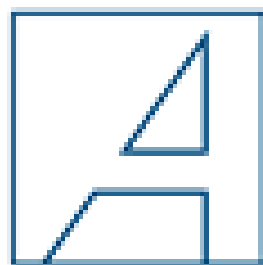


Political Party Mapping in Lebanon Ahead of the 2018 Elections



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Foreword

This study on the political party mapping in Lebanon ahead of the 2018 elections includes a survey of most Lebanese political parties; especially those that currently have or previously had parliamentary or government representation, with the exception of Lebanese Communist Party, Islamic Unification Movement, Union of Working People's Forces, since they either have candidates for elections or had previously had candidates for elections before the final list was out from the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities.

The first part includes a systematic presentation of 27 political parties, organizations or movements, showing their official name, logo, establishment, leader, leading committee, regional and local alliances and relations, their stance on the electoral law and their most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections.

The second part provides the distribution of partisan and political powers over the 15 electoral districts set in the law governing the elections of May 6, 2018. It also offers basic information related to each district: the number of voters, the expected participation rate, the electoral quotient, the candidate's ceiling on election expenditure, in addition to an analytical overview of the 2005 and 2009 elections, their results and alliances.

The distribution of parties for 2018 is based on the research team's analysis and estimates from different sources.

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Introduction

Lebanon is set to hold, in the spring of 2018, General Parliamentary Elections for the first time in 9 years, amid changes that have drastically altered the political landscape at the local and regional levels. At the internal level, the extreme alliances and polarizations that characterized the previous period, especially between 2005 and 2009 following the assassination of the former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Al Hariri, has been broken. During that period, the Lebanese society, parties, political forces and the public opinion in general were greatly divided between the March 8 and the March 14 camps.

The March 14 Alliance is no longer present at the official level even though its members maintained their initial stances regarding the disputed issues with the March 8 Alliance, especially the issue of Hezbollah's weapons, and the need to place Hezbollah under the government's control and stop its interference in external wars and conflicts. This followed the political settlement that was reached between the Future Movement, and the Lebanese Forces party - each for their own interests and reasons - and the March 8 Alliance. The settlement led to the election of General Michel Aoun, President of the Free Patriotic Movement at that time, and Hezbollah's ally, as the President of Lebanon, while Saad Al Hariri became the Prime Minister and the Lebanese Forces party was awarded a good share in the new government. As a result, the government included all the political forces represented in the parliament except for the Phalanges (Kataeb) Party and some independent figures. The latest developments following the ambiguous resignation of the Prime Minister, then its retraction, have further dissociated the Future Movement from the rest of the March 14 Alliance, be it individuals or parties, except for the Progressive Socialist Party headed by MP Walid Jumblatt, who had left the alliance following the last parliamentary elections in 2009.

On the other hand, the March 8 Alliance seems to be more stable, as, so far, Hezbollah has been able to maintain cohesion and preserve its close relations with the Free Patriotic Movement. The two allies have even succeeded in pushing the parliament into passing a new electoral law that includes a limited number of reforms, starting with the proportional representation in the distribution of seats. However, it details the division of electoral districts and seats in a way that


promotes sectarianism and decreases interaction between different communities. Many believe that the new law will significantly reduce the parliamentary share of the Future Movement and its former allies in the March 14 Alliance.

These various developments took place in line with some dramatic regional changes, mainly the outbreak of the Syrian revolution in 2011, which then turned into a vicious sectarian war in which many foreign players participated, most notably Iran and Hezbollah. The involvement of Hezbollah in the Syrian war, which took place amid a stark division inside Lebanon between the March 8 Alliance and the March 14 Alliance, has several times threatened the stability and civil peace in the country. Hezbollah's involvement in Syria has also played a key role in the agreement of the two conflicting alliances to postpone the parliamentary elections. The Parliament extended its own mandate twice in 2013 and 2014, thus violating the principles of rotation of power and periodicity of elections. In 2017, the Parliament decided to postpone the elections for the third time technically for six months concurrently with the enactment of a new electoral law, the one currently in force.


Today, before the elections scheduled for May 6, 2018, Lebanon is witnessing partisan shifts in terms of sized and potential alliances, compared to those that were present during the 2009 elections, despite the fact that the traditional parties and forces whose focus is sectarian and denominational affiliation, are still dominating the political scene. The civil society's alternative forces have not yet made any significant progress in establishing organized representations that could pose a serious challenge in the upcoming elections to the traditional forces that shared the parliamentary seats in 2009, despite the wide popular protests that took place in the last two years, and the progress achieved by these forces in the municipal elections in 2016 and in some syndicate elections, especially in the Order of Engineers and Architects in Lebanon.

To that end, it is greatly important to analyze the makeup of the Lebanese parties and political forces ahead of the upcoming elections. This study will, on one hand, help in providing an updated mapping of the political forces and parties considering the changes that took place in stances, positions, representations, internal structures, hierarchy and decision-making mechanisms. It will also help in providing an insight on the distribution of political powers and parties in the electoral districts, in accordance with the new law, which is adopted for the first time in Lebanon.

Part I: Political Parties in Lebanon

Name of the Political Party	Lebanese Democratic Party
Logo	
Acronym	LDP
Creation	<p>It is a Lebanese political party founded and headed by Minister Talal Arslan. The party was established on July 1, 2001 and Minister Arslan was elected as president. The party is considered an extension of the political march of the minister and the late MP Majid Arslan. In the Druze community, the party is considered the first opponent of the Progressive Socialist Party led by MP Walid Jumblatt.</p>
Leader	Minister Talal Arslan
Leading committee / authority Decision making centers	The Political Council
The party's regional relations	Normal relationship with various Arab Countries and a close one with Syria.
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MP Talal Arslan - Aley - Druze seat - MP Fadi Awar - Baabda - Druze seat (He separated from Arslan in the recent years).
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	Talal Arslan - Ministry of Displaced - Druze
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	Part of the forces allied with Hezbollah and Syria.
Stance on the new electoral law	Supports proportionality on the basis of "Lebanon as one electoral district".
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	<p>South Lebanon 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wissam Kamal Sharrouf – Marjeyoun Hasbayya – Druze

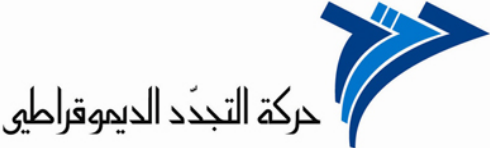
	<p>Mount Lebanon 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Souheil Assad Al A'war – Baabda – Druze <p>Mount Lebanon 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mazen Ismat Bou Dergham – Chouf – Druze - Marwan Selman Al Saberi Halawi – Chouf – Druze - Ali Salah El Dine Al Hajj – Chouf – Sunni - Amir Talal Amir Majid Erslan – Aley – Druze
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Name of the Political Party	Lebanese Communist Party
Logo	
Acronym	LCP
Creation	<p>It was founded in 1924 to face capitalist policies in the region and support socialism. It is a Lebanese Marxist party that was banned after Lebanon's independence. The party participated in the events of 1958 against President Camille Chamoun. It was one of the parties that formed the Lebanese National Movement. LCP's militia, the Popular Guard, fought fierce battles against the rightist forces. It had close relations with the Progressive Socialist Party. It played a key role in facing the Israeli occupation in 1982, as part of the Lebanese National Resistance Front. George Hawi, former secretary general of the LCP, was assassinated in June 2005.</p> <p>After the Taif Agreement, none of its candidates attended the parliamentary sessions in all the electoral cycles that have been taking place since 1992.</p>
Leader	LCP Secretary General Hanna Gharib
Leading committee / authority	The Central Committee


The party's regional relations	Good relationship with all the countries whose policies oppose that of the US in the region.
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	None.
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	None.
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	Not officially biased but tends to support the stances of Hezbollah and its allies.
Stance on the new electoral law	Calls for proportionality based on “Lebanon as one electoral district” beyond Sectarianism.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	South Lebanon 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raed Jaafar Ataya – Tyre – Shiite South Lebanon 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ahmad Mohammad Mourad – Bent Jbeil – Shiite

Name of the Political Party	Independence Movement
Logo	
Acronym	N/A
Creation	Michel Mouawad, the son of late President Rene Moawad, assassinated on Independence Day in 1989, and former MP and Minister Nayla Mouawad, founded the Independence Movement in 2005 to keep up with the Cedar Revolution. A political movement was established based on the principles of national sovereignty, legitimacy, democracy and freedoms. It seeks human and economic development, modernization of state institutions, and the enforcement of the principles of transparency, accountability and participation in the public life. The


	movement is based in Zgharta.
Leader	President of Movement Michel Moawad
Leading committee / authority	The Executive Committee
The party's regional relations	Normal relationship with all Arab countries except for Syria.
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	None.
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	None.
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	Works with the sovereign forces affiliated with the March 14 Camp.
Stance on the new electoral law	Supports proportionality in small-sized electoral districts.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	North Lebanon 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jawad Simon Boulos – Zgharta – Maronite - Michel Rene Mouawad – Zgharta – Maronite

Name of the Political Party	Democratic Renewal Movement
Logo	
Acronym	DRM
Creation	It is a Lebanese political movement founded in July 2001 by a group of political figures and members of the civil society. The movement aims at becoming one of the non-sectarian poles seeking to modernize and develop the political life by strengthening the Lebanese unity. The movement participated in the Cedar Revolution. On 13 September 2007, DRM's President Former MP Nassib Lahoud declared


	himself candidate for presidency. He remained the President of the movement until his death on February 2, 2012.
Leader	DRM President Farouk Jabre
Leading committee / authority	The Executive Committee
The party's regional relations	Good relationship with various Arab countries except for Syria.
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	None.
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	None.
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	An independent movement that shares the same sovereign principles as the March 14 camp but has independent stances. It is a non-sectarian, civil movement.
Stance on the new electoral law	Supports proportionality but in a gradual manner that unites the competitive criteria for candidates.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	There are no candidates.

Name of the Political Party	People's Movement
Logo	
Acronym	N/A
Creation	It is a democratic leftist political party founded by former MP Najah Wakim in 2000 along with some political figures. Wakim reached the parliament in 1972 with the support of the Nasserite forces. He is


	currently an ally of Hezbollah and Syria.
Leader	President of Movement Ibrahim Al Halabi
Leading committee / authority	The leadership body
The party's regional relations	Close relationship with Syria.
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	None.
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	None.
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	Close to Hezbollah and its allies.
Stance on the new electoral law	Supports proportionality based on “Lebanon as one electoral district” beyond sectarianism.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	Beirut 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Omar Najah Wakim – Beirut 2 – Orthodox - Ibrahim Mohammad Al Halabi Al Dallal – Beirut 2 – Sunni

Name of the Political Party	Ba'ath Party
Logo	
Acronym	N/A
Creation	It was founded in Syria in 1947 under the slogan "One Arab Nation with an Immortal Message". Its motto, "Unity, Liberty, Socialism", refers to Arab unity, and freedom from colonialism and imperialism, and the establishment of the Arab socialist system. It has been the ruling party in Syria since March 8, 1963 until now, and in Iraq from July 1968 until the fall of Saddam Hussein on April 9, 2003 by the US


	and British coalition forces. The party has been present in Lebanon since 1956 when the first conference for the Ba'ath party was held in the country. Ever since the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon on April 26, 2005, the party has been experiencing many divisions among its leaders.
Leader	The regional secretary of the Ba'ath party branch in Lebanon Naaman Shalaq.
Leading committee / authority	The regional leadership body under the rule of Ba'ath national leadership in Damascus.
The party's regional relations	Linked to the Ba'ath regime in Syria, thus its relations with the regional countries depends on the regime's relations with these countries.
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	- MP Kassem Hashem – Marjeyoun Hasbayya - Sunni seat. - MP Assem Kanso - Baalbek Hermel - Shiite seat.
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	None.
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	Close relationship with Hezbollah and the March 8 camp.
Stance on the new electoral law	Calls upon proportionality based on “Lebanon as one electoral district” beyond Sectarianism.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	South Lebanon 3: - Kassem Omar Hashem – Marjeyoun Hasbayya – Sunni

Name of the Political Party	Armenian Revolutionary Federation
Logo	
Acronym	Tashnag
Creation	<p>It was founded in 1890 to defend the Armenian people against the Ottoman authorities. It became active in Lebanon, as it is considered the largest representative of the Lebanese people of Armenian descent. Its main rivals in the Armenian arena are the Hunchak Party and Ramgavar Party. Armenians are mainly located in Beirut, the northern Metn coast and Anjar in Bekaa. Tashnag has been represented in the Lebanese Parliament since 1942.</p>
Leader	Secretary General Hagop Pakradounian
Leading committee / authority	The Central Committee
The party's regional relations	<p>Normal relations with various regional countries except for Turkey that the party holds responsible for the massacres that were committed against the Armenians in 1915.</p>
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	<p>- MP Hagop Pakradounian - Mount Lebanon II (Metn) - Armenian Orthodox seat.</p> <p>- MP Artur Nazarian - Beirut II - Armenian Orthodox seat.</p>
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	Avedis Kidanian – Ministry of Tourism
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	<p>Normal relationship with various parties and part of the Change and Reform bloc led by the Free Patriotic Movement.</p>
Stance on the new electoral law	<p>Supports proportionality in electoral districts that might diminish and grow according to sectarian distributions.</p>


<p>Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections</p>	<p>Beirut 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alexander Abraham Matousian – Beirut 1 – Armenian Orthodox - Hagop Mardirous Hembarsom Terizian – Beirut 1 – Armenian Orthodox - Serge Hagop Jokhadarian – Beirut 1 – Armernian Catholic <p>Mount Lebanon 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hagop Johans Hagop Pakradounian – Metn – Armenian Orthodox
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Name of the Political Party	National Bloc
Logo	
Acronym	N/A
Creation	<p>It is a Lebanese political party founded by President Emile Edde in 1943.</p> <p>In 1949, Raymond Edde took over the leadership of the party after the death of his father. The party represented the main political force in Lebanon in the 1940s and 1950s along with the Constitutional Bloc that was headed by President Bechara El Khoury. In 1968, the party formed a so-called tripartite alliance with the Kataeb Party and the National Liberal Party. The alliance won 30 out of 99 seats in the parliamentary elections that year.</p> <p>The party remained neutral during the Lebanese civil war and did not form a militia. It refused to participate in the Taif Agreement and did not agree to its terms.</p> <p>The influence of the political party declined with the exile of Raymond Edde in 1977, and after his death in 2000. After the end of the war, the party boycotted the parliamentary elections in 1992, 1996 and 2000, and then participated in the 2005 elections following</p>

	the departure of the Syrian army, but got no seats. Carlos Edde, the grandson of the founder, currently heads the party. It is worth mentioning that the president of the National Bloc is traditionally called "The Dean".
Leader	Head of the Party Carlos Edde
Leading committee / authority	The leadership council
The party's regional relations	Normal relations with various Arab countries except for Syria.
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	None.
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	None.
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	Originally a 14 March alliance member before distancing itself since 2013
Stance on the new electoral law	Supports the single-seat electoral district.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	No candidates.


Name of the Political Party	Social Democrat Hunchakian Party
Logo	
Acronym	Hunchak
Creation	The Social Democratic Party is a left-wing Armenian party founded in 1887. It participated in the Lebanese political life as part of the Lebanese Left led by Kamal Jumblatt and stood against President

	Camille Chamoun. It did not fight during the Lebanese war. Following the end of the war and the signing of the Taif Agreement, the party participated in the 1992 elections, winning a parliamentary seat for its candidate Yigia Gergian. In the 1996, 2000 and 2005 elections, the party managed to maintain its parliamentary seat by forming an alliance with the lists headed by Prime Minister Rafik Al Hariri.
Leader	President of the Executive Committee, MP Seboh Kalbakian
Leading committee / authority	The Executive Committee
The party's regional relations	Normal relations with various Arab countries except for Turkey.
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	MP Seboh Kalbakian – Beirut II – Armenian Orthodox seat
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	None.
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	Close relationship with the March 14 camp.
Stance on the new electoral law	Supports proportionality in medium-sized electoral districts.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	Beirut 1: - Seboh Johans Kalbakian – Beirut 1 – Armenian Orthodox

Name of the Political Party	National Liberal Party
Logo	
Acronym	NLP


Creation	The party was founded by the late President Camille Chamoun following the events of 1958. It is a right-wing party advocating Lebanon's independence and market economy. Most of its supporters are from the Maronite community, mainly in the Chouf region. In the early 70s, the party had the largest bloc in the parliament. During the civil war, it joined the Lebanese Front along with other right-wing parties. In 1985, Danny Chamoun succeeded his father and became the president of the party. He maintained his position until he was assassinated in October 1990. The party boycotted the 1992, and 1996 elections. It participated in the 2005 elections during which President Dory Chamoun won the Maronite seat for the Chouf district. Dory is known for his stark confrontations with the forces allied with Syria and Hezbollah.
Leader	MP Dory Chamoun
Leading committee / authority	The party's supreme council
The party's regional relations	Good relations with Arab countries except for Syria.
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	MP Dory Chamoun- Chouf - Maronite
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	None.
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	Part of the March 14 camp.
Stance on the new electoral law	Supports the single-seat electoral district and decreasing the number of MPs.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	<p>Mount Lebanon 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ziad Habib Khalife Hashem – Keserwan – Maronite <p>Mount Lebanon 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joseph Kozhayya Karam – Metn – Maronite <p>Mount Lebanon 4:</p>

	- Camille Michel Dory Chamoun – Chouf – Maronite
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Name of the Political Party	Progressive Socialist Party
Logo	
Acronym	PSP
Creation	<p>The Progressive Socialist Party was founded in January 1949 under the leadership of Kamal Jumblatt. It was a major element in the Lebanese National Movement (LNM), a front that comprised of the PSP and other parties. The LNM played a major role in confronting the Lebanese Christian front, which included the Lebanese Kataeb Party and the National Liberal Party during the Lebanese civil war.</p> <p>The party follows secular and socialistic principles but most of its supporters are from the Druze community. Walid Jumblatt inherited the leadership of the party from his father. He led his militias in the darkest stages of the Lebanese civil war. After the Taif Agreement, he played an essential role in the political structure. Following the assassination of late PM Rafik Al Hariri in 2005, Jumblatt became one of the pillars of the March 14 camp before adopting an almost moderate stance after 2010.</p>
Leader	President of the party, MP Walid Jumblatt.
Leading committee / authority	The party's leadership council
The party's regional relations	Good relations with Arab countries except for Syria.
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MP Walid Jumblatt - Chouf - Druze seat - MP Alaeddin Tru - Chouf - Sunni seat - MP Akram Shahib - Aley - Druze seat

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MP Ghazi Al Aridi - Beirut III - Druze seat - Wael Abu Faour - Western Bekaa - Rachaya - Druze seat <p>Friends of the party under the name of the Democratic Gathering bloc include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MP Marwan Hamadeh - Chouf - Druze seat - MP Ne'ma Ta'meh - Chouf - Catholic seat - MP Antoine Saad - Western Bekaa and Rachaya - Orthodox seat - MP Elie Aoun - Chouf - Maronite seat - MP Henry Helou - Aley - Maronite seat - MP Fouad Al Saad - Aley - Maronite seat
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Marwan Hamadeh - Ministry of Education - Druze - Minister Ayman Shukair - Ministry of State for Human Rights - Druze
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	A current moderate position after being a member of the March 14 camp.
Stance on the new electoral law	Agreed on the proportionality law after combining the Aley and Chouf districts as one.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	<p>Bekaa 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wael Wehbi Abou Faour – West Bekaa and Rashayya – Druze <p>Beirut 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Faisal Afif Al Sayegh – Beirut 2 – Druze <p>Baabda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hadi Mohammad Rafik Abou El Hassan – Baabda – Druze <p>Mount Lebanon 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taymour Walid Jumblatt – Chouf – Druze - Nehmeh Youssef Tohmeh – Chouf – Catholic - Bilal Ahmad Abdallah – Chouf – Sunni

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Akram Hussein Chehayyeb – Aley – Druze <p>Friends of the party under the name of the Democratic Gathering bloc include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Naji Nabih Al Boustani – Chouf – Maronite - Marwan Mohammad Hemadeh – Chouf – Druze - Henri Pierre Helou – Aley – Maronite - Raji Najib Saad – Aley – Maronite
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Name of the Political Party	Syrian Social Nationalist Party
Logo	
Acronym	SSNP
Creation	It was founded by Antoine Saadeh in 1932. It aims at unifying natural Syria or the so-called Fertile Crescent, which includes: Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Jordan and Cyprus. The party participated in the civil war as part of the national movement. After the war, the party supported the Syrian presence in the country. Following the withdrawal of the Syrian forces in 2005, the SSNP took a firm stance along with the anti-March 14 Forces and became an ally to Hezbollah and Syria. When the war broke out in Syria, the party joined forces with the Syrian regime.
Leader	MP Assaad Hardan and the party's current President, Lawyer Hanna Al Nashef.
Leading committee / authority	The Supreme Council and the Council of Deans.
The party's regional relations	Close relationship with the Syrian regime and all its affiliated forces.
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	- MP Assaad Hardan - Hasbayya and Marjeyoun - Orthodox seat

	- MP Marwan Fares – Baalbek, Hermel - Catholic seat
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	Minister Ali Kanso – Minister of State for the Parliamentary Affairs - Shiite
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	Close relationship with Hezbollah and the March 8 camp.
Stance on the new electoral law	Calls upon proportionality on the basis of “Lebanon as one electoral district” beyond Sectarianism.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	<p>Bekaa 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nassif Elias Al Teeneh – Zahle – Orthodox <p>Bekaa 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Albert Sami Mansour – Baalbek Hermel – Catholic <p>South Lebanon 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assaad Halim Herdan – Marjeyoun Hasbayya – Orthodox <p>North Lebanon 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emile Naim Abboud – Akkar – Orthodox <p>North Lebanon 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Salim Abdallah Saadeh – Koura – Orthodox <p>Mount Lebanon 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghassan Assad Al Ashkar – Metn – Maronite <p>Mount Lebanon 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Samir Youssef Aoun – Chouf – Maronite


Name of the Political Party	Future Movement
Logo	
Acronym	FM
Creation	<p>FM was founded by late PM Rafik Al Hariri in the mid-1990s. After Al Hariri's assassination in 2005, his son, Saad Al Hariri took over the leadership of the movement, which was officially registered in August 2007 and announced in April 2009 as a non-sectarian party that includes a sectarian diversity in its leadership but is more popular among Sunnis. It is the main party in the March 14 camp. It won the largest parliamentary bloc in the history of Lebanon in the 2005 and 2009 elections.</p>
Leader	PM Saad Al Hariri.
Leading committee / authority	The Political Office.
The party's regional relations	Close relationship with the Arab countries, especially the kingdom of Saudi Arabia but boycotts the Syrian regime.
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	<p>The largest parliamentary bloc: 34 MPs including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PM Fouad Al Siniora - Saida - Sunni seat - MP Bahia Al Hariri - Saida - Sunni seat - MP Khader Habib - Akkar - Alawite seat - MP Riyad Rahal - Akkar - Orthodox seat - MP Nidal To'meh - Akkar - Orthodox seat - MP Hadi Hobeish - Akkar - Orthodox seat - MP Khalid Zahraman - Akkar - Sunni seat - MP Mu'in Al-Mar'abi - Akkar - Sunni seat - MP Ahmad Fafat - MiniyeH-Danniyeh - Sunni seat - MP Qasem Abdul Aziz - MiniyeH-Danniyeh - Sunni

	<p>seat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MP Kazem Al-Khair - Miniyeh-Danniyeh - Sunni seat - MP Mohamed Kabbara - Tripoli - Sunni seat - MP Samir Al Jisr - Tripoli - Sunni seat - MP Robert Fadel - Tripoli - Orthodox seat (resigned) - MP Bader Wannous - Tripoli - Alawite seat (deceased) - MP Farid Makari - Koura - Orthodox seat - MP Nicola Ghosn - Koura - Orthodox seat - MP Jean Ogassabian - Beirut I - Armenian Orthodox seat - MP Serge Tur Sarkisian - Beirut I - Armenian Catholic seat - MP Nohad Al Mashnouk - Beirut II - Sunni seat - President Saad Al Hariri – Beirut III - Sunni seat - MP Mohammed Qabbani - Beirut III - Sunni seat - MP Ammar Houry - Beirut III - Sunni seat - MP Atef Majdalani – Beirut III - Orthodox seat - MP Ghazi Yusuf - Beirut III - Shiite seat - MP Basem Al Shab - Beirut III - Evangelical seat - MP Nabil de Freij - Beirut III - Minorities seat - MP Mohammed Al Hajjar – Al Shouf - Sunni seat - MP Ziad Al Qadiri - Western Bekaa and Rashaya - Sunni seat - MP Jamal Al Jarrah - Western Bekaa and Rashaya - Sunni seat - MP Amin Wahbi - Western Bekaa and Rachaya - Shiite seat - MP Uqab Sakr - Zahle - Shiite seat
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	- MP Assem Araji - Zahle - Sunni seat
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prime Minister Saad Al Hariri - Sunni Minister Jamal Al Jarrah - Ministry of Telecommunications - Sunni - Minister Nohad Al Mashnouk - Ministry of Interior - Sunni - Minister Mohammed Kabbara - Ministry of Labor - Sunni - Minister Jean Ogassabian - Ministry of State for Women's Affairs - Armenian Orthodox - Minister Ghattas Khoury - Ministry of Culture - Maronite - Minister Mu'in Al-Mar'abi - Ministry of State for Displaced Affairs - Sunni
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	A major party in the March 14 camp.
Stance on the new electoral law	A positive stance following its refusal of the proportionality in light of Hezbollah's armament.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	<p>Bekaa 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assem Fayez Aaraji – Zahle – Sunni - Nizar Mohsen Dalloul – Zahle – Shiite <p>Bekaa 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ziad Nazem Al Kaderi – West Bekaa and Rashayya – Sunni - Mohammad Kassem Al Karaoui – West Bekaa and Rashayya – Sunni - Amine Mohammad Wehbi – West Bekaa and Rashayya – Shiite <p>Bekaa 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beker Mahmoud Al Houjairi – Baalbek Hermel – Sunni - Hussein Mohammad Soloh – Baalbek Hermel – Sunni <p>South Lebanon 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hassan Mohammad Salim Chamseddine –


	<p>Saida – Sunni</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bahia Bahaa El Dine Al Hariri – Saida – Sunni <p>North Lebanon 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jean Nicolas Moussa – Akkar – Orthodox - Mohammad Mostafa Sleiman – Akkar – Sunni - Walid Wajih Al Baarini – Akkar – Sunni - Mohammad Tarek Talal El Merhebi – Akkar – Sunni - Khodor Mounif Habib – Akkar – Alawite - Hady Fawzi Hobeich – Akkar – Maronite <p>North Lebanon 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kassem Ali Abdel Aziz – Donnieh – Sunni - Sami Ahmad Chawki Fatfat – Donnieh – Sunni - Othman Mohammad Alameddine – Minieh – Sunni - Nehmeh Gerges Mahfouz – Tripoli – Orthodox - Chadi Ghassan Nachabe – Tripoli – Sunni - Dima Mohammad Rachid Al Jamali – Tripoli – Sunni - Mohammad Abdel Latif Kabbara – Tripoli – Sunni - Samir Adnan AL Jisr – Tripoli – Sunni - Walid Mohammad Al Sawalhi – Tripoli – Sunni - Leila Hassan Chahoud – Tripoli – Alawite - George Tanios Al Bkassini – Tripoli – Maronite <p>Beirut 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bassem Doctor Ramzi Al Chab – Beirut 2 – Evangelical - Nazih Nicola Najem – Beirut 2 – Orthodox - Tamam Saeb Bek Salam – Beirut 2 – Sunni - Roula Nizar Tabsh – Beirut 2 – Sunni - Rabih Mohammad Hassouna – Beirut 2 – Sunni - Zaher Walid Eido – Beirut 2 – Sunni - Saad El Dine Rafik Al Hariri – Beirut 2 – Sunni - Nohad Saleh Al Machnouk – Beirut 2 – Sunni - Ghazi Ali Youssef – Beirut 2 – Shiite
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ali Kamal Al Chaer – Beirut 2 – Shiite <p>Mount Lebanon 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mohammad Kassem Rachid Al Hajjar – Chouf – Sunni - Ghattas Semaan Al Khoury – Chouf – Maronite
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Name of the Political Party	Kataeb Party
Logo	
Acronym	Kataeb
Creation	<p>It was formed in 1936 as a national youth movement by Pierre Gemayel. It then turned into a political party in 1952. The party supported President Camille Chamoun during the events of 1958.</p> <p>The party was the most important right-wing faction during the early Lebanese civil war. The Lebanese Forces emerged from the Kataeb. The party's role and influence gradually declined after the death of its founder in 1984 and following the clashes between forces in the Christian arena. The Kataeb also witnessed several divisions in its ranks.</p> <p>After the Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon, the party retrieved its historical role with Amin Gemayel as president. Pierre Gemayel, Amin's son, also played a significant role before his assassination on November 21, 2006. The party was an active member of the March 14 camp.</p>
Leader	President Samy Gemayel
Leading committee / authority	The Kataeb Party's Political Bureau
The party's regional relations	Good relations with Arab countries, especially the GCC but boycotts Syria.

<p>Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs</p>	<p>It has five MPs including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MP Sami Gemayel - Matn - Maronite seat - MP Nadim Gemayel - Ashrafieh - Maronite seat - MP Samer Saadeh, Tripoli, Maronite seat - MP Elie Maroni - Zahle - Maronite seat - MP Fadi Al Haber - Aley - Orthodox seat
<p>Representation in government - Names of Ministers</p>	<p>Not part of the current government.</p>
<p>Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017</p>	<p>Belongs to the March 14 camp.</p>
<p>Stance on the new electoral law</p>	<p>Refuses the proportionality law and calls upon the “one electoral district” beyond sectarianism.</p>
<p>Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections</p>	<p>Bekaa 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elie Michel Marouni – Zahle – Maronite <p>Bekaa 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saadallah Holo Aardo – Baalbek Hermel – Catholic <p>South Lebanon 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joseph Elias Nohra – Jezzine – Maronite <p>North Lebanon 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Samer George Saadeh – Batroun – Maronite - Albert Jamil Andraos – Koura – Orthodox - Michel Bakhos Dweihy – Zgharta – Maronite <p>Beirut 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nadim Bachir Gemayel – Beirut 1 – Maronite <p>Mount Lebanon 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chaker Salame – Keserouan – Maronite <p>Mount Lebanon 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Samy Amine Gemayel – Metn – Maronite - Elias Raif Hankash – Metn – Maronite

	<p>Mount Lebanon 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ramzi Bou Khaled – Baabda – Maronite <p>Mount Lebanon 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Theodora Tony Bejjani – Aley – Maronite - Joseph Eid – Chouf - Maronite
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Name of the Political Party	Free Patriotic Movement
Logo	
Acronym	FPM
Creation	<p>FPM started its activities in a popular manner supporting General Michel Aoun when he headed a military transitional government in 1989, thus calling upon the withdrawal of the Syrian army from Lebanon. The party was officially established after the return of General Aoun from exile in France in 2005 and was registered in 2006. During the 2005 parliamentary elections, FPM won the majority of parliamentary seats in the Christian regions. In February 2006, it allied with Hezbollah after signing a Memorandum of Understanding, thus joining Hezbollah in its internal political movement in most governments and political alliances. General Michel Aoun became the President of Lebanon.</p>
Leader	FPM President Gebran Bassil
Leading committee / authority	The Political Bureau
The party's regional relations	Normal relations with most regional but a bit cold one with the GCC due to the party's relationship with Hezbollah.
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - President Michel Aoun - Keserwan - Maronite seat - MP Gilbert Zouen - Keserwan - Maronite seat

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MP Farid Elias Khazen - Keserwan - Maronite seat - MP Yusuf Khalil - Keserwan - Maronite seat - MP Nematallah Abi Nasr - Keserwan - Maronite seat - MP Walid Al Khoury - Jbeil - Maronite seat - MP Simon Abi Remia - Jbeil - Maronite seat - MP Abbas Al Hashem - Jbeil - Shiite seat - MP Ibrahim Kanaan - Metn - Maronite seat - MP Salim Salhab - Matn - Maronite seat - MP Nabeel Nicola - Metn - Maronite seat - MP Ghassan Mukheiber - Metn - Orthodox seat - MP Edgar Al Maalouf - Metn - Catholic seat - MP Hikmat Dib - Baabda - Maronite seat - MP Alan Aoun - Baabda - Maronite seat - MP Naji Gharios - Baabda - Maronite seat - MP Ziad Aswad - Jezzine - Maronite seat - MP Amal Abu Zeid - Jezzine - Maronite seat - MP Essam Sawaya - Jezzine - Catholic seat - MP Fadi Al-Awar - Baabda - Druze seat
<p>Representation in government - Names of Ministers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Gebran Bassil - Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Maronite - Minister Yacoub Sarraf - Ministry of Defense - Orthodox - Minister Salim Jraisati - Ministry of Justice - Catholic - Minister Tareq Al Khatib - Ministry of Environment - Sunni - Minister César Abi Khalil - Ministry of Energy and Water - Maronite - Minister Raed Khoury - Ministry of Economy - Orthodox

	<p>- Minister Nicola Tuwaini - Ministry of State for Combating Corruption - Orthodox</p> <p>- Minister Pierre Raffoul - Ministry of State for Presidential Affairs - Maronite</p>
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	After General Aoun returned from exile in Paris and signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Hezbollah, FPM became a pillar of the forces allied to Syria and Iran.
Stance on the new electoral law	Was one of the founders of the proportionality law but later tried to apply some changes to law but failed to do so.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	<p>Bekaa 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assaad Charles Nakad – Zahle – Orthodox - Michel Michel Skaff – Zahle – Catholic - Michel Georges Daher – Zahle – Catholic - Salim Georges Aoun – Zahle – Maronite <p>Bekaa 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Michel Emile Daher – Baalbek Hermel – Catholic - Ghada Assad Assaf – Baalbek Hermel – Shiite <p>Bekaa 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elie Najib Forzli – West Bekaa - Orthodox <p>South Lebanon 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Salim Antoine Khoury – Jezzine – Catholic - Ziad Michel Aswad – Jezzine – Maronite - Amal Hikmat Abou Zeid – Jezzine – Maronite <p>South Lebanon 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wissam Nabih El Hajj – Zahrani– Catholic <p>South Lebanon 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mostafa Ali Badreddine – Nabatieh – Shiite - Hussein Jihad Al Chaer – Bent Jbeil – Shiite - Chadi Gerges Massaad – Marjeyoun Hasbayya – Orthodox

	<p>North Lebanon 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assaad Ramez Dergham – Akkar – Orthodox - Riad Nicolas Rahhal – Akkar – Orthodox - Mohammad Yehya Yehya – Akkar – Sunni - Mahmoud Khodor Hedara – Akkar – Sunni - Mostafa Ali Hussein – Akkar – Alawite - Jimmy Georges Jabbour – Akkar – Maronite <p>North Lebanon 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Toni Farid Marouni – Tripoli - Maronite <p>North Lebanon 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nehmeh Ibrahim Ibrahim – Batroun – Maronite - Jebran Gergi Bassil – Batroun – Maronite - Gretta Habib Saab – Koura – Orthodox - Saeed Youssef Tok – Bcharri – Maronite - George Badawi Botros – Bcharri – Maronite - Pierre Gerges Raffoul – Zgharta – Maronite - Georges Naim Attallah – Koura - Orthodox <p>Beirut 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Antoine Kostantine Bano – Beirut 1 – Minorities - Nicolas Elie Chammas – Beirut 1 – Orthodox - Nicolas Moris Sehnaoui – Beirut 1 – Catholic - Massoud Joseph Al Ashkar – Beirut 1 – Maronite <p>Beirut 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Edgard Joseph Traboulsi – Beirut 2 – Evangelical <p>Mount Lebanon 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rabih Khalil Awwad – Jbeil – Shiite - Walid Najib Al Khoury – Jbeil – Maronite - Simon Farid Abi Ramia – Jbeil – Maronite - Nehme George Efram – Keserwan – Maronite - Ziad Salim Baroud – Keserwan – Maronite - Rojeh Gergi Azar – Keserwan – Maronite - Chamel Rachid Roukoz – Keserwan – Maronite - Mansour Fouad Ghanem Al Bon – Keserwan
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	<p>– Maronite</p> <p>Mount Lebanon 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elias Nicolas Bou Saab – Metn – Orthodox - Ghassan Emile Moukhaiber – Metn – Orthodox - Edgard Boulos Maalouf – Metn – Catholic - Corrine Kabalan Al Ashkar – Metn – Maronite - Sarkis Elias Sarkis – Metn – Maronite - Ibrahim Youssef Kanaan – Metn – Maronite <p>Mount Lebanon 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Naji Camille Gharios – Baabda – Maronite - Alain Joseph Aoun – Baabda – Maronite - Hikmat Faraj Dib – Baabda – Maronite <p>Mount Lebanon 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghassan Amal Atallah – Chouf – Catholic - Tarek Mohammad Al Khatib – Chouf – Sunni - Farid George Philip Al Boustani – Chouf – Maronite - Mario Aziz Aoun – Chouf – Maronite - Elias Chedid Hanna – Aley – Orthodox - Imad Maroun Al Haj – Aley – Maronite - Ceasar Raymond Abi Khalil – Aley – Maronite
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Name of the Political Party	Lebanese Forces
Logo	
Acronym	LF
Creation	The Lebanese Forces was founded by President Bashir Gemayel in 1976 as a military system to be the military arm of the Christian forces or what was known as the Lebanese Front. The party's president Dr Samir Geagea was imprisoned in April 1994 and was released after the Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon in 2005. It became part of the March 14 camp. The party signed a letter of intent and

	understanding with the Free Patriotic Movement in 2016, which eased tension between the supporters of the two parties after years of hostility. LF participated in the 2005 elections, winning five parliamentary seats, and the 2009 elections, winning eight seats.
Leader	President Samir Geagea
Leading committee / authority	The Executive Authority
The party's regional relations	Opposes the regimes in Syria and Hezbollah and enjoys in particular a good relationship with Saudi Arabia, and a normal one with the rest of the Arab countries.
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MP Strida Touk Geagea - Bsheri - Maronite seat - MP Elie Kairuz - Bsheri - Maronite seat - MP Antoine Zahra - Batroun - Maronite seat - MP Fadi Karam – Al Koura - Orthodox seat - MP George Adwan - Chouf - Maronite seat - MP Tony Abu Khater - Zahle - Catholic seat - MP Joseph Al Ma'alouf - Zahle - Orthodox seat - MP Shant Gingnian - Zahle - Armenian Orthodox seat
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghassan Hasbani - Deputy Prime Minister - Ministry of Health - Orthodox - Pierre Abi Assi - Ministry of Social Affairs - Maronite - Melhem Al Riyashi - Ministry of Information - Catholic
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	Part of the March 14 camp. It signed a letter of intent with the Free Patriotic Movement.
Stance on the new electoral	Supports the current electoral law and as one of the


law	<p>founders of the proportionality law but later tried to apply some changes to the law but failed to do so. LF submitted its electoral project that adopts the distribution of the seats between the majority and proportionality systems, in accordance with the Future Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party.</p>
<p>Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections</p>	<p>Bekaa 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - George Elie Okais – Zahle – Catholic <p>Bekaa 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Antoine Al Badawi Habchi – Baalbek Hermel – Maronite <p>South Lebanon 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ajaj Gergi Haddad – Jezzine – Catholic <p>South Lebanon 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fadi Kalim Salameh – Marjeyoun Hasbayya – Orthodox <p>North Lebanon 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wehbi Khalil Khalil Katisha – Akkar – Orthodox <p>North Lebanon 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fadi Youssef Saad – Batroun – Maronite - Fadi Abdallah Karam – Koura – Orthodox - Setrida Elias Taouk – Bcharri – Maronite - Joseph Ishac – Bcharri – Maronite - Marius Botros Al Beaini – Zgharta – Maronite <p>Beirut 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Riad Amine Akel – Beirut 1 – Minorities - Imad Naim Wakim – Beirut 1 – Orthodox <p>Mount Lebanon 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ziad Halim Al Hawwat – Jbeil – Maronite - Chawki Gergi Al Dakkash – Keserwan – Maronite <p>Mount Lebanon 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Majid Eddy Faeq Abillamaa – Metn –

	<p>Maronite</p> <p>Mount Lebanon 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pierre Rachid Bou Assi – Baabda – Maronite <p>Mount Lebanon 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - George Jamil Adwan – Chouf – Maronite - Anis Wadih Nassar – Aley – Orthodox
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Name of the Political Party	Amal Movement
Logo	
Acronym	Amal
Creation	<p>It was established by Imam Moussa Al Sadr in 1974 to gather Shiite forces under the banner of lifting the deprivation of the deprived areas in Lebanon and resist the Israeli aggressions. After the abduction of Imam Moussa Al Sadr, the Lawyer Nabih Berri became the leader of the movement. Amal had numerous confrontations with the Israeli occupation as well as the authority in the era of President Amin Gemayel. Amal also fought a fierce war in the Palestinian camps in the 1980s and then with Hezbollah.</p> <p>After the Taif Agreement, Amal strongly participated in the parliamentary elections, putting its leader to the second presidency and forming a basic political force in Lebanon.</p>
Leader	Speaker of Parliament Nabih Berri
Leading committee / authority	The Political Bureau
The party's regional relations	Strategic relationship with Syria and Iran while a cold one with the rest Arab countries.
Parliamentary representation –	- President Nabih Berri - Speaker of the Parliament

<p>Names of MPs</p>	<p>and head of the Development and Liberation bloc – Al Zahrani - Shiite seat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MP Michel Mousa - Al Zahrani - Catholic seat - MP Ali Ossairan – Al Zahrani - Shiite seat - MP Abdul Latif Al Zein - Nabatiyeh - Shiite seat - MP Yasin Jaber - Nabatiyeh - Shiite seat - MP Abdul Majid Saleh - Tyre - Shiite seat - MP Ali Khreis - Tyre - Shiite seat - MP Ali Hassan Khalil - Bint Jbeil - Shiite seat - MP Ali Bazi - Bint Jbeil - Shiite seat - MP Ayoub Hamid - Bint Jbeil - Shiite seat - MP Anwar Al Khalil – Marja'youn - Druze seat - MP Ghazi Zaiter - Baalbek Hermel - Shiite seat - MP Hani Qubaisi - Beirut - Shiite seat
<p>Representation in government - Names of Ministers</p>	<p>It has three ministers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Ali Hassan Khalil - Ministry of Finance - Shiite - Minister Ghazi Zeitar - Ministry of Agriculture - Shiite - Minister Inaya Ezzeddine - Ministry of State for Administrative Development Affairs - Shiite
<p>Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017</p>	<p>Part of the March 8 camps but has almost constant relations with the parties of the March 14 camp, especially the Progressive Socialist Party and the Future Movement.</p>
<p>Stance on the new electoral law</p>	<p>Calls upon a proportional electoral law on the basis of “Lebanon as one electoral district”, but it has agreed to this law as it benefits its political alliance in increasing the number of parliamentary seats and</p>

	weakening the opposing political team.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	<p>South Lebanon 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ali Youssef Khreiss – Tyre – Shiite - Inaya Mohammad Ezziddine – Tyre – Shiite - Michel Hanna Moussa – Zahrani – Catholic - Ali Adel Osseiran – Zahrani – Shiite - Nabih Mostafa Berri – Zahrani – Shiite <p>South Lebanon 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hani Hassan Kobeissi – Nabatieh – Shiite - Yassine Kamel Jaber – Nabatieh – Shiite - Ayyoub Fahed Hmayyed – Nabatieh – Shiite - Ali Ahmad Bazzi – Bent Jbeil – Shiite - Anwar Mohammad Al Khalil – Marjeyoun Hasbayya – Druze - Ali Hassan Khalil – Marjeyoun Hasbayya – Shiite - Kassem Omar Hachem – Marjeyoun Hasbayya – Sunnite <p>Bekaa 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mohammad Najib Nasrallah – West Bekaa and Rachayya – Shiite <p>Bekaa 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghazi Mohammad Zaiter – Baalback Hermel – Shiite <p>Beirut 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mohammad Mustafa Khawaja – Beirut 2 – Shiite <p>Mount Lebanon 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fadi Fakhri Alame – Baabda - Shiite


Name of the Political Party	Hezbollah
Logo	
Acronym	N/A
Creation	<p>It was founded in the early 1980s with the support of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as an armed Islamic Shiite group and a political party based in Lebanon. Hezbollah's paramilitary wing is the Jihad Council, and its political wing is Loyalty to the Resistance Bloc party in the Lebanese parliament. Following the assassination of the General Secretary Abbas Al Moussawi in 1992, the group has been headed by Hassan Nasrallah, who is still in his post till the very moment.</p> <p>Hezbollah resisted the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, thus founding the Islamic Resistance. Hezbollah achieved a military and political victory after Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon on May 24, 2000.</p> <p>The party has great potentials at various levels, as it provided social services in its areas of influence, in addition to the recruitment of many young people within its armed forces, as it attracted most of the Shiites in Lebanon alongside the Amal movement.</p> <p>Hezbollah led the forces of March 8 after the Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon. It also strongly intervened in Syria alongside the Syrian regime following the outbreak of the Syrian crisis. It is considered the major influencer in the political life in Lebanon as it has a great political influence.</p>
Leader	Secretary General Hassan Nasrallah
Leading committee / authority	A seven-member shura council headed by the Secretary General
The party's regional relations	Close, strategic relationship with Syria, Iran and forces opposing Israel's existence in the region, but


	strained relations with Arab countries, especially the GCC.
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MP Mohammed Raad - Nabatiyeh - Shiite seat - MP Mohammed Fneish - Tyre - Shiite seat - MP Hussein Haj Hassan - Baalbek Hermel - Shiite seat - MP Hussein Al Musawi - Baalbek Hermel - Shiite seat - MP Ali Al Muqded - Baalbek Hermel - Shiite seat - MP Nawar Al Sahili - Baalbek Hermel - Shiite seat - MP Nawaf Al Moussawi - Tyre - Shiite seat - MP Ali Fayyad - Hasbaya Marja'youn - Shiite seat - MP Hassan Fadlallah - Bint Jbeil - Shiite seat - MP Ali Ammar - Baabda - Shiite seat - MP Bilal Farhat - Baabda - Shiite seat - MP Kamel Rifai - Baalbek Hermel - Sunni seat - MP Alwaleed Sukkaria - Baalbek Hermel - Sunni seat
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Hussein Haj Hassan - Ministry of Industry - Shiite - Minister Mohammed Fneish - Ministry of Youth and Sports - Shiite
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	Leads the March 8 camp and is at the forefront of confronting the March 14 camp.
Stance on the new electoral law	Main supporter of proportionality law, although at some time it was calling upon proportionality on the basis of "Lebanon as one electoral dist". Some believe that this law very much benefits Hezbollah and its allies in terms of winning the largest proportion of parliamentary seats.


<p>Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections</p>	<p>Bekaa 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anwar Hussein Jomaa – Zahle – Shiite <p>Bekaa 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hussein Ali Hajj Hassan – Baalbek Hermel – Shiite - Ihab Arwa Hemadeh – Baalbek Hermel – Shiite - Ali Mohammad Selman Bachir Al Mokdad – Baalbek Hermel – Shiite - Ibrahim Ali Al Mousawi – Baalbek Hermel – Shiite <p>South Lebanon 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hussein Saeed Jachi – Tyre – Shiite <p>South Lebanon 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mohammad Hassan Raad – Nabatieh – Shiite - Hassan Nizam El Dine Fadlallah – Bent Jbeil – Shiite - Ali Rachid Fayyad – Marjeyoun Hasbayya – Shiite <p>Beirut 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amine Mohammad Sherri – Beirut 2 – Shiite <p>Mount Lebanon 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hassan Mohammad Zeaiter – Jbeil – Shiite <p>Mount Lebanon 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ali Fadel Ammar – Baabda – Shiite
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Name of the Political Party	Azm Movement
Logo	
Acronym	N/A

Creation	The Azm and Saade Association was founded in 1988. Following President Najib Miqati's participation in the political life as a minister, member of the parliament and prime minister, the current became active in its social, educational and economic services, thus becoming one of the main forces in the Tripoli and the north.
Leader	President Najib Miqati
Leading committee / authority	Members of the administrative body
The party's regional relations	Normal relations with various Arab countries
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	- President Najib Miqati - Tripoli - Sunni seat - MP Ahmed Karami - Tripoli - Sunni seat
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	None.
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	A moderate relationship with all political parties
Stance on the new electoral law	Supports proportionality in medium-sized electoral districts.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	North Lebanon 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jihad Ali Youssef – Dinniyyeh – Sunnite - Mohammad Al Fadel – Dinniyyeh – Sunnite - Kazem Saleh Kheir – Minye – Sunnite - Nikolas Kamil Nahhas – Tripoli – Orthodox - Mohammad Najib Azmi Mikati – Tripoli – Sunni - Rachid Ibrahim Al Moukaddam – Tripoli-Sunnite - Mohammad Tawfik Mohammad Rached Sultan – Tripoli – Sunnite - Mirvat Mohammad Fadel Al Hoz – Tripoli – Sunnite - Mohammad Anas Abdullah Nadim Jisr – Tripoli – Sunnite - Ali Ahmad Darwich – Tripoli – Alawite - Jean Badawi Obeid – Tripoli - Maronite


Name of the Political Party	Al Karamah Movement
Logo	
Acronym	N/A
Creation	It was founded by the politician Abdul Hamid Karami in 1943 to face the French mandate. In the recent years, former Minister Faisal Omar Karami revitalized this movement as a national movement of different sects. The movement is currently present in Tripoli.
Leader	Movement's President, Former Minister Faisal Karami
Leading committee / authority	The political bureau
The party's regional relations	Normal relations with all Arab countries, especially Syria
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	None.
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	None.
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	Close relationship with Hezbollah and Amal Movement, thus opposing the Future Movement and its allies.
Stance on the new electoral law	Supports proportionality on the basis of "Lebanon as one electoral district"
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	North Lebanon 3: - Faisal Omar Karami – Tripoli – Sunni

Name of the Political Party	Islamic Unification Movement
Logo	
Acronym	N/A
Creation	<p>The movement was founded in 1982 by a group of four Islamic forces, with Sheikh Saeed Shaaban as leader. It fought a war against the Syrian-backed parties in 1985 until the Syrian forces entered Tripoli. After the death of its founder, the movement was led by his son Bilal. It belongs to the March 8 camp.</p>
Leader	Sheikh Bilal Saeed Sha'ban
Leading committee / authority	Islamic Unification Shura council
The party's regional relations	Close relations with Iran
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	None.
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	None.
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	Close relationship with Hezbollah
Stance on the new electoral law	Supports proportionality based on “Lebanon as one electoral district”
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	No candidates have been officially announced so far


Name of the Political Party	Union of Working People's Forces
Logo	
Acronym	N/A
Creation	<p>It was founded by Kamal Shatila in 1965, as is a political Arab Nasserist party. In the 1972 parliamentary elections, Najah Wakim, one of the party's members, managed to participate in the parliamentary session. Following the Syrian entrance into Lebanon, Kamal Shatila was excluded and traveled outside Lebanon, only to return later and reinvigorate his party, which is part of the March 8 camp.</p>
Leader	Party's President Kamal Shatila
Leading committee / authority	The political bureau
The party's regional relations	Normal relations with various Arab countries, especially Syria
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	None.
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	None.
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	Belongs to the March 8 camp
Stance on the new electoral law	Supports proportionality based on "Lebanon as one electoral district"
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	No candidates have been officially announced so far

Name of the Political Party	Marada Movement
Logo	
Acronym	Marada
Creation	<p>A Christian political party founded by the late President Suleiman Franjeh in 1967. It is currently headed by MP Suleiman Franjeh. Zgharta Zawiya is considered to be its traditional stronghold and most of its members are Maronites. The Marda militia was established in 1968 under the leadership of Tony Franjeh, the son of the former MP and former president Suleiman Franjeh. The militia fought several battles against the militias of the Lebanese National Movement and the Palestinians near Tripoli and Beirut at the start of the Lebanese civil war.</p> <p>Marada was part of the Lebanese Front until 1978 before distancing itself. Suleiman Franjeh has a special relationship with Hezbollah and the ruling Assad family in Syria.</p>
Leader	MP Suleiman Tony Franjeh
Leading committee / authority	The Marada leadership assembly
The party's regional relations	Close relations with the Syrian regime
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MP Suleiman Franjeh - Zgharta - Maronite seat - MP Istfan Al Duwaihy - Zgharta - Maronite seat - MP Salim Karam - Zgharta - Maronite seat.
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	Minister Youssef Fenianos - Ministry of Public Works and Transport - Maronite
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	Belongs to the March 8 camp
Stance on the new electoral	Supports proportionality in medium-sized electoral


law	districts.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	<p>North Lebanon 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Karim Abdallah Al Rassi – Akkar – Orthodox <p>North Lebanon 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rafli Antoine Diab – Tripoli - Orthodox <p>North Lebanon 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Toni Sleiman Franjeh – Zgharta – Maronite - Fayez Michel Ghosn – Koura - Orthodox

Name of the Political Party	Al–Ahbash
Logo	
Acronym	N/A
Creation	It was founded in 1983 by Sheikh Abdullah Al Hurari Al Habashi. The association was remarkably supported by the Syrian regime during the presence of its forces in Lebanon. Al–Ahbash’s president was assassinated in 1993, leaving the leadership for Sheikh Hussam Qaraqira. In 1992, Dr Adnan Trabilsa won a parliament seat for the association, however, it failed in winning the any seats in the subsequent rounds. It is considered an ally to Hezbollah.
Leader	Sheikh Hussam Qaraqirah
Leading committee / authority	Projects’ shura council
The party’s regional relations	Close relations with Syria
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	None.
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	None.


Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	Close relationship with Hezbollah
Stance on the new electoral law	Supports proportionality in medium-sized and large electoral districts.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	Beirut 2: - Adnan Khodor Traboulsi – Beirut 2 – Sunni

Name of the Political Party	Democratic Left Movement
Logo	
Acronym	DLM
Creation	<p>It was founded in September 2004 by a group of leftists who belonged to the Lebanese Communist Party, as well as some independent activists. Some of its most prominent founders are the President of the Lebanese National Resistance Front Elias Atallah, the Former President of the National Council of the Communist Party, Nadim Abdel Samad, and the journalist Samir Kassir. In the 2005 parliamentary elections, Elias Attallah won one Maronite seat in Tripoli for the movement. The movement participated in the Independence Intifada and is part of the March 14 camp.</p> <p>In the 2009 parliamentary elections, the movement won one seat: Amin Wehbi for the Shiite seat in the Western Bekaa – Rashaya district.</p>
Leader	The movement's president, former MP Elias Atallah
Leading committee / authority	The movement's executive bureau
The party's regional relations	No official stance
Parliamentary representation –	- MP Amin WEhbi - Western Bekaa - Rashaya

Names of MPs	- Shiite but joined the Future bloc
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	None.
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	Belongs to the March 14 camp.
Stance on the new electoral law	Supports proportionality in large electoral districts.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	No candidates have been officially announced so far

Name of the Political Party	Union Party
Logo	
Acronym	N/A
Creation	<p>It is a nationalist party with national goals that was founded in the early 1960s. It believes in Nasserism and Arab nationalism, which were defined by the three goals of freedom, socialism and unity.</p> <p>The Union Party believes that the Arab-Zionist conflict is as crucial and important as the social, cultural and political conflicts. In Lebanon, the Union is headed by former minister Abdul Rahim Murad. The party witnessed a split up, as its second person Omar Harb left the party.</p>
Leader	The party's president, former minister Abdul Rahim Murad.
Leading committee / authority	The Union's leadership assembly
The party's regional relations	Close relations with Syria

Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	None.
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	None.
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	An ally to Hezbollah and the March 8 forces.
Stance on the new electoral law	Supports proportionality on the basis of “Lebanon as one electoral district” beyond sectarianism.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	Bekaa 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abdel Rahim Youssef Mourad – West Bekaa and Rashayya – Sunni

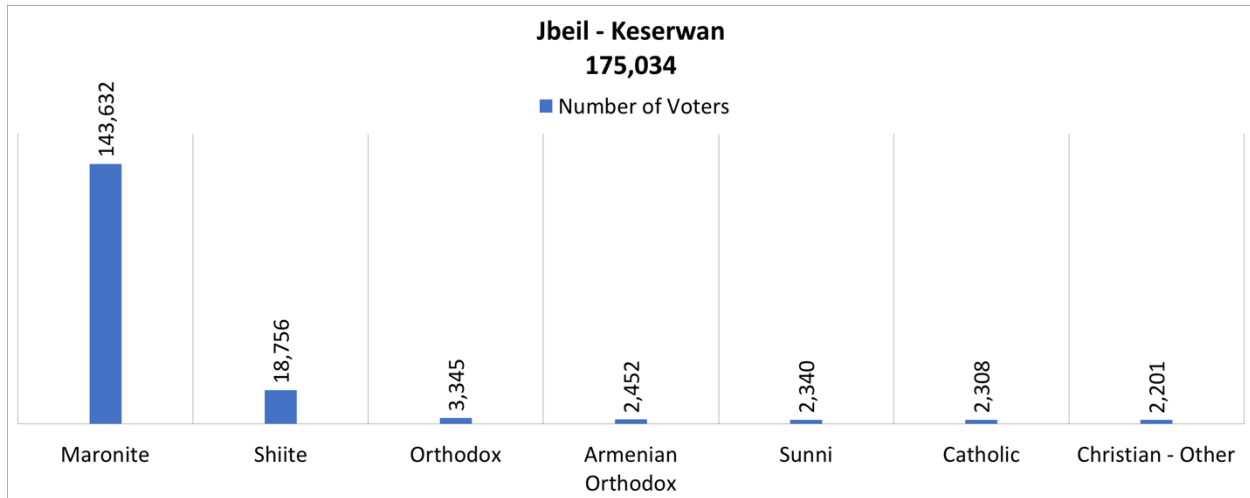
Name of the Political Party	National Dialogue Party
Logo	
Acronym	NDP
Creation	It was founded by Fouad Makhzoumi in 1999. It is a sectarian-diversified party, with a Sunni-Beiruti majority. It has social institutions in different parts of Beirut. The party's president ran multiple times for the parliamentary elections but did not win.
Leader	The party's president Fouad Makhzoumi
Leading committee / authority	The National Dialogue Council
The party's regional relations	Normal relations with various Arab and regional

	countries
Parliamentary representation – Names of MPs	None.
Representation in government - Names of Ministers	None.
Basic relations with other political parties 2009 / 2017	Normal relations with various political parties and forces in Lebanon.
Stance on the new electoral law	Supports proportionality in medium-sized electoral districts.
Most prominent candidates for the upcoming parliamentary elections	Beirut 2: - Fouad Mostafa Makhzoumi – Beirut 2 – Sunni

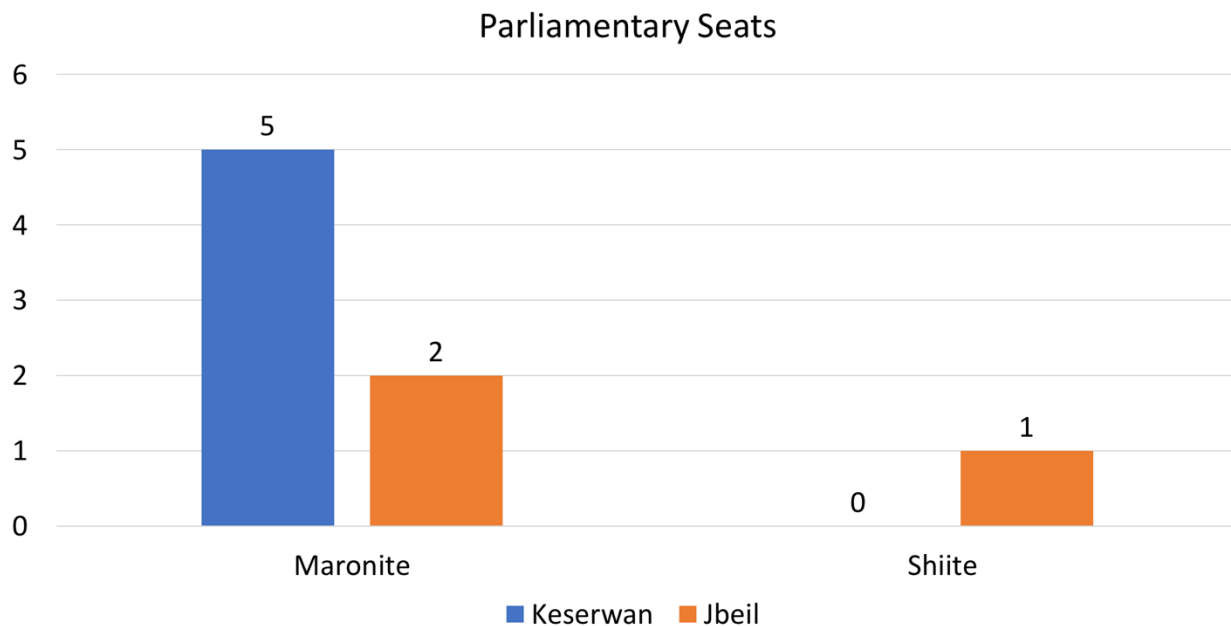
Part II:
**Electoral Districts, Distribution of
Political Parties and Forces
(2005 - 2009 - 2018)**

First Mount Lebanon Electoral District (Jbeil and Keserwan)

In implementation of Law No.44 of 17 June 2017, on the Election of the Members of the Parliament, Lebanon was divided into 15 electoral districts, including the first Mount Lebanon district covering the Jbeil and Keserwan districts. Under the previous law, each district was considered an independent electoral district.



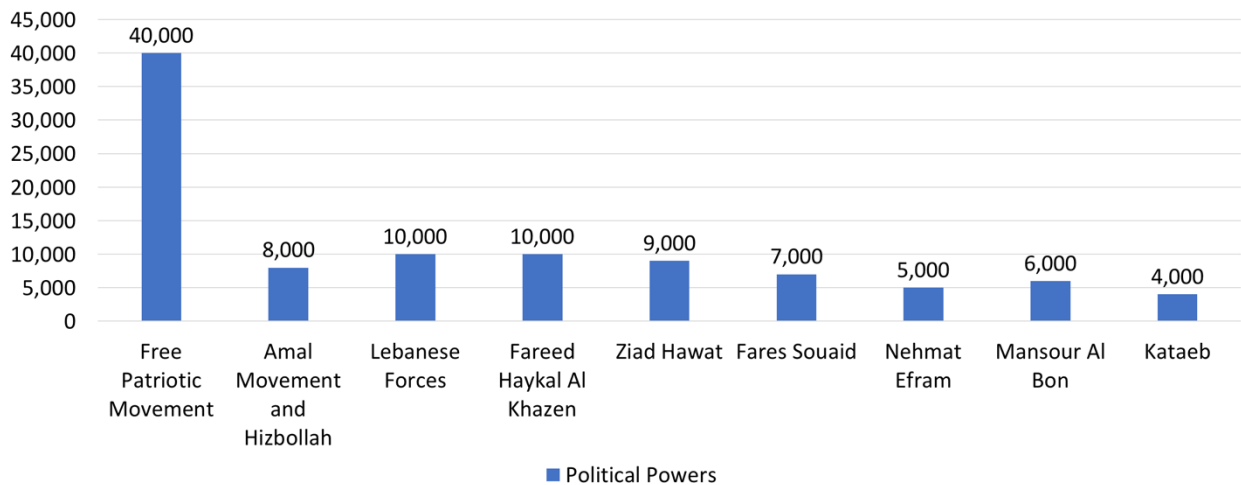
The number of polling stations: 298 stations



Current MPs

District	Name	Sect	Political affiliation	Number of votes
Keserwan	Michel Aoun	Maronite	Free Patriotic Movement	31861
Keserwan	Farid Elias Khazen	Maronite	Free Patriotic Movement	31387
Keserwan	Yousef Khalil	Maronite	Free Patriotic Movement	31313
Keserwan	Nematallah Abi Nasr	Maronite	Free Patriotic Movement	30989
Keserwan	Gilbert Zouen	Maronite	Free Patriotic Movement	30444
Jbeil	Walid Khoury	Maronite	Free Patriotic Movement	28852
Jbeil	Simon Abi Remia	Maronite	Free Patriotic Movement	28598
Jbeil	Abbas Hashem	Shiite	Free Patriotic Movement	28332

The size of the main forces in 2018:



Polling percentage in 2009	67.6 %
Expected number of voters in 2018	120000
Expected electoral forecast	15000
Candidate's ceiling of electoral spending	LL1.76 billion (USD785,000)

2005 elections:

The District's shape	Keserwan and Jbeil as one district
Number of registered voters	157700
Polling percentage	62.8%
Number of voters	98665
The political forces in the first list	General Michel Aoun's complete list
The political forces in the second list	The lists of the Lebanese Forces - Fares Saeed - Democratic Renewal Movement - National Bloc – Al Kataeb Mansour Al Bon - Farid Haikal Al Khazen - Mahmoud Awad
Results (winning list)	The first list received an average of 58,622 votes. The second list received an average of 30,977 votes.

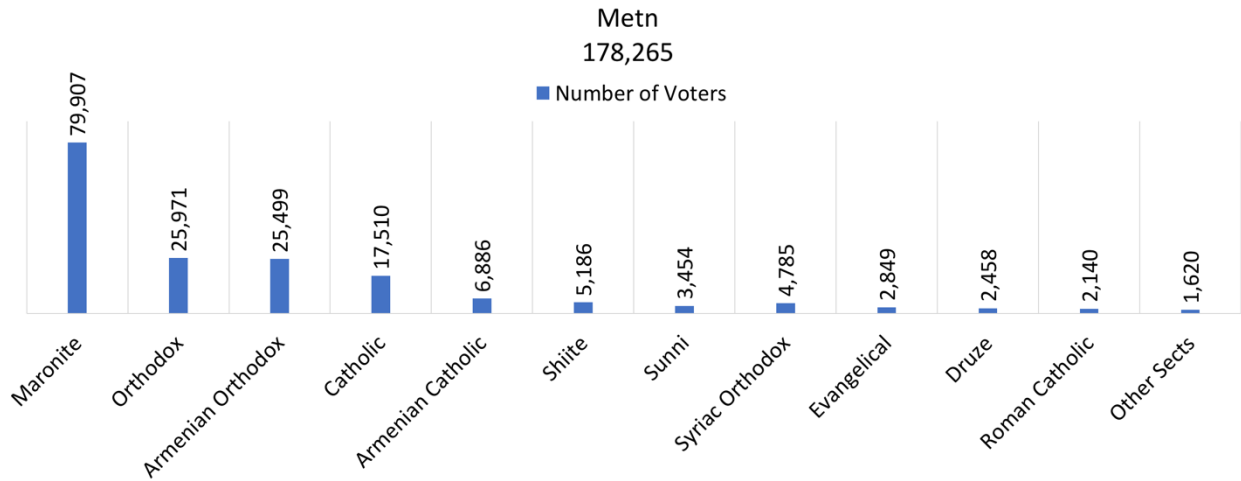
2009 elections:

The District's shape	Keserwan
Number of registered voters	89228
Polling percentage	67.6 %
Number of voters	60336
The political forces in the first list	Free Patriotic Movement list
The political forces in the second list	The March 14 camp list (including Mansour Al Bon, Farid Haikal Al Khazen, Carlos Eedde, Saj'an Azzi, Fares Bouiz)
Results (winning list)	The first list received an average of 31,198 votes.

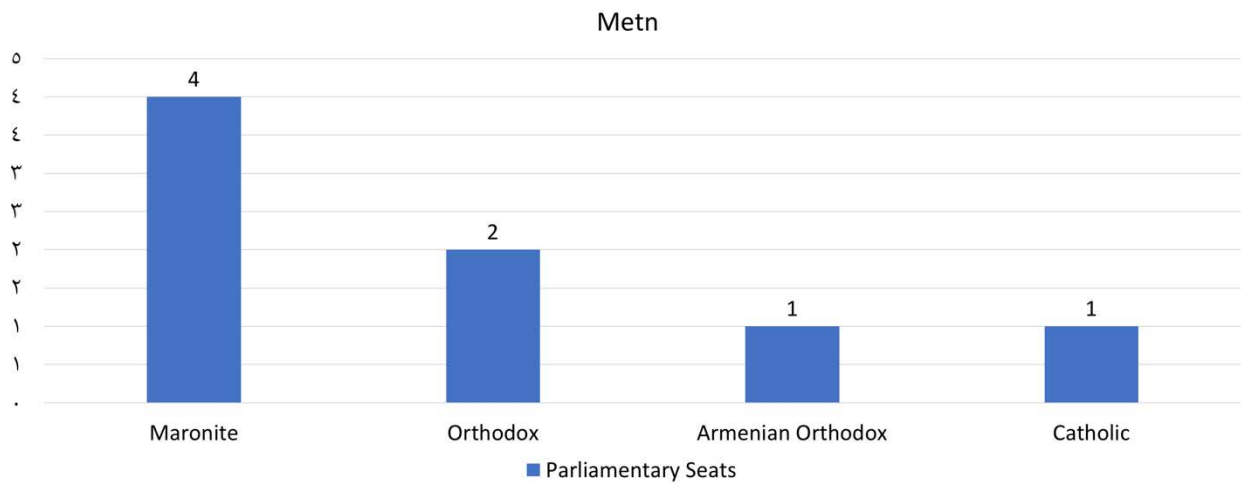
	The second list received an average of 26,924votes.
The District's shape	Jbeil
Number of registered voters	75582
Polling percentage	65 %
Number of voters	49128
The political forces in the first list	The Free Patriotic Movement list in alliance with Hezbollah and Amal movement
The political forces in the second list	The list of (Faris Saeed - Nazem Al Khoury - Mustafa Al Hussein)
Results (winning list)	The entire first list won and received an average of 28,560 votes. The second list received an average of 20,365 votes.

Second Mount Lebanon Electoral District (Metn district)

In implementation of Law No.44 of 17 June 2017, on the Election of the Members of the Parliament, Lebanon was divided into 15 electoral districts, including the second Mount Lebanon district covering the Metn district. This district remained as it was under the previous law.



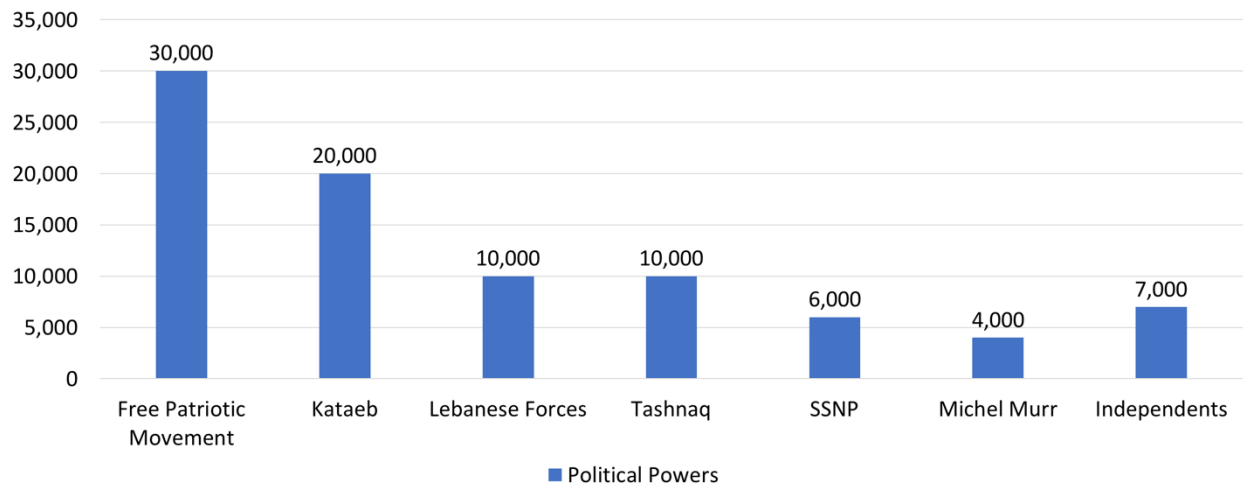
The number of polling stations: 285 stations



Current MPs

Name	Sect	Political affiliation	Number of votes
Ibrahim Kan'an	Maronite	Free Patriotic Movement	49147
Michel Al Mur	Orthodox	Independent	48953
Salim Salhab	Maronite	Free Patriotic Movement	48673
Edgar Ma'alouf	Catholic	Free Patriotic Movement	48577
Ghassan Mukhaibir	Orthodox	Free Patriotic Movement	46874
Nabil Nicola	Maronite	Free Patriotic Movement	47844
Samy Gemayel	Maronite	Kataeb	47688
Agub Bakradunian	Armenian Orthodox	Tashnag	Won by acclamation

The size of the main forces in 2018:



Polling percentage in 2009	56.7 %
Expected number of voters in 2018	108000
Expected electoral forecast	13500
Candidate's ceiling of electoral spending	LL1.192 billion (USD800,000)

2005 elections:

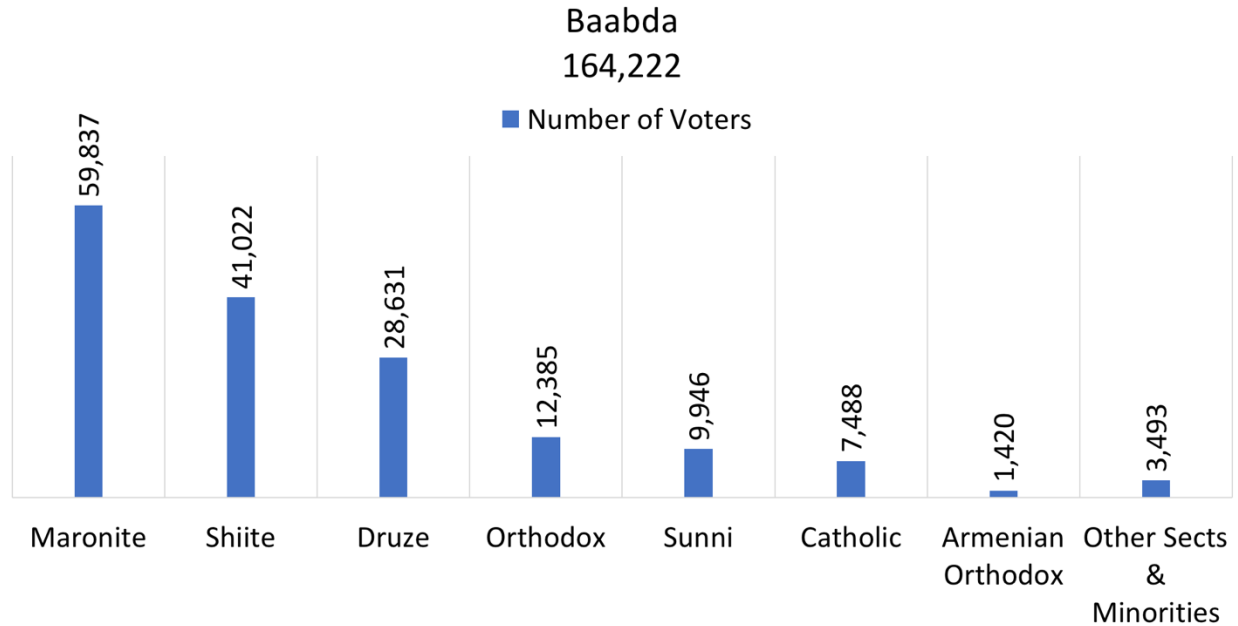
The District's shape	Metn
Number of registered voters	163069
Polling percentage	51.2 %
Number of voters	83502
The political forces in the first list	Free Patriotic Movement list – Michel Al Mur - Tashnag
The political forces in the second list	Democratic Renewal Movement – Kataeb – Lebanese Forces
Results (winning list)	The first list won seven seats and received an average of 53,455 votes. Kataeb's candidate Pierre Gemayel won in the second list with 29,421 votes while Nasib Lahoud received 29421 votes.
Notes on the results	Negotiations took place between General Michel Aoun, the Kataeb and the Democratic Renewal Movement to develop a unified list consisting of four candidates on behalf of Aoun, two on behalf of the Kataeb (Pierre Gemayel and Wadi' Al Haj) and two on behalf of the Democratic Renewal Movement (Nasib Lahoud and Rafi Madian), but this attempt failed for various reasons.

2009 elections:

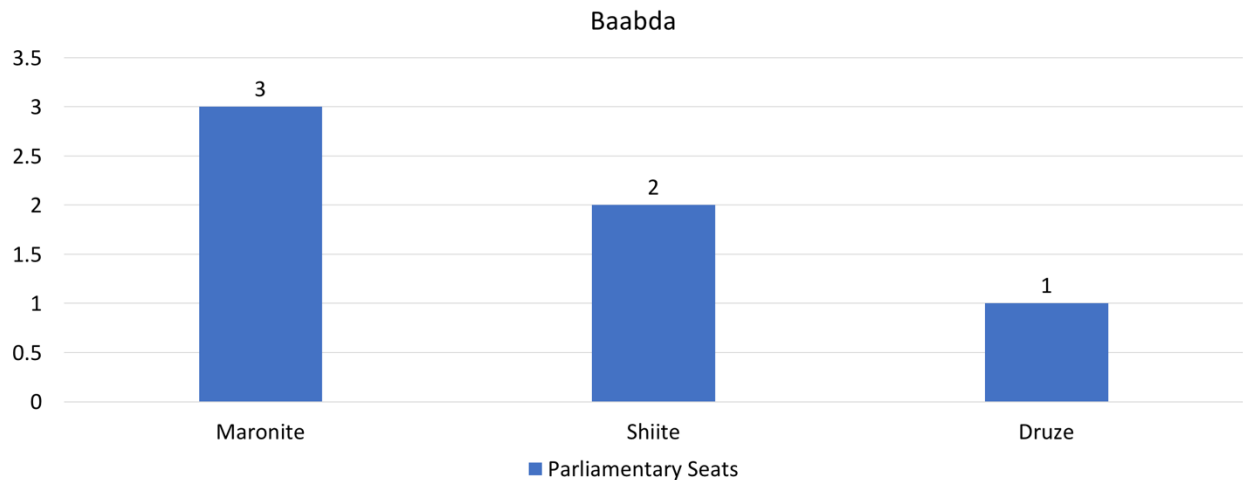
The District's shape	Metn
Number of registered voters	170744
Polling percentage	56.7 %
Number of voters	96748
The political forces in the first list	The lists of the Free Patriotic Movement – Tashnag - Syrian Social Nationalist Party
The political forces in the second list	Metn's Rescue list including the Kataeb, Michel Al Mur, and the Lebanese Forces with no Armenian Orthodox candidates
Results (winning list)	<p>In the first list, five candidates won while Tashnag's candidate Hagop Pakradounian won by acclamation. It received an average of 47, 571 votes.</p> <p>In the second list, Michel Murr and Sami Gemayel won. The list received an average of 45,645 votes.</p>

Third Mount Lebanon Electoral District (Baabda)

In implementation of Law No.44 of 17 June 2017, on the Election of the Members of the Parliament, Lebanon was divided into 15 electoral district, including the third Mount Lebanon district covering Baabda district. This district remained as it was under the 1960s law.



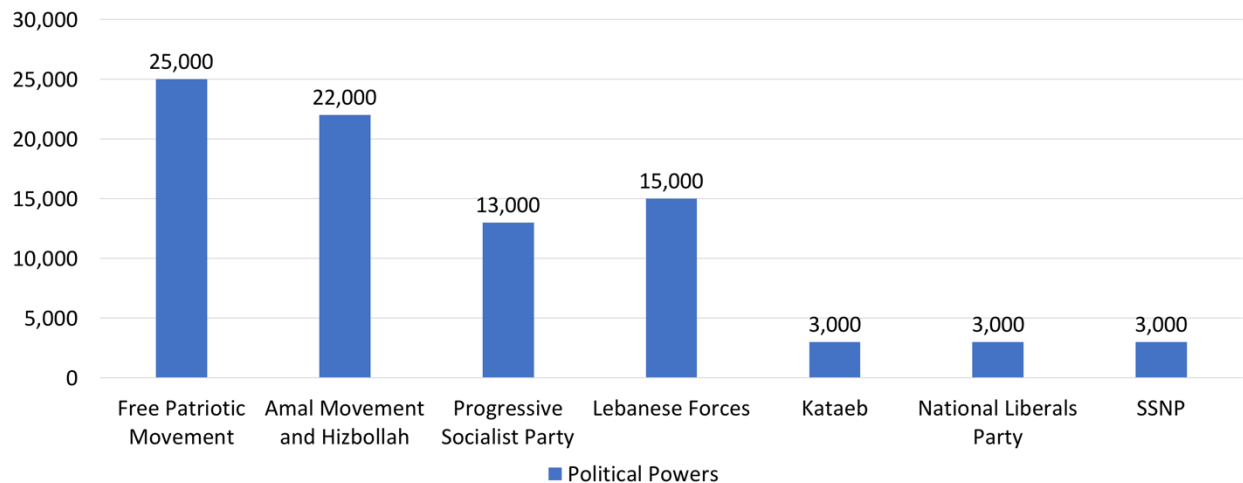
The number of polling stations: 244 stations



Current MPs

Name	Sect	Political affiliation	Number of votes
Fadi Al Awar	Druze	Free Patriotic Movement	45718
Hikmat Deeb	Maronite	Free Patriotic Movement	45386
Alan Aoun	Maronite	Free Patriotic Movement	45055
Ali Ammar	Shiite	Hezbollah	44995
Naji Gharios	Maronite	Free Patriotic Movement	44735
Bilal Farhat	Shiite	Hezbollah	44181

The size of the main forces in 2018:



Polling percentage in 2009	55.8 %
Expected number of voters in 2018	100000
Expected electoral forecast	16600
Candidate's ceiling of electoral spending	LL1.121 billion (USD750,000)

2005 elections:

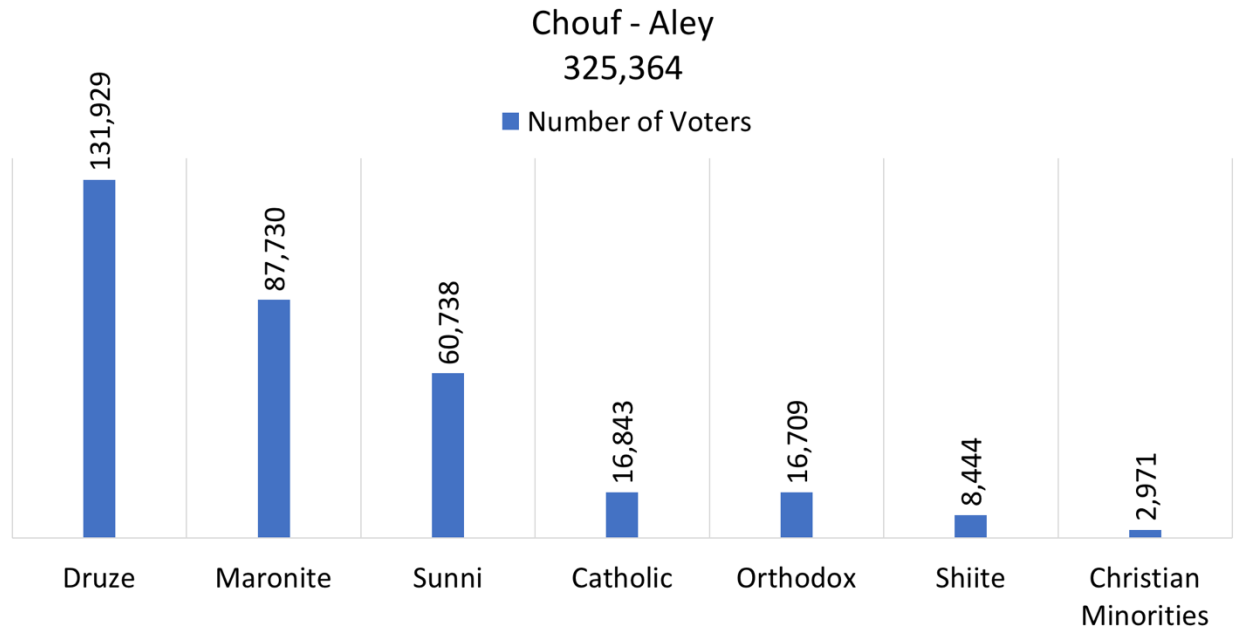
The District's shape	The third Mount Lebanon district is composed of Aley and Baabda districts with 11 seats
Number of registered voters	251941
Polling percentage	54.8 %
Number of voters	138000
The political forces in the first list	The Mountain Unity list including Walid Jumblatt's alliance - Future Movement - Hezbollah - Lebanese Forces
The political forces in the second list	The Change and Reform list including the Free Patriotic Movement - the Syrian Social Nationalist Part - MP Talal Arslan
Results (winning list)	The entire first list won and received an average of 70, 250 votes. The second list lost and received an average of 59, 885 votes.

2009 elections:

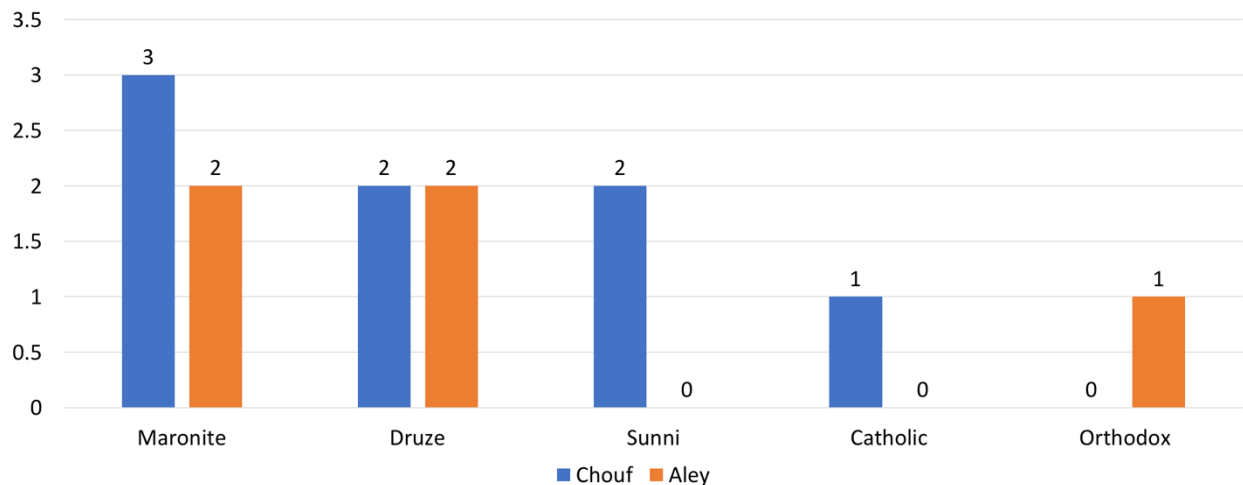
The District's shape	Baabda was a one district
Number of registered voters	151590
Polling percentage	55.8 %
Number of voters	84546
The political forces in the first list	The list of Hezbollah, the Free Patriotic Movement, Talal Arslan and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party
The political forces in the second list	The list of the Lebanese Forces - Progressive Socialist Party – Al Ahrar Party – Salah Hunain
Results (winning list)	The entire first list won with six seats and received an average of 45,073 votes. The entire second list won and received an average of 36,568 votes.

Fourth Mount Lebanon Electoral District (Chouf and Aley)

In implementation of Law No.44 of 17 June 2017, on the Election of the Members of the Parliament, Lebanon was divided into 15 electoral districts, including the fourth Mount Lebanon district following the merging of the Chouf and Aley districts. This was one of the basic demands of MP Walid Jumblatt.



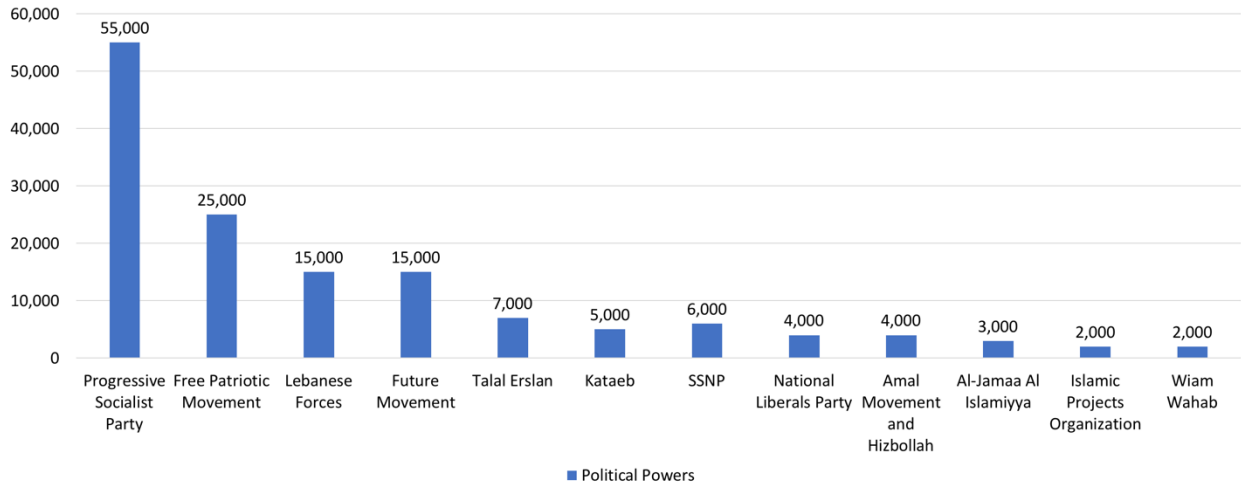
The number of polling stations: 493 stations



Current MPs

District	Name	Sect	Political affiliation	Number of votes
Chouf	Walid Jumblatt	Druze	Progressive Socialist Party	62450
Chouf	Ne'ma Ta'meh	Catholic	Progressive Socialist Party	62578
Chouf	Mohammed Al Hajjar	Sunni	Future Movement	62072
Chouf	Alaeddin Terru	Sunni	Progressive Socialist Party	62045
Chouf	Dory Chamoun	Maronite	National Liberal Party	61936
Chouf	Marwan Hamadeh	Druze	Progressive Socialist Party	61557
Chouf	Elie Aoun	Maronite	Progressive Socialist Party	60483
Chouf	George Adwan	Maronite	Lebanese Forces Party	58502
Aley	Akram Shahib	Druze	Progressive Socialist Party	36138
Aley	Henry Hilou	Maronite	Progressive Socialist Party	35322
Aley	Fouad Al Saed	Maronite	Progressive Socialist Party	35126
Aley	Fadi Al Haber	Orthodox	Kataeb	33884
Aley	Talal Arslan	Druze	Lebanese Democratic Party	23501

The size of the main forces in 2018:



Polling percentage in 2009	Chouf: 50.4% Aley: 51.5 %
Expected number of voters in 2018	200000
Expected electoral forecast	15000
Candidate's ceiling of electoral spending	LL1.927 billion (USD1.280 million)

2005 elections:

The District's shape	Chouf was considered one district while Aley was merged with Baabda
Number of registered voters	165803
Polling percentage	49.5 %
Number of voters	82156
The political forces in the first list	The Progressive Socialist Party was allied with the Lebanese Forces and the Future Movement.
The political forces in the second list	The Free Patriotic Movement was allied with the Liberal Party.
Results (winning list)	The Druze candidates, Walid Jumblatt and Marwan Hamadeh won by acclamation. The list included three Sunni candidates for the two seats, namely

	<p>Mohammed Al Hajjar and Alaa Tru from Jumblatt's list competing with Ramzi Awwad.</p> <p>The list of the Democratic Gathering bloc led by Walid Jumblatt won and received an average of 54,440 votes. The candidate of the Lebanese Forces George Adwan received 51,701 votes, the lowest among the winners.</p> <p>The list of the Free Patriotic Movement and the Liberal Party received an average of 16,128 votes.</p>
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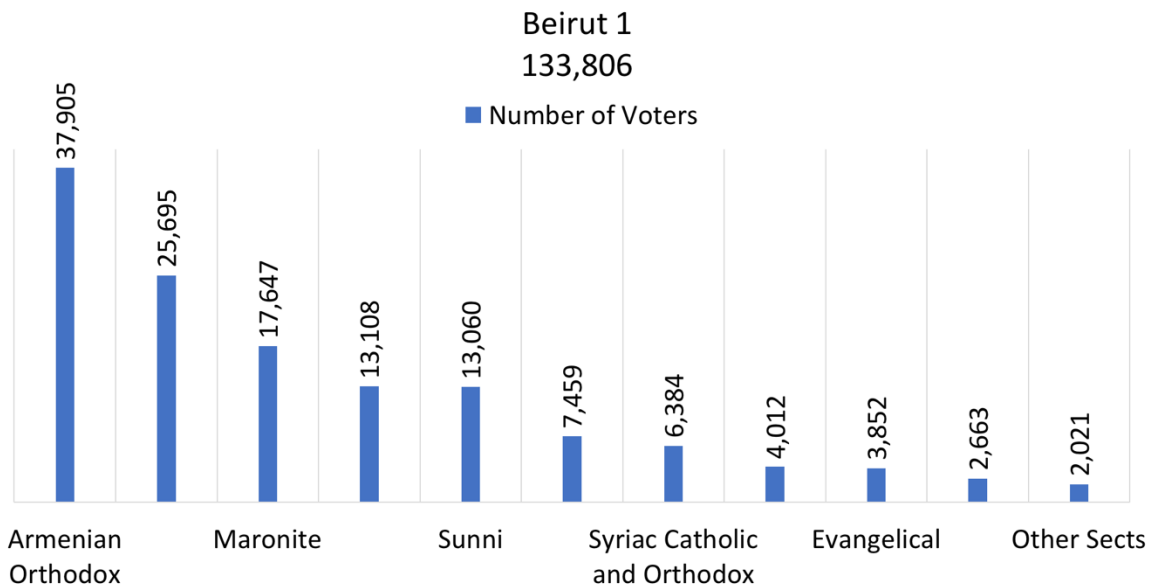
2009 elections:

The District's shape	Chouf
Number of registered voters	181949
Polling percentage	50.4 %
Number of voters	91642
The political forces in the first list	The list of The Progressive Socialist Party – Lebanese Forces – Future Movement – Liberal Party
The political forces in the second list	The list of the Free Patriotic Movement – Zaher Al Khatib – Syrian Social Nationalist Party, was an incomplete list as it left two vacant seats (Sunni and Druze)
Results (winning list)	<p>The entire first list won and received an average of 61,343 votes. The candidate of the Lebanese Forces received the lowest number of votes with 58,502 votes.</p> <p>The second list lost as it received an average of 21,153 votes.</p>

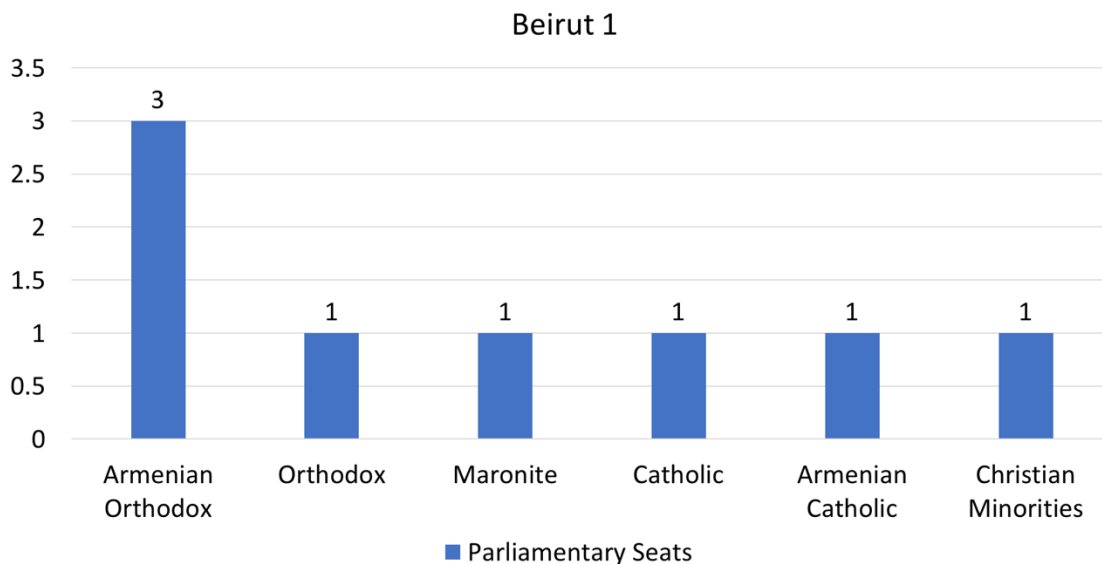
The District's shape	Aley
Number of registered voters	116181
Polling percentage	51.5 %
Number of voters	59779
The political forces in the first list	The list of The Progressive Socialist Party – Kataeb – Lebanese Forces. A Druze seat was left vacant for Talal Arslan upon an agreement with Walid Jumblatt.
The political forces in the second list	The list of the Free Patriotic Movement – Talal Arslan – Syrian Social Nationalist Party
Results (winning list)	The first list won and received an average of 35,110 votes. Talal Arslan was the only winner from the second list that received an average of 22,129 votes.

Beirut I Electoral District (Achrafieh, Saifi, Rmeil and Medawar)

In implementation of Law No.44 of 17 June 2017, on the Election of the Members of the Parliament, Lebanon was divided into 15 electoral districts, including the Beirut I district that has differed from that under the previous law. Medawar that was part of the Beirut II district, has been added to the district along with two Armenian Orthodox MPs. The minorities seat that was in the Beirut III district, was also moved to the Beirut I district, bringing the number of MPs to 8.



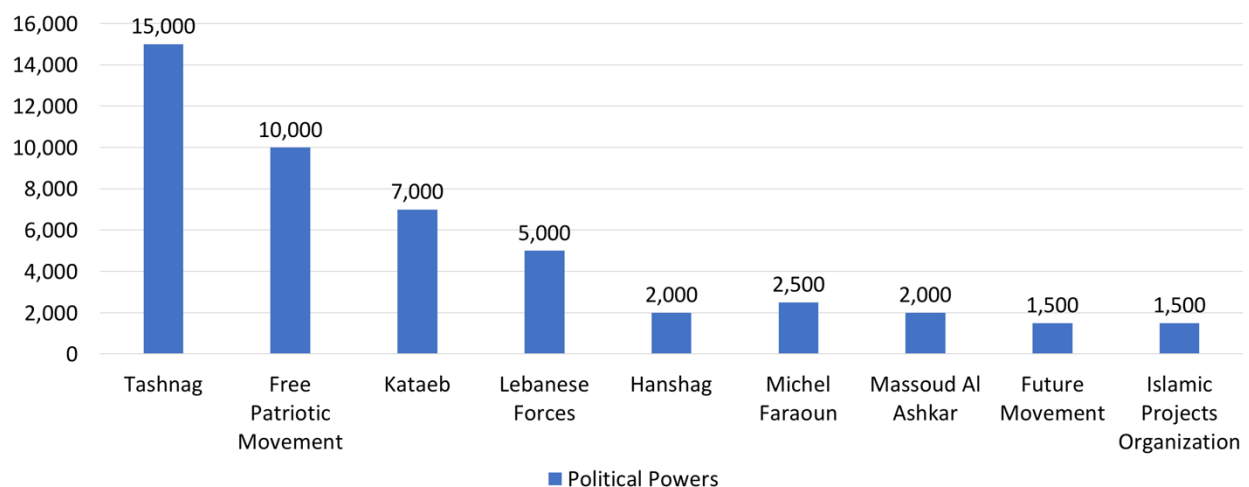
The number of polling stations: 190 stations



Current MPs

District	Name	Sect	Political affiliation	Number of votes
Beirut I	Nayla Tueini	Orthodox	Independent	19985
Beirut I	Michel Pharaon	Catholic	Independent	19742
Beirut I	Nadim Gemayel	Maronite	Kataeb	19340
Beirut I	Jean Ogasapian	Orthodox	Future Movement	19317
Beirut I	Serge Torsarkissian	Catholic	Future Movement	19281
Beirut II	Artur Nazarian	Orthodox	Tashnag	By acclamation
Beirut II	Sebouh Kalpakian	Orthodox	Hunchak	By acclamation
Beirut II	Nabil de Freige	Minorities	Independent	76431

The size of the main forces in 2018:



Polling percentage in 2009	40.2 %
Expected number of voters in 2018	53000
Expected electoral forecast	6600
Candidate's ceiling of electoral spending	LL969 million (USD646,000)

2005 elections:

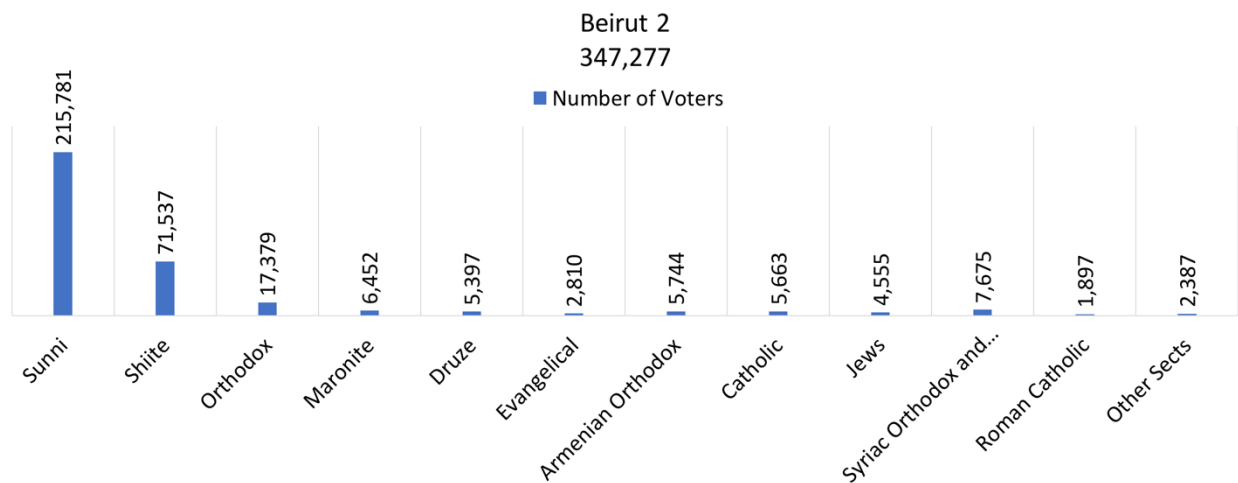
The District's shape	Beirut I district covered Achrafieh - Saifi - Mazraa neighborhoods and included 6 seats: 2 Sunni - 1 Maronite - 1 Catholic - 1 minorities - 1 Orthodox
Number of registered voters	135745
Polling percentage	31.5 %
Number of voters	42801
Results (winning list)	This district did not witness actual elections. The list of the Future Movement – Kataeb was competing with a list supported by the Al-Ahbash. In the Future Movement's list, Solange Gemayel, Bassem Chab and Michel Pharaon won by acclamation. Saad Al Hariri - Ammar Al Hourri - and Gebran Tueni also won. The first list received an average of 33,810 votes while the Al-Ahbash's candidate received 7,175 votes.

2009 elections:

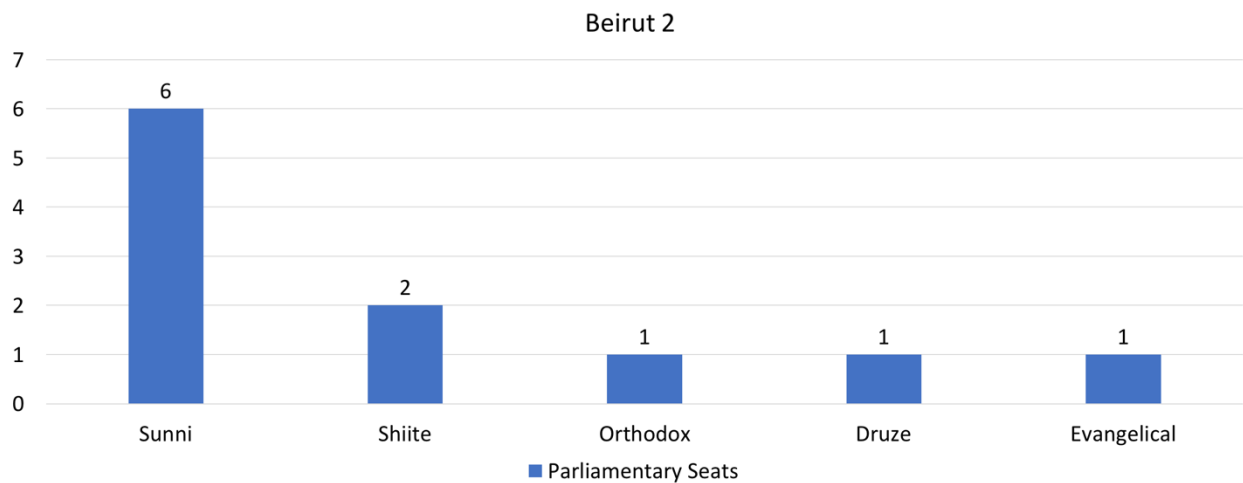
The District's shape	Beirut I district covered Achrafieh - Rmeil - Saifi neighborhoods and included 5 MPs
Number of registered voters	92764
Polling percentage	40.2 %
Number of voters	37284
The political forces in the first list	The list of the Lebanese Forces – Kataeb – March 14 forces
The political forces in the second list	The list of the Free Patriotic Movement
Results (winning list)	The first alliance won all the seats and received an average of 19,533 votes. The second list lost as it received an average of 16,791 votes.

Beirut II Electoral District (Ras Beirut, Dar al-Marisah, Mina al-Hosn, Zoqaq al-Balat, Mazra'a, Musaytbah, Marfa'a, Bashoura)

In implementation of Law No.44 of 17 June 2017, on the Election of the Members of the Parliament, Lebanon was divided into 15 electoral district, including the Beirut II district that has differed from that under the previous law. Marfa'a and Bashoura that were part of the Beirut II district, has been added to the district along with two Sunni and Shiite MPs. The minorities' seat that was in the Beirut I district was also moved to the Beirut II district, bringing the number of MPs to 11.



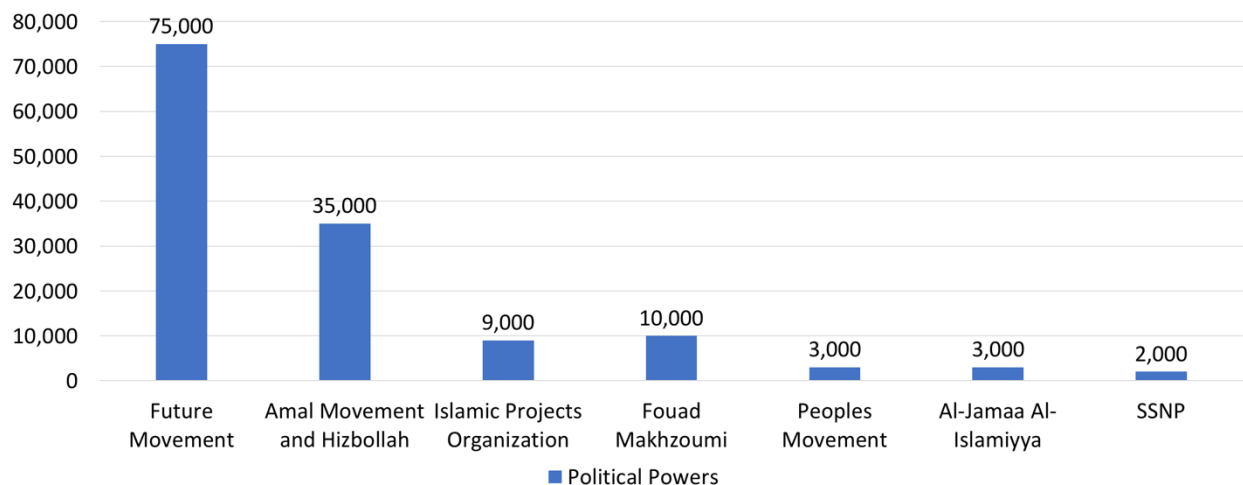
The number of polling stations: 424 stations



Current MPs

District	Name	Sect	Political affiliation	Number of votes
Beirut III	Saad El-Din Al-Hariri	Sunni	Future Movement	78382
Beirut III	Imad Al Hoot	Sunni	Al-Jama'a al-Islamiyya	75954
Beirut III	Tammam Salam	Sunni	Independent	76925
Beirut III	Ghazi Aridi	Druze	Progressive Socialist Party	76792
Beirut III	Bassem Chab	Evangelical	Future Movement	76510
Beirut III	Mohammed Qabbani	Sunni	Future Movement	76448
Beirut III	Ghazi Youssef	Shiite	Future Movement	76410
Beirut III	Ammar Al Hourri	Sunni	Future Movement	76201
Beirut III	Atef Majdalani	Orthodox	Future Movement	76133
Beirut II	Nohad Al Mashnouk	Sunni	Future Movement	16583
Beirut II	Hadi Qubaisi	Shiite	Amal Movement	15126

The size of the main forces in 2018:



Polling percentage in 2009	39.8 %
Expected number of voters in 2018	180000
Expected electoral forecast	16300
Candidate's ceiling of electoral spending	LL2.036 billion (USD1.350 million)

2005 elections:

The District's shape	Beirut II district covered Musaytbah – Bashoura - Rmeil neighborhoods and included 6 MPs: 2 Sunnis - 1 Shiite - 1 Orthodox – 1 Armenian Orthodox - 1 minorities
Number of registered voters	136675
Polling percentage	30.8 %
Number of voters	42160
The political forces in the first list	The list of the Future Movement and Hezbollah
The political forces in the second list	The list of Najah Wakim and Al-Ahbash
Results (winning list)	<p>The first list won and received an average of 22,238 votes while the second list lost as it received an average of 7,635 votes.</p> <p>Five candidates won by acclamation. There was a competition on the Sunni seats. The Future Movement's candidates received an average of 24,138 votes while Adnan Trabulsi, Al-Ahbash's candidate received 5,448 votes.</p>

The District's shape	Beirut III district covered Ras Beirut - Dar al-Marisah - Mina al-Hosn - Zaraq al-Balat - Marfa'a – Medawar neighborhoods and included 7 MPs: 2 Sunnis - 1 Shiite - 1 Druze – 1 Catholic – 2 Armenian Orthodox
Number of registered voters	147006
Polling percentage	20.5 %
Number of voters	31536
The political forces in the first list	The list of the Future Movement, Progressive Socialist Party and the March 14 forces in competition with
The political forces in the second list	The list of Al-Ahbash and indirectly Hezbollah
Results (winning list)	Five candidates won by acclamation. There was a competition on the Sunni seats. The Future Movement's candidates received an average of 24,138 votes while Adnan Trabulsi, Al-Ahbash's candidate received 5,448 votes.

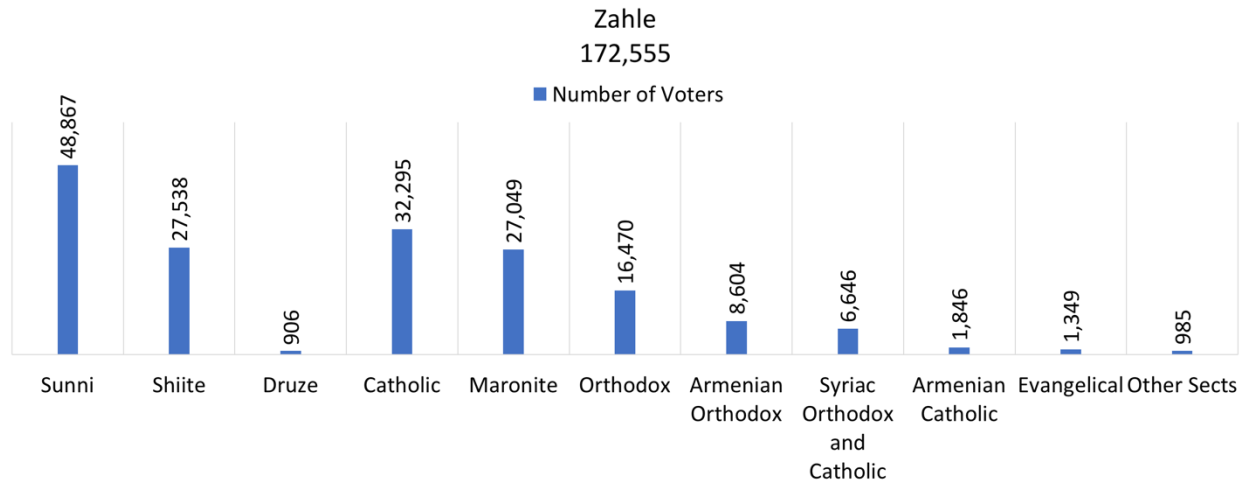
2009 elections:

The District's shape	Beirut II district covered Bashoura - Marfa'a – Medawar neighborhoods and included 4 MPs: 2 Armenian Orthodox – 1 Sunnis - 1 Shiite
Number of registered voters	101787
Polling percentage	27.3 %
Number of voters	27787
Results (winning list)	The Doha agreement enforced consensus in this district, thus the two Armenian candidates won by acclamation, one from the March 8 camp and the other from the March 14 camp. The Sunni candidate of March 14 and the Shiite candidate of the Amal movement won.

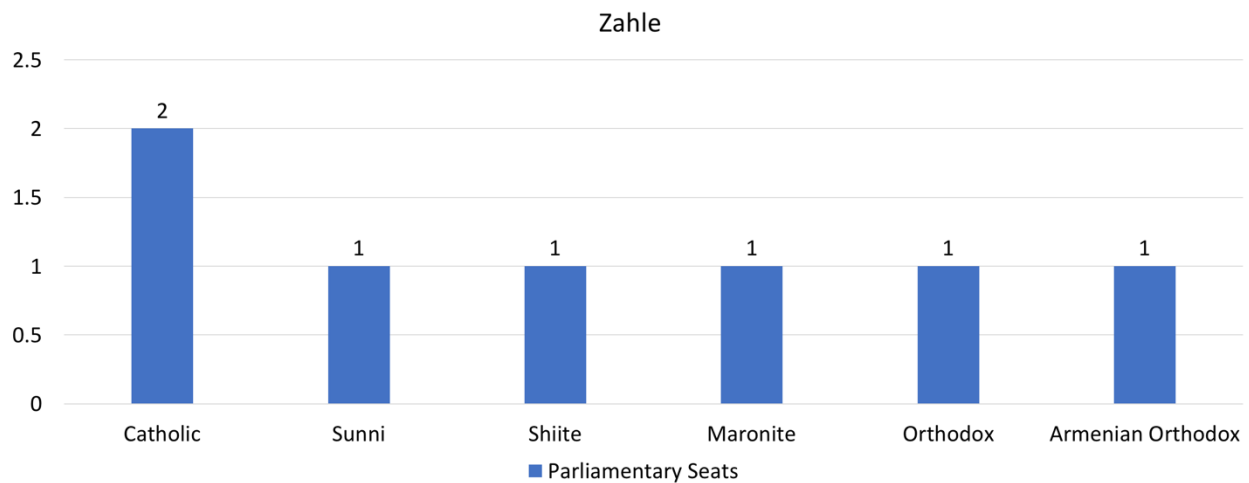
The District's shape	Beirut III district covered Ras Beirut - Dar al-Marisah - Mina al-Hosn - Zaaq al-Balat – Mazraa – Musaytba neighborhoods and included 10 MPs: 5 Sunnis - 1 Shiite - 1 Druze – 1 minorities – 1 Evangelical – 1 Orthodox
Number of registered voters	252165
Polling percentage	40.9 %
Number of voters	103243
The political forces in the first list	Future Movement list
The political forces in the second list	The list of the People's Movement supported by Hezbollah
Results (winning list)	The list of the Future Movement won all the seats, receiving an average of 76,600 votes, while the second list lost as it received an average of 21,360 votes.

Bekaa I Electoral District (Zahle)

In implementation of Law No.44 of 17 June 2017, on the Election of the Members of the Parliament, Lebanon was divided into 15 electoral districts, including the Bekaa I District covering Zahle district that remained as it was under the previous law.



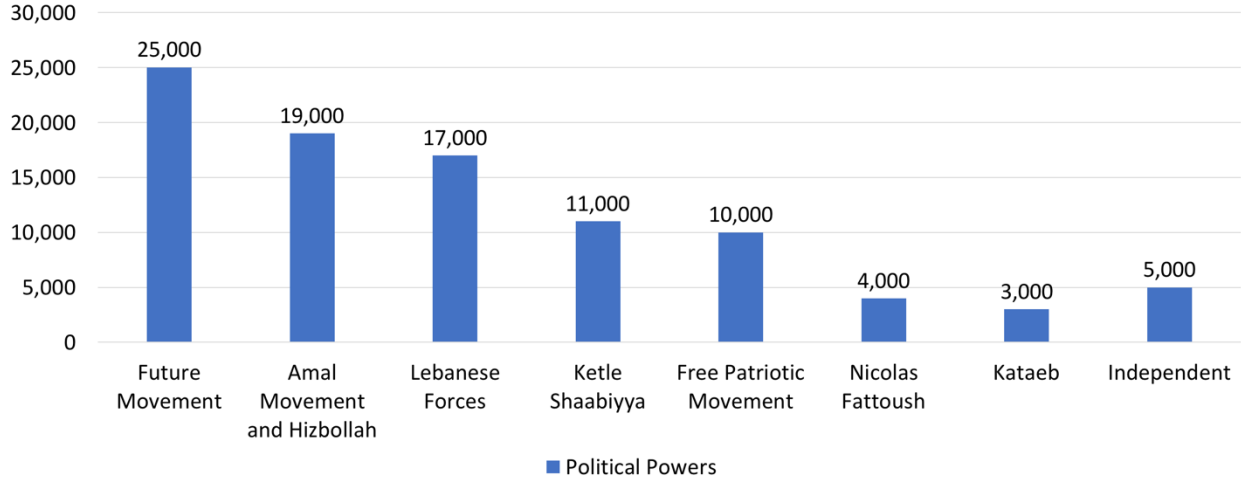
The number of polling stations: 242 stations



Current MPs

Name	Sect	Political affiliation	Number of votes
Assem Araj	Sunni	Future Movement	48464
Okab Sakr	Shiite	Future Movement	49238
Elie Marouni	Maronite	Kataeb	49328
Shant Janjanian	Armenian Orthodox	Lebanese Forces	48527
Antoine Abu Khater	Catholic	Lebanese Forces	48019
Nicolas Fattouche	Catholic	Independent	47709
Jossef Ma'alouf	Orthodox	Lebanese Forces	48288

The size of the main forces in 2018:



Polling percentage in 2009	58.1 %
Expected number of voters in 2018	110000
Expected electoral forecast	15700
Candidate's ceiling of electoral spending	LL1.163 billion (USD775,000)

2005 elections:

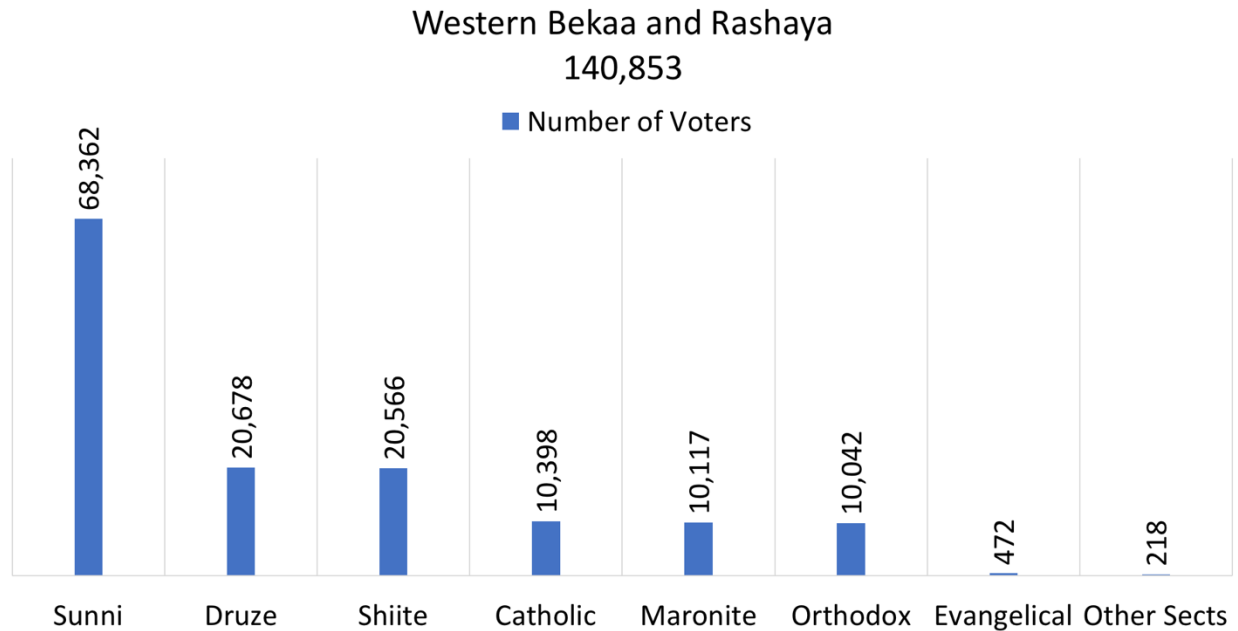
The District's shape	Zahle
Number of registered voters	141226
Polling percentage	48.9 %
Number of voters	69488
The political forces in the first list	The list of the Popular Bloc that included the Skaff Bloc – Free Patriotic Movement - Tashnag
The political forces in the second list	The Al Karamah and Al Wefaq list that included the Future Movement – Hezbollah - Kataeb alliance
Results (winning list)	The Popular Bloc list won 6 seats and received an average of 29,768 votes. MP Nicolas Fattouche won from the competing list that received an average of 25,534 votes.

2009 elections:

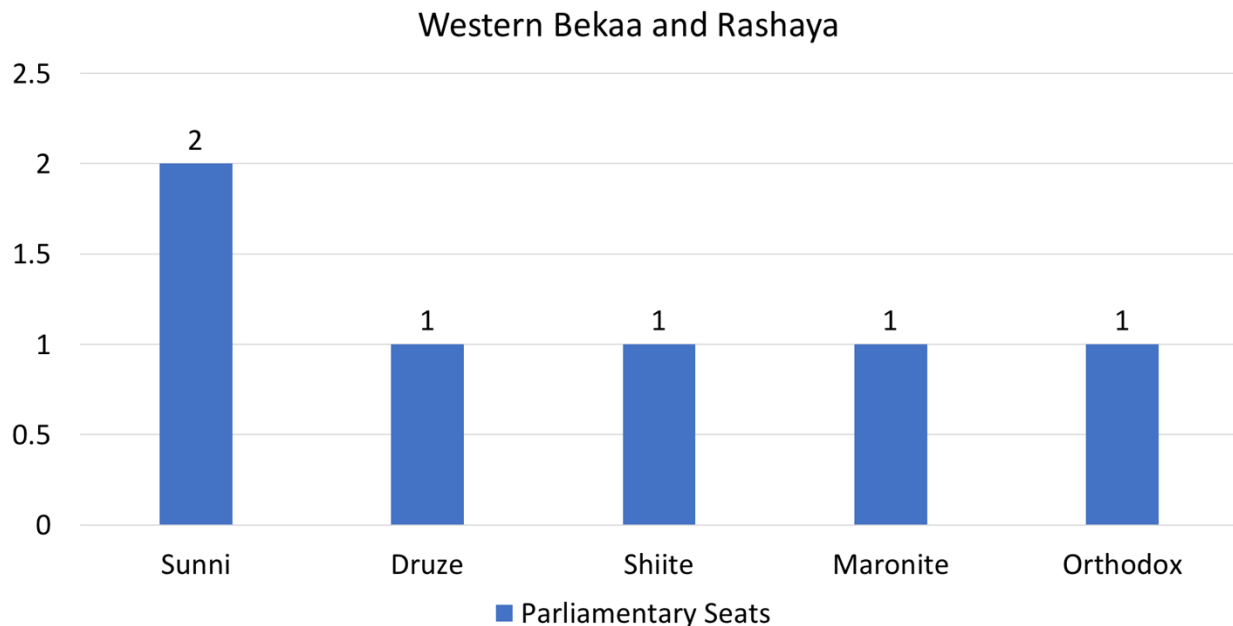
The District's shape	Zahle
Number of registered voters	158005
Polling percentage	58.1 %
Number of voters	91848
The political forces in the first list	"Zahle is in the heart" list supported by the Future Movement - Lebanese Forces - Kataeb - Fattouche
The political forces in the second list	The Popular Bloc list supported by Hezbollah – Free Patriotic Movement
Results (winning list)	The first list won and received an average of 48,688 votes, while the second list lost as it received an average of 41,380 votes.

Bekaa II Electoral District (Western Bekaa and Rashaya)

In implementation of Law No.44 of 17 June 2017, on the Election of the Members of the Parliament, Lebanon was divided into 15 electoral districts, including the Bekaa II District covering the Western Bekaa and Rashaya districts that remained as it was under the previous law.



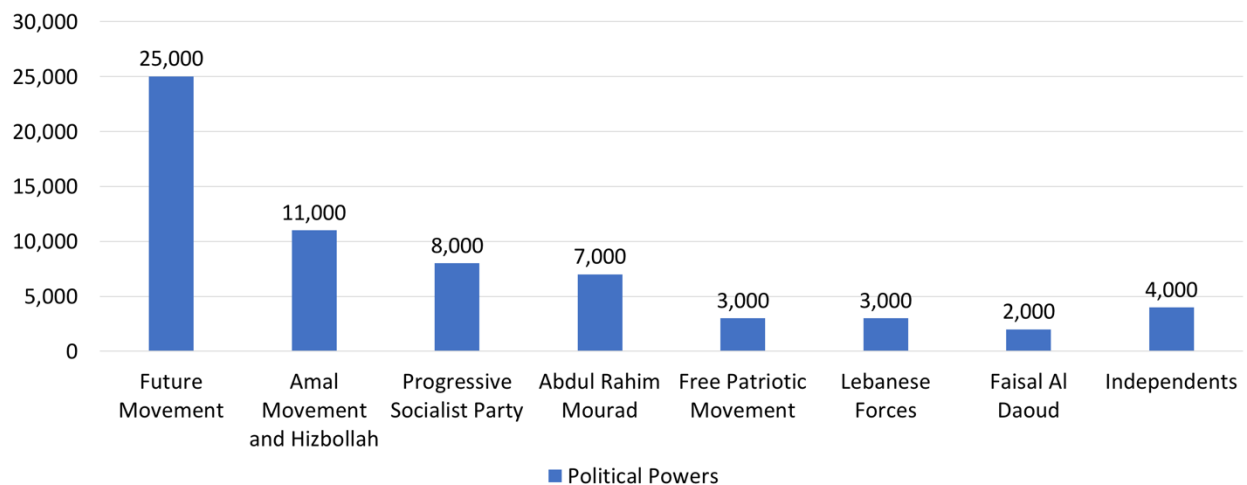
The number of polling stations: 196 stations



Current MPs

Name	Sect	Political affiliation	Number of votes
Robert Ghanem	Maronite	Independent	35329
Wael Abou Faour	Druze	Progressive Socialist Party	35053
Ziad Al Qadiri	Sunni	Future Movement	34886
Amin Wehbi	Shiite	Future Movement	34424
Antoine Saed	Orthodox	Progressive Socialist Party	33718
Jamal Al Jarrah	Sunni	Future Movement	33389

The size of the main forces in 2018:



Polling percentage in 2009	53.3 %
Expected number of voters in 2018	84000
Expected electoral forecast	14000
Candidate's ceiling of electoral spending	LL1.004 billion (USD670,000)

2005 elections:

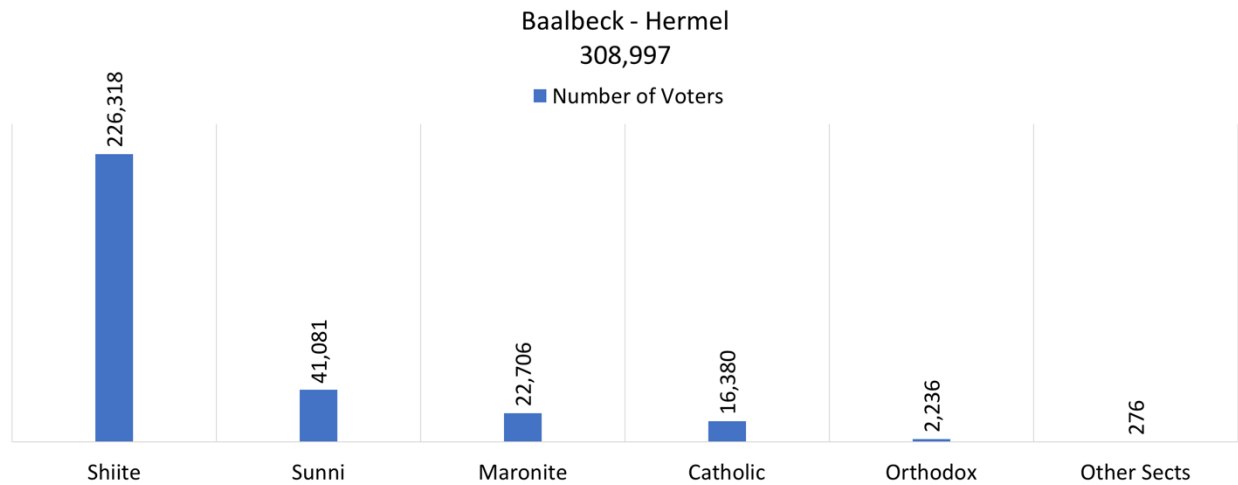
The District's shape	Western Bekaa and Rashaya
Number of registered voters	112334
Polling percentage	44.8 %
Number of voters	50313
The political forces in the first list	The list of the March 14 camp including the Future Movement, Progressive Socialist Party, Hezbollah and Amal Movement
The political forces in the second list	The "Al Marja'iya Al Beka'iya" list that included Abdul Rahim Murad- Faisal Al Daoud - Henry Shadid.
Other Political Forces	The Bekaa Decision Renewal list that included Elie Al Farzali - Mahmoud Abu Hamdan - Sami Al Khatib and a representative of the Communist Party.
Results (winning list)	The entire first list won the 6 seats and received an average of 26,854 votes, while the second and the third lists lost. The second list received an average of 15,650 votes.

2009 elections:

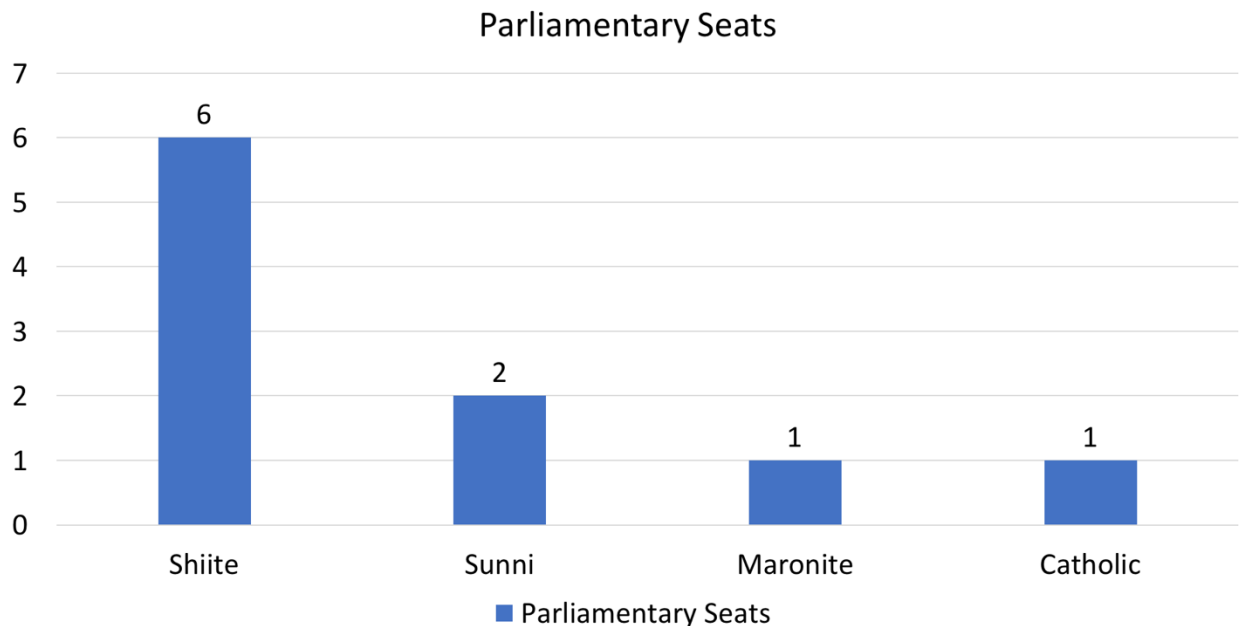
The District's shape	Western Bekaa and Rashaya
Number of registered voters	122487
Polling percentage	53.3 %
Number of voters	65237
The political forces in the first list	The list of the Future Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party
The political forces in the second list	The list of Abdul Rahim Murad – Hezbollah and Amal Movement – Faisal Al Daoud - Syrian Social Nationalist Party - Communist Party
Results (winning list)	The first list won all the 6 seats and received an average of 34,740 votes while the competing list lost as it received an average of 27,856 votes.

Bekaa III Electoral District (Baalbeck - Hermel)

In implementation of Law No.44 of 17 June 2017, on the Election of the Members of the Parliament, Lebanon was divided into 15 electoral districts, including the Bekaa III District covering Baalbeck and Hermel districts. This district remained as it was under the previous law.



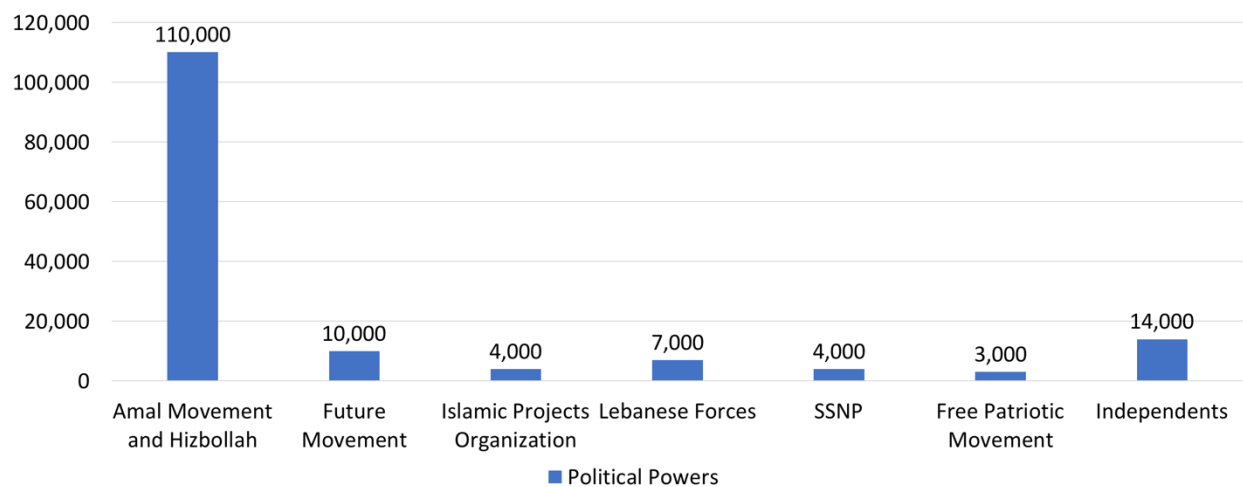
The number of polling stations: 435 stations



Current MPs

Name	Sect	Political affiliation	Number of votes
Emil Rahme	Maronite	Marada Movement	109060
Kamel Al Rifa'i	Sunni	Hezbollah and Amal Movement	108678
Ali Al Muqdad	Shiite	Hezbollah and Amal Movement	108455
Nawwar Al Sahili	Shiite	Hezbollah and Amal Movement	108266
Al Waleed Sukariyah	Sunni	Hezbollah and Amal Movement	108222
Hussein Al Haj Hassan	Shiite	Hezbollah and Amal Movement	108062
Ghazi Zaiter	Shiite	Hezbollah and Amal Movement	107212
Marwan Fares	Catholic	Syrian Social Nationalist Party	107974
Hussein Al Moussawi	Shiite	Hezbollah and Amal Movement	104707
Assem Qanso	Shiite	Ba'ath Party	102452

The size of the main forces in 2018:



Polling percentage in 2009	49.3 %
Expected number of voters in 2018	170000
Expected electoral forecast	17000
Candidate's ceiling of electoral spending	LL1.845 billion (USD1.230 million)

2005 elections:

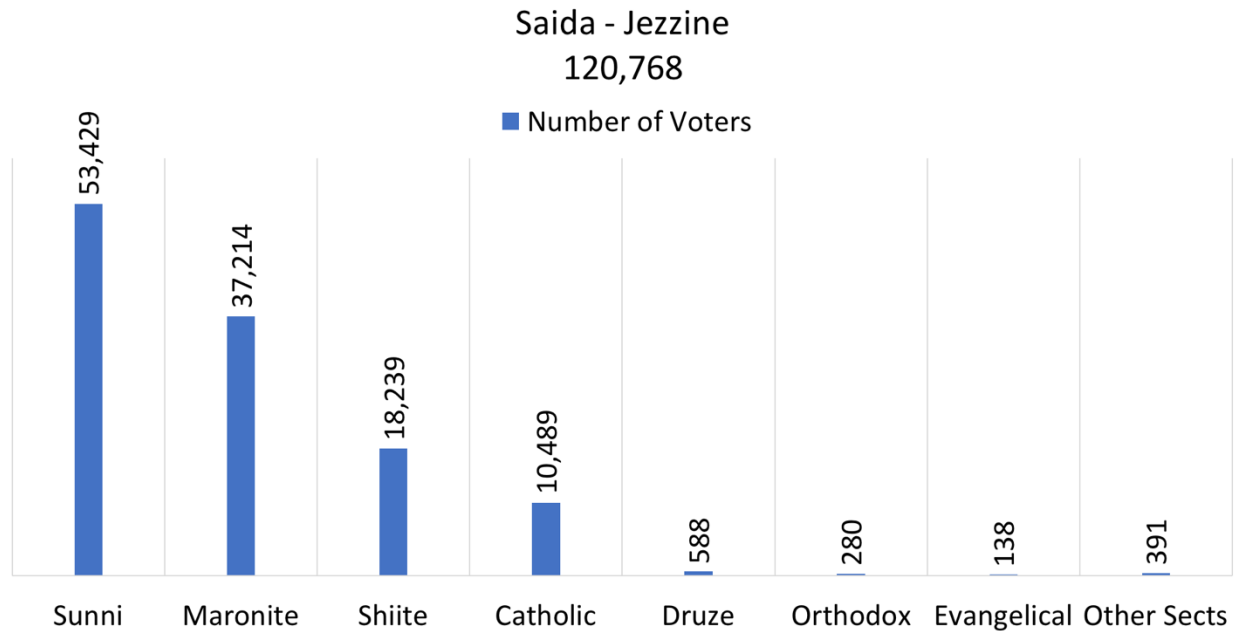
The District's shape	Baalbeck and Hermel
Number of registered voters	234484
Polling percentage	52.4 %
Number of voters	122842
The political forces in the first list	The list of Hezbollah and Amal Movement
The political forces in the second list	The list of the Development of the Baalbeck-Hermel
Other Political Forces	The list of Loyalty to Baalbeck and Hermel supported by the Free Patriotic Movement
Results (winning list)	The first list won and received an average of 83,632 votes; the second list received an average of 26,216 votes while the third received 8,888 votes.

2009 elections:

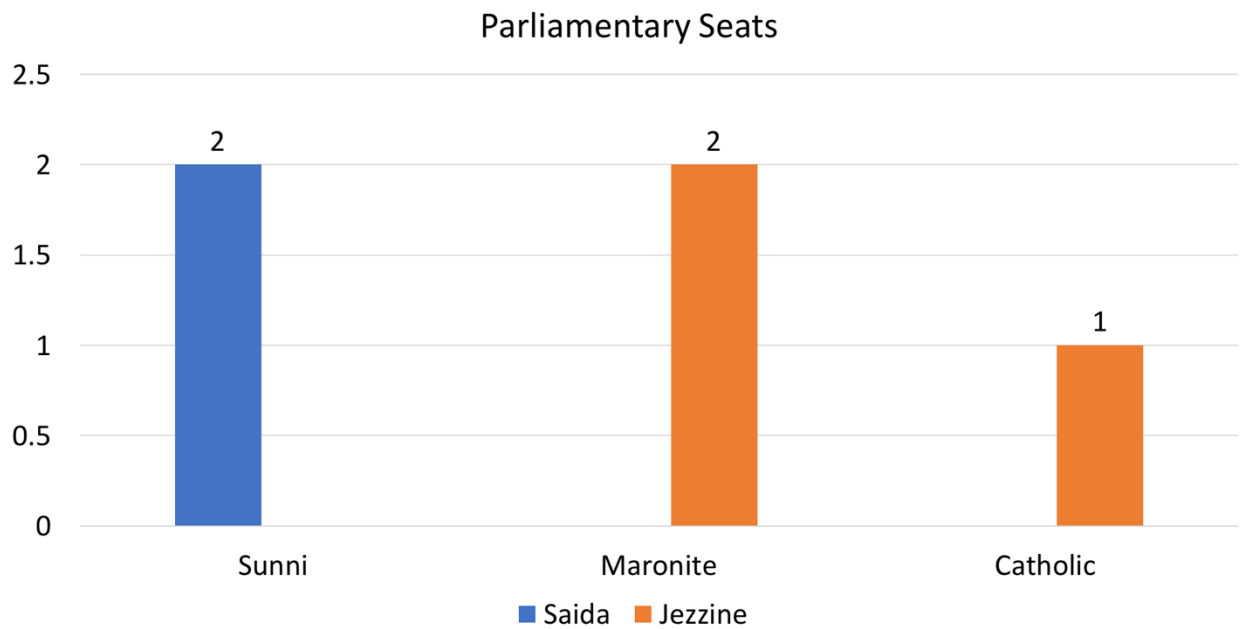
The District's shape	Baalbeck and Hermel
Number of registered voters	255637
Polling percentage	49.3%
Number of voters	126038
Results (winning list)	The Hezbollah and Amal list won the 10 seats, thus receiving an average of 107,308 votes, while the competing list received an average of 13,490 votes.

South I Electoral District (Saida-Jezzine)

In implementation of Law No.44 of 17 June 2017, on the Election of the Members of the Parliament, Lebanon was divided into 15 electoral district, including the South I District covering Saida and Jezzine districts. This is a new district as each Saida and Jezzine were independent districts under the previous law.



The number of polling stations: 180 stations

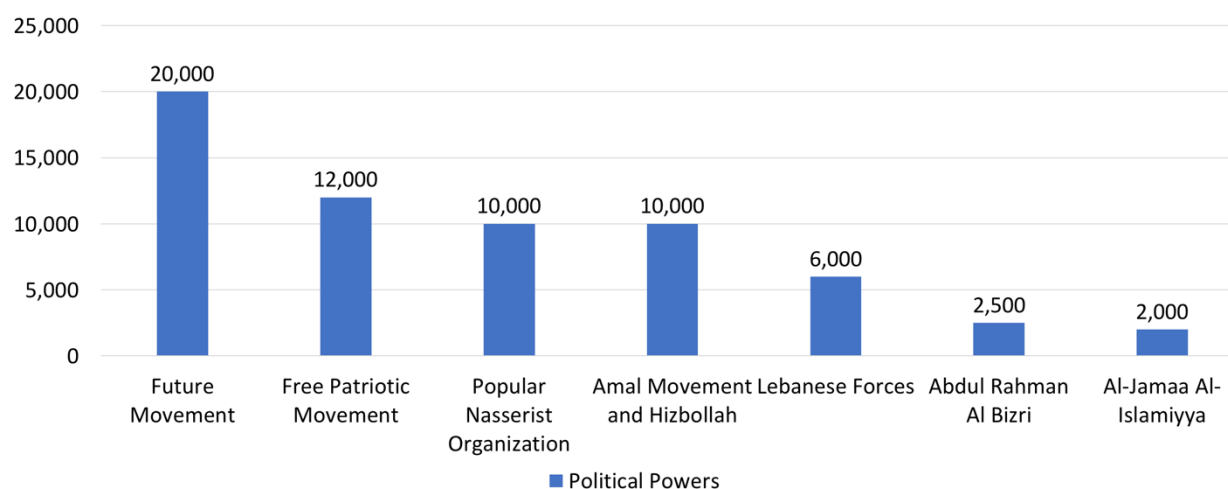


Current MPs

District	Name	Sect	Political affiliation	Number of votes
Saida	Bahia Al Hariri	Sunni	Future Movement	25460
Saida	Fouad Al Siniora	Sunni	Future Movement	23041
Jezzine	Amal Abu Zeid*	Maronite	Free Patriotic Movement	14653
Jezzine	Ziad Aswad	Maronite	Free Patriotic Movement	15648
Jezzine	Issam Sawaya	Catholic	Free Patriotic Movement	14914

*In 2009, MP Michel Al Helou won one of the Maronite seats in Jezzine, but he died in 2014, so sub-elections were held to elect his successor.

The size of the main forces in 2018:



Polling percentage in 2009	58.5 %
Expected number of voters in 2018	70000
Expected electoral forecast	14000
Candidate's ceiling of electoral spending	LL903 million (USD602,000)

2005 elections:

The District's shape	The South I district covered Saida – Al Zahrani – Tyre – Bent Jbeil districts and included 12 seats: 9 Shiites - 2 Sunnis - 1 Catholic.
Number of registered voters	383238
Polling percentage	46.8 %
Number of voters	179245
Results (winning list)	<p>Saida's candidates Osama Saed and Bahia Al Hariri won by acclamation.</p> <p>The list of Amal and Hezbollah won all the seats and received an average of 151,665 votes. The candidate Riad Al As'ad received 19,652 votes while Anwar Yassine received 28,450 votes.</p>

The District's shape	The South II district covered Nabatieh – Jezzine – Marjeyoun – Hasbayya districts and included 11 seats: 5 Shiites - 2 Maronites - 1 Catholic - 1 Orthodox - 1 Druze - 1 Sunni
Number of registered voters	283550
Polling percentage	%43.8
Number of voters	124187
Results (winning list)	<p>Jezzine's three candidates won by acclamation. They are supported by the Amal movement, Hezbollah and the region.</p> <p>The list of Hezbollah and Amal won all the seats and received an average of 92,011 votes. The candidate of the Communist Party Saadullah Mazra'ani received 8,894 votes while Ahmed Al As'ad received 8,302 votes.</p>

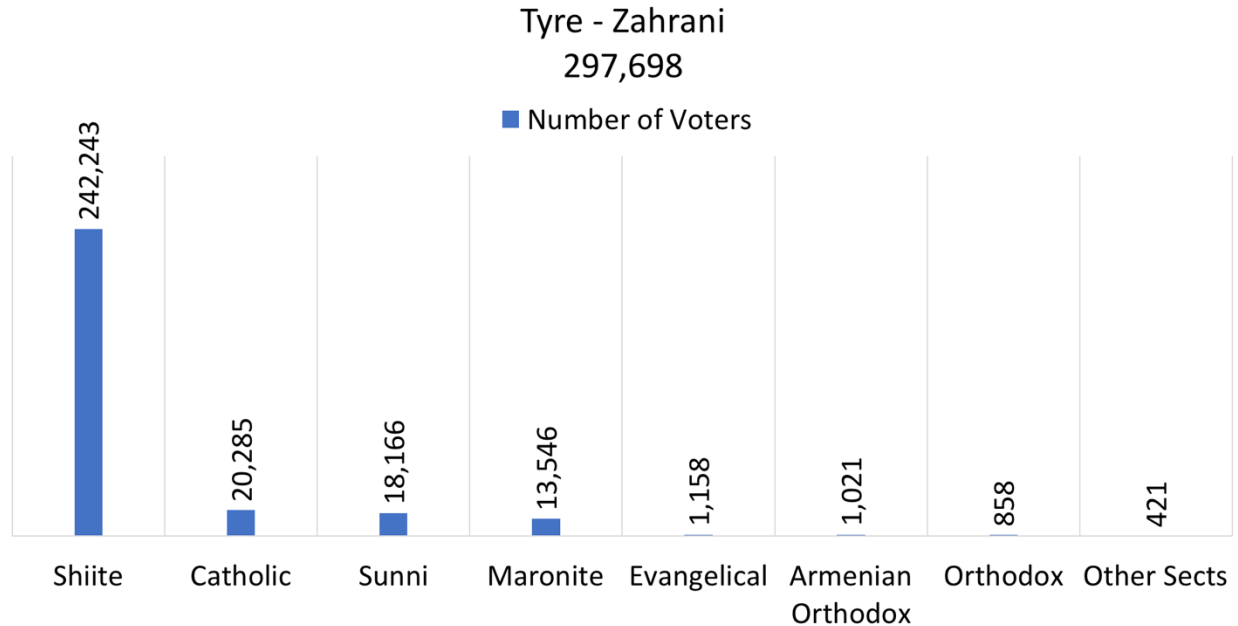
2009 elections:

The District's shape	Saida district
Number of registered voters	53859
Polling percentage	67.6 %
Number of voters	36401
Results (winning list)	The Future Movement candidates, Bahia Al Hariri and Fouad Al Saniora, won with an average of 24,250 votes. The competing candidate Osama Saed lost as he received 13,512 votes.

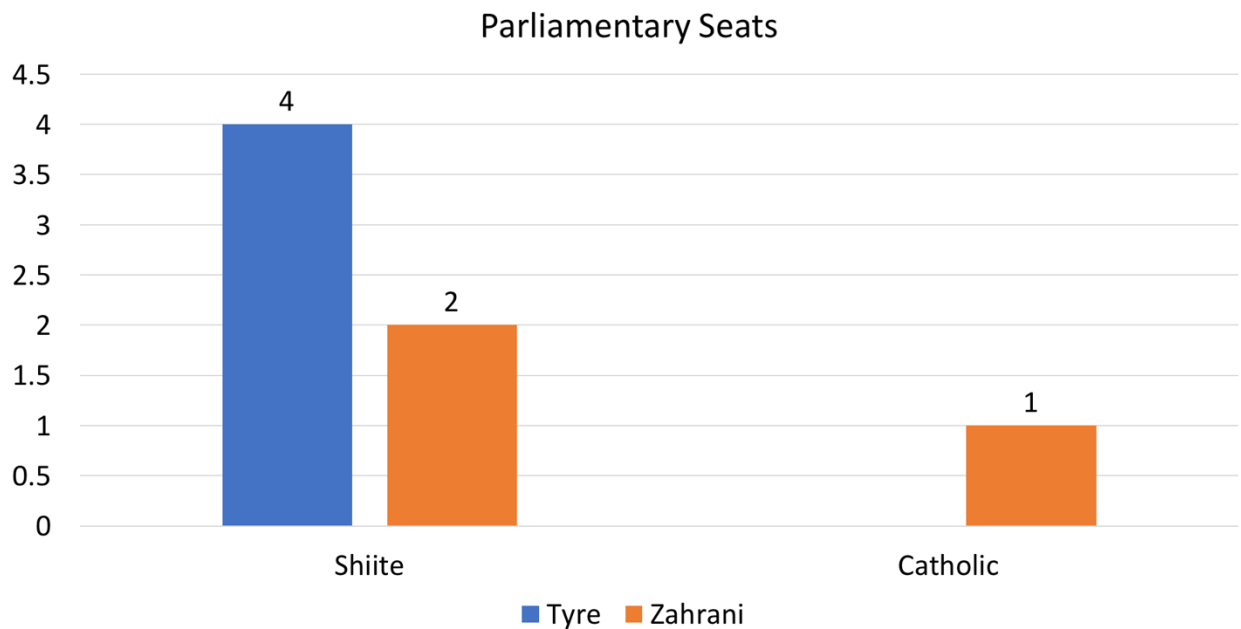
The District's shape	Jezzine district
Number of registered voters	54188
Polling percentage	53.9 %
Number of voters	29225
Results (winning list)	The list of the Free Patriotic Movement, which is partially supported by Hezbollah, won the 3 seats and received an average of 14,617 votes. The two rival lists lost, as the first loser Samir Azar who was supported by Amal Movement and partially by Hezbollah, received 10,792 votes.

South II Electoral District (Al Zahrani - Tyre)

In implementation of Law No.44 of 17 June 2017, on the Election of the Members of the Parliament, Lebanon was divided into 15 electoral districts, including the South II District covering Al Zahrani and Tyre districts. This is a new district as each Al Zahrani and Tyre were independent districts under the previous law.



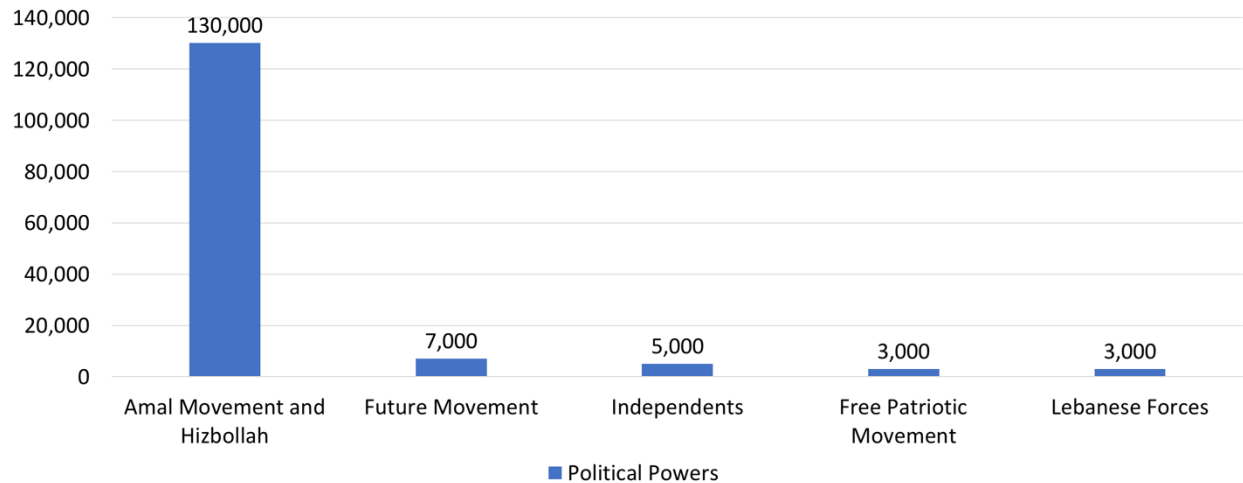
The number of polling stations: 389 stations



Current MPs

District	Name	Sect	Political affiliation	Number of votes
Al Zahrani	Nabih Berri	Shiite	Amal Movement	45315
Al Zahrani	Ali Osairan	Shiite	Amal Movement	43746
Al Zahrani	Michel Mousa	Catholic	Amal Movement	43648
Tyre	Abdulmajid Saleh	Shiite	Amal Movement	69362
Tyre	Mohammed Fneish	Shiite	Hezbollah	69059
Tyre	Nawaf Al Mousawi	Shiite	Hezbollah	68991
Tyre	Ali Khreis	Shiite	Amal Movement	67754

The size of the main forces in 2018:



Polling percentage in 2009	51 %
Expected number of voters in 2018	180000
Expected electoral forecast	25700
Candidate's ceiling of electoral spending	LL1.788 billion (USD1.192 million)

2005 elections: (Review the aforementioned)

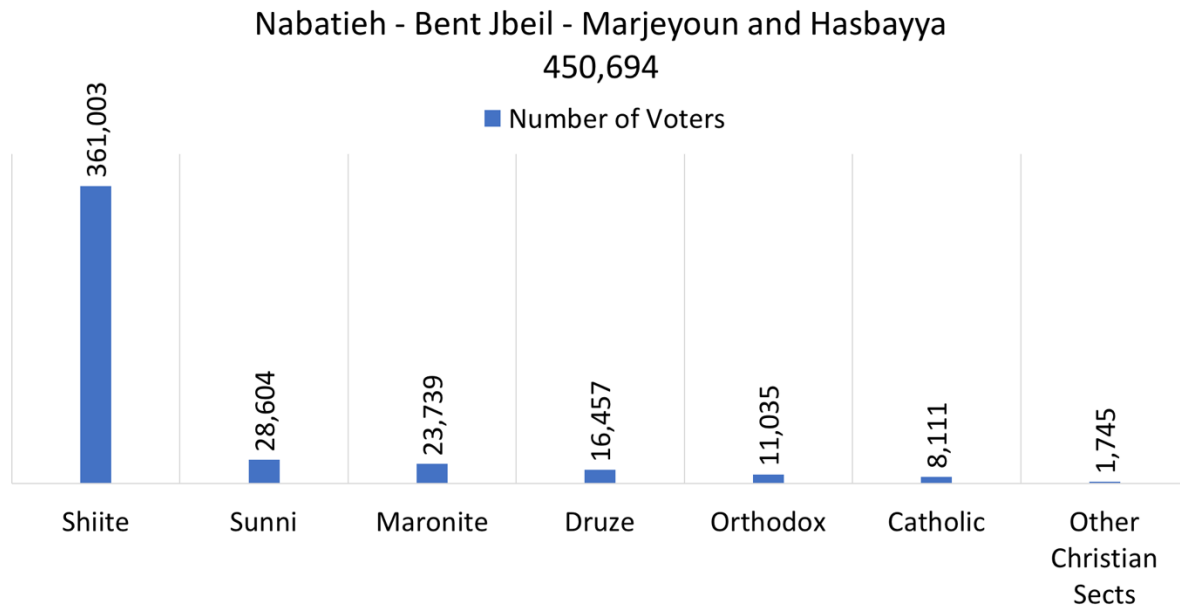
2009 elections

The District's shape	Tyre
Number of registered voters	153060
Polling percentage	48.96 %
Number of voters	74941
Results (winning list)	Amal and Hezbollah list won the 4 seats with an average of 68,791 votes. There was not a real competition. The first loser (Jamal Safiedine, who was close to the Amal Movement, received 2,322 votes.

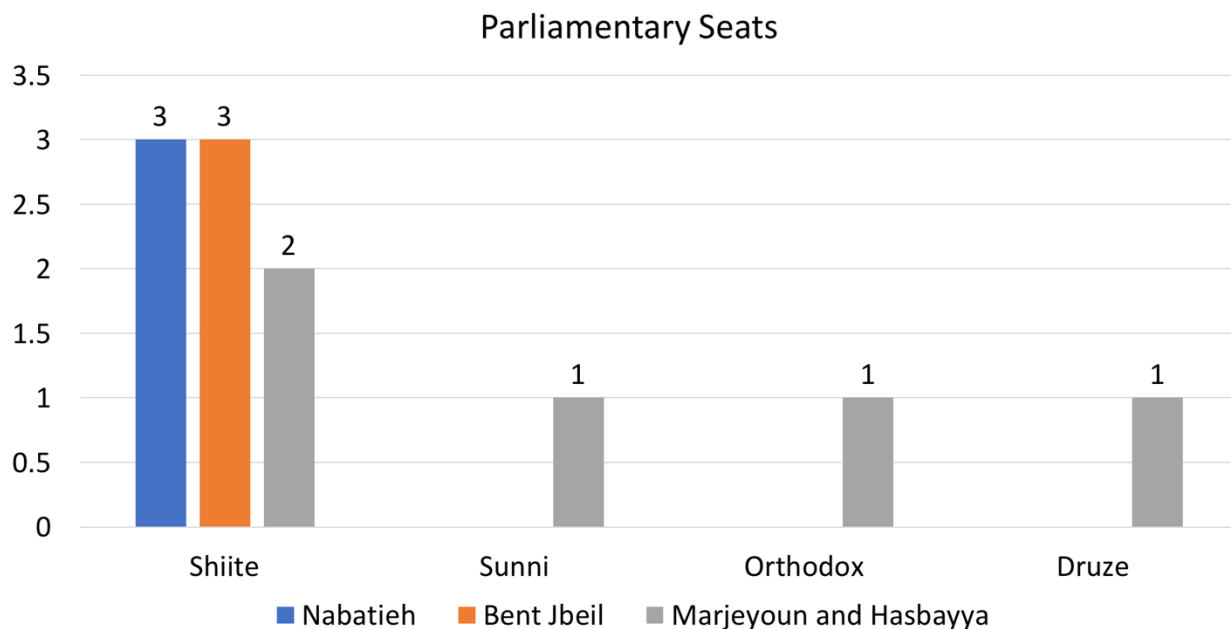
The District's shape	Al Zahrani
Number of registered voters	92995
Polling percentage	53.6 %
Number of voters	49886
Results (winning list)	The list of Hezbollah and Amal Movement won the three seats with an average of 44,233 votes. Riad Al As'ad received 3,574 votes while the Catholic candidate Robert Khoury received 3,101.

South III Electoral District (Nabatieh – Bent Jbeil – Marjeyoun – Hasbayya)

In implementation of Law No.44 of 17 June 2017, on the Election of the Members of the Parliament, Lebanon was divided into 15 electoral districts, including the South III District covering Nabatieh – Bent Jbeil – Marjeyoun – Hasbayya districts. This is a new district as each of the aforementioned districts was an independent district under the previous law.



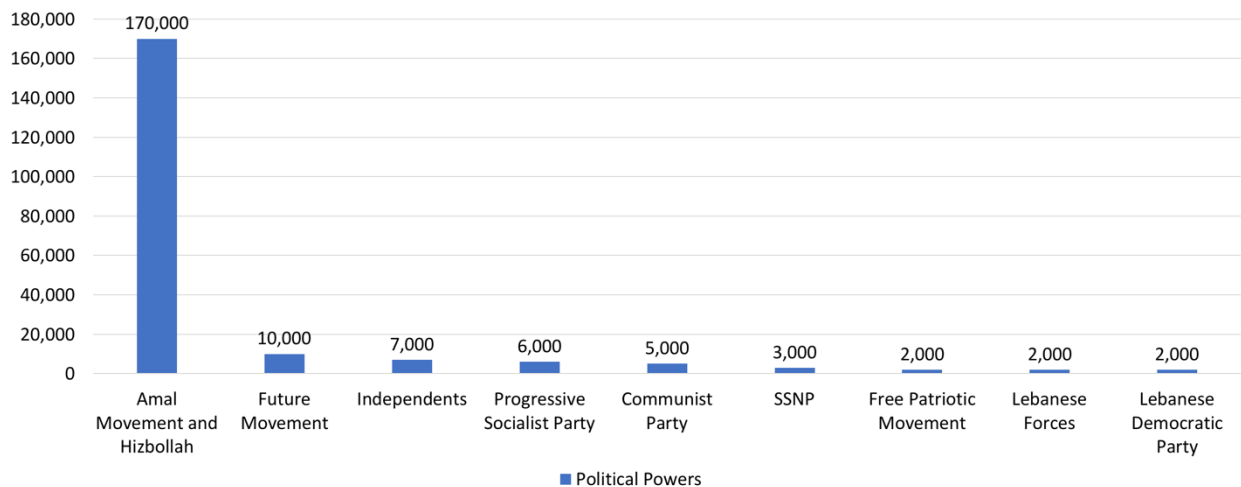
The number of polling stations: 577 stations



Current MPs

District	Name	Sect	Political affiliation	Number of votes
Nabatieh	Mohammed Raed	Shiite	Hezbollah	62720
Nabatieh	Yassine Jaber	Shiite	Amal Movement	60068
Nabatieh	Abdul Latif Al Zein	Shiite	Amal Movement	55250
Bent Jbeil	Hassan Fadlallah	Shiite	Hezbollah	49852
Bent Jbeil	Ali Bazzi	Shiite	Amal Movement	49220
Bent Jbeil	Ayoub Hmayed	Shiite	Amal Movement	48775
Marjeyoun – Hasbayya	Anwar Al Khalil	Druze	Amal Movement	50837
Marjeyoun – Hasbayya	Ali Hassan Khalil	Shiite	Amal Movement	48064
Marjeyoun – Hasbayya	Asa'ad Hardan	Orthodox	Syrian Social Nationalist Party	46690
Marjeyoun – Hasbayya	Ali Fayyad	Shiite	Hezbollah	46674
Marjeyoun – Hasbayya	Qassim Hashim	Sunni	Ba'ath Party	46460

The size of the main forces in 2018:



Polling percentage in 2009	48.3 %
Expected number of voters in 2018	250000
Expected electoral forecast	22700
Candidate's ceiling of electoral spending	LL2.2553 billion (USD1.7 million)

2005 elections: (Review the aforementioned)

2009 elections

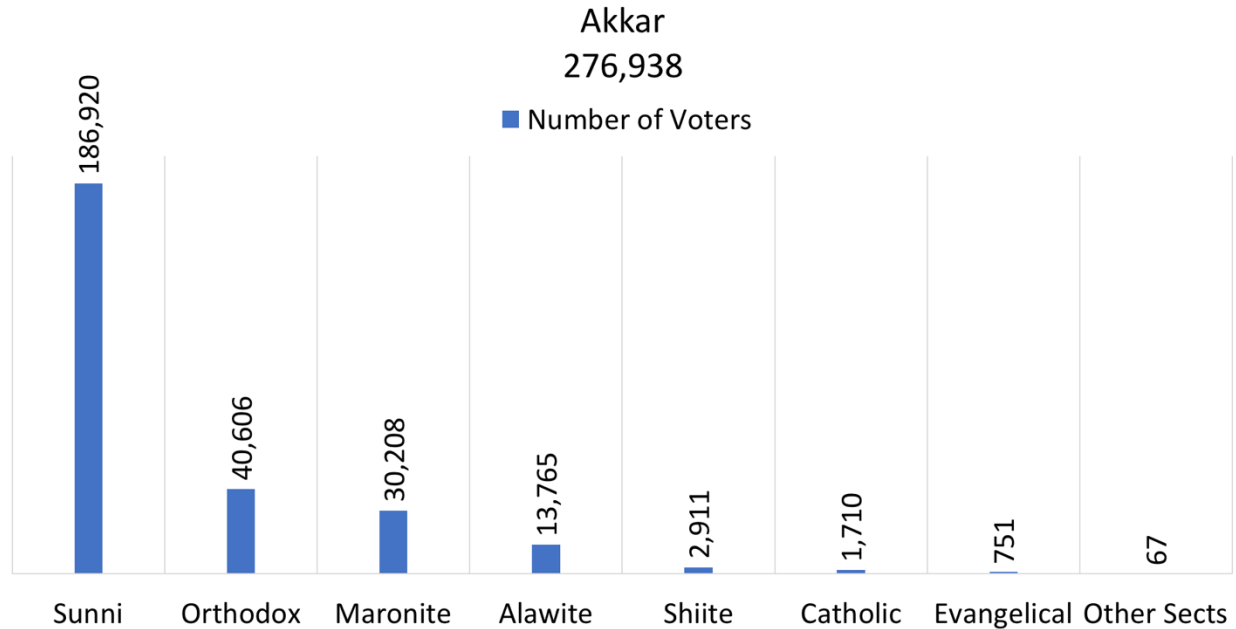
The District's shape	Nabatieh
Number of registered voters	121912
Polling percentage	56.45 %
Number of voters	68829
Results (winning list)	The list of Amal and Hezbollah won the 3 seats in this district with an average of 59,346 votes. The first among the losers, Adham Jaber, received 3,866 votes while Nadeem Osairan received 3,094 votes.
Feedback on the results	

The District's shape	Bent Jbeil
Number of registered voters	123396
Polling percentage	42.9 %
Number of voters	52899
Results (winning list)	The list of Amal and Hezbollah won the 3 seats and received an average of 49,282 votes. There was no actual competition as the first among the losers Ali Muhanna received 616 votes.

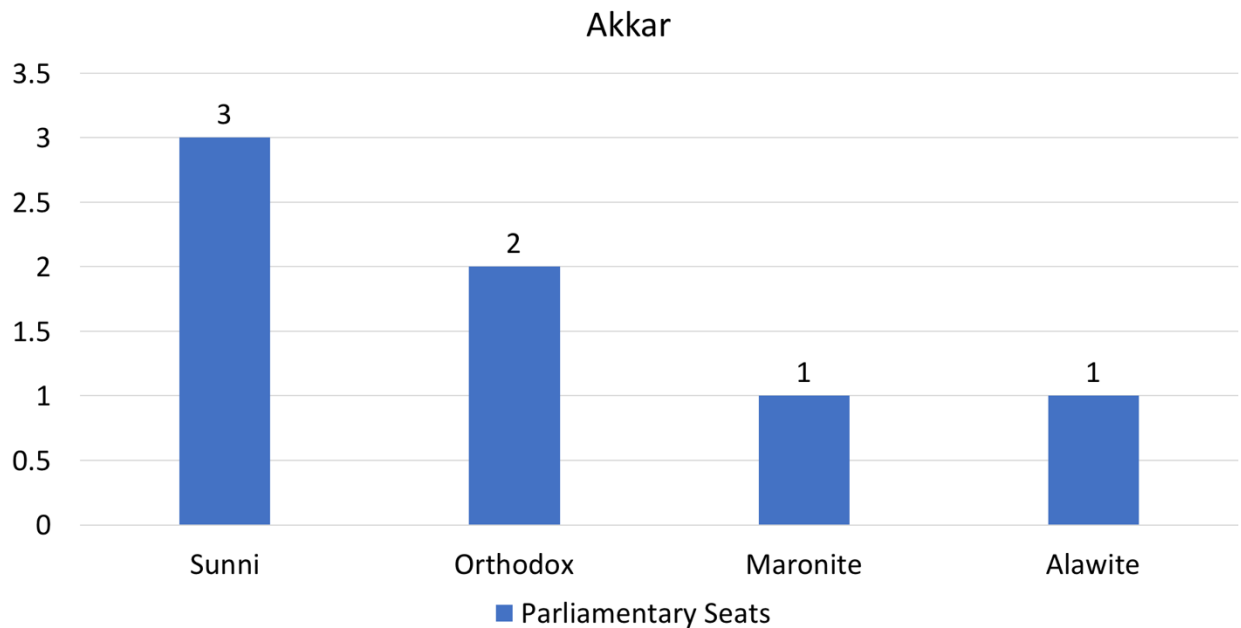
The District's shape	Marjeyoun – Hasbayya
Number of registered voters	138844
Polling percentage	46.8 %
Number of voters	64975
Results (winning list)	<p>The list of Amal, Hezbollah and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party won the 5 seats with an average of 47,729 votes. The competing list (which included the Al As'adi current and supporters of the Communist Party) received an average of about 13,000 votes. The first among the competing losers was former MP Munif Al Khatib who received 13,418 votes while Ahmed Al As'ad received 10,694 votes.</p>

North I Electoral District (Akkar)

In implementation of Law No.44 of 17 June 2017, on the Election of the Members of the Parliament, Lebanon was divided into 15 electoral districts, including the North I District covering Akkar district that remained as it was under the previous law.



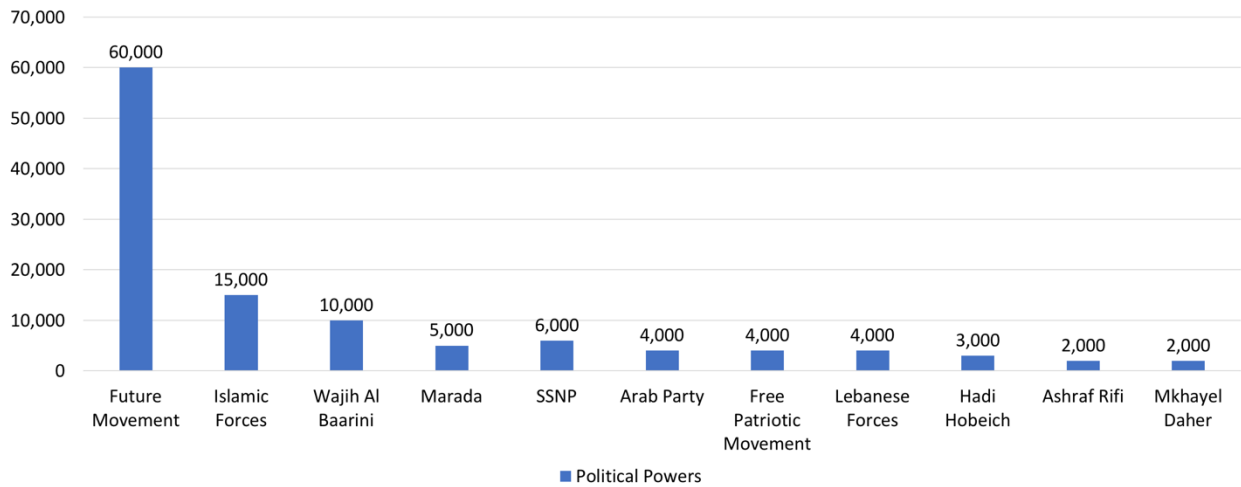
The number of polling stations: 388 stations



Current MPs

Name	Sect	Political affiliation	Number of votes
Riyad Rahhal	Orthodox	Future Movement	78685
Nidal To'meh	Orthodox	Future Movement	78437
Hadi Hbeish	Maronite	Future Movement	78450
Khodor Habib	Alawite	Future Movement	76679
Khaled Al Daher	Sunni	Future Movement	73954
Khaled Zahraman	Sunni	Future Movement	72658
Mu'in Al Miri'be	Sunni	Future Movement	71596

The size of the main forces in 2018:



Polling percentage in 2009	53.3 %
Expected number of voters in 2018	160000
Expected electoral forecast	22850
Candidate's ceiling of electoral spending	LL1.685 billion (USD1.12 million)

2005 elections:

The District's shape	The North I district covered the Akkar - Dinnieh - Bcharre districts and included 11 seats: 5 Sunnis - 3 Maronites - 2 Orthodox - 1 Alawite
Number of registered voters	297145
Polling percentage	51.7 %
Number of voters	153639
The political forces in the first list	The National Unity list that included the Future Movement and Lebanese Forces alliance.
The political forces in the second list	The Popular Will list that included MP Mikhayil Al Daher, MP Wajih Al Ba'rini, Marada, Jihad Al Samad, Gibran Touq and Talal Al Miri'bi.
Results (winning list)	The first list won the 11 seats and received an average of 89,323 votes. The competing list lost as it received an average of 32,833 votes.

The District's shape	The North II district covered the Tripoli – Minnieh - Zgharta - Batroun - Koura districts and included 17 seats: 6 Sunnis - 6 Maronites - 4 Orthodox - 1 Alawite.
Number of registered voters	392012
Polling percentage	45.2 %
Number of voters	177332
The political forces in the first list	The Reconciliation and Reform list that included the Future Movement - Lebanese Forces - Democratic Left Movement - Boutros Harb - Kataeb Party - Nayla Mo'awad - Mesbah Al Ahdab.
The political forces in the second list	The People's Decision list that included the Marada - the Free Patriotic Movement - the Syrian Social Nationalist Party.

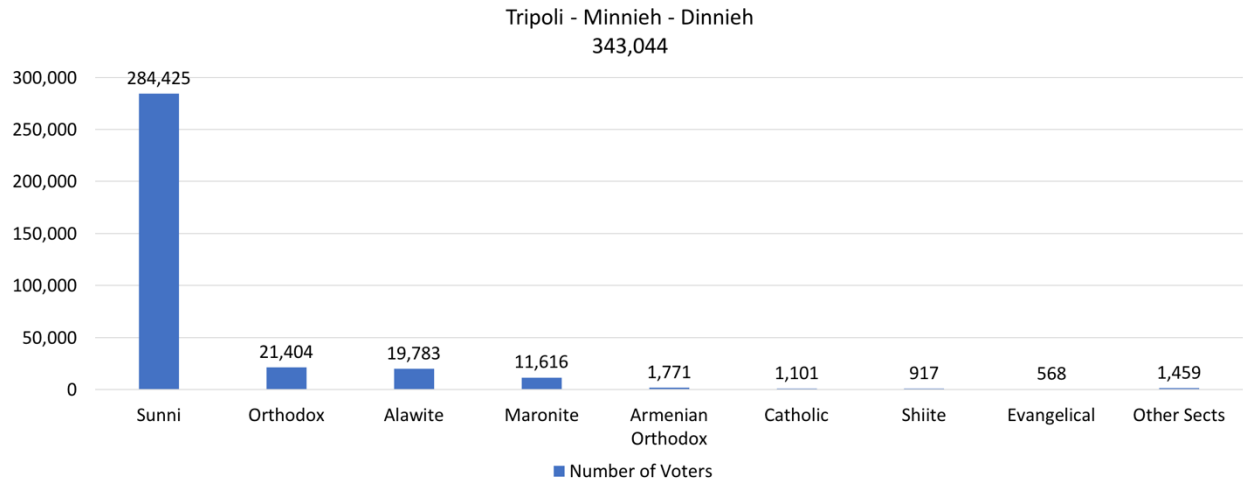
Results (winning list)	The first list won the 17 seats and received an average of 93,790 votes while the second list lost with an average of 68,612 votes.
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2009 elections:

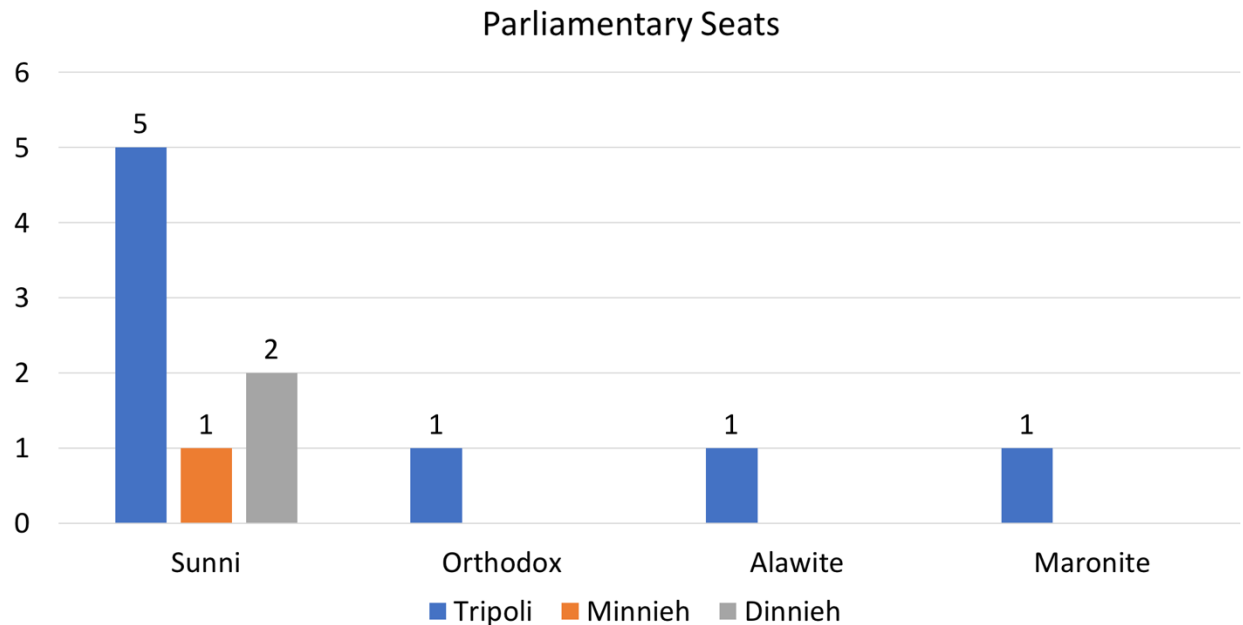
The District's shape	Akkar
Number of registered voters	223538
Polling percentage	53.95 %
Number of voters	120608
The political forces in the first list	The list of the Future Movement and the Lebanese Forces
The political forces in the second list	The list of the Marada – Wajih Al Ba'rini – the Free Patriotic Movement – Mikhayil Al Daher
Results (winning list)	The first list won the 7 seats with an average of 76,100 votes, while the second list lost as it received 37,400 votes.

North II Electoral District (Tripoli - Minnieh - Dinnieh)

In implementation of Law No.44 of 17 June 2017, on the Election of the Members of the Parliament, Lebanon was divided into 15 electoral districts, including the North II District covering Tripoli, Minnieh, and Dinnieh districts that have differed from that under the previous law. Tripoli was a single district while Minnieh and Dinnieh districts were together considered a single district. Under the current law, Minnieh and Dinnieh were separated and the three districts were joined together in one district.



The number of polling stations: 421 stations

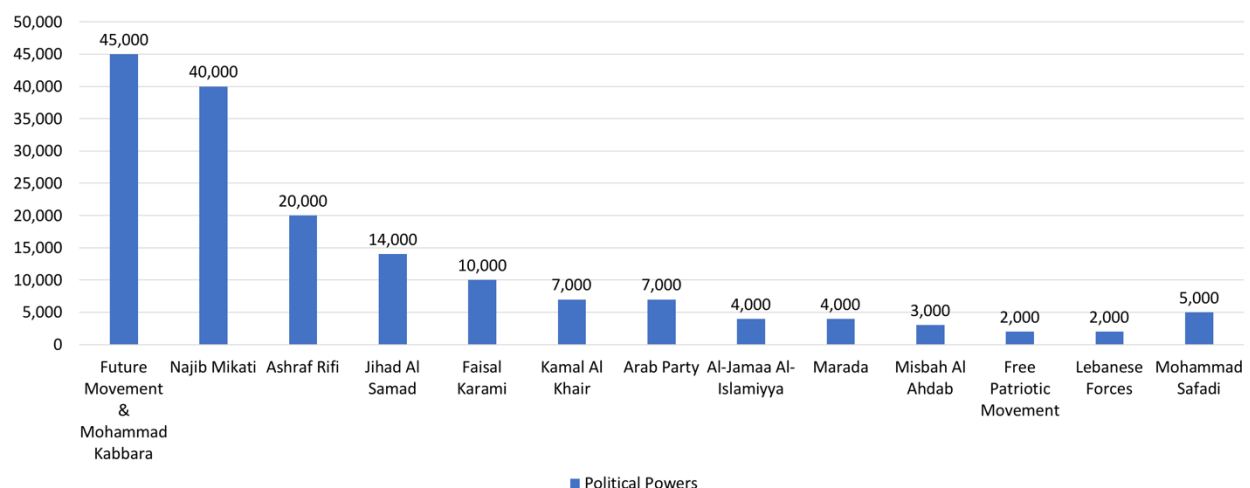


Current MPs

District	Name	Sect	Political affiliation	Number of votes
Tripoli	Mohammed Al Safadi	Sunni	Independent	66539
Tripoli	Najib Mikati	Sunni	Tripoli's Al-Wefaq	65076
Tripoli	Robert Fadel	Orthodox	Future Movement	55884
Tripoli	Mohammed Kabarah	Sunni	Future Movement	55511
Tripoli	Bader Wannos	Alawite	Future Movement	55415
Tripoli	Samir Al Jeser	Sunni	Future Movement	54259
Tripoli	Samer S'adeh	Maronite	Kataeb	49861
Tripoli	Ahmed Karami	Sunni	Tripoli's Al-Wefaq	42987
Minnieh	Kazem Al Kheir*	Sunni	Future Movement	20100
Dinnieh	Qassem Abdulaziz	Sunni	Future Movement	39491
Dinnieh	Ahmed Fatfat	Sunni	Future Movement	37667

* In 2009, MP Hashem Alam Al Deen won the Sunni seat in Minnieh. He died in 2010 and sub-elections were held to elect his successor.

The size of the main forces in 2018:



Polling percentage in 2009	49.7 %
Expected number of voters in 2018	180000
Expected electoral forecast	16360
Candidate's ceiling of electoral spending	LL2.015 billion (USD1.343 million)

2005 elections: (Review the aforementioned)

2009 elections

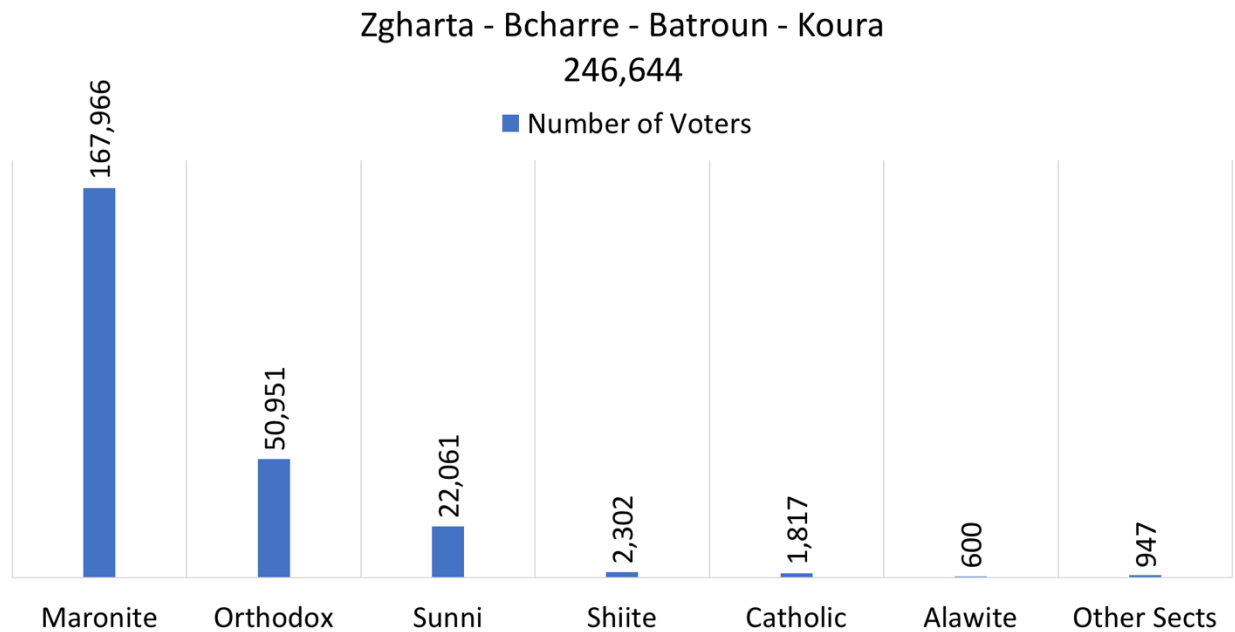
The District's shape	Tripoli
Number of registered voters	196149
Polling percentage	45.82 %
Number of voters	89886
The political forces in the first list	A list that included the Future Movement - PM Najib Mikati - Minister Mohammed Al Safadi - Al-Jama'a al-Islamiyya
The political forces in the second list	An incomplete list that included President Omar Karami and his advisor.
Other Political Forces	The alliance of the Obeid Committees and the Marada. Misbah Al Ahdab was nominated as an independent candidate.
Results (winning list)	The first list won the 8 seats and received an average of 56,000 votes. President Karami received 30,448 votes; Jean Obeid received 32,124 votes while Misbah Al Ahdab received about 20,000 votes.

The District's shape	Minnieh - Dinnieh
Number of registered voters	97352
Polling percentage	56.4 %
Number of voters	54916
The political forces in the first list	Future Movement list
The political forces in the second list	Independent candidates
Results (winning list)	The Future Movement list won the 3

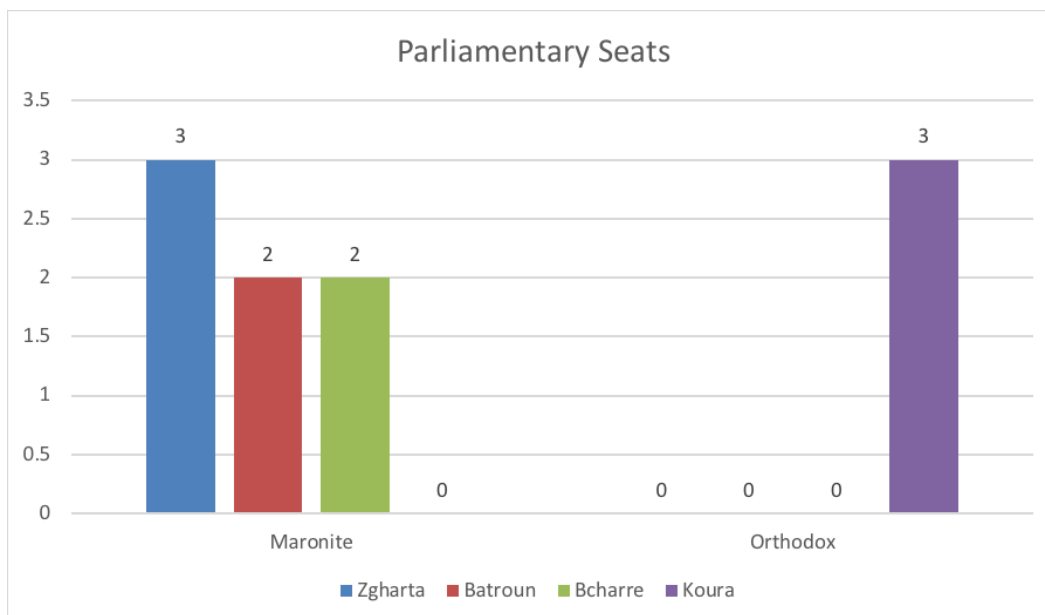
	seats with an average of 37,772 votes. The candidate Jihad Al Samad received 16,136 votes while Al-Jama'a al-Islamiyya's candidate As'ad Harmoush received 6,034 votes.
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North III Electoral District (Zgharta – Bcharre - Batroun - Koura)

In implementation of Law No.44 of 17 June 2017, on the Election of the Members of the Parliament, Lebanon was divided into 15 electoral districts, including the North III District covering Zgharta, Bcharre, Batroun and Koura districts. Under the previous law, every district was considered an independent district. This district includes the largest number of Christian MPs (10 MPs).



The number of polling stations: 420 stations

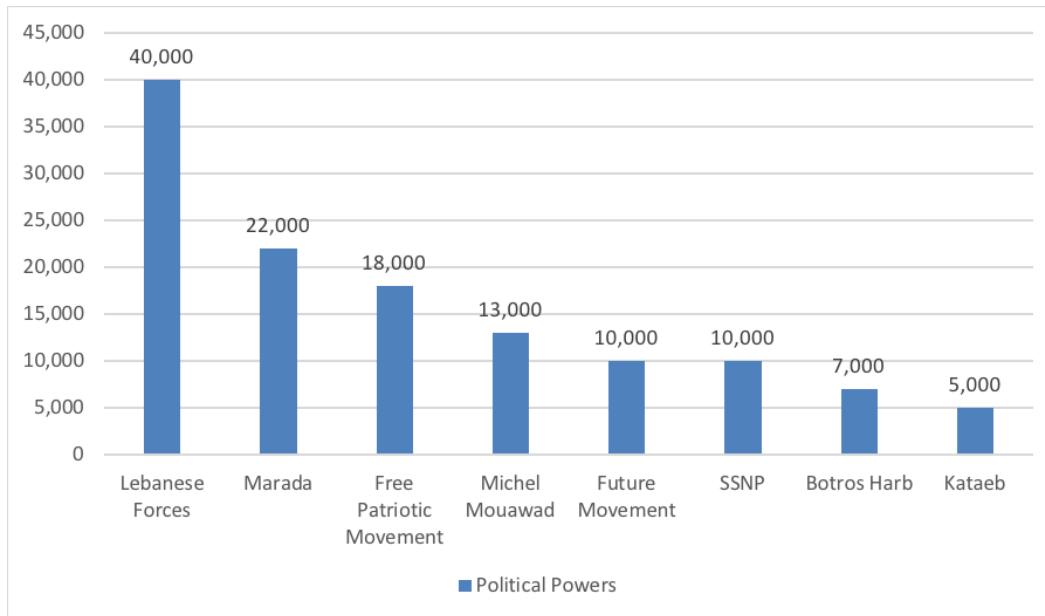


Current MPs

District	Name	Sect	Political affiliation	Number of votes
Koura	Fared Makari	Orthodox	Future Movement	14952
Koura	Fadi Karam*	Orthodox	Lebanese Forces	12507
Koura	Nicolas Ghoson	Orthodox	Future Movement	13662
Batroun	Boutros Harb	Maronite	Independent	17733
Batroun	Antoine Zahra	Maronite	Lebanese Forces	17541
Zgharta	Sulaiman Franjeh	Maronite	Marada	19227
Zgharta	Istfan Al Duwaihi	Maronite	Marada	17784
Zgharta	Salim Karam	Maronite	Marada	17173
Bcharre	Sethrida Geagea	Maronite	Lebanese Forces	13066
Bcharre	Elie Kairuz	Maronite	Lebanese Forces	12751

* In 2009, MP Farid Habib won one of the Orthodox seats in Koura. He died in 2012 and sub-elections were held to elect his successor.

The size of the main forces in 2018:



Polling percentage in 2009	47.8 %
Expected number of voters in 2018	130000
Expected electoral forecast	13000
Candidate's ceiling of electoral spending	LL1.533 billion (USD1.022 million)

2005 elections: (Review the aforementioned)

2009 elections

The District's shape	Bcharre
Number of registered voters	46422
Polling percentage	37 %
Number of voters	17183
The political forces in the first list	The list of the Lebanese Forces
The political forces in the second list	Former MP Gebran Touq
Results (winning list)	The list of the Lebanese Forces won the 2 seats with an average of 12,908 votes while Gebran Touq received 4,089 votes.

The District's shape	Koura
Number of registered voters	57794
Polling percentage	47.43%
Number of voters	27417
The political forces in the first list	The Koura Decision list that included the Lebanese Forces – Future Movement alliance.
The political forces in the second list	The Koura Change list that included the Syrian Social Nationalist Party – Marada – Free Patriotic Movement alliance.
Results (winning list)	The first list won the 3 seats with an average of 14,141 votes while the second list lost as it received an average of 12,111 votes.

The District's shape	Zgharta
Number of registered voters	71035
Polling percentage	%48.4
Number of voters	34399
The political forces in the first list	The Marada list
The political forces in the second list	The list of the Independence Movement (Michel Moawad) – Lebanese Forces – Future Movement
Results (winning list)	The first list won the 3 seats with an average of 18,061 votes while the competing list lost as it received an average of 14,903 votes.

The District's shape	Batroun
Number of registered voters	58444
Polling percentage	56.3 %
Number of voters	32914
The political forces in the first list	The list of the Lebanese Forces – Boutros Harb

The political forces in the second list	The list of the Free Patriotic Movement
Results (winning list)	The first list won the 2 seats with an average of 17,637 votes, while the second list lost as it received an average of 13,700 votes.