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LEBANON'S MAY 2018 PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS PRIMER

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THE MECHANICS OF LEBANON'S NEW ELECTORAL LAW

Lebanon's enacted new electoral law [on June 17, 2017](#), dubbed the "Adwan Law," after Lebanese Forces MP George Adwan, who brokered its drafting. It maintained the size of parliament at 128 seats, as well as each sect's number of seats in parliament, and set the upcoming parliament's term for four years. The Lebanese will now also vote on a single date – Sunday, May 6, 2018 – rather than four consecutive weekends, as in the past.

The final version of the law rejected proposals to lower the voting age from 21 to 18, to include a women's quota, or to allow Lebanese security personnel to vote. The law was also supposed to introduce so-called "magnetic voting cards," – a dedicated voting card issued by the Ministry of Interior with a magnetic strip that contains a voter's information – allowing eligible Lebanese voters to cast their ballots from anywhere in the country, rather than having to travel to their home district. However, Parliament Speaker Nabih Berri [has said](#) that Article 84 of the electoral law once to allow the usage of magnetic cards, but not in this upcoming election. While it maintained the sectarian voting system, the new law enacted [several changes](#) to the Lebanese electoral system.

Lebanon as 15 Districts

Lebanon is administratively divided into eight governorates, or *mohafazat*: Akkar, Baalbek/Al-Hermel, Beirut, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon, Nabatieh, North Lebanon, and South Lebanon. All of these, except for Beirut and Akkar, are divided into 26 districts, or *aqdiya* (plural of *qadaa*), and further subdivided into municipalities (*baladiyah*). Under the old law, each *qadaa* doubled as an electoral district, with the exception of Baalbek and al-Hermel, Western Bekaa and Rachaya, and Marjayoun and Hasbaya, which were combined into single electoral districts. Beirut, on the other hand, was divided into three electoral districts.

The new law reduced Lebanon's electoral districts from 26 – under the old law – to 15, by combining several *qadaas* into single electoral districts. Those electoral districts are as follows: Beirut I, Beirut II, South Lebanon I, South Lebanon II, South Lebanon III, Bekaa I, Bekaa II, Bekaa III, North Lebanon I, North Lebanon II, North Lebanon III, Mount Lebanon I, Mount Lebanon II, Mount Lebanon III, Mount Lebanon IV. Those electoral districts are divided into 27 sub-districts. The [electoral districts](#) are color-coded on the map below and their sub-districts are indicated in text and divided by dotted lines.

Proportional Representation and the Electoral Quotient Threshold

The new electoral law also replaced Lebanon's old majoritarian voting system with a new proportional representation voting method. The upcoming May 2018 elections will be the first time in Lebanon's history that such a voting system is used. Under the old voting system, parliamentary seats went to the top-vote winners, regardless of their affiliation, their coalition's performance or the votes obtained by their opponents. In other words, under the old winner-takes-all system, a list that garnered 51% of votes in a district had all of its candidates election. Meanwhile, a competing list which obtained 49% received no seats whatsoever. However, under Article 98 of the new law, the percentage of votes received by an electoral list will determine how many candidates on that list will win one of that electoral district's designated seats in Parliament.

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According to some analysts, this new mechanism [provides](#) smaller parties and independents with a greater opportunity to gain seats than previous systems. Others contend that the mechanisms used to calculate which parties pass the electoral threshold, and other [add-ons](#) – including candidate registration fees and maximum campaign spending limits – favor traditional parties, and end up erasing this advantage.

Determining how many seats each party obtains under the new system is a three-part process. First, all votes cast in an electoral district are counted, and then divided by the number of seats allocated to the district. This is called the “electoral quotient.” This threshold will be harder to meet in smaller districts. For example, if 100,000 votes are cast in Beirut I, which is allocated 8 seats, then its electoral quotient will be 12,500 (100,000/8). Then, the number of each list’s votes will be measured against that quotient. Any list receiving votes below the quotient, even by one vote, is disqualified. Finally, once the lists that do not meet the threshold are disqualified, the votes that had gone to those lists are subtracted from the total number of ballots cast, and the quotient is recalculated. In our example, Beirut I’s 8 seats would then be distributed to the remaining lists based on the recalculated quotient.

However, if the electoral quotient calculation does not produce whole numbers of seats per list, then the lists are first allocated the whole number of seats they won, and then the lists with the largest remainders get the remaining seats. In the Beirut II example, if one List A wins 3.98 seats, List B 2.75, and List C gets 1.79, then each will first be allocated 3, 2, and 1 seat. The remaining two seats are distributed as follows: List A and B, because they have the largest numbers, will each have their remainders rounded up, and will receive 4 and 3 seats respectively. List C, however, will only receive its one initial seat.

List Votes vs. Preferential Votes

The new electoral law also introduces pre-printed ballots, on which a voter finds a list and its candidates. Under the new law, candidates are not allowed to run individually, but [must be included](#) on electoral lists. Alongside that, the law’s Article 97 also introduces “preferential voting.” Under this system, a voter first votes for only one of the competing lists in his or her *electoral* district (list vote). They can then cast a “preferential vote” for one of the candidates on their chosen list, provided that candidate is running in the *qadaa* where the voter is registered.

For example, a voter registered in the *qadaa* of Sidon and voting in the South Lebanon I electoral district – which covers both Sidon and Jezzine – may opt to vote for the Future Movement-affiliated Integration and Dignity List. However, if he or she decides to cast a preferential vote for one of the list’s candidates, they may only choose Bahia al-Hariri or Hassan Shamseddine, because she is running in Sidon. They may not cast the preferential vote for the Integration and Dignity List’s candidates running in Jezzine.

However, the voter is not required to cast a preferential vote. If they cast more than one preferential vote, both will be canceled, and only their list vote counts. If they only cast a preferential vote, then that candidate’s list will be automatically selected for them. While the number of seats each list will receive is determined by the percentage of votes each list gains, which specific candidates from the list take these seats will be determined by the number of preferential votes they receive. Of note, candidates are not ranked by the number of preferential votes of an electoral district, but by the percentage they receive of the preferential votes in their sub-district.

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For example, if List A runs in Mount Lebanon IV – an electoral district with two sub-districts, Chouf and Aley, and 13 seats – and gets 30% of the electoral district’s vote, winning 4 seats. Aley has 5 seats, and assume it has 90,000 voters, and Chouf has 8 seats and assume it has 250,000 voters. Assume also that in Aley, List A’s **Candidate 1** gets 40% of the preferential vote (36,000 votes), **Candidate 2** gets 35% (31,500 votes), and **Candidate 3** gets 25% (22,500 votes). In Chouf, assume four leading candidates from List A all receive 20% of the vote (50,000 votes each). The result under Lebanon’s electoral law would be that all the candidates from Aley would rank higher than the Chouf candidates, because the Aley candidates received a higher percentage of the preferential votes in their own district, even though they received fewer preferential votes – in terms of absolute numbers – than their counterparts in Chouf. List A’s 3 Aley candidates would all receive seats, but only one from Chouf would get a seat.

Voter Eligibility

Lebanese Citizens Residing in Lebanon

Any Lebanese man or woman [aged 21](#) or older is eligible to vote in the elections, unless they have been deprived of the right to vote by being sentenced to a deprivation of their civil rights, permanently banned from public jobs and ranks, or those temporarily banned from such jobs and ranks for the duration of the ban; convicted felons, or persons convicted of theft, fraud, bribery, perjury, rape, intimidation, forgery, counterfeiting, false testimony, public morality offenses as outlined in Chapter VII of the Lebanese penal code, or drug-related offenses; imprisoned individuals; individuals who have fraudulently declared bankruptcy; individuals who have been sentenced to penalties pursuant to Articles 329 to 324 of the Penal Code.

Military and security forces

May not vote in the elections, regardless of rank.

Lebanese Expatriates

Article 3 of the new electoral law allows Lebanese expatriates to vote, provided they are eligible voters. [82,900](#) Lebanese expatriates registered to vote in the upcoming elections. Per Article 111, Lebanese expatriates can vote at designated embassies, consulates, or other authorized locations. While Article 112 of the law allocated six parliamentary seats – 3 Muslims and 3 Christians – to represent the Lebanese diaspora, that will not be implemented until the next round of elections in 2022. These six diaspora MPs will be in addition to the current 128 MPs, bringing the total number of parliamentarians to 134. In the upcoming election, Lebanese expatriates will vote for the lists and candidates from their home districts in Lebanon.

Naturalized Citizens

Men and women who became naturalized Lebanese citizens may not vote until 10 years after their naturalization. Non-Lebanese women who became Lebanese by marriage to a Lebanese citizen can vote immediately.

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Non-Lebanese Citizens Born or Residing in Lebanon

Lebanon is host to approximately [174,422-458,369](#) Palestinian refugees, and [almost 1 million](#) registered Syrian refugees. They are not eligible to vote in Lebanon's parliamentary elections, not even those who were born in Lebanon.

Article 59(6): The Special Hezbollah Campaign Financing Dispensation

Article 59(1) requires each parliamentary candidate to open an electoral campaign account in a bank in Lebanon, through which all contributions and expenses must pass. However, this posed a problem for Hezbollah's parliamentary candidates, due to U.S. laws which threatened sanctions against anyone financing Hezbollah in any way. Lebanese banks doing business with Hezbollah members or entities, or allowing them to open accounts, would have been banned from doing business with any U.S. financial institution, and would effectively be cut off from the international banking system. To [avoid these punitive](#) measures, Lebanese banks and Lebanon's banking systems moved quickly to comply with U.S. requirements, closing down known Hezbollah accounts and refusing to open new ones. They also have the [authority](#) to refuse to open electoral campaign accounts for Hezbollah's parliamentary candidates.

Though Hezbollah is listed as a terrorist group in the United States, its status in Lebanon is much more ambiguous. Despite increased displeasure among certain segments of the country with the party retaining its arms outside of the authority of the state, unilaterally deciding matters of war and peace, and its involvement in the Syrian Civil War, Hezbollah was once considered a "resistance movement" by virtually all Lebanese. As far as political participation goes, it is considered a legitimate political party in Lebanon, and it represents a sizeable portion of Lebanese Shiites. Had it alone not been able to raise campaign funds, anger would have spread among its constituents and the party would have once again resorted to shutting down the country's political process. As a result, [Article 59\(6\)](#) was added to the law as a compromise: campaign contributions and funds for any candidate unable to open an electoral campaign bank account would be deposited in a public deposit box, under the control of the Lebanese Finance Ministry.


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MEET THE PARTIES

Due to political fragmentation and tensions, the binary division of Lebanese political parties into the pro-Western March 14 and Hezbollah-dominated March 8, which has existed since the 2005 Cedar Revolution, no longer accurately describes Lebanon’s political layout and alliances. However, for the sake of convenience, the following list will continue to divide the parties into the two familiar blocs, as well as Independents.


March 14 Alliance

Future Movement


Party Name	Future Movement
Party Symbol	
Founded	1992 (as a movement), 2007 (as a political party)
Leader	Saad Hariri
Politics & Principles	Officially secular, but its base is predominantly made up of moderate Sunnis. It leans center-right, pro-Saudi and pro-Western, and favors economic liberalism and free market principles. It declares Lebanon as the “definitive homeland” of all of its citizens, meaning Lebanon is to be the highest source of authority and loyalty of all Lebanese. That includes loyalty to all of the state’s institutions. It emphasizes Lebanon’s Arab identity, and its commitment to abide by Arab consensus, the UN Charter, and other international resolutions and laws. It also claims that one of its aims is the abolition of Lebanon’s political sectarianism.
2018 Platform	Advocates building a modern Lebanese state and ending political sectarianism, and ensuring that the state’s sovereignty and decisions take primacy of place over all sectarian or party decisions, that it must have the ultimate authority in all state prerogatives. It stresses the need for protecting Lebanon from all regional conflicts and regional dissociation, calls for the state to have a monopoly over all arms, strengthening the Lebanese Army, supports the Special Tribunal for Lebanon, and advocates abiding by all UN Resolutions. It expresses solidarity with both the Palestinian and Syrian peoples, and calls for combating Islamist extremism. Strengthening Lebanon’s economy is a strong and central component of Future’s platform, advocating building a modern Lebanese economy, and strengthening its infrastructure
Watch For	Hariri’s several compromises with his March 8 opponents left many Sunnis, including former political allies, disenchanted with him and his ability to confront Hezbollah. Challengers from within his sect – mainly Ashraf Rifi, who advocates a harder-line stance against Hezbollah – have arisen to challenge Future Movement’s hegemony over Lebanon’s Sunni vote as a result.
Current Seats	26 (Currently Parliament’s Largest)
Candidates	Bahia al-Hariri, Hassan Shamseddine, Mohammad al-Hajjar, Ghattas Khouri, Mohammad al-Qaraoui, Amin Wehbe, Ziad al-Qadhiri, Assem Araji, Nizar Daloul, Hussein Solh, Bakr al-Hujeiri, Mohammad Kabbara, Samir al-Jisr, Rima Jamali, Nehmeh Mahfoudh, Layla Shahoud, Shadi Nachabeh, Walid al-Sawalhi, George Bkasini, Qassem Abdel Aziz, Sami Fatfat, Othman Alameddine, Tareq Al-Merhebi, Mohammad Sleiman, Walid al-Baarini, Hadi Hobeich, Khodor Habib, Jean Musa, Saad al-Hariri, Tamam Salam, Nohad Machnouk, Roula Jaroudi, Ghazi Yusef, Rabih Hassouna, Bassem al-Chab, Nazih Nejm, Zaher Iedo, Ali al-Shaer.

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Kataeb Party


Party Name	Kataeb Party
Party Symbol	
Founded	1936
Leader	Samy Gemayel
Politics & Principles	Right-wing, nationalist conservative and part of the March 14 alliance. It historically advocated preserving Lebanon's unique Lebanese national – in contradistinction to Arab – identity. Its base is Maronite Christian, and it was traditionally that sect's largest and most powerful party. Advocates decentralization, disarming all militias in Lebanon, including Hezbollah, Palestinians, and Islamists. Advocates Lebanon's commitment to the UN Charter and relevant resolutions relating to the country, including UN Security Council Resolutions 1559, 1680, and 1701. It rejects the naturalization of Palestinians in Lebanon. It advocates Lebanese neutrality in all regional conflicts, except the Israeli-Arab conflict.
2018 Platform	2018 Elections Platform: Kataeb launched a 131-point platform for the 2018 elections, with five basic headlines: 1) Sovereignty: The LAF must be deployed to all borders, properly equipped, and a national defense strategy must be implemented and carried out by the LAF. Hezbollah and Palestinian armed militias must be disarmed. Lebanon's borders with Israel and Syria must be properly demarcated, and the Shebaa Farms and Kfar Chouba hills must be returned via diplomatic means. Lebanon's foreign policy must remain regionally neutral at all times. 2) Democracy: Increased institutional transparency, lifting banking secrecy laws; drafting a new electoral law, establishing a non-sectarian senate, amending the constitution to strengthen the president's prerogatives; decentralization; 3) Society: Increasing personal freedoms, including freedom of the press and freedom of speech; free health care and improving other health services; improving welfare state services, including social security, unemployment, and housing aid; promoting cultural diversity, including teaching Armenian and Syriac 4) Economic Reform: Includes establishing an authority to manage Lebanon's public debt, implementing bankruptcy laws, 5) Environment: Includes Proper waste management and disposal, adopting environmental regulations, switching to natural gas for electricity.
Watch For	The fracturing of March 14 left Kataeb in the government opposition, and now it will be running against its erstwhile allies in some districts.
Current Seats	5
Candidates	Albert Andraous, Michel Kebbi, Saadala Ardo, Michel Doueïhi, Elie Marouni, Charles Saba, Josef Eid, Theodora Bajjani, Raymond Nammour, Josef Nohra, Ramzi Bou Khaled, Chadi Moarbes, Chaker Salameh, Samer Saadeh, Samy Gemayel, Elias Hankash, Mira Wakim, Nadim Gemayel, Michel Khouri, Roy Kirouz

Lebanese Forces


Party Name	Lebanese Forces (LF)
Party Symbol	
Founded	1976, 2005 (Legalized), 2012 (Reestablished as a political party)
Leader	Samir Geagea
Politics & Principles	The Lebanese Forces was originally created by Kataeb's Bachir Gemayel as an umbrella organization to coordinate all of Lebanon's Christian right-wing militias, later unifying as its own force and militia. It later became an exclusively political party, but retained its right-wing and Lebanese nationalist orientation. It is now a member of the March 14 alliance and is staunchly opposed to Hezbollah and its armed presence in Lebanon. During the Lebanese Civil War, it was allied with Israel. Though that alliance has faded and LF often takes a position on Israel more in line with the Lebanese consensus, it does not advocate active Lebanese involvement in the Israeli-Arab conflict. It has friendly relations with the Gulf States, namely Saudi Arabia, and is staunchly opposed to both the Assad regime in Syria and Iran's regional activities, and its interference in Lebanese politics through Hezbollah. LF has also taken positions on various social issues, including introducing legislation aimed at combatting domestic violence, ending corporal punishment of children, abolishing the death penalty, ending a practice that allowed rapists to avoid punishment by marrying their victims, and reforming the military courts' laws.
2018 Platform	LF's 2018 electoral platform emphasizes the need for combatting political corruption, bribery, and ensuring the accountability of politicians and officials. It also advocates strengthening the Lebanese state and its sovereignty. It calls for all strategic, security, and military decisions to be in the hands of the Lebanese government and state and the Lebanese Armed Forces alone. As a corollary, it calls for disarming all militias, particularly Hezbollah. It also calls for reconsideration of Lebanon's relationship with Syria, and proper demarcation of the border between the two countries under international supervision. It calls for investigations into the fate of Lebanese detainees in Syrian prisons, and supports the Special Tribunal for Lebanon's investigation of Rafic Hariri's assassination. LF's platform also has social components, promising to combat poverty and unemployment, provide comprehensive healthcare for all Lebanese, improving public education, strengthening the agricultural sector, and ending all discrimination against women. It also promises to continue efforts towards administrative decentralization.
Watch For	Lebanese Forces will be facing off against its erstwhile Kataeb and Future Movement allies in some districts. Its leadership have expressed confidence in increasing their parliamentary seats overall, and winning electoral victories in the predominantly-Maronite Batroun, but also in some Hezbollah strongholds, including Baalbek/Al-Hermel, and even the South Lebanon III district.
Current Seats	8
Candidates	Riyadh Aqel, Mariouss Baeini, Ajaj Haddad, Elie Lahoud, Josef Ishaq, George Aqis, Antouan Habashi, Chawqi al-Dakkash, Fadi Salameh, Anis Nassar, Ziad al-Houat, Fadi Saad, Imad Wakim, Wehbe Qatisha, Majed al-Lama, Fadi Karam, Pierre Bou Assi, Sethrida Geagea, George Adwan

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Progressive Socialist Party

Party Name	Progressive Socialist Party (PSP)
Party Symbol	
Founded	1949
Leader	Walid Jumblatt, Taymour Jumblatt
Politics & Principles	It is ideologically secular and officially non-sectarian, but functionally a Druze party, and the sect's largest in Lebanon. Its leader, Walid Jumblatt, is known for being mercurial, and the party has changed allegiances and political orientation several times over the years as a result, adopting whatever position best benefited the Druze at that particular time. Jumblatt has at various times called for, and opposed, disarming Hezbollah. He has expressed support for the Syrian rebels and asked his co-religionists in Syria to likewise stand against the Assad regime. It was once part of the March 14 Alliance, but later broke away.
2018 Platform	Walid, handing power over to his son Taymour, reportedly advised him to maintain the party's neutrality in Lebanese politics, maintain good relations with Hariri's Future Movement, and avoid making an enemy out of Syrian president Bashar al-Assad – one of Walid's traditional foes – because clashing with Syria was no longer beneficial to the party's interests.
Watch For	Though no longer officially part of the March 14 movement, PSP is allied with Future Movement in some districts. However, since the onset of the elections, Jumblatt and his PSP have been undercutting both Prime Minister Hariri and President Michel Aoun, and attempting to court Nabih Berri, leader of the Amal Movement's leader and speaker of Lebanon's parliament.
Current Seats	7
Candidates	Taymour Jumblatt, Marwan Hmadeh, Bilal Abdallah, Eli Aoun, Antouan Saad, Nehme Toameh, Akram Chuheib, Henri Helou, Hadi Abou al-Hassan, Faisal al-Sayegh, Wael Abu Faour

National Liberal Party


Party Name	National Liberal Party (Al-Ahrrar)
Party Symbol	
Founded	1958
Leader	Dory Chamoun
Politics & Principles	The NLP is a center-right, Lebanese nationalist member of the March 14 alliance. It advocates economic and national liberalism, and ostensibly is non-sectarian. However, in practice, it is a Christian – mainly Maronite – party. It is a staunch advocate of Lebanese independence, and personal freedoms, including freedom of expression and opinion, and freedom of religion.
2018 Platform	The NLP hasn't announced its own political 2018 Elections Platform, as its candidates will be running as part of a coalition list – Al-Qarar al-Hurr – in Chouf and Aley. That list's declared principles are: opposing political corruption, ensuring complete adherence to the Lebanese Constitution, and demanding that the Lebanese State extend its sovereignty over all of Lebanon's territory, through the Lebanese Army and the state security forces, and rejecting any non-state armed presence. Finally, it will demand implementing decentralization.
Watch For	
Current Seats	1
Candidates	Josef Mikhail, Maroun al-Helou, Josef Karam, Rafiq Bazerji, Khalil al-Helou, Elie Gharios, Kamil Chamoun, Ghassan Mghabghab, Mazen Chabou, Ziad Khalifeh.

Hunchak


Party Name	Social Democrat Hunchakian Party (Hunchak)
Party Symbol	
Founded	1887 (Armenia), 1991 (Lebanon)
Leader	Sepouh Qalbakian
Politics & Principles	Center-left, social democracy. Allied with March 14. One of Lebanon's three Armenian parties.
2018 Platform	
Watch For	Will remain allied with Saad Hariri's Future Movement in both Beirut I and Beirut II.
Current Seats	2
Candidates	Sepouh Qalbakian

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Ramgavar

Party Name	Armenian Democratic Liberal Party (Ramgavar)
Party Symbol	
Founded	1921 (Yerevan)
Leader	
Politics & Principles	One of Lebanon's three traditional Armenian parties. It leans center-right, and is allied with the March 14 coalition.
2018 Platform	Social liberalism, freedom of choice, expression and thought. "Lebanon First," i.e. Lebanon as a final and definite homeland for all its citizens, to which they owe ultimate belonging and loyalty. Emphasis on strengthening women's rights in all fields. Revising the country's housing policies to ensure proper housing for those in need, increasing the number of social security beneficiaries, improving the quality of schools and hospitals in the public sector. Establishing water processing plants, and proper waste management. Increasing the size of "green spaces" in cities.
Watch For	Ramgavar decided to participate in the 2018 elections in alliance with LF, based on their shared Lebanese nationalist principles.
Current Seats	1
Candidates	Avedis Daksian, Elina Klonsian, Diran Serkisian, Aara Qiyounian

Islamic Group

Party Name	Islamic Group
Party Symbol	
Founded	1964
Leader	Ibrahim al-Masri
Politics & Principles	Founded as the Lebanese branch of the Muslim Brotherhood, supports establishing a governmental order in Lebanon based on Islamic Law. However, it takes into account Lebanon's multi-sectarian makeup and aims for peaceful coexistence between Muslims and Christians in Lebanon. It aims to eliminate political sectarianism, and rejects political violence. Supports women's participation in political life "within the bounds of what is permissible by Islamic Law."
2018 Platform	
Watch For	Formerly allied with Hariri's Future Movement, Islamic Group plans to challenge his list in the Beirut II electoral district and elsewhere, claiming that his compromises and others have "surrendered Lebanon and Beirut."
Current Seats	1
Candidates	Imad al-Hout, Asaad Harmoush, Mohammad Chedid, Wasim Alwan, Bassam Hammoud


Independence Movement

Party Name	Independence Movement
Party Symbol	
Founded	2006
Leader	Michel Moawad
Politics & Principles	Pro-March 14. Lebanese nationalist, neoconservative. Maronite party. It consented to the reconciliation between the Lebanese Forces party and Michel Aoun's Free Patriotic Movement and, along with LF, backed Aoun's presidency.
2018 Platform	The party's platform is based on supporting the state's institutions, including the presidency of Michel Aoun. It aims to restore the state's authority, and advocates for a national defense strategy based on the principles outlined in the recent Rome II conference. It supports a Lebanese state based on the Taif Agreement of 1989, whose authority extends to all Lebanese territory through the power of its national army and security forces alone, which submits only to the authority of the state and the president. In the current election, it opted for an alliance with its former Free Patriotic Movement political foes after the failure of negotiating an alliance with LF and Kataeb. Nonetheless, it continued to reject Hezbollah's armed presence and the retention of its military arsenal outside of the authority of the state, and stressed that this remains a point of disagreement with FPM despite their reconciliation in 2013, and electoral alliance this year.
Watch For	The party is running only in Zgharta on a joint ticket with FPM, and against its allies in Lebanese Forces and Kataeb
Current Seats	0
Candidates	Michel Moawad, Jawad Boulos – running jointly FPM on its list in Zgharta

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March 8 Alliance


Free Patriotic Movement

Party Name	Free Patriotic Movement (FPM)
Party Symbol	
Founded	2005
Leader	Gebran Bassil, Michel Aoun (unofficially)
Politics & Principles	Officially secular, but functionally a Christian – and specifically Maronite Christian – political party. It is the largest party in the March 8 alliance, and is closely allied with Hezbollah. The two parties signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2006, outlining their relationship, and 12 years later it remains one of Lebanon's most durable and longest-lasting political alliances. Regionally, the party officially takes a neutral political line – maintaining good relations with both Saudi Arabia and Iran – but it is Hezbollah's main enabler in Lebanon. The party considers itself highly nationalistic, and under the new leadership of Gebran Bassil has tended towards a more capitalist economic orientation. FPM is Hezbollah's main enabler in Lebanon. The party considers itself highly nationalistic, and under the new leadership of Gebran Bassil has tended towards a more capitalist economic orientation.
2018 Platform	Prohibiting the extension of parliament's term. Improving the quality of life of the average Lebanese, including by passing a social security law to care for people in their old age. Combatting corruption. Ensuring 24 hr. supply of electricity. Improving the public education sector. Strengthening Lebanon's ties with its expatriate community. Aiding in the return of displaced persons and refugees in Lebanon to their home countries. Ending public waste, and setting a budget. Improving tourism to Lebanon, including by reducing the cost of plane tickets to the country. Ensuring the independence of Lebanon's foreign policy. Strengthening the army, which is the central pillar of national defense, around which the "people and the resistance" revolve. Strengthening FPM's relations with Hezbollah
Watch For	
Current Seats	19 (Parliament's second-largest, and its largest Christian party)
Candidates	Caesar Abi Khalil, Elie Hanna, Mario Aoun, Ghassan Atallah, Tareq Al-Khatib, Farid al-Bustani, Imad al-Hajj, Salim Aoun, Michel Skaff, Asaad Naked, Michel Daher, Ziad Aswad, Amal Abu Zeid, Salim al-Khoury, Edgar Traboulsi, Alan Aoun, Hikmat Dib, Naji Gharios, Chamel Roukoz, Simon Abi Ramia, Walid Khouri, Roger Azar, Ziad Baroud, Nehmeh Efrem, Mansour Al-Boun, Rabih Awad, Ibrahim Kanaan, Elias Abou Saab, Edgar Maalouf, Ghassan Mkheibar, Corine Al-Achqar, Ghassan Al-Achqar, Serkis Serkis, Gebran Bassil, Pierre Rafoul, George Atallah, Greta Saab, Nehmeh Ibrahim, George Boutrus, Saad Touq, Jimmy Jabour, Asaad Dergham, Mohammad Yehya, Mahmoud Hadara, Mustafa Hussein, Riyadh Rahhal, Nicola Sehnaoui, Masoud al-Achqar, Tony Banou, Nicoula Shammas, Shadi Masaad, Hussein al-Shaer, Mustafa Badreddine, Michel Daher, Ghada Assaf.


Amal Movement

Party Name	Amal Movement
Party Symbol	
Founded	1974
Leader	Nabih Berri
Politics & Principles	Officially a secular movement, but is functionally a populist Shiite movement. It is allied with the March 8 alliance and – alongside Hezbollah – forms the senior member of the so-called "Shiite Duo." Unlike Hezbollah, however, Amal owes ultimately loyalty to Lebanon and the Lebanese State. It has been traditionally allied with Syria, and opposed the Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon in 2005.
2018 Platform	Amal's positions for the current election include strengthening Lebanon's armed strength and deterrence by enlarging the Lebanese Army and equipping it with modern weapons, and strengthening the power and role of Lebanon's security forces throughout the country. At the same time, it supports the three-pronged "People-Army-Resistance" formula – a position it shares with Hezbollah – and the resistance project "that was founded by...Musa al-Sadr." Dedicating parliamentary efforts to continue offshore and terrestrial oil and gas drilling, establishing a national petroleum company, and passing a terrestrial petroleum law. Strengthening Lebanese expatriate participation in the electoral process by re-establishing the Ministry of Expatriate Affairs, separate from the Foreign Ministry. Lowering the voting age to 18. Increasing employment opportunities in the public and private sector to reduce emigration rates. Enacting a women's quota, to strengthen women's parliamentary and political participation.
Watch For	
Current Seats	13 (parliament's largest Shiite party)
Candidates	Ali Khreis, Inaya Izzeldine, Nabih Berri, Ali Oseiran, Michel Musa, Ayyoub Hmayed, Ali Bazzi, Yassine Haber, Hani Qobeisi, Ali al-Khalil, Anwar al-Khalil, Qassem Hashem, Mohammad Nasrallah.


Hezbollah

Party Name	Loyalty to the Resistance Bloc (Hezbollah)
Party Symbol	
Founded	Pre-1979 (as an ideological current loyal to the teachings of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini), 1982 (as coalition of militias unified by ideology), 1985 (as a unified entity), 1992 (political party)
Leader	Hassan Nasrallah (Party), Mohammad Raad (Parliamentary "Loyalty to the Resistance" Bloc)
Politics & Principles	Effectively created and led the March 8 pro-Syrian camp in Lebanon. It is ideologically loyal to Iran, aiming to gradually transform Lebanon into an Islamic Republic, through the overwhelming popular will of the people. Hezbollah is staunchly anti-American, and believes in "resistance" – armed and otherwise – against Washington, Israel, and other foes of Iran. It is the sole militia to retain its arms outside of the authority of the Lebanese State after the Taif Agreement of 1989 ended the country's civil war.
2018 Platform	Responding to the demands of its voter base, Hezbollah's elections platform this year is oriented more domestically, on issues related to the livelihoods of their constituents, and securing essential services for them. Hezbollah's 2018 electoral platform can be broken down into 5 basic parts: 1) Political and Administrative Reform: Improving the new electoral law by lowering the voting age to 18 and making Lebanon one electoral district; Strengthening parliament's oversight over the Cabinet 2) Economic Policies: Supporting the manufacturing, production, and agricultural sectors; Fixing the electricity and water crises, and establishing the Lebanese Communications Company called for in the Communications law; Setting a policy for petroleum extraction 3) Monetary Policies: Reducing spending to that which is appropriate to Lebanon's current economic situation; Fixing the taxation system, reducing taxes that reach low-income individuals; Reducing the public debt, ending state borrowing 4) Social Policies: Passing laws to protect women, children, the disabled, families, domestic workers, and prisoners; Passing an appropriate general amnesty law; Combating narcotics; Returning Syrian refugees in Lebanon to their country. 5) Development Policies: Establishing development plans for all areas of Lebanon, including programs and laws to deal with waste management, public transportation, and protecting public properties; Improving public and vocational education; Health coverage for all citizens, improving quality of hospitals, passing a social security law, and reducing the price of medicines.
Watch For	Baalbek/Al-Hermel, Beirut II – base that is demanding Hezbollah pay more attention to services than its foreign policy, their real reason to support the group, and independent challengers that are promising to fulfill that demand.
Current Seats	12 + 1
Candidates	Hussein Jishi, Mohammad Raad, Nawaf al-Mousaoui, Ali Fayyad, Hassan Fadlallah, Amin Chirri, Ali Ammar, Hussein Zuaier, Hussein al-Hajj Hassan, Ibrahim al-Mousaoui, Ali Miqdad, Ihab Hmadeh, Anwar Hussein Joumaah. Al-Walid Sukkariyeh and Jamil al-Sayyed are running as "party allies."

SSNP

Party Name	Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party (SSNP)
Party Symbol	
Founded	1932
Leader	Hanna al-Nashef, Ali Haidar
Politics & Principles	Pan-Syrianism: Advocates merging Lebanon and other regional countries into a Greater Syria, and considers all Levantine peoples – excluding Jews, even those native to the region – as part of one large pan-Syrian people. It is secular and left-leaning, but anti-Communist, and is allied with March 8 and Hezbollah. It has been accused of advocating racialist and fascist principles and ideas.
2018 Platform	Combating political corruption, effecting social justice, building a strong civil and democratic state.
Watch For	
Current Seats	2
Candidates	Asaad Hardan, Albert Mansour, Salim Saadeh, Fares Saad, Emile Abboud, Naseef al-Teenj, Hussam Al-Israwi, Samir Aoun, Ghassan Al-Achqar

Marada


Party Name	Marada Movement
Party Symbol	
Founded	1968 (as a militia), 2006 (as a political party)
Leader	Sleiman Frangieh
Politics & Principles	Maronite Christian party. Ideologically pro-Syrian regime, pro-Hezbollah, and aligned with the March 8 alliance.
2018 Platform	
Watch For	Tensions between Marada and Free Patriotic Movement
Current Seats	3
Candidates	Tony Frangieh, Estfan al-Doueih, Salim Karam

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Tachnag

Party Name	Armenian Revolutionary Federation (Tachnag)
Party Symbol	
Founded	1890 (Tbilisi), 1904 in Lebanon
Leader	
Politics & Principles	Socialist, Democratic, pro-Decentralization. Founded as an international revolutionary movement to defend Armenian rights globally. Allied with March 8, and strong ally of the Free Patriotic Movement. Pro-Hezbollah and its "resistance." One of Lebanon's three traditional Armenian political parties, it has the strongest following among that community in Lebanon, and has traditionally won a majority of their 6 allocated confessional seats in parliament
2018 Platform	
Watch For	
Current Seats	2
Candidates	Hagop Pakradounian, Hagop Terzian, Aleksander Matousian, Serge Jokhadarian

LDP


Party Name	Lebanese Democratic Party
Party Symbol	
Founded	2001
Leader	Emir Talal Arslan
Politics & Principles	Officially secular, but its popular base is mainly Druze supporters of the Arslan family – one of the main Druze families in Lebanon. It leans Center-Right, and is a part of the March 8 alliance. Its principles stress Lebanon's Arab identity and belonging, and that it is a final homeland for all its citizens, to which they owe ultimate loyalty. The party stresses support for Lebanon as a democratic state, and for respecting human rights, general freedoms, and individual rights. It supports a free market system, with regulations to protect society. It supports environmental protection.
2018 Platform	Entered into a comprehensive political understanding and alliance with Free Patriotic Movement
Watch For	In Beirut II and West Bekaa-Rachaya, it withdrew candidates in favor of waging the election in those districts through its allies.
Current Seats	1
Candidates	Talal Arslan, Marwan Abu Fadel, Nasib al-Jawhari, Marwan Halawi, Mazen Abu Dergham, Wissam Shrouf, Nizar Zaki, Soheil al-Aawar

Communist Party


Party Name	Lebanese Communist Party
Party Symbol	
Founded	1924
Leader	Hanna Gharib
Politics & Principles	Secularist, Communist. Its traditional base have been mainly Greek Orthodox and Shiites.
2018 Platform	Replacing the sectarian state with a secular, democratic state. Strengthening public education. Free healthcare and medicine for all Lebanese citizens. Ensuring housing opportunities. Women's equality. Preserving Lebanon's cultural heritage. Protecting the environment. Ensuring Lebanon's stability and security. Ensuring Lebanon's political independence from outside influence, particularly "the Israeli enemy and its allies." Combatting political corruption, and strengthening the economy to prevent emigration. Amending the current electoral law to one that would retain proportional representation, but remove its sectarianism, and transform Lebanon into one large electoral district.
Watch For	Challenging Hezbollah/Amal alliance in their South Lebanon stronghold.
Current Seats	0
Candidates	Ahmad Mrad, Antouan Fawwaz, Mohammad al-Miqdad, Hala Aboukasm, Raed Ataya, Ali al-Haji Ali, Siham Antoun

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Tawhid

Party Name	Arab Unification Party (Tawhid Party)
Party Symbol	
Founded	2006
Leader	Wiam Wahhab
Politics & Principles	Aligned with March 8 and Syrian regional policies. Pro-Hezbollah, and supports the group retaining its arms as a “resistance” movement. Opposed to the 1943 Sectarian system. It has a predominantly Druze base.
2018 Platform	Anti-Government corruption and waste, expanding the welfare state and increasing services provided by the state to its citizens, fighting unemployment, implementing a popular low-income housing project, devoting more of the state budget to development and improvement.
Watch For	
Current Seats	0
Candidates	Wiam Wahhab, Zaher al-Khatib, Asaad Abu Joudeh, Ziad Al-Choueiri, Elias al-Braj, Sleiman Abu Rjeili, Shafiq Radwan, Soheil Bajjani, Walid Kheirallah, Khaled Khadaj


Nasserists

Party Name	Popular Nasserist Organization
Party Symbol	
Founded	1973
Leader	Osama Saad
Politics & Principles	Allied with March 8, and pro-Hezbollah. Socialist pan-Arab nationalist, based on the ideas of late Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser. Predominantly Sunni base.
2018 Platform	
Watch For	
Current Seats	0
Candidates	Abdelqader al-Bassat, Osama Saad al-Masri

Murabitoun


Party Name	Independent Nasserite Movement (Al-Murabitoun)
Party Symbol	
Founded	1957, 2001 (revived)
Leader	Ibrahim Qlaylat
Politics & Principles	Nasserist, pro-March 8, close ally of Hezbollah. Predominantly Sunni base.
2018 Platform	
Watch For	
Current Seats	0
Candidates	Yusef al-Tabash

IAF


Party Name	Islamic Action Front (IAF)
Party Symbol	
Founded	2006 (as a political party)
Leader	Zuheir al-Jaeid
Politics & Principles	Sunni Islamists. Pro-Hezbollah, pro-Iran
2018 Platform	Implementing Taif Agreement, including ending political sectarianism. Combating corruption and wasteful government spending, finding an adequate solution to the electricity and waste management problems. Strengthening the economy to prevent emigration of the youth.
Watch For	Salem Yakan was supposed to run against Saad Hariri on Faisal Karameh's Tripoli/Al-Miniah/Al-Dnieh list. Ghandour is on a list opposing Hariri's Future Movement in Beirut II, for a Sunni seat.
Current Seats	0
Candidates	Salem Yakan, Omar Ghandour

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Ahbash

Party Name	Islamic Charitable Projects Association (Ahbash)
Party Symbol	
Founded	1930, revived in 1983, first ran for election in 1992
Leader	Sheikh Hussam Qaraqira
Politics & Principles	Though a Sunni Islamist (but anti-Salafi) party, <i>Al-Ahbash</i> advocates the separation of religion and state, and interreligious tolerance in Lebanon. Anti-Wahhabi, and anti-Muslim Brotherhood. Pro-Hezbollah, and have run with them in several elections since 1992. They are also closely tied to the Amal movement. Historically, the party has also been strongly linked to the Syrian government and the ruling Assad family, and opposed the Cedar Revolution. It also established close ties to the Emirates and Egypt after 2005 and 2006, respectively. However, they ostensibly remained neutral on the Syrian Civil War. The party has several charitable and social institutions – including clinics, schools, scouts, and summer camps – aimed at catering to different needs of their base.
2018 Platform	
Watch For	It is aiming to take votes away from Hariri's Future Movement in various Sunni-dominated areas, but particularly in Beirut.
Current Seats	0
Candidates	Adnan Traboulsi, backing Jihad al-Samad, Taha Naji on Faisal Karamah's list against Hariri's Future Movement


Skaff Bloc

Party Name	Popular Bloc (Skaff Bloc)
Party Symbol	
Founded	1925
Leader	
Politics & Principles	Headed by Elias Skaff until his death in 2010. In the 2005 parliament, it was part of Michel Aoun's "Change and Reform Bloc," but lost all of its seats in the 2009 election. In 2016, it decided to run alone in Lebanon's municipal elections, breaking its alliance with the Aounist bloc, and will now contend on its own list, led by Nicolas Fattoush, in the May 2018 elections
2018 Platform	
Watch For	
Current Seats	0
Candidates	Miriam Skaff, Nicoula Al-Maalouf, Paul Charbel, Ahmad al-Ajami, Osama Salhab, Nicoula Saba, George Bouchkian

Karameh Movement

Party Name	Arab Liberation Party (Karameh Movement)
Party Symbol	
Founded	
Leader	Faisal Karameh
Politics & Principles	Karameh is a pro-March 8/pro-Syrian Sunni who is close to Hezbollah
2018 Platform	The party is attacking Hariri on mostly social issues, including the failure to resolve the electricity crisis, waste management issues, development, and failure to invest in Tripoli's infrastructure.
Watch For	Karameh's list is challenging Hariri in heavily Sunni "North Lebanon II" (Tripoli-Al-Miniah-Dinieh) in an alliance with pro-March 8 parties. Karameh is highly popular in Tripoli.
Current Seats	0
Candidates	Faisal Karameh, Mohammad Sfouh Yakan, Abdelnasser al-Masri, Ahmad Omran, Ayman al-Omar, Adel Zreiqah, Rafli Diab, Jihad al-Samad, Taha Naji

Union Party

Party Name	Union Party
Party Symbol	
Founded	
Leader	Abdelrahim Mrad
Politics & Principles	Nasserist, pro-March 8, pro-Syrian. Supported by Iran, Syria, and Qatar
2018 Platform	
Watch For	
Current Seats	0
Candidates	Abdelrahim Mrad


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Independent Lists

Ashraf Rifi

Party Name	Ashraf Rifi Lists
Party Symbol	
Founded	2018
Leader	Ashraf Rifi
Politics & Principles	Led by former director of the Lebanese Internal Security Forces and former Justice Minister Ashraf Rifi. Rifi leans towards the March 14 line. He is closely tied to Saudi Arabia, and staunchly opposed to Hezbollah and its influence in Lebanon. Formed several lists all confronting Saad Hariri's Future Movement.
2018 Platform	The thrust of his campaign will be to take votes away from Saad Hariri's Future Movement. Rifi and Hariri used to be allies, but had a major falling out over what the former considered to be the Prime Minister's softness and excessive accommodation of Hezbollah. According to Rifi, the main thrust of his election platform is fighting terrorism, confronting Iranian expansionism and Hezbollah, combating political corruption, and building a fair and honest state.
Watch For	Rifi has two full lists in North Lebanon I and North Lebanon II, and a list in Beirut II, 8 of whose 11 members are his followers. He intends to concentrate his election campaign on those three, heavily Sunni electoral districts. He will also back allies in the Bekaa
Current Seats	0
Candidates	Ziad Itani, Akram Sinno, Amer Iskandarani, Yasin Qadado, Safieh Zhazha, Bichara Kheirallah, Lina Hamdan, Zeina Mansour, Mohammad al-Ayyoubi, Yihya Fattal, Riyadh Yamaq, Khaled Tadmouri, Khaled al-Wali, Ahmad Fakhouri, Toufiq al-Ater, Zaher Sultan, Basel al-Hajj, Ahmad al-Badawi, Samih Hilwani, Ibrahim Dardari, Ahmad Abdullah, Ahmad al-Marj, Ahmad al-Qasir, Farah Issa, Rabih Abboud, Fida al-Merhebi, Nicoula Sleiman, Mohammad Tamer, Rabih Jehjah, Jamil Jeblaoui, Louai Moqaddam, Ahmad Jawhar, Badr Ismail, Ibrahim Merheb, Elie Saad, Josef Wehbe, Ziad Bitar, Ahmad Rostom

Kullna Watani

Party Name	Kullna Watani
Party Symbol	
Founded	2018
Leader	
Politics & Principles	Coalition of several civil society parties, acting as an opposition to the traditional parties. It is fielding 66 candidates in 9 of Lebanon's 15 electoral districts, with the following breakdown: Sabaa Party (20), Citizens Within a State (7), You Stink (1), Li Baladi (5), Identity and Sovereignty Gathering (1), Mutahehdoun (2), For My Right (5), Sah (5), We Want Accountability, and 17 other independents (17)
2018 Platform	
Watch For	
Current Seats	
Candidates	Lori Hetian, Gilbert Doumat, Joumana Salloum, Ziad Abas, Paulette Yaghoubian, Lucian Bou Rjeili, Levon Telfizian, Yurgi Tirouz, Wassef al-Harakeh, Mari al-Helou, Ali Darwish, Ziad Aql, Rania al-Masri, Josef Ouanis, Loyal Bou Musa, Antoun Harb, Bassam Ghantous, Fadwa Naseef, Edmond Touq, Maurice al-Kora, Riyadh Ghazaleh, Antonia Ghomra, Antouan Yamin, Ghassan Al-Maalouf, Hanna Habib, Vanda Chedid, Hud al-Tuaymeh, Mohammad Hassan, Dani Othman, Ahmad al-Duheibi, Mohammad Maalqi, Watheq al-Moqaddam, Nariman al-Shamah, Malek Mawlawi, Yehya Mawloud, Faraj Issa, Musa Khouri, Zeineddine Deeb, Renee Gheith, Mohammad al-Hajjar, Ghada Marouni, George Aoun, Maher Abu Chaqra, Mazen Nassreddine, Antouan Fawwaz, Zoya Jreidini, Imad al-Qadi, Carl Abu Melhem, Alaa al-Sayegh, Jamil Ballout, Salah Nouredine, Rima Hamid, Akram Qays, Fadi Abu Jamra, Emile Kinaan, Charbel Nahhas, Nadine Musa, Adib Toameh, Victoria al-Khoury, George al-Rahbani, Mohammad al-Miqdad, Rania Bassil, Nadim Said, Yusef Salameh, Josephine Zgheib, Douri Daw

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VOTERS BY THE NUMBERS

Eligible Resident and Expatriate Voters

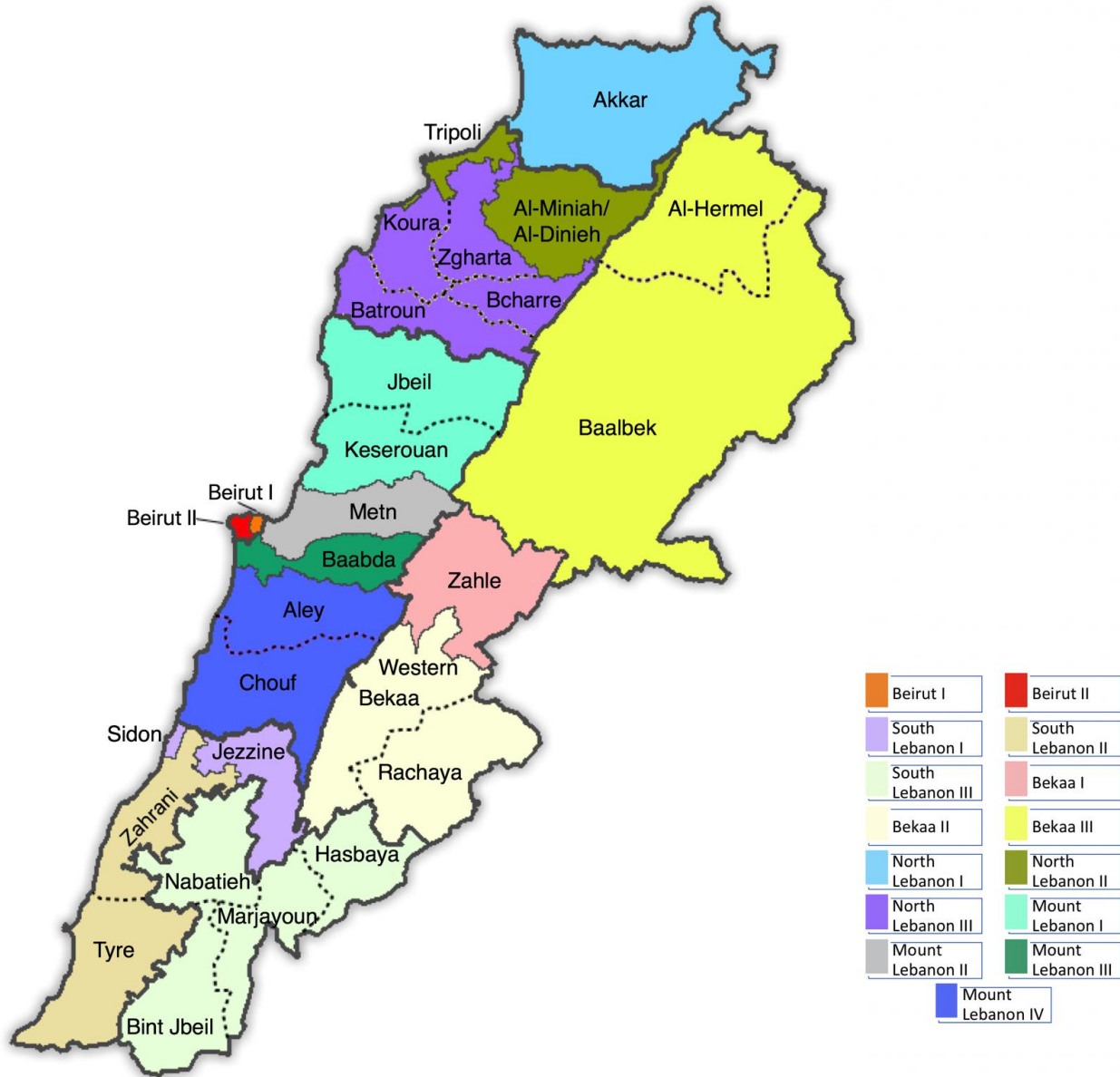
Electoral District	Sub-District	Resident Voters	Expatriate Voters	Total
Beirut I	Achrafieh, al-Rmeil, Al-Mdawar, Al-Sayfi	130,964	3,391	134,355
Beirut II	Ras Beirut, Dar al-Mrayyseh, Mina al-Husn, Zuqaq al-Blatt, Al-Mazraa, Al-Mseitbeh, Al-Marfa, Al-Bachoura	346,162	7,002	353,164
South Lebanon I	Sidon	61,940	738	62,678
	Jezzine	57,969	1,735	59,704
	Total	111,909	2,473	122,382
South Lebanon II	Tyre	185,692	3,874	190,566
	Zahrani	110,550	3,101	113,651
	Total	296,242	7,957	304,217
South Lebanon III	Bint Jbeil	146,685	2,984	149,669
	Nabatieh	145,595	2,246	147,841
	Hasbaya/Marjayoun	159,479	3,502	162,981
	Total	451,759	8,732	460,491
Bekaa I	Zahle	171,017	3,927	174,944
Bekaa II	Western Bekaa/Rachaya	139,297	4,340	143,637
Bekaa III	Baalbek/Al-Hermel	312,531	2,873	315,404
North I	Akkar	280,006	3,685	283,691
North II	Tripoli	234,350	2,988	237,338
	Al-Miniah	43,536	903	44,439
	Al-Dinieh	67,398	972	68,370
	Total	345,284	4,863	350,147
North III	Zgharta	73,866	4,385	78,251
	Bcharre	47,148	2,471	49,619
	Al-Koura	58,493	2,418	60,911
	Al-Batroun	57,614	3,059	60,673
	Total	237,121	12,333	249,454
Mount Lebanon I	Jbeil	80,595	1,973	82,568
	Keserouan	92,112	2,138	94,250
	Total	172,707	4,111	176,818
Mount Lebanon II	Metn	175,096	4,693	179,789
Mount Lebanon III	Baabda	161,994	4,163	166,175
Mount Lebanon IV	Chouf	197,132	5,243	202,375
	Aley	124,124	3,096	127,220
	Total	321,256	8,339	329,595
Grand Total		3,661,345	82,900	3,744,245

Expatriate Voters by Country

Country	Voters	Country	Voters	Country	Voters	Country	Voters	Country	Voters
Australia	11,820	Brazil	2,106	Paraguay	923	Mexico	347	Egypt	257
Canada	11,438	Sweden	1,910	Switzerland	889	DRC (Congo)	341	Greece	256
United States	10,000	Kuwait	1,878	Italy	728	Colombia	325	Gabon	251
France	8,362	Qatar	1,832	Guinea	439	South Africa	312	Denmark	250
Germany	8,351	United Kingdom	1,805	Senegal	400	Armenia	311	Guadeloupe (France)	242
United Arab Emirates	5,164	Venezuela	1,496	Argentina	392	Oman	296	Netherlands	228
Saudi Arabia	3,184	Nigeria	1,263	Spain	376	Romania	270	Benin	217
Ivory Coast	2,344	Belgium	1,052	Ghana	375	Sierra Leone	259	Liberia	211

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LEBANON'S 15 ELECTORAL DISTRICTS



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BREAKDOWN OF PARLIAMENT'S CURRENT SECTARIAN SEAT ALLOCATION

Sect	Sunni	Shiite	Druze	Alawite	<i>Total Muslims</i>	Maronite	Greek Orthodox	Catholic	Armenian Orthodox	Armenian Catholic	Christian Minorities/Protestants	<i>Total Christians</i>	Total Seats
Number of Seats	27	27	8	2	64	34	14	8	5	1	2	64	128

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, SUB-DISTRICTS, CONFESSIONAL SEAT DISTRIBUTION AND
ELECTORAL LISTS

At the close of electoral candidate list registration on March 26, 2018, [77 lists](#) and a total of 917 candidates had registered to run in Lebanon's 15 electoral districts. Among these were a record number of [111 women](#), up from 12 in the 2009 elections, [including](#) high-profile journalist Paulette (Paula) Yaghoubian, civil society activist and first-time candidate Nayla Geagea, lawyer and one-time presidential candidate Nadine Moussa, MTV's news presenter Jessica Azar, and State Minister for Administrative Development Inaya Izzeldine.

Beirut I

1. **Beirut I – 8 Seats**

Sub-districts	Total Seats	Sunni	Shiite	Druze	Alawite	Maronite	Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Armenian Catholic	Armenian Orthodox	Christian Minorities
Achrafieh, al-Rmeil, Al-Mdawar, Al-Sayfi	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	1

Statistics

Voter Religion	Voter Sect (Number, Percentage)		Total Voters	2009 Voting Rate	Expected Turnout (per 2009 rate)	Est. Electoral Quotient (per 2009 Rates)
Christian: 86.62% Muslim: 13.38%	Sunni	13,091 9.68%	134,355	32.10%	43,128	5,391
	Shiite	2,662 1.97%				
	Druze	364 0.27%				
	Alawites	134 0.10%				
	Maronite	17,676 13.07%				
	Catholic	13,115 9.7%				
	Greek Orthodox	25,738 19.04%				
	Armenian Catholic	7,467 5.52%				
	Armenian Orthodox	37,949 28.07%				
	Minority/Evangelical	17,018 12.58%				

Electoral Lists

List Name	Party Composition	Candidates (District, Confessional Seat)
Strong First Beirut (<i>Beirut al-Uwla al-Qawiyya</i>)	Free Patriotic Movement – Tachnag – Future Movement – Hunchak	Nicoula Sehnaoui (Catholic), Antouan Bano (Christian Minorities), Masoud al-Achqar (Maronite), Nicoula Shammass (Greek Orthodox), Haghop Terzian (Armenian Orthodox), Sepouh Qalbakian (Armenian Orthodox), Aleksander Matousian (Armenian Orthodox), Serge Jokhadarian (Armenian Catholic)
We Are Beirut (<i>Nehna Beirut</i>)	Independents	Rafic Bazerj (Minority Christian), George Sfeir (Maronite), Michel Toueni (Greek Orthodox), Sepouh Makhajian (Armenian Orthodox), Serge Torsarkisian (Armenian Catholic)
We Are All My Nation (<i>Kuluna Watani</i>)	Independents	Lucian Bourjili (Catholic), Joumana Salloun (Minority Christian), Gilbert Doumat (Maronite), Ziad Abas (Greek Orthodox), Levon Telfizian (Armenian Orthodox), Lori Hetian (Armenian Orthodox), Paulette Yaghoubian (Armenian Orthodox), Yurgi Tirouz (Armenian Catholic),
Beirut the First (<i>Beirut al-Ouwla</i>)	Lebanese Forces – Kataeb – Ramghavar	Michel Faroun (Catholic) Riyadh Aqel (Christian Minorities), Nadim Gemayel (Maronite), Imad Wakim (Greek Orthodox), Elina Klonsian (Armenian Orthodox), Karol Babakian (Armenian Orthodox), Avedis Daksian (Armenian Orthodox), Jean Talouzian (Armenian Catholic),
Loyalty to Beirut (Al-Wafaa Li Beirut)	Independents	Gina al-Shammass (Christian Minorities), Roger Al-Choueiri (Maronite), Robert al-Abyad (Greek Orthodox)

Beirut II

2. Beirut II – 11 Seats

Sub-districts	Total Seats	Sunni	Shiite	Druze	Alawite	Maronite	Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Armenian Catholic	Armenian Orthodox	Christian Minorities
Ras Beirut, Dar al-Mrayyseh, Mina al-Husn, Zuqaq al-Blatt, Al-Mazraa, Al-Mseitbeh, Al-Marfa, Al-Bachoura	11	6	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Statistics

Voter Religion	Voter Sect (Number, Percentage)		Total Voters	2009 Voting Rate	Expected Turnout (per 2009 rate)	Est. Electoral Quotient (per 2009 Rates)	
Christian: 14.86% Muslim: 85.15%	Sunni	215,826	61.04%	353,164	40.05%	141,442	12,858
	Shiite	71,633	20.26%				
	Druze	5,403	1.53%				
	Alawites	114	0.03%				
	Maronite	6,468	1.83%				
	Catholic	5,679	1.61%				
	Greek Orthodox	17,404	4.92%				
	Armenian Catholic	1,608	0.45%				
	Armenian Orthodox	5,750	1.63%				
	Minority/Evangelical	23,718	6.71%				

Electoral Lists

List Name	Party Composition	Candidates (District, Confessional Seat)
Beirut's Unity (<i>Wehdet Beirut</i>)	Free Patriotic Movement – Hezbollah – Amal – Islamic Action Front – Al-Ahbash	Mohammad Baasiri (Sunni), Adnan Traboulsi (Sunni), Omar Ghandour (Sunni), Mohammad Khawajeh (Shiite), Amin Chirri (Shiite), Edgar Traboulsi (Evangelical Minority Seat)
Independent Beirutis (<i>Al-Biyarteh al-Mustaqileen</i>)	Independents	Abdelkarim Itani (Sunni), Khaled Mumtaz (Sunni), Walid Chatila (Sunni), Abdelrahman al-Gheliyani (Sunni), Khaled Hanqir (Sunni), Wisam Akkoush (Shiite), Jihad Hammoud (Shiite), Leon Sioufi (Greek Orthodox), Indira Al-Zheiri (Druze), Fadi Zarazi (Evangelical/Minority)
Lebanon is a Treasure (<i>Lebnan Harzan</i>)	Independents	Saadeddine Khaled (Sunni), Maarouf Itani (Sunni), Issam Barghout (Sunni), Fouad Makhzoumi (Sunni), Rana Al-Chmeitli (Sunni), Mahmoud Kredieh (Sunni), Yusef Baydoun (Shiite), Khalil Bermaneh (Greek Orthodox), Zeina Munthir (Druze), Nadim Qasta (Evangelical/Minority)
People's Voice (<i>Sawt al-Naas</i>)	Independents - Murabitoun	Ibrahim al-Dalal (Sunni), Faten Zein (Sunni), Hanan Uthman (Sunni), Roula al-Houri (Sunni), Yusef al-Tabash (Sunni), Firas Mneimneh (Sunni), Nimat Badreddine (Shiite), Omar Wakim (Greek Orthodox), Hani Fayad (Druze), Nabil al-Sabaali (Evangelical/Minority)
Beirut Opposition (<i>Al-Muarada al-Beirutiyah</i>)	Ashraf Rifi's List	Yasin Qadado (Sunni), Akram Sinno (Sunni), Safieh Zhazha (Sunni), Amer Iskandarani (Sunni), Lina Hamdan (Shiite), Bichara Khairallah (Greek Orthodox), Zeinah Mansour (Druze)
The Future for Beirut (<i>Al-Mustaqbal Li Beirut</i>)	Future Movement	Saad Hariri (Sunni), Zaher Iedo (Sunni), Nohad Machnouk (Sunni), Rabih Hassouna (Sunni), Rola al-Tabash (Sunni), Tamam Salam (Sunni), Ghazi Yusef (Shiite), Ali al-Shaar (Shiite), Nazih Nejm (Greek Orthodox), Faisal al-Sayegh (Druze), Basem al-Shabb (Minority Christian)
Beirut of the Nation (<i>Beirut Al-Watan</i>)	Independents – Journalist Salah Salam and Islamic Group	Salah Salam (Sunni), Imad al-Hout (Sunni), Saadeddine al-Wazzan (Sunni), Mustafa Banbouk (Sunni), Mohammad Badr (Sunni), Bachar Qawtali (Sunni), Ibrahim Shamseddine (Shiite), Salwa Khalil (Shiite), George Shqeir (Greek Orthodox), Said Halabi (Druze), Dalal al-Rahbani (Evangelical/Minority),
We Are All Beirut (<i>Kullna Beirut</i>)	Civil Society	Fatmeh Mashrouf (Sunni), Nadine Itani (Sunni), Marwan al-Tibi (Sunni), Hassan Sinno (Sunni), Ibrahim Mneimneh (Sunni), Najj Qdeih (Shiite), Zeina Majdalani (Greek Orthodox), Nohad Yazbek (Evangelical/Minority)
Beirut's Dignity (<i>Karamet Beirut</i>)	Civil Society Independents	Mohammad al-Qadi (Sunni), Mohammad Chatila (Sunni), Jihad Matar (Sunni), Hanan al-Shaar (Sunni), Khaled Hammoud (Sunni), Khuloud al-Wattar (Sunni), Ali Sbeiti (Shiite), Mikhael Mikhael (Greek Orthodox), Raja al-Zheiri (Druze)

South Lebanon I

3. South Lebanon I – 5 Seats

Sub-districts	Total Seats	Sunni	Shiite	Druze	Alawite	Maronite	Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Armenian Catholic	Armenian Orthodox	Christian Minorities
Sidon	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jezzine	3					2	1				

Statistics

Voter Religion	Voter Sect (Number, Percentage)		Total Voters	2009 Voting Rate	Expected Turnout (per 2009 rate)	Est. Electoral Quotient (per 2009 Rates)
Christian: 40.33% Muslim: 59.67%	Sunni	53,047 43.88%	122,382	61.19%	74,886	14,977
	Shiite	18,491 15.30%				
	Druze	595 0.49%				
	Alawites	0 0%				
	Maronite	37,285 30.93%				
	Catholic	10,546 8.72%				
	Greek Orthodox	280 0.23%				
	Armenian Catholic	40 0.03%				
	Armenian Orthodox	225 0.19%				
	Minority/Evangelical	270 0.22%				

Electoral Lists

List Name	Party Composition	Candidates (District, Confessional Seat)	
Sidon and Jezzine Together (<i>Saida w'Jezzine Maan</i>)	Free Patriotic Movement – Islamic Group – Al-Bizri	Sidon Islamic Group: Bassam Hammoud (Sunni) Al-Bizri: Abdelrahman Al-Bizri (Sunni)	Jezzine Amal Abu Zeid (Maronite), Ziad Aswad (Maronite), Salim Khouri (Catholic)
Ability for Change (<i>Qidrat al-Taghyeer</i>)	Lebanese Forces – Kataeb – March 11 Gathering	Sidon Samir al-Bizri (Sunni)	Jezzine Josef Nahra (Maronite), Ajaj Haddad (Catholic)
For All People (<i>Likul al-Nass</i>)	Nasserist Populist Movement	Sidon Abelqader Al-Bassat (Sunni), Osama Saad al-Masri (Sunni)	Jezzine Ibrahim Azar (Maronite), Yusef Skaff (Catholic)
Integration and Dignity (<i>Al-Takamul wil Karameh</i>)	Future Movement	Sidon Bahia al-Hariri (Sunni), Hassan Shamseddine (Sunni)	Jezzine Amin Rizk (Maronite), Angel al-Khond (Maronite), Robert Khoury (Catholic)

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South Lebanon II

4. South Lebanon II – 7 Seats

Sub-districts	Total Seats	Sunni	Shiite	Druze	Alawite	Maronite	Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Armenian Catholic	Armenian Orthodox	Christian Minorities
Tyre	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zahrani	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Statistics

Voter Religion	Voter Sect (Number, Percentage)		Total Voters	2009 Voting Rate	Expected Turnout (per 2009 rate)	Est. Electoral Quotient (per 2009 Rates)
Christian: 12.30% Muslim: 87.70%	Sunni	20,425	6.14%	304,217	51.05%	155,303
	Shiite	246,826	81.55%			
	Druze	52	0.02%			
	Alawites	0	0.00%			
	Maronite	13,384	4.42%			
	Catholic	20,425	6.75%			
	Greek Orthodox	860	0.28%			
	Armenian Catholic	134	0.04%			
	Armenian Orthodox	1,022	0.34%			
	Minority/Evangelical	1,404	0.46%			

Electoral Lists

List Name	Party Composition	Candidates (District, Confessional Seat)	
Together Towards Change (<i>Maan Nahuw al-Taghyeer</i>)	Independents – Lebanese Communist Party	Tyre	Zahrani
		Lina al-Hussein (Shiite), Raed Ataya (Shiite), Ahmad Mrouweh (Shiite), Abdalnasser Farran (Shiite)	Wissam al-Hajj (Catholic), Riyadh al-Asaad (Shiite)
Hope and Loyalty Tyre (<i>Al-Amal wel-Wafaa Sour</i>)	Amal – Hezbollah	Tyre	Zahrani
		Hussein al-Jishi (Shiite), Inaya Izzeldine (Shiite), Ali Khreis (Shiite), Nawwaf al-Mousaoui (Shiite)	Michel Moussa (Catholic), Ali Oseiran (Shiite), Nabih Berri (Shiite)

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South Lebanon III

5. South Lebanon III – 11 Seats

Sub-districts	Total Seats	Sunni	Shiite	Druze	Alawite	Maronite	Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Armenian Catholic	Armenian Orthodox	Christian Minorities
Bint Jbeil	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nabatieh	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hasbaya/Marjayoun	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Statistics

Voter Religion	Voter Sect (Number, Percentage)			Total Voters	2009 Voting Rate	Expected Turnout (per 2009 rate)	Est. Electoral Quotient (per 2009 Rates)
Christian: 9.79% Muslim: 90.21%	Sunni	29,211	6.35%	460,491	48.8%	224,720	20,429
	Shiite	369,062	80.22%				
	Druze	16,757	3.64%				
	Alawites	6	0.00%				
	Maronite	24,052	5.23%				
	Catholic	8,171	1.78%				
	Greek Orthodox	11,072	2.41%				
	Armenian Catholic	71	0.02%				
	Armenian Orthodox	102	0.02%				
Minority/Evangelical	1,584	0.34%					

Electoral Lists

List Name	Party Composition	Candidates (District, Confessional Seat)		
We Can Make Change (<i>Feena Nghayyer</i>)	Independents	Bint Jbeil	Nabatieh	Hasbaya/Marjayoun
		Abdallah al-Salman (Shiite), Mohammad Faraj (Shiite)	Ahmad al-Asaad (Shiite)	Rabbah Abi Haidar (Shiite), Abir Ramadan (Shiite), Menh Saab (Greek Orthodox), Kanj Alameddine (Druze), Adnan al-Khatib (Sunni)
Hope and Loyalty-Nabatieh (Al-Amal wel-Wafaa Nabatieh)	Amal – Hezbollah – SSNP – Independents	Bint Jbeil	Nabatieh	Hasbaya/Marjayoun
		Ali Bazzi (Shiite), Ayyoub Hmayed (Shiite), Hassan Fadlallah (Shiite)	Mohammad Raad (Shiite), Yassine Jaber (Shiite), Hani Qobeisi (Shiite)	Ali Khalil (Shiite), Ali Fayyad (Shiite), Asaad Hardan (Greek Orthodox), Anwar al-Khalil (Druze), Qassem Hashem (Sunni)
We're Fed Up With Talk (<i>Shbeana Haki</i>)	Lebanese Forces – Independents	Bint Jbeil	Nabatieh	Hasbaya/Marjayoun
		Ali al-Amin (Shiite)	Ahmad Ismail (Shiite), Rami Ulleiq (Shiite)	Imad Qmelha (Shiite), Fadi Salameh (Greek Orthodox)
The South Deserves (<i>Al-Janoub Yastahiq</i>)	Free Patriotic Movement – Independents	Bint Jbeil	Nabatieh	Hasbaya/Marjayoun
		Mohammad Qdouh (Shiite), Hussein al-Shaer (Shiite)	Mustafa Badreddine (Shiite), Hisham Mufid Jaber (Shiite), Nadim Osseiran (Shiite)	Merhef Ramadan (Shiite), Abbas Sharafeddine (Shiite), Shadi Masaad (Greek Orthodox), Wissam Shrouf (Druze), Imad al-Khatib (Sunni)
We Are All My Nation (<i>Kullna Watani</i>)	Independents	Bint Jbeil	Nabatieh	Hasbaya/Marjayoun
		Rima Hamid (Shiite), Salah Noureddine (Shiite)	Jamil Ballout (Shiite)	Fadi Bou Jamra (Greek Orthodox), Akram Qays (Druze)
One Voice for Change (<i>Sawt Wahad lil-Taghyeer</i>)	Independents – Lebanese Communist Party	Bint Jbeil	Nabatieh	Hasbaya/Marjayoun
		Abbas Srour (Shiite), Hussein Beydoun (Shiite), Ahmad Mirad (Shiite)	Ali al-Hajj Ali (Shiite)	Hala Aboukasm (Greek Orthodox), Ghassan Hadifeh (Druze), Said Issa (Sunni)

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Bekaa I

6. Bekaa I – 7 Seats

Sub-districts	Total Seats	Sunni	Shiite	Druze	Alawite	Maronite	Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Armenian Catholic	Armenian Orthodox	Christian Minorities
Zahle	7	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0

Statistics

Voter Religion	Voter Sect (Number, Percentage)			Total Voters	2009 Voting Rate	Expected Turnout (per 2009 rate)	Est. Electoral Quotient (per 2009 Rates)
Christian: 54.87% Muslim: 45.13%	Sunni	48,845	28.20%	174,944	56.50%	98,843	14,120
	Shiite	27,525	15.89%				
	Druze	906	0.52%				
	Alawites	7	0.00%				
	Maronite	27,060	15.62%				
	Catholic	32,304	18.65%				
	Greek Orthodox	16,472	9.51%				
	Armenian Catholic	1,847	1.07%				
	Armenian Orthodox	8,611	4.97%				
	Minority/Evangelical	9,645	5.57%				

Electoral Lists

List Name	Party Composition	Candidates (District, Confessional Seat)
Zahle for Everyone (<i>Zahle lai Kull</i>)	Free Patriotic Movement – Future Movement	Salim Aoun (Maronite), Assem Araji (Sunni), Nizar Daloul (Shiite), Michel al-Skaff (Catholic), Michel Daher (Catholic), Asaad Nakd (Greek Orthodox), Mari Bilazkjian (Armenian Orthodox)
Populist Bloc of Zahle (<i>Zahle al-Kitle al-Shaabiyeh</i>)	Popular Bloc (Skaff Bloc)	Paul Charbel (Maronite), Ahmad al-Ajami (Sunni), Osama Salhab (Shiite), Miriam Touq (Catholic), Nicoula al-Maalouf (Catholic), Nicoula Saba (Greek Orthodox), Kork Bokashian (Armenian Orthodox)
Zahle's Decision and Choice (<i>Zahle al-Khiyar wal-Qarar</i>)	Fattoush – Independents	Khalil al-Hrawi (Maronite), Wajih Araji (Sunni), Anwar Joumaah (Shiite), Nicoula Fattoush (Catholic), Naseef al-Teeni (Greek Orthodox), Eddie Demerjian (Armenian Orthodox)
Zahle is Our Cause (<i>Zahle Qadiyetna</i>)	Lebanese Forces – Kataeb	Elie Marouni (Maronite), Mohammad Meita (Sunni), Amer al-Sabouri (Shiite), Michel Fattoush (Catholic), George Aqis (Catholic), Qaysar al-Maalouf (Greek Orthodox), Boghos Kordian (Armenian Orthodox)
We Are All My Nation (<i>Kullna Watani</i>)	Independents	Hanna Habib (Maronite), Hud Al-Tuaymeh (Sunni), Mohammad Hassan (Shiite), Ghassan Maalouf (Catholic), Vanda Chedid (Greek Orthodox)

Bekaa II

7. Bekaa II – 6 Seats

Sub-districts	Total Seats	Sunni	Shiite	Druze	Alawite	Maronite	Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Armenian Catholic	Armenian Orthodox	Christian Minorities
Rachaya/Western Bekaa	6	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

Statistics

Voter Religion	Voter Sect (Number, Percentage)		Total Voters	2009 Voting Rate	Expected Turnout (per 2009 rate)	Est. Electoral Quotient (per 2009 Rates)
Christian: 22.22% Muslim: 77.78%	Sunni	68,390 48.40%	143,637	53.26%	76,596	12,766
	Shiite	20,578 14.56%				
	Druze	20,694 14.64%				
	Alawites	0 0.00%				
	Maronite	10,133 7.17%				
	Catholic	10,409 7.37%				
	Greek Orthodox	10,057 7.12%				
	Armenian Catholic	41 0.03%				
	Armenian Orthodox	30 0.02%				
	Minority/Evangelical	974 0.69%				

Electoral Lists

List Name (English and Arabic Transliteration)	Party Composition	Candidates (District, Confessional Seat)
Better Tomorrow (<i>Al-Ghad al-Afda</i>)	Amal – Hezbollah – Union Party	Naji Ghanem (Maronite), Mohammad Nasrallah (Shiite), Abdelrahim Mrad (Sunni), Ele al-Ferzli (Greek Orthodox), Faisal Dawoud (Druze)
Now is Our Time (<i>Hala' Waqtna</i>) / Civil Society (<i>Al-Mujtama al-Madani</i>)	Independents	Maggie Aoun (Maronite), Ali Sobh (Shiite), Alaa al-Chemali (Sunni), Faisal Rahhal (Sunni), Josef Ayoub (Greek Orthodox)
Future for Western Bekaa and Rachaya	Future Movement – PSP	Henri Chedid (Maronite), Amin Wehbe (Shiite), Ziad al-Qadhiri (Sunni), Mohammad al-Qaraoui (Sunni), Ghassan al-Skaff (Greek Orthodox), Wael Abou Faour (Druze)

Bekaa III

8. Bekaa III – 10 Seats

Sub-districts	Total Seats	Sunni	Shiite	Druze	Alawite	Maronite	Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Armenian Catholic	Armenian Orthodox	Christian Minorities
Baalbek/Al-Hermel	10	2	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Statistics

Voter Religion	Voter Sect (Number, Percentage)		Total Voters	2009 Voting Rate	Expected Turnout (per 2009 rate)	Est. Electoral Quotient (per 2009 Rates)
Christian: 13.43% Muslim: 86.57%	Sunni	41,121 13.24%	315,404	49.30%	155,494	15,549
	Shiite	226,544 72.96%				
	Druze	0 0.00%				
	Alawites	87 0.03%				
	Maronite	22,765 7.33%				
	Catholic	16,398 5.28%				
	Greek Orthodox	2,238 0.72%				
	Armenian Catholic	6 0.00%				
	Armenian Orthodox	111 0.03%				
	Minority/Evangelical	1,236 .40%				

Electoral Lists

List Name	Party Composition	Candidates (District, Confessional Seat)
Independent List (Al-Laeha al-Mustaqilla)	Fayez Shukur – Free Patriotic Movement – Independents	Michel Daher (Catholic), Cinderella Merhej (Maronite), Fadi Younes (Shiite), Ghada Assaf (Shiite), Fayez Shukur (Shiite), Faisal Al-Husseini (Shiite), Saad Hamadeh (Shiite), Mahdi Zgheib (Shiite), Mohammad Fleiti (Sunni), Ahmad Bian (Sunni)
National Cedar (Al-Arz al-Watani)	Independents	Saadala Ardo (Catholic), Leila Tannouri (Maronite), Fouad al-Mawla (Shiite), Mohammad Deeb (Shiite), Mohammad Khalil Raad (Shiite), Abbas Assaf (Shiite), Khaldoun Sharif (Shiite), Mohammad al-Shalab (Shiite), Waad Sukkariyeh (Sunni), Adel Bian (Sunni)
Development and Change (Al-Inmaa wal-Taghyeer)	Independents – Lebanese Communist Party	Siham Antoun (Catholic), Shawqi Al-Fakhri (Maronite), Ali Hmadeh (Shiite), Ali Zuaier (Shiite), Abbas Yaghi (Shiite), Samih Izzeldine (Sunni), Abdallah al-Chef (Sunni)
Hope and Loyalty of Baalbek (Al-Amal wal-Wafaa Baalbek)	Amal – Hezbollah	Emile Rahme (Maronite), Albert Mansour (Catholic), Ihab Hmadeh (Shiite), Jamil al-Sayyed (Shiite), Ibrahim al-Mousaoul (Shiite), Ali Miqdad (Shiite), Ghazi Zuaier (Shiite), Hussein al-Hajj Hassan (Shiite), Younes al-Rifai (Sunni), Al-Walid Sukkariyeh (Sunni)
Dignity and Development List (Al-Karameh wal-Inmaa)	Lebanese Forces – Future Movement	Salim Klass (Catholic), Antouan Habashi (Maronite), Mohammad Sleiman (Shiite), Ghaleb Yaghi (Shiite), Khodor Tleis (Shiite), Yehya Chamas (Shiite), Mohammad Hmeih (Shiite), Rifaat al-Masri (Shiite), Hussein Solh (Sunni), Bikr al-Hujeiri (Sunni)

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North Lebanon I

9. North Lebanon I – 7 Seats

Sub-districts	Total Seats	Sunni	Shiite	Druze	Alawite	Maronite	Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Armenian Catholic	Armenian Orthodox	Christian Minorities
Akkar	7	3	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0

Statistics

Voter Religion	Voter Sect (Number, Percentage)		Total Voters	2009 Voting Rate	Expected Turnout (per 2009 rate)	Est. Electoral Quotient (per 2009 Rates)
Christian: 26.37% Muslim: 73.63%	Sunni	187,071	67.37%	283,691	53.95%	153,051
	Shiite	2,915	1.05%			
	Druze	0	0.00%			
	Alawites	13,687	1.05%			
	Maronite	30,240	10.89%			
	Catholic	1,722	0.62%			
	Greek Orthodox	40,710	14.66%			
	Armenian Catholic	32	0.01%			
	Armenian Orthodox	25	0.01%			
	Minority/Evangelical	1,284	0.46%			

Electoral Lists

List Name	Party Composition	Candidates (District, Confessional Seat)
Sovereign Lebanon (<i>Lebten al-Siyadeh</i>)	Ashraf Rifi List	Elie Saad (Greek Orthodox), Josef Wehbe (Greek Orthodox), Ahmad Jawhar (Sunni), Badr Ismail (Sunni), Ibrahim Merheb (Sunni), Mohammad Rostom (Alawite), Ziad Bitar (Maronite)
The Decision for Akkar (<i>Al-Qarar LaAkkar</i>)	Marada	Karim al-Rassi (Greek Orthodox), Emile Abboud (Greek Orthodox), Hussein al-Masri (Sunni), Wajih al-Baarini (Sunni), Adnan Mereb (Sunni), Hussein al-Salloum (Alawite), Mikhail Daher (Maronite)
Women of Akkar (<i>Nesaa' Akkar</i>)	Women's Party	Nidal al-Skaf (Greek Orthodox), Rola al-Morad (Sunni), Souad Salah (Sunni), Ghoulay al-Asaad (Sunni), Marie al-Khouri (Maronite)
Akkar's Decision (<i>Qarar Akkar</i>)	Independents	George Nader (Maronite), Ali Omar (Sunni), Kamal Khazaal (Sunni), Bassem al-Khaled (Sunni)
Future for Akkar (<i>Al-Mustaqbal LaAkkar</i>)	Future Movement – Lebanese Forces	Wehbe Qatisha (Greek Orthodox), Jean Musa (Greek Orthodox), Mohammad Sleiman (Sunni), Walid al-Baarini (Sunni), Mohammad al-Merhebi (Sunni), Khudur Habib (Alawite), Hadi Hobeich (Maronite)
Strong Akkar (<i>Akkar al-Qawiyah</i>)	Free Patriotic Movement	Asaad Dergham (Greek Orthodox), Riyadh Rahhal (Greek Orthodox), Mohammad Yihya (Sunni), Mohammad Chedid (Sunni), Mohammad Hadara (Sunni), Mustafa Hussein (Alawite), Jimmy Jabour (Maronite)

North Lebanon II

10. North Lebanon II – 11 Seats

Sub-districts	Total Seats	Sunni	Shiite	Druze	Alawite	Maronite	Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Armenian Catholic	Armenian Orthodox	Christian Minorities
Tripoli	8	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Al-Miniah	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Al-Dinieh	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statistics

Voter Religion	Voter Sect (Number, Percentage)		Total Voters	2009 Voting Rate	Expected Turnout (per 2009 rate)	Est. Electoral Quotient (per 2009 Rates)
Christian: 10.91% Muslim: 89.10%	Sunni	290,636 83.04%	350,147	49.34%	172,763	15,706
	Shiite	957 0.27%				
	Druze	17 0.00%				
	Alawites	20,234 5.78%				
	Maronite	11,727 3.35%				
	Catholic	1,125 0.32%				
	Greek Orthodox	21,548 6.16%				
	Armenian Catholic	379 0.11%				
	Armenian Orthodox	1,757 0.50%				
Minority/Evangelical	1,618 0.46%					

Electoral Lists

List Name	Party Composition	Candidates (District, Confessional Seat)		
Independent Choice (<i>Al-Qarar al-Mustaqbil</i>)	Islamic Group – Moderation Gathering	Tripoli	Al-Miniah	Al-Dinieh
		Monzeh Souan (Greek Orthodox), Antouan Khalifeh (Maronite), Hicham Ibrahim (Alawite), Wasim Alwan (Sunni), Nariman al-Jamal (Sunni), Mohammad Ahdab (Sunni)	Mohammad Ahmad (Sunni)	Ali al-Samad (Sunni), Abdelsalam Trad (Sunni)
National Dignity (<i>Al-Karameh al-Wataniyeh</i>)	Faisal Omar Karameh List	Tripoli	Al-Miniah	Al-Dinieh
		Rafli Diab (Greek Orthodox), Ahmad Omran (Alawite), Abdelnasser al-Masri (Sunni), Ayman Omar (Sunni), Faisal Karameh (Sunni), Taha Naji (Sunni), Mohammad Yakan (Sunni)	Adel Zreiqah (Sunni)	Jihad al-Samad (Sunni)
Future for the North (<i>Al-Mustaqbal Lil-Chama</i>)	Future Movement	Tripoli	Al-Miniah	Al-Dinieh
		Nehmeh Mahfoudh (Greek Orthodox), George Al-Bkasini (Maronite), Leila Shahouid (Alawite), Walid al-Sawalhi (Sunni), Samir al-Jisr (Sunni), Mohammad Kabbara (Sunni), Dima al-Jamali (Sunni), Chadi Nashabeh (Sunni)	Othman Alameddine (Sunni)	Sami Fatfat (Sunni), Qasem al-Aziz (Sunni)

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Determination (<i>Al-Azm</i>)	Al-Azm (Najib Miqati's List)	Tripoli Nicoula Nahhas (Greek Orthodox), Jean Obeid (Maronite), Ali Darwish (Alawite), Mohammad al-Jisr (Sunni), Mervat al-Hawz (Sunni), Mohammad Sultan (Sunni), Rachid al-Moqaddam (Sunni), Mohammad Miqati (Sunni)	Al-Miniah Kathem al-Khayr (Sunni)	Al-Dinieh Mohammad al-Fadel (Sunni), Jihad Yusef (Sunni)
Sovereign Lebanon (<i>Lebnen al-Siyadi</i>)	Ashraf Rifi	Tripoli George al-Jallad (Greek Orthodox), Halim Zaani (Maronite), Badr Eid (Alawite), Mohammad Qamareddine (Sunni), Mohammad Salhab (Sunni), Khaled Tadmouri (Sunni), Ashraf Rifi (Sunni), Ali al-Ayoubi (Sunni)	Al-Miniah Walid al-Masri (Sunni)	Al-Dinieh Osama Amoun (Sunni), Ragheb Raad (Sunni)
The People's Decision (<i>Qarar al-Shaab</i>)	Free Patriotic Movement – Independents	Tripoli Nestas al-Koshari (Greek Orthodox), Mahmoud Shehade (Alawite), Khaled Roumieh (Sunni), Tony Marouni (Maronite)	Al-Miniah Ali Mustafa Harmoush (Sunni), Kamal Al-Kheir (Sunni)	Al-Dinieh Ahmad Shandab (Sunni)
We Are All My Nation (<i>Kullna Watani</i>)	Independents	Tripoli Faraj Issa (Greek Orthodox), Zeineddine Deeb (Alawite), Nariman al-Shamah (Sunni), Mohammad Maaliqi (Sunni), Watheq al-Moqaddam (Sunni), Malek Mawlawi (Sunni), Mousa Khouri (Maronite)	Al-Miniah Ahmad al-Duheibi (Sunni)	Al-Dinieh Dani Othman (Sunni)
Independent Civil Society (<i>Al-Mujtama al-Madani al-Mustaqil</i>)	Independents	Tripoli Fadi al-Jamal (Greek Orthodox), Hassan Khalil (Alawite), Jamal al-Badawi (Sunni), Heba Naja (Sunni)	Al-Miniah Abdullah al-Rifai (Sunni)	Al-Dinieh Ayman Jamal (Sunni), Samah al-Arja (Sunni)

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North Lebanon III

11. North Lebanon III – 10 Seats

Sub-districts	Total Seats	Sunni	Shiite	Druze	Alawite	Maronite	Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Armenian Catholic	Armenian Orthodox	Christian Minorities
Zgharta	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Bcharre	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Al-Koura	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Al-Batroun	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

Statistics

Voter Religion	Voter Sect (Number, Percentage)		Total Voters	2009 Voting Rate	Expected Turnout (per 2009 rate)	Est. Electoral Quotient (per 2009 Rates)
Christian: 89.77% Muslim: 10.23%	Sunni	22,536	9.05%	249,454	47.89%	119,464
	Shiite	2,331	0.94%			
	Druze	2	0.00%			
	Alawites	617	0.25%			
	Maronite	169,348	68.01%			
	Catholic	1,823	0.73%			
	Greek Orthodox	51,403	20.64%			
	Armenian Catholic	225	0.09%			
	Armenian Orthodox	371	0.15%			
	Minority/Evangelical	361	0.14%			

Electoral Lists

List Name	Party Composition	Candidates (District, Confessional Seat)			
Strong North (<i>Al-Chmal al-Qawi</i>)	Free Patriotic Movement – Independence Movement – Future Movement	Zgharta Michel Moawad (Maronite), Pierre Rafoul (Maronite), Jawad Boulos (Maronite)	Bcharre Said Touq (Maronite), George Boutros (Maronite)	Al-Koura Nqoula Ghusun (Greek Orthodox), Greta Saab (Greek Orthodox), George Atallah (Greek Orthodox)	Batroun Gebran Bassil (Maronite), Nehmeh Ibrahim (Maronite)
Together for the North and Lebanon (<i>Maan Lil Chmal w'Lebnen</i>)	Marada – SSNP	Zgharta Tony Frangieh (Maronite), Estfan Al-Doueih (Maronite), Salim Karam (Maronite)	Bcharre Roy Al-Khour (Bcharre), Melhem Touq (Maronite)	Al-Koura Salim Saadeh (Greek Orthodox), Abdullah al-Zakhem (Greek Orthodox), Fayez Ghusun (Greek Orthodox)	Batroun Boutrus Harb (Maronite)
Pulse of the Strong Republic (<i>Nabd al-Jumhuriya al-Qawiyya</i>)	Lebanese Forces – Kataeb	Zgharta Qaysar Mouawad (Maronite), Marios al-Beini (Maronite), Michel Al-Doueih (Maronite)	Bcharre Sethrida Geagea (Maronite), Josef Ishaq (Maronite)	Al-Koura George Mansour (Greek Orthodox), Fadi Karam (Greek Orthodox), Albert Andraous (Greek Orthodox)	Batroun Samer Saadeh (Maronite), Fadi Saad (Maronite)
We Are All My Nation (<i>Kullna Watani</i>)	Independents	Zgharta Riyadh Ghazaleh (Maronite), Antouan Yamin (Maronite), Atonia Ghomra (Maronite)	Bcharre Emond Touq (Maronite), Maurice al-Korah (Maronite)	Al-Koura Bassam Ghantous (Greek Orthodox), Fadwa Naseef (Greek Orthodox)	Batroun Layal Musa (Maronite), Antoun Harb (Maronite)

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Mount Lebanon I

12. Mount Lebanon I – 8 Seats

Sub-districts	Total Seats	Sunni	Shiite	Druze	Alawite	Maronite	Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Armenian Catholic	Armenian Orthodox	Christian Minorities
Jbeil	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Keserouan	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0

Statistics

Voter Religion	Voter Sect (Number, Percentage)		Total Voters	2009 Voting Rate	Expected Turnout (per 2009 rate)	Est. Electoral Quotient (per 2009 Rates)	
Christian: 87.81% Muslim: 12.19%	Sunni	2,386	81.97%	176,818	66.65%	117,849	14,731
	Shiite	19,103	10.81%				
	Druze	7	0.00%				
	Alawites	40	0.02%				
	Maronite	144,862	81.97%				
	Catholic	2,323	1.31%				
	Greek Orthodox	2,427	1.37%				
	Armenian Catholic	698	0.39%				
	Armenian Orthodox	2,427	1.37%				
	Minority/Evangelical	1,508	0.85%				

Electoral Lists

List Name	Party Composition	Candidates (District, Confessional Seat)	
Strong Lebanon (<i>Lebnen al-Qawi</i>)	Free Patriotic Movement	Jbeil Simon Abi Ramia (Maronite), Walid al-Khoury (Maronite), Rabih Awad (Shiite)	Keserouan Chamel Roukouz (Keserouan, Maronite), Roger Azar (Maronite), Ziad Baroud (Maronite), Nehmeh Efrem (Maronite), Mansour al-Boun (Maronite)
Definite Change (<i>Al-Taghyeer al-Akid</i>)	Lebanese Forces – Civil Society Independents	Jbeil Fadi Saqr (Maronite), Ziad Houat (Maronite), Mahmoud Awad (Shiite)	Keserouan Ziad Hashem (Maronite), Naaman Mrad (Maronite), Chawqi Al-Dakkash (Maronite), Patricia Elias (Maronite), Rouk Mhanna (Maronite)
National Solidarity (<i>Al-Tadamon al-Watani</i>)	Hezbollah – Independents	Jbeil Jean-Louis Qirdahi (Maronite), Bassam al-Hachem (Maronite), Hussein Zuaier (Shiite)	Keserouan Michel Kirouz (Maronite), Zeinah al-Kalab (Maronite), Josef Zgheib (Maronite), Josef al-Zayek (Maronite), Carlos Abi Nadher (Maronite)
The Decision is Ours (<i>Inna al-Qarar</i>)	Kataeb	Jbeil Jean al-Houat (Maronite), Fares Souaid (Maronite), Mustafa Hussein (Shiite)	Keserouan Gilbert Zouein (Maronite), Chaker Salameh (Maronite), Yolande Al-Khoury (Maronite), Yusef Khalil (Maronite), Farid al-Khazen (Maronite)
We are All My Nation (<i>Kullna Watani</i>)	Independent – Lebanese Communist Party	Jbeil Rania Bassil, (Maronite), Nadim Said (Maronite), Mohammad al-Miqdad (Shiite)	Keserouan Yusef Salameh (Maronite), Josefina Zgheib (Maronite), Douri Daw (Maronite)

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Mount Lebanon II

13. Mount Lebanon II – 8 Seats

Sub-districts	Total Seats	Sunni	Shiite	Druze	Alawite	Maronite	Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Armenian Catholic	Armenian Orthodox	Christian Minorities
Metn	8	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	1	0

Statistics

Voter Religion	Voter Sect (Number, Percentage)		Total Voters	2009 Voting Rate	Expected Turnout (per 2009 rate)	Est. Electoral Quotient (per 2009 Rates)
Christian: 92.91% Muslim: 7.09%	Sunni	3,460	1.93%	179,789	56.66%	101,761
	Shiite	5,185	2.89%			
	Druze	2,460	1.37%			
	Alawites	212	0.12%			
	Maronite	80,029	44.60%			
	Catholic	17,541	9.77%			
	Greek Orthodox	26,016	14.50%			
	Armenian Catholic	6,891	3.84%			
	Armenian Orthodox	25,547	14.24%			
Minority/Evangelical	12,113	6.75%				

Electoral Lists

List Name	Party Composition	Candidates (District, Confessional Seat)
Strong Metn (<i>Al-Metn al-Qawi</i>)	Free Patriotic Movement – Tachnag – SSNP	Hagop Pakradounian (Armenian Orthodox), Elias Bou Saab (Greek Orthodox), Ghassan Mkheibar (Greek Orthodox), Edgar Maalouf (Catholic), Ibrahim Kinaan (Maronite), Ghassan Al-Achqar (Maronite), Corine al-Achqar (Maronite), Serkis Serkis (Maronite)
Pulse of Metn (<i>Nabdh al-Metn</i>)	Kataeb	Yaghisheh Andounian (Armenian Orthodox), Mazen al-Skaff (Greek Orthodox), Violet Ghazal (Greek Orthodox), Mikhail al-Rammouz (Catholic), Elias Hankash (Maronite), Josef Karam (Maronite), Sami al-Gemayyel (Maronite), Nada Gharib (Maronite)
Metn is the Heart of Lebanon (<i>Al-Metn Qalb Lebnen</i>)	Lebanese Forces - Independents	Aara Qiyounian (Armenian Orthodox), Jessica Azar (Greek Orthodox), Lina Mkheibar (Greek Orthodox), Michel Mkattaf (Catholic), Choukri Mekarzal (Maronite), Razi al-Hajj (Maronite), Majed al-Lama (Maronite), Giselle Hachem (Maronite)
Metni Loyalty (<i>Al-Wafaa al-Mataniyyeh</i>)	Independents	Michel al-Murr (Greek Orthodox), George Abboud (Catholic), Najwa Azar (Maronite), Charbel Abou Joudeh (Maronite), Milad Al-Sabali (Maronite)
We Are All My Nation (<i>Kulna Watani</i>)	Independents	George al-Rahbani (Greek Orthodox), Charbel Nahhas (Catholic), Emil Kenaar (Maronite), Nadine Mousa (Maronite), Adib Toameh (Maronite), Victoria al-Khour (Maronite)

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Mount Lebanon III

14. Mount Lebanon III – 6 Seats

Sub-districts	Total Seats	Sunni	Shiite	Druze	Alawite	Maronite	Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Armenian Catholic	Armenian Orthodox	Christian Minorities
Baabda	6	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0

Statistics

Voter Religion	Voter Sect (Number, Percentage)			Total Voters	2009 Voting Rate	Expected Turnout (per 2009 rate)	Est. Electoral Quotient (per 2009 Rates)
Christian: 51.12% Muslim: 48.88%	Sunni	9,960	6.03%	166,175	55.77%	92,676	15,446
	Shiite	41,077	24.87%				
	Druze	28,682	17.36%				
	Alawites	11	0.01%				
	Maronite	59,940	36.29%				
	Catholic	7,501	4.54%				
	Greek Orthodox	12,412	7.51%				
	Armenian Catholic	698	0.42%				
	Armenian Orthodox	1,421	0.86%				
	Minority/Evangelical	3,483	2.11%				

Electoral Lists

List Name	Party Composition	Candidates (District, Confessional Seat)
The National Accord (<i>Al-Wifaq Al-Watani</i>)	Free Patriotic Movement – Hezbollah – Amal – Lebanese Democratic Party	Alan Aoun (Maronite), Hikmat Deeb (Maronite), Najji Gharious (Maronite), Ali Ammar (Shiite), Fadi Alameh (Shiite), LDP: Suhail Al-Awar (Druze)
We Are All My Nation (<i>Kulna Watani</i>)	Independents	Josef Ouanis (Maronite), Mari Al-Hilou (Maronite), Ziad Aql (Maronite), Wassef Al-Harakeh (Shiite), Ali Darwish (Shiite), Rania al-Masri (Druze)
Together for Baabda (<i>Sawa la Baabda</i>)	Independents – Kataeb	Ramzi Bou Khaled (Maronite), Paul Abi Rached (Maronite), Elie Gharious (Maronite), Said Alameh (Shiite), Elfat al-Sabeh (Shiite), Ajwad Al-Ayyash (Druze)
Unity and Development of Baabda (<i>Wehdeh w'Inmaa Baabda</i>)	Lebanese Forces – Future Movement – Progressive Socialist Party	Pierre Bou Assi (Maronite), Cynthia Al-Asmar (Maronite), Josef Adeimi (Maronite), Salah al-Harakeh (Shiite), Hadi Aboul Hassan (Druze)

Mount Lebanon IV

15. Mount Lebanon IV – 13 Seats

Sub-districts	Total Seats	Sunni	Shiite	Druze	Alawite	Maronite	Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Armenian Catholic	Armenian Orthodox	Christian Minorities
Chouf	8	2	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
Aley	5	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0

Statistics

Voter Religion	Voter Sect (Number, Percentage)		Total Voters	2009 Voting Rate	Expected Turnout (per 2009 rate)	Est. Electoral Quotient (per 2009 Rates)	
Christian: 37.99% Muslim: 62.01%	Sunni	61,974	18.82%	329,595	50.79%	167,401	12,877
	Shiite	8,618	2.62%				
	Druze	133,593	40.57%				
	Alawites	0	0.00%				
	Maronite	88,360	26.83%				
	Catholic	16,962	5.15%				
	Greek Orthodox	16,805	5.10%				
	Armenian Catholic	155	0.05%				
	Armenian Orthodox	668	0.20%				
	Minority/Evangelical	2,145	0.65%				

Electoral Lists

List Name	Party Composition	Candidates (District, Confessional Seat)	
The Mountain's Surety (<i>Damanet al-Jabal</i>)	Free Patriotic Movement – Lebanese Democratic Party – SSNP	Chouf Marwan Halawi (Druze), Mazen Bou Dergham (Druze), Ghassan Atallah (Catholic), Tareq al-Khatib (Sunni), Ali al-Hajj (Sunni), Mario Aoun (Maronite), Samir Aoun (Maronite), Farid al-Bustani (Maronite)	Aley Talal Arslan (Druze), Elias Hanna (Greek Orthodox), Ceasar Abi Khalil, (Maronite), Imad al-Hajj (Maronite)
Civil (<i>Madaniyeh</i>)	Independent	Chouf Rami Hmadeh (Druze) Choukri Haddad (Catholic), Mazen Nasreddine (Sunni), Elias Gharib (Maronite), Marwan al-Matni (Maronite), Elian Qazzi (Maronite)	Aley Mark Daw (Druze), Fadi Khouri (Maronite)
The Accord (<i>Al-Musalaha</i>)	Progressive Socialist Party – Future Movement – Lebanese Forces	Chouf Marwan Hmadeh (Druze), Taymour Jumblatt (Druze), Nehmeh Toameh (Catholic), Bilal Abdallah (Sunni), Mohammad Hajjar (Sunni), Ghattas Khouri (Maronite), Naji Al-Bustani (Maronite), George Adwan (Maronite)	Aley Akram Chuheib (Druze), Anis Nassar (Greek Orthodox), Raji Najib Saad (Maronite), Henri al-Helou (Maronite)
National Unity List (<i>Laehat al-Wehda al-Wataniyya</i>)	Arab Unification Party	Chouf Wiam Wahhab (Druze), Sleiman Abu Rjeili (Catholic), Zaher al-Khatib (Sunni), Elias al-Braj (Sunni), Asaad Abou Joudeh (Maronite), Ziad al-Shoueiri (Maronite)	Aley Shafiq Radwan (Druze), Khaled Khadaj (Druze), Walid Kheirallah (Greek Orthodox), Soheil Bajjani (Maronite)

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Free Choice (<i>Al-Qarar al-Hurr</i>)	Liberals – Kataeb	Chouf Alhan Farhat(Druze), Sami Hamadeh (Druze), Ghassan Mghabghab (Catholic), Josef Eid(Maronite), Rafat Chaaban(Sunni), Mazen Chabou (Sunni), Daad Al-Qazzi(Maronite), Kamil Chamoun (Maronite)	Aley Sami Al-Rimah (Druze), Antouan Melhem (Maronite), Theodora Bajjani (Maronite)
We Are All My Nation (<i>Kullna Watani</i>)	Independents – Lebanese Communist Party	Chouf Maher Abou Chaqra (Druze), Renee Gheith (Druze), Antouan Fawwaz (Catholic), Mazen Nassreddine (Sunni), Mohammad Hajjar (Sunni), George Aoun (Maronite), Ghada Marouni (Maronite)	Aley Imad al-Qadi (Druze), Alaa al-Sayegh (Druze), Zwaya Jaydini (Greek Orthodox), Carl Melhem (Maronite)