**Forms of electoral systems:**

The concept is used to translate the share of any political party participating in elections from the votes of the voters into a similar or proportionate share of the seats in the elected legislative body, and it is divided into:

**A - Proportional List System:**

Each political party or electoral coalition presents a list of candidates for a multi-member electoral district, and voters vote for the party, and the party wins a share of the seats that is proportional to its share of the votes. The winning candidates are then determined based on their sequential ranking on the party list.

Most common in Argentina, Ecuador, Iceland, Portugal, Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Tunisia, Algeria, and the Dutch Antilles.

**Advantages of the system:** It increases the chances of minority representatives winning elections and provides a greater opportunity for women to be represented.

**B - Single Transferable Vote System:**

It is based on multiple-member electoral districts, and voters rank candidates on the ballot in order of preference. They can choose one candidate, and the votes required to elect a candidate are typically calculated using a Droop quota formula ((number of votes / number of seats + 1) + 1).

Most common in Ireland, Malta, Australian Senate elections, local elections in Northern Ireland.

**Advantages of the system:** Maintains a direct relationship between voters and their elected representatives, encourages political parties to collaborate through preference transfers.

**Disadvantages of the system:** Criticized for being unfamiliar to some societies and requiring a high level of awareness, complex vote counting details, and potentially causing internal divisions within political parties.

**Thirdly: Mixed Systems**

Based on the advantages of both proportional representation and plurality/majority systems, it combines two different electoral systems, one being the proportional list system and the other being the plurality system. The results of the proportional system help compensate for the shortcomings of the results from the plurality system.

Most common in Albania, Germany, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, Venezuela.

It has the same advantages and disadvantages as the list proportional representation system.

**Fourthly: Parallel Systems**

Utilizes the votes of voters to elect their representatives through two different electoral systems, one being the proportional list system and the other being the plurality/majority system. These systems are not related to each other, and the proportional system does not compensate for the flaws in the majority system.

Used in countries that combine the advantages of both, such as Armenia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Georgia.

For example, a combination of a first-past-the-post system and a proportional representation system.

**Fifthly: Non-Transferable Vote System**

This system relies on individual candidates and is used within multi-member electoral districts where voters have more than one vote but fewer votes than the number of elected representatives. The winners of the election are the candidates who receive the highest number of votes.

Used in Gibraltar, Spain's Senate elections.

Advantages of the system: It does not require complex vote-counting procedures.

**Sixthly: Borda Count System**

This type of electoral system is used only in Nauru, an independent island in the Pacific Ocean. It uses sequential numbers to rank candidates on the ballot in order of preference, and each preference has a specified value for the purpose of determining the winners. The candidates with the highest totals win the election.