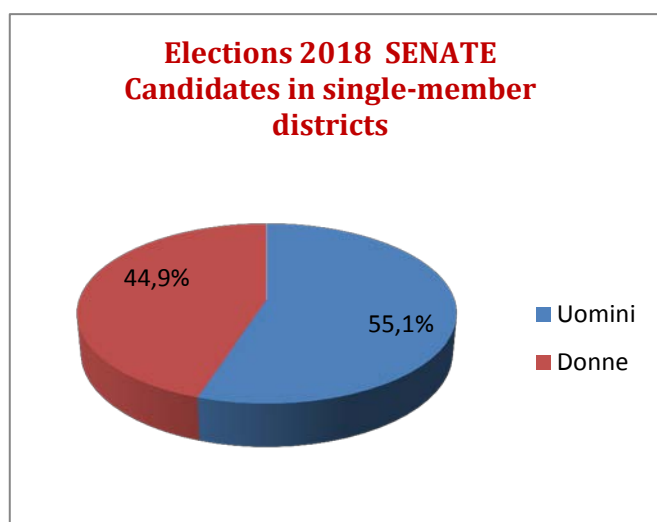
| | Forza Italia | Fratelli d'Italia | Lega | Liberi e Uguali | Movimento 5 Stelle | Partito Democratico | Misto | Tot |
|--------|--------------|-------------------|------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|-----|
| Donne | 38 | 10 | 36 | 4 | 96 | 37 | 4 | 225 |
| Uomini | 66 | 22 | 89 | 10 | 126 | 74 | 18 | 405 |
| Tot. | 104 | 32 | 125 | 14 | 222 | 111 | 22 | 630 |

(%)

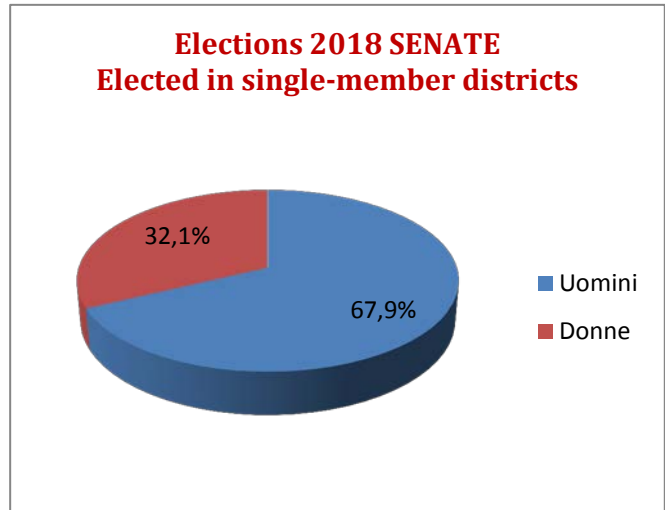
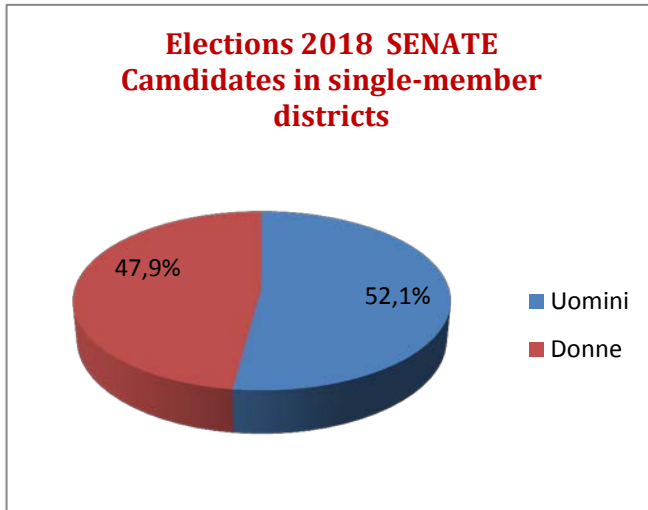
| | FI | FdI | LEGA | LeU | M5S | PD | MISTO |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Donne | 36,54 | 31,25 | 28,80 | 28,57 | 43,24 | 33,33 | 22,22 |
| Uomini | 63,46 | 68,75 | 71,20 | 71,43 | 56,76 | 66,67 | 77,78 |

As regards the election to the **Senate**:

- in **single-member districts**, against 44.9% of candidate women, 38.9% of women were elected in such districts (45 out of 116);



- in **multi-member districts**, against 47.9% of candidate women, 32.1% of women were elected in such districts (62 out of 193).



At the **Senate** as well, the Parliamentary Group with the highest percentage of elected women is Movimento 5 Stelle with 42.2%, followed by Partito Democratico (34.6%), Forza Italia (34.4%), Lega (32.8%), Per le Autonomie e Misto (25%) and Fratelli d'Italia (16.7%).

Senate: Parliamentary Groups

| | Forza Italia | Fratelli d'Italia | Lega | Movimento 5 Stelle | Partito Democratico | Per le autonomie (SVP-PATT, UV) | Misto | Tot |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Donne | 21 | 3 | 19 | 46 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 112 |
| Uomini | 40 | 15 | 39 | 63 | 34 | 6 | 9 | 206 |
| Tot. | 61 | 18 | 58 | 109 | 52 | 8 | 12 | 318 |

(%)

| | FI | FdI | Lega | M5S | PD | Per le autonomie (SVP-PATT, UV) | Misto |
|--------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Donne | 34,4 | 16,7 | 32,8 | 42,2 | 34,6 | 25,0 | 25,0 |
| Uomini | 65,6 | 83,3 | 67,2 | 57,8 | 65,4 | 75,0 | 75,0 |

Multiple candidacies and gender representation

In the **multi-member districts** of the **Chamber of Deputies** the **lists exceeding the election threshold** overall submitted **1504 candidacies**, against which candidates as “natural persons” amounted to 1309.

MULTIPLE CANDIDACIES UNDER LAW NO. 165/2017

Both at the Chamber of Deputies and at the Senate, each candidate shall not be included in the lists bearing the same party symbol in more than **5 multi-member districts**, under penalty of nullity or invalidity of the election. The candidacy in more than one single-member district shall be considered as null and void. A candidate in a **single-member district** may also stand as candidate in multi-member districts, without prejudice to the threshold of 5.

It should be noted that the provisions of Law no. 165/2017 to ensure gender equality (60-40) refer to the number of candidacies and not to the number of natural persons; consequently, the limit of 60 per cent shall be considered by calculating multiple candidacies more than one time. For instance, those who stand as candidates in 5 multi-member districts represent as many candidacies as the number of districts, and not one single candidacy, although one single individual is involved.

Therefore, **195 positions were taken by multi-candidates**⁴: 64.6% of them (126) are held by women, and 35.4% positions are held by men (69).

The number of multi-candidate natural persons amounted to 114, namely 57.9% (66) women and 42.1% (48) men.

The table below shows the composition of multiple candidacies per political list.

⁴ The positions held by multiple candidates only refer to the additional positions in relation to the first candidacy (i.e. a candidate in 3 multi-member districts holds 2 positions).

PLURICANDIDATURE CAMERA DEI DEPUTATI

| PLURINOMINALE | | | | UNINOMINALE | |
|---------------------|-----------|---|--|-------------|---|
| lista | Candidati | n. persone fisiche candidate in più collegi | n. candidature aggiuntive oltre alla prima | Candidati | n.candidati già candidati nel proporzionale |
| FORZA ITALIA | Donne | 21 | 28 | Donne | 21 |
| | Uomini | 6 | 9 | Uomini | 11 |
| | tot | 27 | 37 | tot | 32 |
| FRATELLI D'ITALIA | Donne | 13 | 28 | Donne | 10 |
| | Uomini | 11 | 19 | Uomini | 9 |
| | tot | 24 | 47 | tot | 19 |
| LEGA | Donne | 15 | 31 | Donne | 19 |
| | Uomini | 14 | 17 | Uomini | 10 |
| | tot | 29 | 48 | tot | 29 |
| LIBERI E UGUALI | Donne | 7 | 16 | Donne | 26 |
| | Uomini | 15 | 22 | Uomini | 29 |
| | tot | 22 | 38 | tot | 55 |
| MOVIMENTO 5 STELLE | Donne | 0 | - | Donne | 27 |
| | Uomini | 0 | - | Uomini | 27 |
| | tot | 0 | - | tot | 54 |
| PARTITO DEMOCRATICO | Donne | 10 | 23 | Donne | 27 |
| | Uomini | 2 | 2 | Uomini | 18 |
| | tot | 12 | 25 | tot | 45 |
| SVP - PATT | Donne | 0 | - | Donne | - |
| | Uomini | 0 | - | Uomini | - |
| | tot | 0 | - | tot | - |
| TOTALI | Donne | 66 | 126 | Donne | 130 |
| | Uomini | 48 | 69 | Uomini | 104 |
| | tot | 114 | 195 | tot | 234 |

Behaviours were differentiated among political forces. The positions taken by multiple candidates in multi-member districts for the Chamber of Deputies⁵ amounted to 48 for Lega (31 women and 17 men), 47 for Fratelli d'Italia (28 women and 19 men), 38 for Liberi e Uguali (16 women and 22 men), 37 for Forza Italia (21 women and 6 men), and 25 for Partito Democratico (23 women and 2 men).

Movimento 5 Stelle did not submit any multiple candidacies in the multi-member districts of the Chamber of Deputies, whereas Lega submitted 29 multi-candidate natural

⁵ See note above.

persons (15 women and 14 men), Forza Italia 27 multi-candidate natural persons (21 women and 6 men), Fratelli d'Italia 24 multi-candidate natural persons (13 women and 11 men), Liberi e Uguali 22 multi-candidate natural persons (7 women and 15 men), Partito Democratico 12 multi-candidate natural persons (10 women and 2 men).

As regards the number of **multi-candidates in both the single-member and multi-member districts** of the Chamber of Deputies for the lists exceeding the election threshold, they totally amounted to 234, with 55.6% of women (130) and 44.4% of men (104).

As regards the lists not belonging to a coalition, Liberi e Uguali submitted 55 multi-candidates (26 women and 29 men) and Movimento 5 Stelle 54 individuals (27 women and 27 men).

As regards the lists in coalitions, on the contrary, Partito Democratico submitted 45 multi-candidates (27 women and 18 men), Forza Italia 32 multi-candidates (21 women and 11 men), Lega 29 multi-candidates (19 women and 10 men), Fratelli d'Italia 19 multi-candidates (19 women and 0 men).

The candidates to the Chamber of Deputies with the highest number of multiple candidacies allowed by the law amounted to 11 (6, 5 of which in multi-member districts and 1 in single-member districts), all of which are women: 4 Fratelli d'Italia, 3 Partito Democratico, 2 Lega, 1 Forza Italia, 1 Liberi e Uguali).

Number of candidacies in relation to the number of elected members

As already mentioned, Law no. 165/2017 states that **each list**, in every **multi-member district** (both for the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate) shall be made up of candidates presented in the same numerical order as the ballot paper, and the number of candidates shall neither be lower than the half of seats allocated to the multi-member district, nor exceed the number of seats allocated to the multi-member district.

In any case, the number of candidates in each list, per every multi-member district, **shall neither be lower than two nor higher than four**. In the multi-member districts for the Senate allocating one single seat, the list includes one single candidate (Presidential Decree 361/1957, art. 18-bis, paragraph 3; Legislative Decree 533/1993, art. 9, paragraph 4).

In its ruling no. 35 of 2017, the Constitutional Court, in referring to the previous decision on electoral matters (ruling no. 1 of 2014, relating to law no. 270/2015) recalled how the former system in force was considered as detrimental to the freedom to vote guaranteed under art. 48, paragraph 2, of the Constitution, as it “did not give voters any degree of choice of their representatives, as it provided for one vote to be cast for a list entirely made up of leading candidates in broad districts and with lists including a high number of candidates, potentially corresponding to the entire number of seats allocated to the constituency, therefore hardly known by voters”. In that system, “all members of Parliament, with no exception whatsoever, were not personally indicated by voters, therefore prejudicing the idea of representation provided for by the Constitution”.

The Constitutional Court highlighted that “an electoral system with closed and long lists of candidates is detrimental to the freedom to vote, as voters are prevented from making any type of choice, and the legislator has the discretionary power to choose the procedure to form the lists and the ways in which voters express their support to candidates”.

In its ruling no. 1 of 2014 the Constitutional Court also highlighted how the characteristics of the lists of candidates as defined by law no. 270/2005 make such provision “neither comparable with other systems characterised by closed lists for one part of seats only, nor with other systems characterised by small electoral constituencies in which the number of candidates to be elected is so small that they are known by voters, therefore guaranteeing a real freedom to vote (as it happens in single-member districts)”.

As already recalled, the law also states that each candidate may stand for elections in several multi-member districts, up to a **maximum of five** (multiple candidacy), in lists having the same party symbol (Presidential Decree 361/1957, art. 19, paragraph 2). In case a candidate is elected in more than one district, such candidate is declared elected in the district in which his/her list obtained the **lowest number of total valid votes** determined under art. 77, paragraph 1, lett. e) (Presidential Decree 361/1957, art. 85, paragraph 1; Legislative Decree 533/1993, art. 17-bis, paragraph 3).

With its ruling no. 35 of 2017, the Constitutional Court declared unconstitutional the provisions of art. 85 of Presidential Decree no. 361 of 1957, as amended by art. 2, paragraph 27, law no. 52 of 2015, according to which the candidate elected in several multi-member districts had to notify the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, within eight days as from the date of the last proclamation, which multi-member district he/she had chosen.

According to the Court, in fact, “the absence of objective criteria, respecting the will of voters and suitable to determine the choice of the leading candidate elected in several districts, clearly contradicts the logic of the personal indication of the elected member by the voters, which also law no. 52 of 2015 partly upheld, by allowing the expression of preferential votes”. The Constitutional Court therefore highlighted that an arbitrary option allows leading candidates in closed lists to be elected in several districts and to have not only the power to choose their preferred district but also, indirectly, to appoint the representative of a given electoral district by impacting on the effect of preferential votes cast by voters.

The Constitutional Corte therefore recalled how, following such declaration of unconstitutionality, more than one alternative criterion is possible.

At the same time, according to the law no one shall stand as candidate in more than **one single-member district**, although it is possible to simultaneously stand as candidate, with the same symbol, in up to a maximum of **five multi-member districts** (Presidential Decree 361/1957, art. 19, paragraphs 3 and 4). In case a candidate is elected both in the single-member district and in one or several multi-member districts, such candidate is considered elected in the **single-member district** (Presidential Decree 361/1957, art. 85, paragraph 1-bis; Legislative Decree 533/1993, art. 17-bis, paragraph 3).

A candidate in the Overseas Constituency shall not stand as candidate in any district of the national territory, neither multi-member nor single-member (Presidential 361/1957, art. 19, paragraph 5).

The Table below highlights some summary data, and compares, as to the Chamber of Deputies, the number of seats that – following the general election of 4th March 2018 – were allocated to each list in relation to the total number of candidates (natural persons, therefore “net of” multiple candidacies) submitted by each list or coalition of lists (see *supra* Table of multiple candidacies to the Chamber of Deputies).

As a **reference index** it should be noted that the maximum number of **candidates** provided for by the law for each list (therefore in case no multiple candidacies are considered) amounts to **482** for the Chamber of Deputies, and is made up of 232 single-member candidates + 249 multi-member candidates (62 multi-member districts for 4 candidates per list as a maximum number in addition to the single district of Molise, whose list can have a maximum of 2 candidates according to the law). In case of coalitions including 3 parties, the index for the Chamber of Deputies becomes **979** (242x3+232).

Chamber of deputies (elections 4th march 2018⁶):

| | <i>Seggi spettanti dal riparto proporzionale</i> | <i>Seggi attribuiti nei collegi uninominali</i> | <i>Totale seggi spettanti</i> | <i>Totale candidati (persone fisiche) a livello nazionale</i> | <i>Rapporto % eletti-candidati</i> |
|--|--|---|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| <i>Coalizione di centro destra (FI, FdI, Lega)</i> | 151 (di cui 73 Lega, 59 Forza Italia, 19 Fratelli d'Italia) | 111 | 262 | 773 | 33,9 |
| <i>Coalizione di centro sinistra (PD, SVP-PTT⁷)</i> | 88 | 27 | 117 | 411 | 28,5 |
| <i>Movimento 5 Stelle</i> | 133 | 93 | 226 | 424 | 53,3 |
| <i>Liberi e uguali</i> | 14 | - | 14 | 384 | 3,6 |

As regards the Senate, the reference index amounts, **at national level**, to **242** candidates, including **116** (single-member candidates) + **126** (33 multi-member districts with 4 candidates per list, exception made for Molise and Trentino-Alto Adige, whose list can be made up of one single candidate); in case of coalitions including 3 parties, the index becomes **494** (126x3+116). As far as the Senate is concerned, however, the Consolidated Act states that in case the seats to be allocated to a list exceed the number of candidates included in such list, the Regional Electoral Office allocates the remaining seats, **within the same regional constituency**; article 84 of Presidential Decree 361/1957 applies, exception made for paragraphs 4, 6 and 7.

In compliance with art. 84, exception made for paragraphs 4, 6 and 7, the Regional Electoral Office allocates the seats within the same constituency according to the following order: to the candidates included in the list of other multi-member districts; to the "best losers" in the single-member districts of the multi-member district and, subsequently, to the best losers in the single-member districts of the regional constituency; to the candidates of the joint lists within the coalition submitted to the

⁶ E' esclusa la Valle d'Aosta cui spetta un seggio attribuito con metodo maggioritario.

⁷ La lista SVP-PTT ha presentato candidature solo nella circoscrizione elettorale Trentino Alto Adige, sia alla Camera sia al Senato.

original multi-member district and, then, to the other multi-member districts of the regional constituency.

As regards the members **elected**, in the elections of 2018 for the Senate there were 23 candidates who stepped in following 15 multi-elected members (see the [session of 23rd March 2018](#)). Furthermore, a case of insufficient list occurred due to a lack of candidates in the Regional constituency of Sicily.

As to the Chamber of Deputies, 21 candidates stepped in following multi-elected members (see the [minutes of the National Central Electoral Office of 18th March 2018](#) as subsequently amended and supplemented).

Allocation of seats in multi-member constituencies and districts, and the “offsetting procedure”

Allocation of seats in constituencies

As regards the Chamber of Deputies, the allocation through the proportional system of the 386 seats to coalitions and to the lists exceeding the election threshold is made – by means of the formula of quotients and highest remainders – first of all at national level, followed by the constituency level, and subsequently in the framework of multi-member districts. At the end of the relevant operations, the sum of seats to be allocated to constituencies might not correspond to the apportionment made nationally, and the legislator shall perform an “off-setting” procedure based on the surplus and deficit seats with the aim of ensuring the proportional matching between votes and seats and, at the same time, the territorial compliance with the votes obtained.

As regards the Senate, in the light of the regional approach provided for in art. 57 of the Constitution, the first apportionment of seats among lists and coalition is directly made on a regional constituency basis, and therefore the possibility to shift seats among constituencies is not possible.

Law 165/2017, as regards the procedure for the apportionment of seats among lists and coalitions in the constituencies for the Chamber of Deputies, partly amended the procedure regulated under the previous electoral law (law 270/2005).

In detail, the apportionment of seats within the constituencies is made – for the Chamber of Deputies – by the National Central Office, proportionally to the number of seats allocated at national level and to the votes obtained in the constituency, according to the constituency quotient. Each coalition and single list is allocated, in each constituency, a number of seats corresponding to the whole number of the quotient above. The remainder seats are allocated to lists and coalitions according to the decreasing order of the relevant decimals of quotients and, in case of tie, to those that obtained the highest number of votes nationally; in the event of tie, a draw takes place.

At the end of such procedure, the Office controls that each list and coalition was given (as a sum of seats allocated in each constituency) the number of seats allocated at national level. Otherwise, an offsetting procedure takes place among coalitions and lists in “surplus” (those for which the sum of seats allocated in each constituency is higher than the seats allocated nationally) and the coalitions and lists in “deficit” (those for which the sum of the seats allocated in each constituency is lower than the seats allocated nationally).

The law regulates in detail the off-setting procedures based on the principle according to which the list in “surplus” transfers the seats of the constituencies obtained with the lowest decimal and, at the same time, where the seat in “surplus” can be transferred to one of the lists or coalitions in “deficit” (Presidential Decree 361/1957, art. 83, paragraph 1, lett. h).

The **amendments** to the procedure under law 270/2005, in addition to those related to the assignment of a majority bonus making it necessary to rely, for each list, on a proportional index⁸, are the following:

- **exclusion from the procedure of allocation of seats according to the decimals of the list or coalition already receiving the relevant seats** through the procedure of whole quotients;
- **assignation of the seat in surplus in the same constituency in which it is subtracted** on the basis of the decimals of the list or coalition in surplus.

The contents of such amendments are described in detail in the specific document “*Slittamenti di seggi tra circoscrizioni verificatisi con la precedente legge elettorale e ‘correzioni’ della legge vigente*”.

During the **elections of 4th March 2018** the total apportionment of **seats in constituencies**, on the basis of the votes obtained, corresponded to the allocation procedure performed according to the population, in compliance with Presidential Decree 28 December 2017, also in the light of the amendments introduced with the purpose of reducing as much as possible the need to allocate to another constituency the seats in surplus assigned to the list in deficit.

In both phases of the procedure, in fact – apportionment of seats among the coalitions of lists and single lists, and for each coalition the apportionment of seats among the lists eligible – the offsetting operations (described in the Minutes of the National Central Electoral Office of 18th and 20th March) could be carried out within the same constituency.

The provisions adopted for the apportionment of seats among constituencies in the previous electoral systems for the election to the Chamber of Deputies are described below⁹.

The Proportional Representation System (1948-1992)

As from the first elections held in 1948 until 1992, the members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected through a proportional system amended over the years although not affecting the method for the allocation of seats in constituencies.

The system is based on the allocation of seats to the lists competing in constituencies through the correction method (+ 2) and the whole quotients method, besides recovering the remainders in a single national constituency.

⁸ Such index represented, for each coalition or single list, the quota of seats in such constituency that they were entitled to, according to the quota of seats allocated to them at national level.

⁹ As it is known, starting from the first general election of 1948, the electoral systems adopted for the election to the Chamber of Deputies were the following:

- A substantially proportional system until the elections of 1992;
- A “mixed” system introduced by the Mattarella Law, used in the elections of 1994, 1996 and 2001;
- A proportional system with majority bonus introduced by Law 270/2005, with which elections were held in 2006, 2008 and 2013;
- The system in force, introduced by Law 165/2017.

The formula entailing the apportionment of seats within constituencies concerns the seats assigned to the single national constituency that could not be allocated to constituencies. The method used envisages the allocation of seats in the constituencies by one list at the time, proportionally to the seats, without considering the seats that still have to be allocated to each constituency. Therefore, this method does not allow to guarantee the allocation of seats in constituencies according to the population.

As an example, during the elections of **1992** (the last ones held with this system) 505 seats were allocated to the constituencies and 125 seats were allocated to the single national constituency. At the end of the apportionment, in only 8 constituencies out of 31 (Valle d'Aosta is excluded as representing a single-member district) the number of seats allocated equalled the number of seats entitled, whereas in 11 districts a number of seats lower than the ones due was allocated (with a difference of 1 seat in 7 constituencies and 2 seats in 4 constituencies) and in 12 constituencies a number of seats higher than the ones due was allocated (with a difference of 1 seat in 9 constituencies and 2 seats in 3 constituencies).

Laws no. 276 and no. 277 of 1993 (1993-2004)

Following the electoral reform of 1993, a mixed system is introduced that provides for the election of 475 members to the Chamber of Deputies in as many single-member districts, and the remaining 155 deputies elected through the proportional representation system.

The 155 seats of the proportional quota are allocated at a national level, with the formula of whole quotients and higher remainders, and assigned in the constituencies. To this end, the law provides for a first allocation at a constituency level on the basis of the whole quotients, and then a second allocation is made starting, in the latter case, from the smallest constituency. The unassigned seats are gradually allocated to the different lists according to the decimals of the quotient of each list.

In the 3 elections held with this system, it always happened that in some constituencies the number of seats allocated according to the proportional quota differed from the seats due according to the population.

In **1994** an additional seat was allocated in three constituencies: Friuli-Venezia Giulia obtained 4, Liguria 6 and Veneto 1 obtained 8. Conversely, there were two constituencies in a situation of deficit: Emilia-Romagna lost 2 seats (from 11 to 9); Puglia lost one seat (from 11 to 10).

In **1996** an additional seat was allocated in three constituencies: Lazio 2 obtained 5, Piedmont 2 obtained 7 and Veneto 1 obtained 8 seats; in parallel, there were three constituencies in a situation of deficit, each one amounting to

one seat: Lombardy 2 (from 10 to 9), Emilia-Romagna and Puglia (both from 11 to 10).

In **2001** an additional seat was allocated in three constituencies: Liguria obtained 6, Veneto 1 obtained 8 and Campania 1 obtained 9 seats. Conversely, there were two constituencies in a condition of deficit, as in 1994: Emilia-Romagna lost 2 seats (from 11 to 9); Puglia lost one seat (from 11 to 10).

Law 270/2005 (2005-2016)

The reform of 2005 introduced a proportional representation system with an election threshold and the allocation of a majority bonus.

The electoral formula adopted for the election of the members of the Chamber of Deputies under law 270/2005 entails that the 618 seats allocated to national lists (340 to the majority coalition or list and 277 to the other coalitions and single lists) are subsequently distributed among the 26 electoral constituencies.

As already established for the 155 seats of the proportional part of the Mattarella Law, in this case as well the formula for the apportionment of seats in constituencies, presently involving all the 618 seats, should guarantee two outcomes at the same time:

- each list receives the same amount of seats in constituencies as those allocated at national level;
- in each constituency the number of deputies elected is the same as the number of seats that such constituency is entitled to receive, proportionally to the population and according to the Presidential Decree in compliance with the provisions of art. 56 of the Constitution.

The formula adopted through law 270/2005 aims to meet both conditions or, in any case, to minimise the deviation between the seats allocated in the constituency and those that the constituency is entitled to receive according to the Presidential Decree.

According to the law, in fact, a first allocation of the seats of each constituency is made to the lists (and coalitions), followed by a verification that lists (and coalitions) received – in consideration of the sum of seats allocated to the constituencies – all the seats allocated nationally and – in case the verification has a negative outcome – an adjustment procedure is performed.

At the end of the adjustment, however, it may come out that in some constituencies the number of seats allocated is lower or higher than those to which they are entitled according to the population and on the basis of the Presidential Decree.

In **2006** elections, the constituency of Molise “lost” one of its three seats in favour of the constituency of Trentino-Alto Adige.

In **2008** elections, two seats were shifted: the constituencies of Trentino-Alto Adige and Sicilia 1, “lost” one seat each in favour of the constituencies of Veneto 1 and Piedmont 2.

In **2013** elections two seats “migrated” from one constituency to another. On such occasion the constituencies that lost the seats were Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Molise, in favour of Trentino-Alto Adige and Sardinia.

| Chamber of deputies elections | Seats in the constituencies | Constituencies (excluded Valle d'Aosta region) | Constituencies where the number of seats allocated is lower or higher than those to which they are entitled | Seats “involved” | Law |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1992 | 125 | 31 | 23 | 15 | TU Camera prima della L. 277/1993 |
| 1994 | 155 | 26 | 5 | 3 | L. 277/1993 (l. Mattarella) |
| 1996 | 155 | 26 | 6 | 3 | L. 277/1993 (l. Mattarella) |
| 2001 | 155 | 26 | 5 | 3 | L. 277/1993 (l. Mattarella) |
| 2006 | 617 | 26 | 2 | 1 | L. 270/2005 |
| 2008 | 617 | 26 | 4 | 2 | L. 270/2005 |
| 2013 | 617 | 26 | 4 | 2 | L. 270/2005 |
| 2018 | 386 | 27 | 0 (*) | 0 (*) | L. 165/2017 |

The enforcement of the procedure provided for by the law in case of insufficiency of the lists in the constituency

During the elections of 4th March 2018 there were a few cases of deviations in the number of seats allocated to each constituency following the enforcement of the procedure provided for by the law in case of insufficiency of candidates in the list of the original constituency (art. 86 Consolidated Act of the Chamber of Deputies referring in turn to art. 84 of such Consolidated Act).

According to such provisions, in case the electoral office of the constituency does not perform all the proclamations because the number of candidates in one list is exhausted, the seat shall be allocated to the same list in another constituency or district, or to another list from the same coalition (Presidential Decree 361/1957, art. 84).

To this end, the following criteria apply:

- the first proclamation involves the candidates in the lists submitted in **other multi-member districts of the constituency**, starting from those in which the list has the highest decimals of the quotient not used in a previous allocation of the seat and, in case of additional seats to be allocated, those in which the list has the highest decimals of the quotient already used according to a decreasing order (Presidential Decree 361/1957, art. 84, paragraph 2);

- after completing all the lists of the constituency, the **so-called "best losers" in single-member districts** step in (according to the results drafted by the electoral office of the constituency) and, subsequently, the best losers in the single-member districts **of the constituency** (Presidential Decree 361/1957, art. 84, paragraph 3, and art. 77, paragraph 1, lett. h);

- in case the first list above is exhausted, the allocation is made to the **same list in another constituency**, initially in the constituency in which the list has the unused best decimal of the quotient, and subsequently in those lists that already allocated the seats according to a decreasing number of the decimals (D.P.R. 361/1957, art. 84, comma 4);

- in case of additional insufficiency, the next elected candidates are those from the **joint lists of the coalition** who run in the original multi-member district and then in the other multi-member districts **of the constituency** (Presidential Decree 361/1957, art. 84, paragraph 5);

- in case other seats are left to be allocated, the **best losers** in the single-member districts of the other constituencies are elected, and in the end the candidates of the **joint lists of the coalition** who run for the elections in the other multi-member districts of the **other constituencies** (Presidential Decree 361/1957, art. 84, paragraphs 6 and 7).

As highlighted in the Minutes of the National Central Office dated [18th March](#) and [20th March 2018](#), on the basis of the communications from the Central Constituency Offices, one list of candidates to the Chamber of Deputies (Movimento cinque stelle) registered **6 cases of shortage of candidates**, 3 seats of which in the constituency Campania 1 (multi-member district no. 1) and 3 seats in Sicily 2 (1 seat in multi-member districts no. 1, 2 and 3, respectively).

The Office therefore allocated the seats in the **constituencies** having enough candidates and whose **list had the highest unused decimal part** of the quotient of the constituency, according to a decreasing order (therefore, Piedmont 2, Toscana, Lazio 1, Campania 2, Puglia, Calabria).

The following **Table** shows the apportionment of seats among constituencies for the proportional representation system. The first column highlights the allocation of seats among constituencies made through Presidential Decree of 28th December 2017 on the basis of the population, and the second column highlights the allocation of seats made by the Central national Electoral Office at the end of the enforcement of the procedure under art. 83 Presidential Decree 361/1957, as amended by law no. 165/2017 (see *supra*): as shown in the third column, the data correspond and no deviations appear. The fourth column sums up the allocation of seats as deriving from the subsequent operations made by the Central National Electoral Office through the enforcement of the procedure under articles 84 and 86 Presidential Decree 361/1957, as amended by law no. 165/2017 (see *supra*), in case of shortage of candidates in the list of the multi-member district and in all the other districts of the constituency (see *supra*): as highlighted in the fifth column, the insufficient number of candidates in two constituencies had consequences on six constituencies to which the “lacking” seats/candidates were allocated.

Chamber of deputies. Apportionment of seats among constituencies for the proportional representation system
Elections 4th march 2018

| Circoscrizioni | Seggi proporz. DPR 28/12/17 | Riparto circoscrizionale UCN | Differenze tra DPR e riparto UCN | Finale a seguito incapienze | Differenze a seguito incapienze |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| PIEMONTE 1 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| PIEMONTE 2 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 15 | 1 |
| LOMBARDIA 1 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| LOMBARDIA 2 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| LOMBARDIA 3 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| LOMBARDIA 4 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| VENETO 1 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| VENETO 2 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| LIGURIA | 10 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| EMILIA-ROMAGNA | 28 | 28 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| TOSCANA | 24 | 24 | 0 | 25 | 1 |
| UMBRIA | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| MARCHE | 10 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| LAZIO 1 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 25 | 1 |
| LAZIO 2 | 13 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| ABRUZZO | 9 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| MOLISE | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| CAMPANIA 1 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 17 | -3 |
| CAMPANIA 2 | 18 | 18 | 0 | 19 | 1 |
| PUGLIA | 26 | 26 | 0 | 27 | 1 |
| BASILICATA | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| CALABRIA | 12 | 12 | 0 | 13 | 1 |
| SICILIA 1 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| SICILIA 2 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 14 | -3 |
| SARDEGNA | 11 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 |

The **previous elections**, based on the electoral system adopted for the election to the Chamber of Deputies under law 270/2005 (see *infra* In-depth Analysis), showed some deviations in the phase of apportionment among constituencies of the seats allocated according to the national distribution¹⁰.

According to the previous electoral system, the lists were made up of a number of candidates equalling the number of seats allocated to the constituency, and no cases of “transfer of seats” occurred based on the procedure in place in case of **shortage of candidates** (as to the “length of lists”, the ruling of the Constitutional Court no. 1 of 2014 intervened).

The provisions regulating the allocation of seats, according to which seat in a given constituency is allocated to another one (therefore generating a phenomenon of translation of seats also known as “shifting”) were analysed by the **Constitutional Court** in its **decision no. 35 of 2017** relating to the provisions in force under law 52/2015 (the so-called Italicum). On such occasion the Court ruled that the **issue was groundless**, and highlighted that “the complex system of allocation of seats entails a cautionary approach in order to avoid such translation. The censured shifting effect therefore occurs only if the resort to the precautionary approach turns out to be useless, in marginal cases that the legislator considers as completely residual (“the shifting of one seat from one constituency to another may only take place, for mathematical and random reasons, only whenever it was not possible, by enforcing the provisions in force, to identify any constituency in which a list in surplus coexists with a list in deficit having decimals of unused quotients”).

From this viewpoint, the system of allocation of seats in constituencies as provided for under law no. 52 of 2015 – which includes, as a residual option, the censured provision – represents the outcome of the balancing between different principles and needs, that cannot always be perfectly harmonised (similarly, also in relation to the different provisions in force for the election of the Italian members of the European Parliament, decision no. 271 of 2010).

“On the one side, the principle derived from art. 56, paragraph four, of the Constitution, representing the guarantee for a **representation commensurate to the population** of each portion of the national territory; on the other side, the **need to allow the allocation of seats on the basis of the national number of votes** obtained by each list [...]; and finally the need to take into account, from the voters’ perspective, the **consensus obtained by each list** in each constituency, according to art. 48 of the Constitution” (*decision no. 35/2017*).

¹⁰ In particular, during the **elections of 2006**, the constituency of Molise “lost” **one** of its three seats in favour of the constituency of Trentino-Alto Adige; in the **elections of 2008** **two** seats were shifted: the constituencies of Trentino-Alto Adige and Sicilia 1, lost one seat each in favour of the constituencies of Veneto 1 and Piedmont 2; during the **elections of 2013** **two** seats migrated from one constituency to another. This time the constituencies that lost their seats were Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Molise, in favour of Trentino-Alto Adige and Sardinia

Apportionment in multi-member districts

Following the procedure for the allocation of seats to the lists of the constituency, the last phase is represented by the **apportionment in multi-member districts** of the seats allocated to each list, by taking into account the outcomes deriving from the previous phases (therefore relating to the seats to be allocated to each list nationally and in each constituency). Such procedure is carried out – for each constituency – by the Central Constituency Offices. The same proportional representation method used for the allocation of seats in the constituencies is adopted, based in this case on the **electoral quotient of the district**. Therefore, for each multi-member district the seats are allocated to the lists on the basis of whole quotients and, for the remaining seats, on the basis of the highest decimals.

In case the number of seats allocated to each list in the multi-member districts of the constituency does not correspond to the number of seats due to it according to the constituency apportionment already made, an **offsetting between the lists in surplus and the lists in deficit** is performed. The offsetting procedure between the lists in deficit and the lists in surplus for the allocation of seats in multi-member constituencies is based on the principle according to which the **list in deficit** receives the seat in the constituency in which it has the **highest decimal value** and the list in surplus assigns it to the constituency in which it was obtained with the lowest decimal value. In this way, having considered that it may happen that the district in which the seat is assigned and allocated is not the same, the number of seats allocated to each multi-member district may not correspond to the number of seats due on the basis of the population (Presidential Decree 361/1957, art. 83-bis, paragraph 1). The final determination, in fact, shall allow each list to be allocated – as a sum of the seats allocated in each multi-member district – the number of seats allocated at the constituency level.

During the **elections of 4th March 2018**, by comparing the provisional results available relating to the allocation of seats for the proportional representation side, it emerges that in different constituencies, both for the Chamber of Deputies and for the Senate¹¹, following the enforcement of the “**offsetting procedure**” provided for under art. 83-bis of the Consolidated Act of the Chamber of

¹¹ As regards the Senate, the procedures provided for by the law for the apportionment of seats entrust the Regional electoral Office with the task of allocating the seats to each region among the coalitions of lists and the single lists that exceeded the electoral threshold and, then, among the lists belonging to the coalitions. Subsequently the regional office performs, in the regions divided into more than one multi-member district, the apportionment of the seats allocated to the lists in the single multi-member districts. As to the Senate, therefore, differently from the Chamber of Deputies, and in compliance with art. 57 of the Constitution, the apportionment of seats directly takes place at a regional level (whereas as regards the Chamber of Deputies a prior national apportionment takes place).

Deputies, the number of seats allocated to the single multi-member districts **varied** in comparison with the Presidential Decree of 28th December 2017.

In particular, at the **Chamber of Deputies**, this situation occurred in **20 seats** (34 multi-member districts) where in most of cases a district “lost” one seat and another district “earned” one seat: this happened in the constituencies of Emilia-Romagna, Lazio 1, Lombardy 2, Lombardy 3 and Lombardy 4, Marche, Piedmont 2, Sardinia, Sicilia 1, Toscana. In other cases two districts “lost” one seat each, and another district “earned” two: constituencies of Campania 1, Campania 2, Puglia, Sicilia 2. In Veneto 2 one district earned two seats whereas another district lost two seats.

Chamber of Deputies. Elections of March 2018.
Allocation of seats to multi-member districts (districts that registered
changes as compared to the initial allocation)

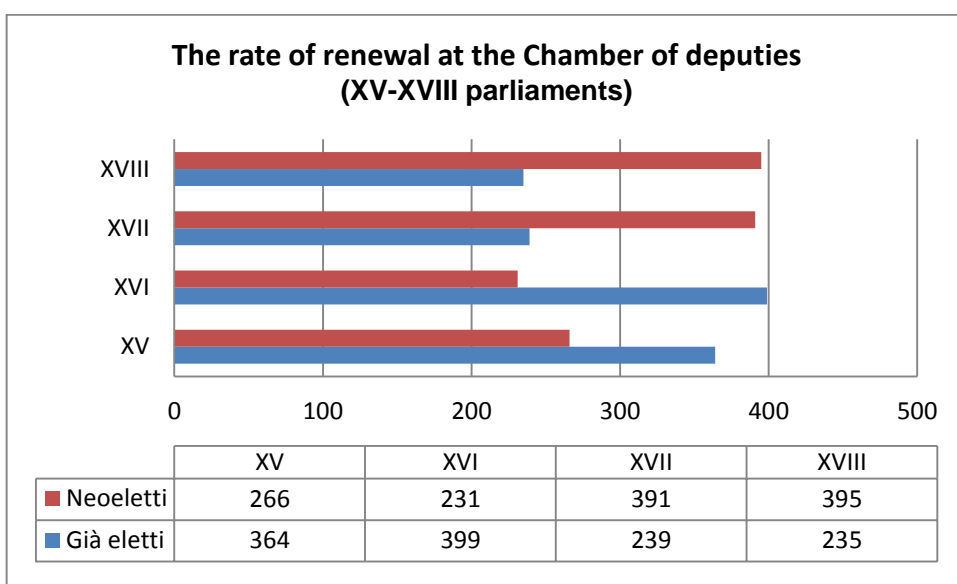
| Circoscrizione | Collegio | Seggi spettanti | Seggi DPR | Differenza | A seguito incapacienze: | Diff. DPR | Diff. riparto circoscriz. |
|----------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Calabria | 01 | 6 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| Calabria | 02 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Campania 1 | 01 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 7 | -1 | -3 |
| Campania 1 | 02 | 5 | 6 | -1 | 5 | -1 | 0 |
| Campania 1 | 03 | 5 | 6 | -1 | 5 | -1 | 0 |
| Campania 2 | 01 | 4 | 5 | -1 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Campania 2 | 02 | 5 | 6 | -1 | | | |
| Campania 2 | 03 | 9 | 7 | 2 | | | |
| Emilia-Romagna | 01 | 6 | 7 | -1 | | | |
| Emilia-Romagna | 04 | 9 | 8 | 1 | | | |
| Lazio 1 | 01 | 7 | 8 | -1 | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| Lazio 1 | 02 | 9 | 8 | 1 | | | |
| Lombardia 2 | 01 | 5 | 6 | -1 | | | |
| Lombardia 2 | 02 | 9 | 8 | 1 | | | |
| Lombardia 3 | 01 | 6 | 7 | -1 | | | |
| Lombardia 3 | 02 | 9 | 8 | 1 | | | |
| Lombardia 4 | 01 | 7 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| Lombardia 4 | 02 | 4 | 5 | -1 | | | |
| Marche | 01 | 6 | 5 | 1 | | | |
| Marche | 02 | 4 | 5 | -1 | | | |
| Piemonte 2 | 01 | 9 | 8 | 1 | | | |
| Piemonte 2 | 02 | 5 | 6 | -1 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| Puglia | 01 | 5 | 6 | -1 | | | |
| Puglia | 02 | 9 | 7 | 2 | | | |
| Puglia | 09 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Puglia | 04 | 5 | 6 | -1 | | | |
| Sardegna | 01 | 7 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| Sardegna | 02 | 4 | 5 | -1 | | | |
| Sicilia 1 | 02 | 5 | 6 | -1 | | | |
| Sicilia 1 | 03 | 7 | 6 | 1 | | | |
| Sicilia 2 | 01 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 1 | -1 |
| Sicilia 2 | 02 | 4 | 5 | -1 | 3 | -2 | -1 |
| Sicilia 2 | 03 | 5 | 6 | -1 | 4 | -2 | -1 |
| Toscana | 02 | 4 | 5 | -1 | | | |
| Toscana | 03 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Veneto 2 | 02 | 4 | 6 | -2 | | | |
| Veneto 2 | 03 | 9 | 7 | 2 | | | |

The rate of renewal at the Chamber of Deputies and at the Senate

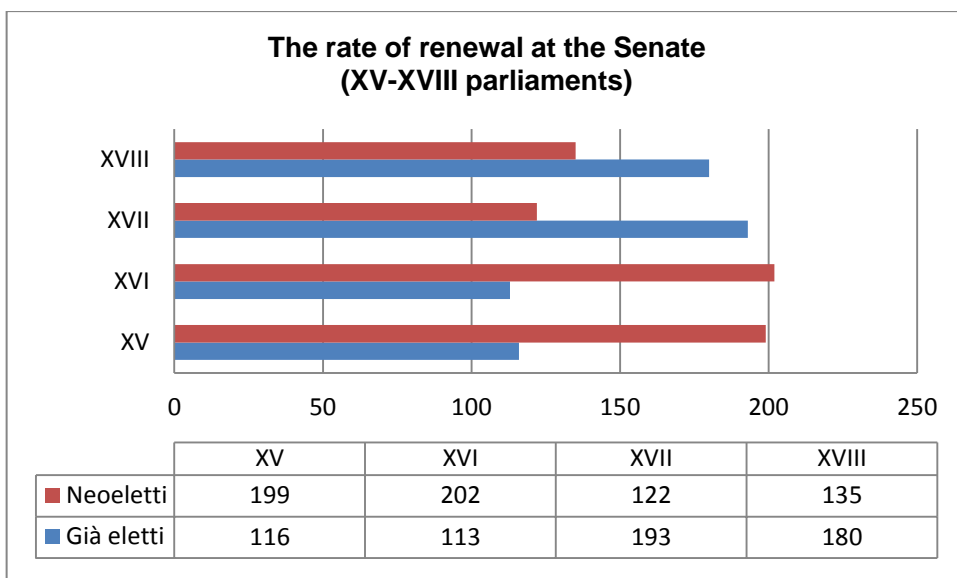
With the elections of 4th March 2018, **395 members were elected to the Chamber of Deputies for the first time**, meaning that they never exercised any parliamentary mandate before (**62.7%**). This figure is substantially in line with the data of the 17th Parliament, when the members elected to the Chamber of Deputies for the first time amounted to 391. The data of the last decade shows therefore a rate of renewal of the political class exceeding 50% of the *plenum*, recording a considerable increase in relation to the past. In the two previous parliaments (15th and 16th), in fact, the number of newly-elected members was lower than the number of those that already exercised a parliamentary mandate: 266 in the 15th parliament and 231 in the 16th parliament.

Members elected to the Chamber of Deputies for the first time and members elected in two previous parliaments (15th and 16th)

| | Legislatura | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | XV 2006-2008 | XVI 2008-2013 | XVII 2013-2018 | XVIII 2018-..... |
| <i>Elected to the Chamber of Deputies for the first time</i> | 299 | 261 | 407 | 411 |
| (elected to the Senate in previous parliaments) | 33 | 30 | 16 | 16 |
| <i>Members elected for the first time to the Parliament</i> | 266 | 231 | 391 | 395 |
| | (42,2%) | (36,7%) | (62,1%) | (62,7%) |
| <i>Elected to the Chamber of deputies in previous parliaments</i> | 335 | 371 | 224 | 219 |
| Only to the Chamber | 319 | 338 | 207 | 206 |
| To the Chamber and to the Senate | 16 | 33 | 17 | 13 |



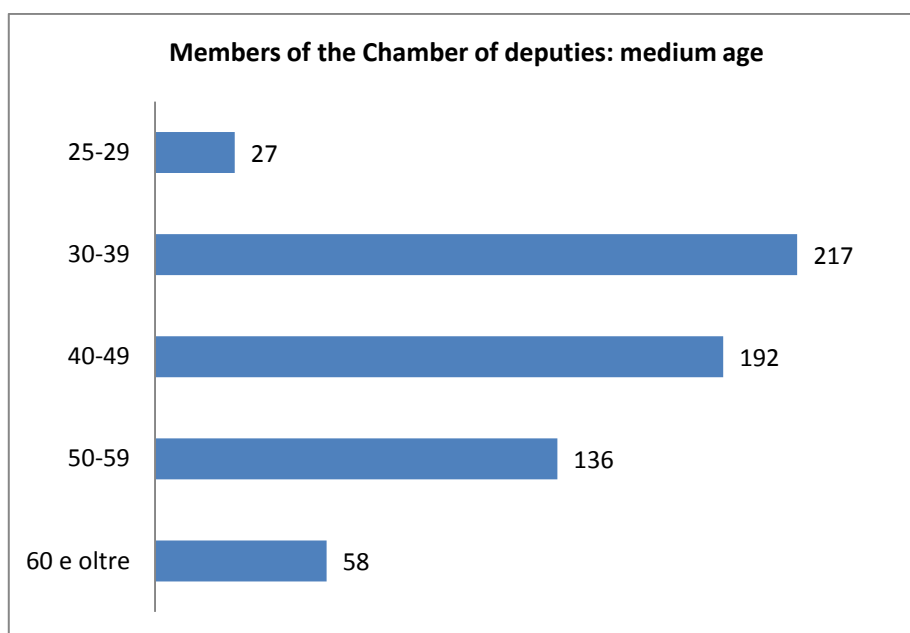
As regards the Senate, the **senators exercising their first mandate in the 18th parliament** amount to **180 (57.1%)**, against 193 newly elected members in the 17th parliament. They amounted to 116 in the 15th parliament and to 113 in the 16th parliament. Therefore, the Senate as well confirms a rate of renewal of the political class in the last two parliaments exceeding 50% of the *plenum*, therefore considerably increasing as compared to the past.



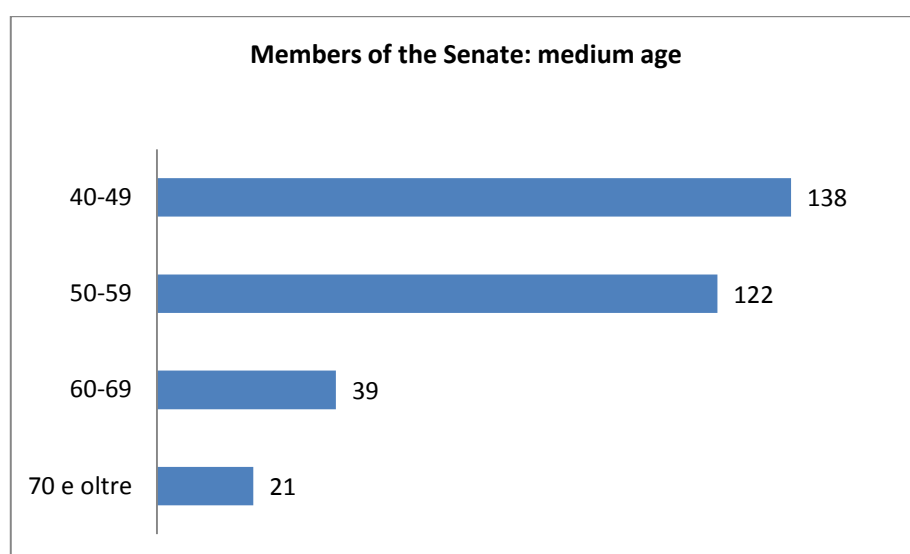
Members elected by age brackets

The following charts show the Deputies and the Senators – that are members of Parliament following the results of the elections held on 4th March 2018 – divided by age brackets (including, for the Senate, life senators and senators by right). A comparison of the apportionment by age brackets of Deputies and Senators from the 16th to the 18th Parliament is also shown below.

Elections 2018

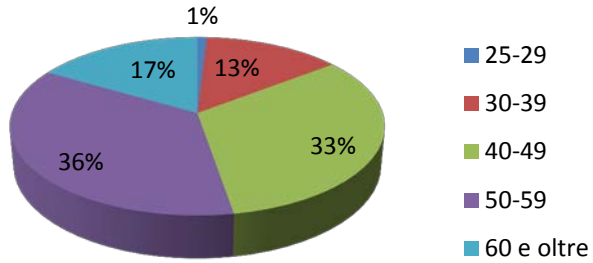


Medium age: 44 years old

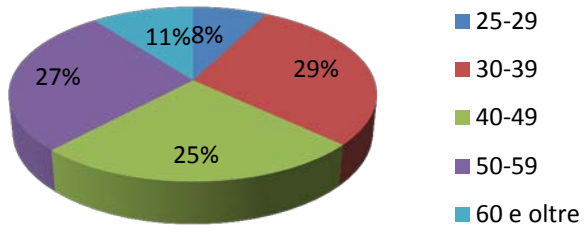


Medium age: 53 years old

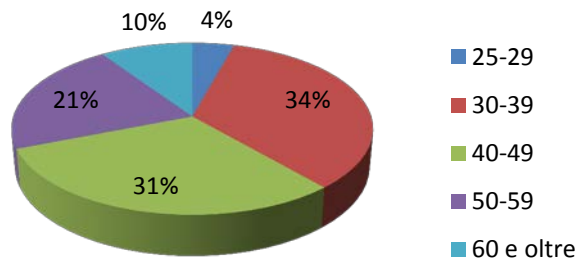
**Members of the Chamber of deputies -
2008-2013**



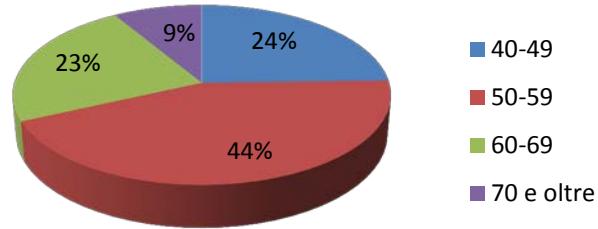
**Members of the Chamber of deputies 2013 -
2018**



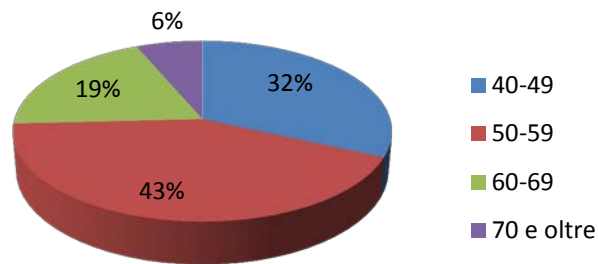
**Member of the Chamber of deputies
2008**



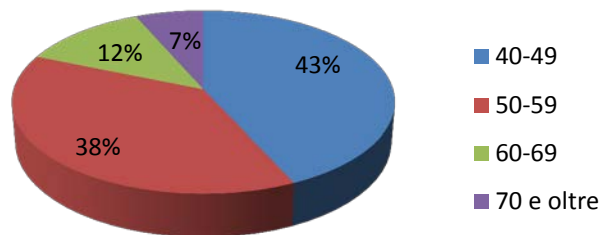
Member of the Senate 2008-2013



Members of the Senat 2013-2018



Members of the Senate - 2018



Voting for Italian citizens abroad

Two laws of constitutional revision (no. 1/2000 and no. 1/2001) provide for the election by the Italian citizens living abroad of six senators and twelve deputies in the framework of an “Overseas Constituency”.

The Italian citizens registered in the electoral lists of the Italian nationals residing abroad are entitled vote for the election of senators and deputies in the Overseas Constituency.

Law no. 52/2015 introduced the possibility for the Italian nationals that are temporarily abroad for work, education or medical care reasons to exercise their right to vote by correspondence for the Overseas Constituency.

As regards the election of senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies, the law identifies four areas in the framework of the overseas constituency, including the following States and the territories:

- a) Europe, including the Asian territories of the Russian Federation and Turkey;
- b) Southern America;
- c) Northern and Central America;
- d) Africa, Asia, Oceania and Antarctica.

In each of these areas at least one senator and one member of the Chamber of Deputies are elected, whereas the other two seats for the Senate and the other eight seats for the Chamber of Deputies are allocated among the different areas proportionally to the number of Italian citizens that live there, on the basis of whole quotients and the highest remainders.

The following table, relating to the general election of 4th March 2018, shows the allocation of seats to the Chamber of Deputies and to the Senate in the Overseas Constituency, approved with two separate Presidential Decrees enacted on 28th December 2017.

| <i>Areas</i> | <i>Italian citizens living abroad</i> | <i>Seats to the Chamber of Deputies</i> | <i>Seats to the Senate</i> |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Europa | 2,685,815 | 5 | 2 |
| North America | 1,559,068 | 4 | 2 |
| South and Central America | 451,062 | 2 | 1 |
| Africa, Asia, Oceania and Antarctica | 277,997 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 4,973,942 | 12 | 6 |

The vote to the senators and deputies to be elected abroad is cast by **correspondence**.

The allocation of seats is made through a proportional representation system and in the framework of each of the four areas constituting the Overseas Constituency. It complies with the same procedure in place for the election of senators and deputies.

The data analysed on 26th February 2018 by the Ministry of the Interior shows that:

- the voters **residing abroad** that had the faculty to vote by correspondence at that time (net of those who decided to vote in Italy) amounted to **4,147,079** for the Chamber of Deputies and **3,770,264** for the Senate.
- The voters **temporarily abroad** that, on such date, had the opportunity to vote by correspondence amounted to **30,464** for the Chamber of Deputies and **21,510** for the Senate:
 - Among the voters for the **Chamber of Deputies** 12,313 were abroad for work reasons, 11,734 for study reasons, 288 for medical care, 2,020 were family members, and 4,291 for international missions;
 - Among the voters for the **Senate** 10,953 were abroad for work reason, 4,209 for study reasons, 287 for medical care, 1,865 were family members, and 4,196 for international missions.

As already recalled, starting from the general election of 2018, the Italian citizens that were temporarily abroad for reasons such as work, study, medical care and military international missions, may exercise their right to vote by correspondence for the Overseas Constituency (both to the Chamber of Deputies and to the Senate) according to procedures similar to the ones in force for the Italian citizens living abroad.

As regards the **participation in the voting procedures**, those who voted by correspondence for the **Chamber of Deputies** accounted for **29.66%** of those entitled (**30.08% for the Senate**).

According to the data available, the **votes validly cast** for the Overseas Constituency of the **Chamber of Deputies** amounted to **1,079,530**, and **991,211** for the **Senate**.

During the previous general election (February 2013) for the Chamber of Deputies, those entitled to vote in the Overseas Constituency amounted to **3,494,687**, and the actual voters amounted to 1,103,989, accounting for **31.59 %**. As to the Senate, out of 3,149,501 entitled, the actual voters amounted to **1,009,921 (32.07%)**. The votes validly cast amounted to **982,881** to the Chamber of Deputies and **895,159** to the Senate.

During the 2013 elections, the voters temporarily abroad for international military missions could vote by correspondence, following the adoption of an urgent legislative

measure; their votes could however be cast for the constituencies of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate referring to the municipality of Rome, and not for the Overseas Constituency.

The following table shows the data relating to the electoral body and the voters in the previous elections.

| | | 2006 | 2008 | 2013 |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Elettori | Camera | 2.707.382 | 2.924.178 | 3.494.687 |
| | Senato | 2.432.340 | 2.627.832 | 3.149.501 |
| Votanti | Camera | 1.053.864 (38,93%) | 1.155.411 (39,51%) | 1.103.989 (31,59%) |
| | Senato | 962.107 (39,55%) | 1.059.625 (40,32%) | 1.009.921 (32,07%) |

Fonte: Ministero dell'interno

The following table shows the summary data relating to the transformation of votes into seats in the general election of 4th May 2018 for the Overseas Constituency.

Circoscrizione Estero. Elezioni 4 marzo 2018. Camera dei deputati. Voti e seggi

| | % voti | Seggi (su 12) |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Partito democratico | 26,4% | 5 (41,6%) |
| Forza Italia, Lega, FDI | 21,49% | 3 (25%) |
| Movimento 5 stelle | 17,5% | 1 (8,3%) |
| Maie | 9,68% | 1 (8,3%) |
| Usei | 6,05% | 1 (8,3%) |
| +Europa | 5,63% | 1 (8,3%) |

Fonte: Ministero dell'interno

Circoscrizione Estero. Elezioni 4 marzo 2018. Senato della Repubblica. Voti e seggi

| | % voti | Seggi (su 6) |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Partito democratico | 27,09% | 2 (33%) |
| Forza Italia, Lega, FDI | 22,04% | 2 (33%) |
| Movimento 5 stelle | 17,64% | - |
| Maie | 10,88% | 1 (16%) |
| Usei | 6,56% | 1 (16%) |