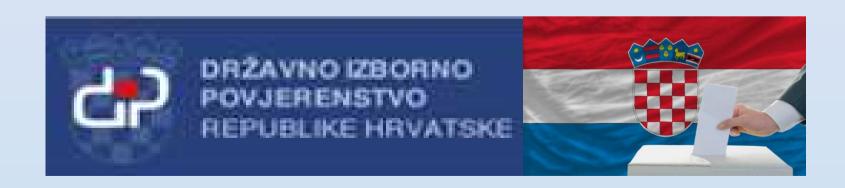
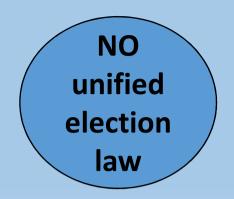
The Electoral System of the Republic of Croatia

Janja Horvat Drobnjak, LL. M.
State Electoral Commission of Republic of Croatia
September, 2016.



LEGAL FRAMEWORK



- > Constitution of the Republic of Croatia
- > Act on the State Electoral Commission of the Republic of Croatia
- Act on the Election of the President of the Republic of Croatia
- Act on the Elections of Representatives to Croatian Parliament
- Act on the Elections of Members of the European Parliament from the Republic of Croatia
- Local Elections Act
- > Act on the rights of nationals of other European Union Member States in the election to representative bodies of the local and regional self-government units
- Act on constituencies for the election of the Representatives to the Croatian Parliament

SUFFRAGE

Voting is not obligatory



universal and equal suffrage

Every Croatian citizen over the age of eighteen years (regardless of their legal capacity)

Croatian nationals with a registered domicile abroad

EU citizens

- Voters are free to declare their voting orientation and no one can be called to account for voting or for not having voted
- Voters may vote only once

THE TYPES OF THE ELECTIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA



ELECTIONS ON NATIONAL LEVEL:

- > elections of representatives to the Croatian Parliament
- > elections of the president of the Republic of Croatia
- > elections of members of the European Parliament from the Republic of Croatia



ELECTIONS ON THE LOCAL LEVEL:

- > elections of members of representative bodies of units of local and regional self-governments
- > elections of mayors of municipalities or cities and county prefects and their deputies
- > elections of members of councils and representatives of national minorities.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM



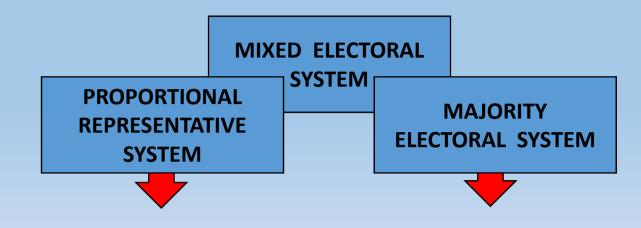


 President of the Republic of Croatia

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM



 Members of the European Parliament from the Republic of Croatia



143 Representatives to the Croatian Parliament from 11 constituencies (10*14 +3)



8 Representatives of minorities to the Croatian Parliament

Members of representative bodies of units of local and regional self-governments



Mayors of municipalities or cities and county prefects and their deputies

OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

➤ Elected by MAJORITY OF ALL VOTERS who voted for a five-year term

over 50% of the votes of all voters who voted

- Candidates proposed by political parties and by voters and gather at least 10,000 duly collected voter signatures in support of their nomination
- ➤ All Croatia is one electoral constituency

If none of the candidate obtain a majority of all votes

Re-election after 14 days with two candidates with the largest number of votes in the first round

The candidate who obtain the majority of all voters who voted shall be elected for the President



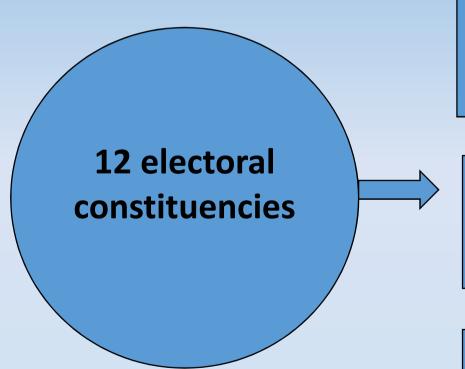
Electoral commission of the City of Zagreb

+
City and municipal electoral commissions

Electoral committees

ELECTIONS FOR THE REPRESENTATIVES TO THE CROATIAN PARLIAMENT

- 151 representatives are elected for a four-years term
- 14 candidates list proposed by political parties or by voters (1500 valid support signatures needed for such a list



1st – 10th electoral constituency for the territory of the Republic of Croatia (140 representatives)



11th electoral constituency Croatian nationals with a registered domicile abroad (3 representatives)



12th electoral constituency for minorities (8 representatives)

Candidate slates with at least 5% of the valid ballots cast have the right to participate in the division of representative seats

MIXED SYSTEM

PROPORTIONAL SYSTEM

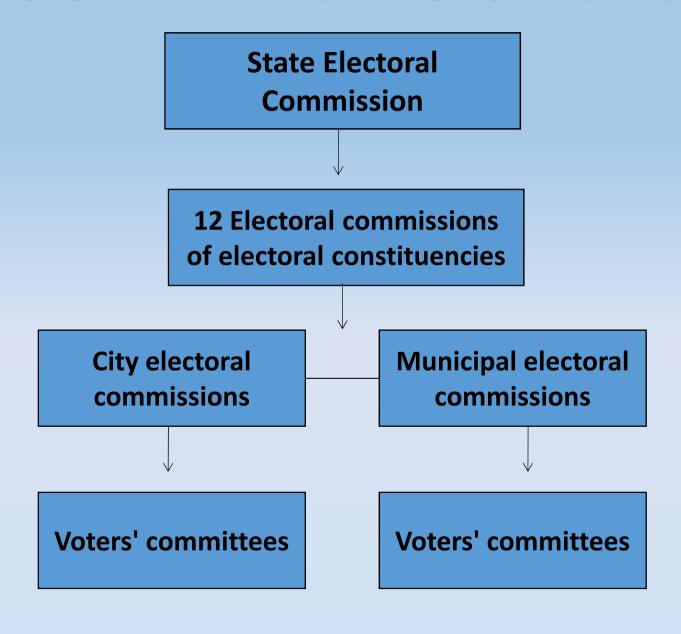
- Total number of valid votes for one slate is divided by the numerals from 1 to 14 conclusively (also decimal places)
- Each of slates win a number of representative seats corresponding to the number of individual results among the 14 numerically greatest results (decimal places included)

PREFERENTIAL VOTING

- Preferred votes for individual candidates are taken into account if the number for particular candidate is at least 10% of the votes won by a particular slate
- •Candidates from each slate with the greatest number of preferred votes are elected

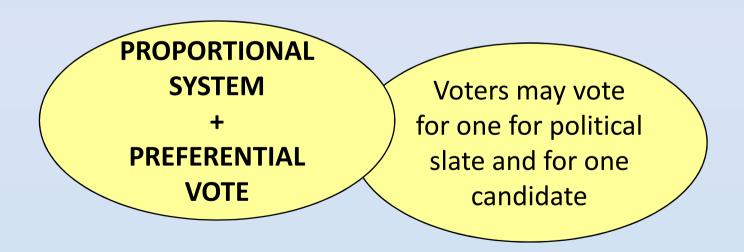
MAJORITY SYSTEM

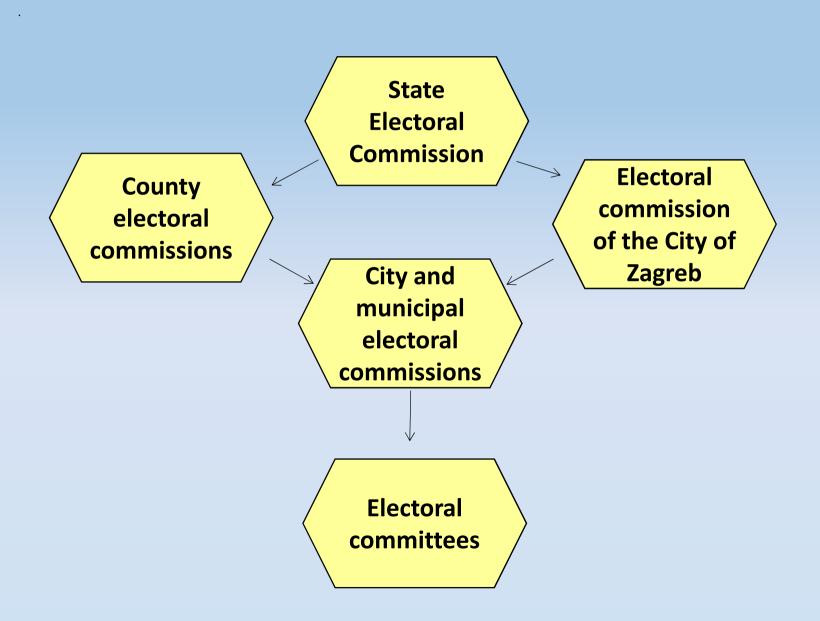
- National minority representatives are elected as individual candidates.
- •Candidates with the greatest number of votes cast is elected →If two or more candidates win the same number of votes, the election is repeated.



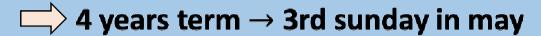
ELECTIONS FOR THE REPRESENTATIVES TO EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT FROM CROATIA

- 11 representatives are elected for a five-years term in one electoral constituency (all Croatia)
- Candidates list proposed by political parties or by voters (5 000 valid support signatures needed for such a list)





LOCAL ELECTIONS



entire area of the unit comprises a single constituency

candidates proposed by political parties or voters

Members of the representative bodies of units of local and regional self-government

Municipality heads, mayors and county prefects and their deputies

Representatives of minorities in the local and regional government

Croatian citizens over 18 with a residence in election area and EU citizens Croatian citizens over 18 with a residence in election area and EU citizens

members of minorities over 18 with a residence in election area

Croatian citizens -

PROPORTIONAL SYSTEM

MAJORITY SYSTEM

MAJORITY SYSTEM

