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The set-aside seats are also assigned through proportional representation – in a similar way that the 100 seats are assigned.

● For example:

If a political party – called party X – wins 10 percent of the vote from across Kosovo, it will have approximately 10 of the 100 seats in the Assembly. If that 10 percent which party X wins represents 50 percent of its community vote, party X would also hold about 5 of the 10 seats set-aside for its community. This means that in the 120 seat assembly party X would have approximately 15 seats.

● However, it is inevitable that even with the guaranteed over-representation which the set-aside seats offer, parties from smaller communities will not form the majority in the Assembly.

Smaller community interests are protected through:

- The elected representatives who will sit in the Assembly;
- A committee protecting smaller communities, which has the right to comment in writing on any legislation before it becomes law;
- A seat on the Presidency.

The set-aside seats are just one way that the interests of all communities in Kosovo can be protected in the future development of Kosovo.

Quick Facts

- On November 17th 2001 you will be voting for Kosovo's Assembly.
- The Assembly will have 120 seats.
- All political parties, coalitions, citizens' initiatives, and independent candidates that are running in the election are competing for 100 of those seats.
- 20 of the seats are being reserved for the smaller communities – 10 of them are for the Serbian community and 10 will be divided among the other non-Albanian communities.
- This guarantees all of Kosovo's smaller communities a voice in the Assembly.
- The seats in the Assembly are being elected by proportional representation.

Understanding the electoral system (and set-aside seats)



The Assembly

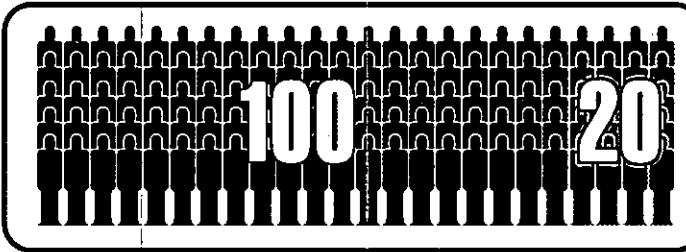
The electoral system which is set down in the Constitutional Framework is very straightforward.

It is proportional representation.

- The seats in the Assembly are being elected by proportional representation. That means that the seats are allocated in proportion to the number of votes each political party, coalition, citizens' initiative, and independent candidate wins.
- The Assembly will have 120 seats:
- All political entities: political parties, coalitions, citizens' initiatives, and independent candidates that are running in the election are competing for 100 of those seats.
- 20 of the seats are being reserved for the smaller communities – 10 of them are for the Serbian community and 10 will be divided among the other communities. These are called **set-aside seats**. **The set-aside seats will be added to whatever seats the smaller communities may win out of the 100 available for open competition.**
- The Gorani community will have 1 set-aside seat, the Turkish Community will have two, three will go to the Bosniak community and four to the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

This guarantees all of Kosovo's smaller communities a voice in the Assembly.

100 SEATS
All political entities from every community in Kosovo may contest these seats and will be represented according to the proportion of votes received.



20 SET-ASIDE SEATS
Reserved for the smaller communities of Kosovo.

Proportional Representation of Seats Contested by all Communities

100 SEATS

All Community Votes for All Kosovo Political Entities

Party	Percentage of total votes	Seats (approximately)
Party A	35.0%	35 seats
Party B	18.0%	18 seats
Party C	11.0%	11 seats
Party D	9.0%	9 seats
Party E	7.0%	7 seats
Party F	5.0%	5 seats
Party G	6.0%	6 seats
Party H	6.0%	6 seats
Party I	3.0%	3 seats
Total	100.0%	100 seats

Proportional Representation of Set-Aside Seats Reserved and Contested by the Smaller Communities

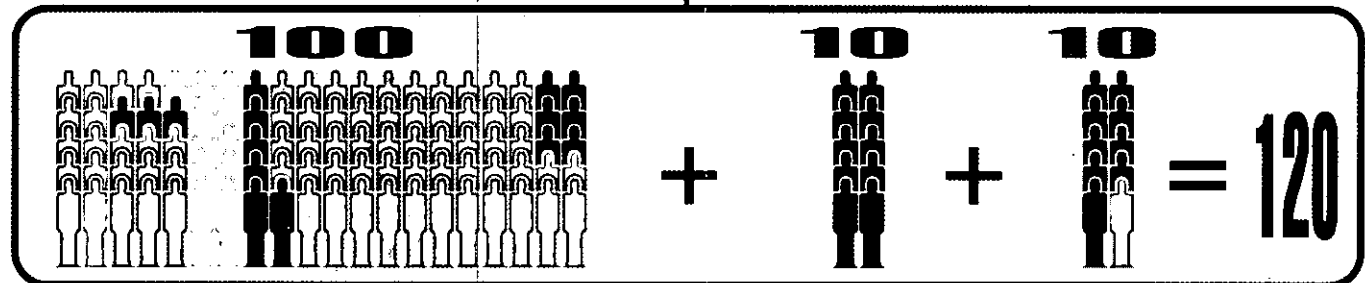
10 SET-ASIDE + 10 SET-ASIDE SEATS

Serbian Community Votes for Kosovo Serbian Political Entities

Party G	40.0% of Serbian vote (4 seats, approximately)
Party H	40.0% of Serbian vote (4 seats, approximately)
Party I	20.0% of Serbian vote (2 seats, approximately)
Total	100.0% of vote (10 seats)

Other Community Votes for Other Kosovo Political Entities

4 Seats	for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Community
3 Seats	for Bosniak Community
2 Seats	for Turkish Community
1 Seat	for Gorani Community



Example:

■ Party G (6 seats, approximately)	+	(4 seats, approximately)	=	(10 seats in Assembly)
■ Party H (6 seats, approximately)	+	(4 seats, approximately)	=	(10 seats in Assembly)
■ Party I (3 seats, approximately)	+	(2 seats, approximately)	=	(5 seats in Assembly)

Odvojena poslanička mesta se takođe dobijaju na osnovu proporcionalne zastupljenosti – na sličan način kao i prvih 100 mesta.

● Na primer:

Ukoliko politička partija – recimo partija X – osvoji 10 procenata ukupnog broja glasova sa Kosova, dobiće 10 poslaničkih mesta u skupštini. Ako tih 10 procenata, koje partija X osvoji, predstavlja 50 procenata ukupnog broja glasova srpske zajednice, partija X će dobiti oko 5 od 10 odvojenih poslaničkih mesta za svoju zajednicu. Ovo znači da u skupštini od 120 poslaničkih mesta, partija X može da dobije oko 15 mesta.

● Neizbežno je, međutim, da i uz zagarantovanu dodatnu zastupljenost, koju omogućavaju odvojena poslanička mesta, partije iz manjih nacionalnih zajednica neće formirati većinu u skupštini.

Interese manjih etničkih zajednica štite:

- Izabrani predstavnici koji će učestvovati u radu skupštine;
- Komitet za zaštitu manjih etničkih zajednica, koji ima ovlašćenje da daje komentare, u pisanoj formi, u vezi sa bilo kojim predlogom zakona pre nego što on bude usvojen kao pravosnažan zakon;
- Mesto u predsedništvu skupštine.

Odvojena poslanička mesta su samo jedan od načina koji, u daljem razvoju Kosova, mogu da zaštite interese svih etničkih zajednica na Kosovu.

Kratak Pregled

- 17. novembra glasaćete za privremenu skupštinu Kosova
- Skupština će imati 120 poslaničkih mesta
- Sve političke partije, koalicije, građanske inicijative i nezavisni kandidati, koji učestvuju na izborima bore se za 100 od ukupno 120 mesta
- 20 poslaničkih mesta je rezervisano za manje zajednice – 10 pripada srpskoj zajednici, a preostalih 10 će biti podeljeno među pripadnicima ostalih nealbanskih zajednica.
- Na ovaj način je svim manjim zajednicama Kosova zagarantovan glas u skupštini
- Poslanička mesta se dodeljuju na osnovu proporcionalne zastupljenosti.

Objašnjenje izbornog sistema

(1 odvojenih poslaničkih mesta)


put pred nama


Mission in Kosovo

Skupština

Izborni sistem, ustanovljen Ustavnim okvirom, je veoma jasan.

Ovo je proporcionalna zastupljenost

• Poslanička mesta u skupštini se dobijaju na osnovu proporcionalne zastupljenosti. Ovo znači da se mesta dodeljuju srazmerno broju glasova koji svaka politička partija, koalicija, građanska inicijativa ili nezavisni kandidat osvoje.

• Skupština će imati 120 poslaničkih mesta

• Sve političke partije, koalicije, građanske inicijative i nezavisni kandidati koji učestvuju na izborima, bore se za 100 mesta.

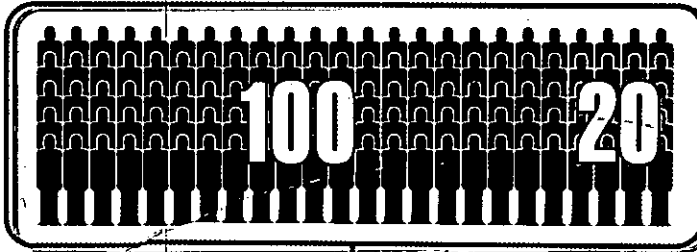
• 20 od 120 mesta rezervisano je za manje zajednice = 10 pripada srpskoj zajednici, a preostalih 10 će biti podeljeno među pripadnicima ostalih zajednica. Ovo su takozvana **odvojena poslanička mesta**. Odvojena poslanička mesta će biti dodata bilo kom broju mesta koje manje zajednice osvoje u okviru 100, raspoloživih za otvoreno takmičenje.

• Zajednica Goranaca će dobiti jedno odvojeno poslaničko mesto, turska nacionalna zajednica će dobiti dva mesta, tri pripadaju Bošnjacima, a četiri Romima, Aškalijsima i Egipćanima.

Na ovaj način je svim manjim zajednicama Kosova zagarantovan glas u skupštini.

100 POSLANIČKIH MESTA

Političke partije iz svih nacionalnih zajednica Kosova mogu da se bore za ova mesta i ona će im biti dodeljena srazmerno broju osvojenih glasova.



Proporcionalna zastupljenost poslaničkih mesta za koje se bore sve zajednice

100 POSLANIČKIH MESTA

Pripadnici svih zajednica glasaju za sve političke subjekte Kosova

		(približno)
	Partija A = 35,0% ukupnog broja glasova	(35 mesta)
	Partija B = 18,0% ukupnog broja glasova	(18 mesta)
	Partija C = 11,0% ukupnog broja glasova	(11 mesta)
	Partija D = 9,0% ukupnog broja glasova	(9 mesta)
	Partija E = 7,0% ukupnog broja glasova	(7 mesta)
	Partija F = 5,0% ukupnog broja glasova	(5 mesta)
	Partija G = 6,0% ukupnog broja glasova	(6 mesta)
	Partija H = 6,0% ukupnog broja glasova	(6 mesta)
	Partija I = 3,0% ukupnog broja glasova	(3 mesta)
100,0% ukupnog broja glasova (100 mesta)		

20 ODVOJENIH POSLANIČKIH MESTA

Rezervisana su za pripadnike manjih zajednica Kosova.

Proporcionalna zastupljenost odvojenih poslaničkih mesta za koja se bore manje zajednice

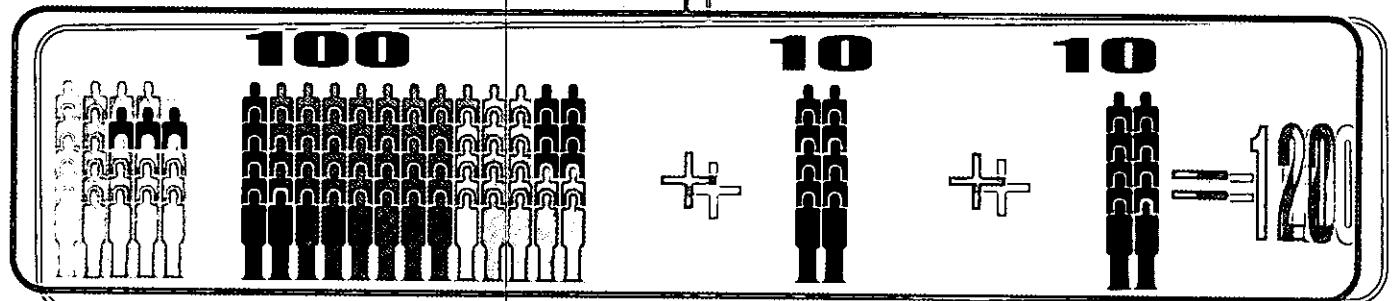
10 ODVOJENIH POSLANIČKIH MESTA + 10 ODVOJENIH POSLANIČKIH MESTA

Srbi glasaju za srpske političke subjekte Kosova

	Partija G = 40,0% srpskih glasova	(4 mesta, približno)
	Partija H = 40,0% srpskih glasova	(4 mesta, približno)
	Partija I = 20,0% srpskih glasova	(2 mesta, približno)
100,0% glasova (10 mesta)		

Ostale manje nacionalne zajednice glasaju za ostale političke subjekte Kosova

4 poslanička mesta za zajednice Roma, Aškalijsa i Egipćana
3 poslanička mesta za zajednicu Bošnjaka
2 mesta za zajednicu Turaka
1 mesto za zajednicu Goranaca



Primer:

	Partija G (6 mesta, približno)	+	(4 mesta, približno)	=	(10 mesta u skupštini)
	Partija H (6 mesta, približno)	+	(4 mesta, približno)	=	(10 mesta u skupštini)
	Partija I (3 mesta, približno)	+	(2 mesta, približno)	=	(5 mesta u skupštini)

“Jedno Kosovo”

Na izborima za Privremenu skupštinu, Kosovo se tretira kao jedan izborni okrug. Ovo predstavlja jedan ispravan pristup a znači da gde god osoba glasa, on ili ona imaju ista prava kao i svaki drugi glasač.

Upravo to daje svim partijama, uključujući i one manje, mogućnost za osvajanje mesta.

To je razlog zbog koga se oni ne moraju osloniti na podršku samo jedne oblasti na Kosovu.

Kako znati za koga glasate?

Vi ćete moći glasati za političku partiju, koaliciju, građansku inicijativu ili nezavisnog kandidata po vašem izboru.

Političke partije, koalicije, građanske inicijative će sastaviti listu kandidata. Na primer, jedna partija može predstaviti 100 kandidata, ali osvojiti samo 40 mesta. To znači da će prvih 40 na listi kandidata dobiti mesta u Privremenoj skupštini.

Naravno, vi ćete znati za koga glasate. OEBS će objaviti listu kandidata pre izbora, a lista kandidata biće istaknuta u svakom biračkom centru.

Glavne činjenice

- **17. novembra 2001. godine, glasaćete za Privremenu skupštinu Kosova.**
- **Privremena skupština imaće 120 mesta.**
- **Mesta će biti odabrana proporcionalnom zastupljenošću.**
- **To znači da će mesta biti dodeljena političkim partijama, koalicijama, građanskoj inicijativi i nezavisnim kandidatima, srazmerno broju osvojenih glasova.**
- **100 mesta biće na raspolaganju svim političkim partijama, koalicijama, građanskoj inicijativi i nezavisnim kandidatima.**
- **20 mesta u Privremenoj skupštini su ostavljena po strani za manje kosovske zajednice.**
- **Kosovo će biti tretirano kao jedan izborni okrug.**
- **Političke partije, koalicije, građanska inicijativa i nezavisni kandidati boriće se za glasove širom Kosova.**

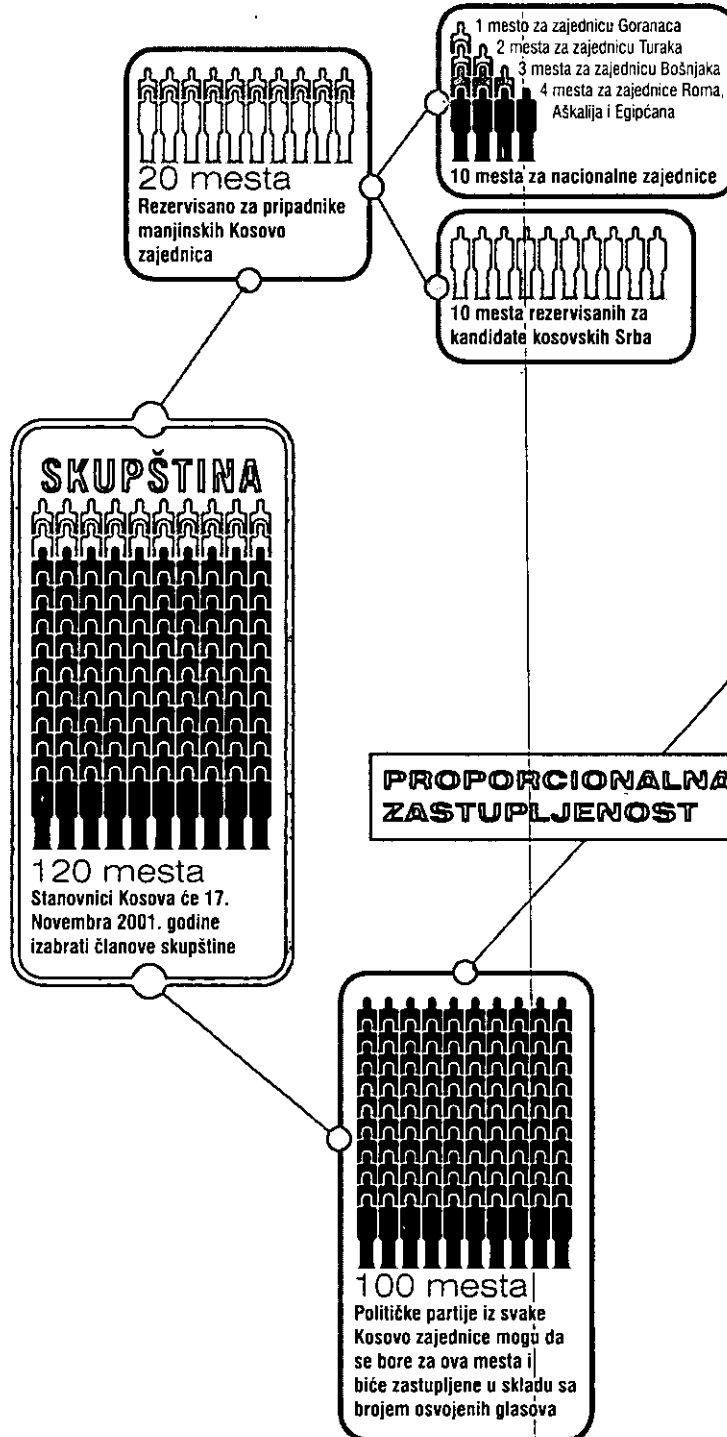
Upoznavanje izbornog sistema



Izborni sistem Privremene vlade na Kosovu, koji je ustanovljen Ustavnim okvirom je izuzetno pravedan.

Reč je o proporcionalnoj zastupljenosti.

- To znači da su mesta u Privremenoj skupštini dodeljena na osnovu broja glasova pojedine političke partije, koalicije, građanske inicijative i nezavisnih kandidata.
- U Privremenoj skupštini postoji 120 mesta.
- Sve političke partije, koalicije, građanske inicijative i nezavisni kandidati koji učestvuju na izborima bore se za 100 takvih mesta.
- Proporcionalna zastupljenost kojom izborni sistem raspolaže, podrazumeva da ukoliko jedna partija osvoji, na primer, 60 procenata glasova širom Kosova, te će partija dobiti otprilike 60 mesta u Privremenoj skupštini.
- To je zbog toga što je broj dodeljenih mesta srazmeran broju glasova. 60 procenata od 100 (broj raspoloživih mesta u Privremenoj skupštini) je 60.
- Ukoliko druga partija osvoji 2 procenta glasanja, ta će partija dobiti otprilike dva mesta u Privremenoj skupštini
- Preostalih 20 mesta u Privremenoj skupštini poznata su kao mesta po strani.
- To je zato što su upravo ta mesta dodeljena manjim zajednicama, kako bi im se omogućilo pravo glasa u skupštini. Ova mesta po strani biće pridodata broju mesta, koji ove manje zajednice mogu osvojiti od mogućih 100 otvorenih mesta.
- Mesta po strani dodeliće se srazmerno glasovima, koje su političke partije, koalicije, građanske inicijative i nezavisni kandidati, osvojili na izborima.

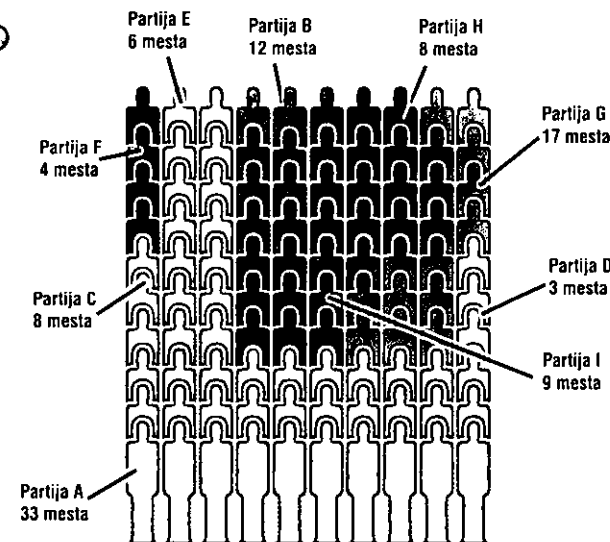


ŠTA ZNAČI PROPORCIONALNA ZASTUPLJENOST?

□	Partija A	= 33.0% glasova
▨	Partija B	= 12.0% glasova
□	Partija C	= 8.0% glasova
□	Partija D	= 3.0% glasova
□	Partija E	= 6.0% glasova
■	Partija F	= 4.0% glasova
□	Partija G	= 17.0% glasova
■	Partija H	= 8.0% glasova
■	Partija I	= 9.0% glasova

100.0% glasova

A ovo može biti predstavljeno i na drugačiji način:



Objašnjenje:

Ako partija ili kandidat A osvoji 33% ukupnog broja glasova, to znači da će dobiti 33% od 100 mesta, odnosno osvojiće 33 mesta u skupštini.

Ako partija ili kandidat D osvoji 3% od ukupnog broja glasova, onda može da dobije 3% od 100 poslaničkih mesta, što znači da ima 3 mesta u skupštini.

“One Kosovo”

In the election for the Provisional Assembly Kosovo is being treated as one electoral district.

This is also a straightforward approach.

It means that wherever a person is voting, that vote counts for the party the person is voting for.

It gives all parties, including the smaller ones, a good opportunity of winning seats. That's because they don't have to rely on support in one area of Kosovo.

How do you know who you are voting for?

People will be voting for the candidates and the parties of their choice.

But on the ballot paper they will see just the name of the party they want to support.

That's because in a Kosovo-wide election there may be about 2,000 candidates for all the parties.

A ballot paper with 2,000 names on it would be very confusing.

So the political parties and coalitions will draw up lists of their candidates, and the order that they will be elected. For instance one party may put 110 candidates forward but win only 40 seats. That means the first 40 names on the party's list will get seats in the provisional Assembly.

You will know who those candidates are. There will be information out before election day with the parties' lists of candidates, and there will be posters in the polling stations with those lists.

Quick Facts

- **On November 17th 2001 you will be voting for the Provisional Assembly of Kosovo.**
- **The Provisional Assembly will have 120 seats.**
- **The seats will be elected through proportional representation.**
- **That means that the seats will be allocated to political parties and coalitions in proportion to the number of votes they receive.**
- **100 of the seats will be contested by political parties or coalitions from every community in Kosovo.**
- **20 of the seats in the Provisional Assembly are being set aside for Kosovo's smaller communities.**
- **Kosovo will be treated as one electoral district.**
- **Political parties, coalitions and independent candidates will be competing across Kosovo for votes.**

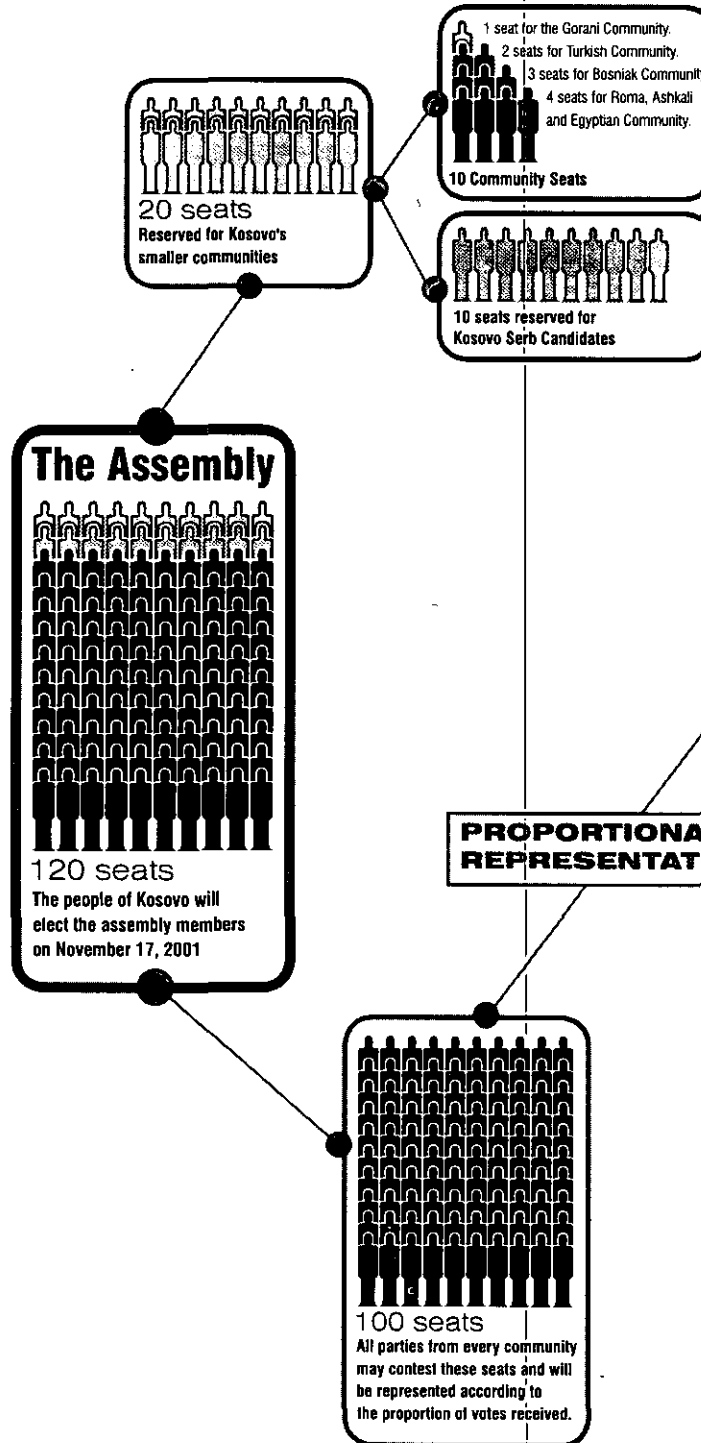
Understanding the electoral system



The electoral system which is set down in the Constitutional Framework is very straightforward.

It is proportional representation.

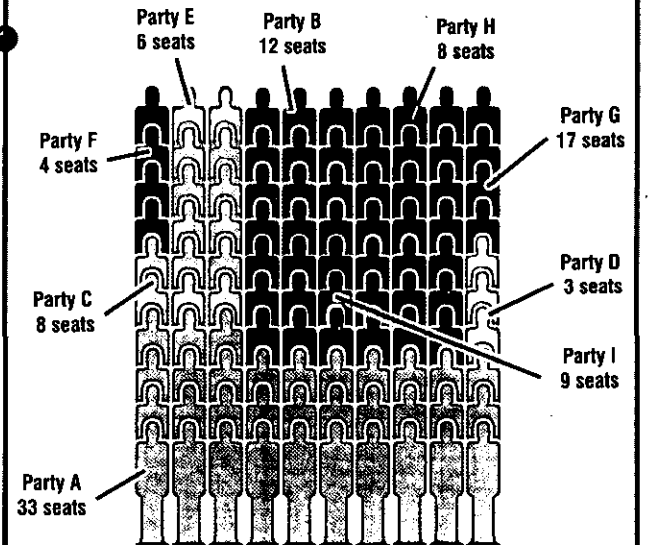
- This means that the seats in the Provisional Assembly are allocated on the number of votes each political party or coalition receives.
- There are 120 seats in the Provisional Assembly.
- All political parties and coalitions, from every corner of Kosovo, that are running in the election are competing for 100 of those seats.
- And because the electoral system being used is proportional representation it means that if one party wins for example 60 percent of the vote across Kosovo, that party will get approximately 60 seats in the Provisional Assembly.
- That's because the number of seats allocated is in proportion to the vote cast. 60 percent of 100 (the number of seats in the Provisional Assembly) is 60.
- If another party or coalition receives 2 percent of the vote, that party or coalition will get approximately two seats in the Provisional Assembly.
- The other 20 seats in the Provisional Assembly are known as set aside seats.
- That is because they are set aside for the smaller communities, to guarantee they can have a voice in the Assembly.
- Those seats will be allocated in proportion to the votes the political parties and coalitions from smaller communities receive in the election.
- That means for the smaller communities their votes count twice – they will be represented in the 100 seats and also in the extra, set asides seats.



WHAT DOES PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION MEAN?

■ Party A	= 33.0% of vote
■ Party B	= 12.0% of vote
□ Party C	= 8.0% of vote
□ Party D	= 3.0% of vote
□ Party E	= 6.0% of vote
■ Party F	= 4.0% of vote
■ Party G	= 17.0% of vote
■ Party H	= 8.0% of vote
■ Party I	= 9.0% of vote
100.0% of vote	

This translates to the following number of seats:



Explanation:

If party or candidate A receives 33% of the total number of votes cast, then they will receive approximately 33% of the 100 seats, therefore, they will win 33 seats in the Assembly.

If party or candidate D receives 3% of the total number of votes cast, then they will receive approximately 3% of the 100 seats, therefore, they will win 3 seats in the Assembly.