**Calculation according to the D’hondtske Method**

The final result of the Election is calculated by the Election Committee according to the D'hondtske Method. Below you will find examples of calculations according to the D'honske Method.

The basis of the example: eight mandates are to be distributed. Four lists are nominated for the election.

Firstly the mandates are disctributed across the electoral pacts and the lists of candidates. Secondly the won mandates are distributed within the lists.

### 1. DISTRIBUTION OF THE MANDATES ACROSS THE ELECTORAL PACTS AND LISTS OF CANDIDATES

The number of votes for the four lists are as follows: A: 25, B: 31, C: 11, D: 16.
The number of votes is devided by 1, 2, 3 og 4.

#### **A CALCULATION IN WHICH LIST C AND D HAVE MADE AN ELECTORAL PACT**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| List | /1 | /2 | /3 | /4 |
| A | 25,00 | 12,50 | 8,33 | 6,25 |
| B | 31,00 | 15,50 | 10,33 | 7,75 |
| C+D | 27,00 | 13,50 | 9,00 | 6,75 |

The mandates will be distibuted based on the principle of descending quotient:

The 1st mandate: B (31)
The 2nd mandate: C+D (27)
The 3rd mandate: A (25)
The 4th mandate: B (15,5)
The 5th mandate: C+D (13,5)
The 6th mandate: A (12,5)
The 7th mandate: B (10,33)
The 8th mandate: C+D (9)

The A list obtains two mandates, the B list obtains three mandates, while the electoral pact obtains three mandates in total, which are to be disctributed in the same manner within the electoral pact:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| List | /1 | /2 |
| C | 11,00 | 5,50 |
| D | 16,00 | 8,00 |

The 1st mandate: D (16)
The 2nd mandate: C (11)
The 3rs mandate: D (8)

The C list obtains one mandate, and the D list obtains two.

The result of the distribution of the mandates would not have been the same, had the C list and the D list not made an electoral pact.

#### **A CALCULATION WITHOUT AN ELECTORAL PACT**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| List | /1 | /2 | /3 |
| A | 25,00 | 12,50 | 8,33 |
| B | 31,00 | 15,50 | 10,33 |
| C | 11,00 | 5,50 | 3,66 |
| D | 16,00 | 8,00 | 5,33 |

The 1st mandate: B (31)
The 2nd mandate: A (25)
The 3rd mandate: D (16)
The 4th mandate: B (15,50)
The 5th mandate: A (12,50)
The 6th mandate: C (11)
The 7th mandate: B (10,33)
The 8th mandate: A (8,33)

In this way the A list and the B lists each obtain three mandates, while the C and the D lists each obtain one mandate. The electoral pact therefore causes one mandate to move from the D list to the A list.

### DISTRIBUTION OF MANDATES WITHIN A LIST OF CANDIDATES

When the mandates have been distriubted between the lists of candidates, the mandates obtained by a list has to be distributed within the list.

#### **CO-ORDINATED LISTS OF CANDIDATES**

Three mandates have to be distributed between five candidates in one list. The candicates have each obtained the following numbers of votes:

A: 21
B: 11
C: 8
D: 28
E: 11

The distribution of mandates within a co-ordinated list of candidates is conducted on the basis of the number of votes each candidates have obtained. The candidates who have not obtained enough votes to be elected for the body will become alternates. In case two candidates obtains the same number of votes, lots will be drawn to choose which candidate will be elected:

D and A obtains the 1st and the 2nd mandate respectively. Lots will be drawn to choose which candidate - B or E - obtains the last mandate. The one who loses the draw becomes 1st alternate, while C becomes 2nd alternate.

#### **PRIORITISED LISTS OF CANDIDATES**

A list of five candidates has obtained three mandates, which are to be distributed. The list has obtained 132 votes in total, which are shared among the candidates as follows:

The list: 75
The 1st candidate: 28
The 2nd candidate: 14
The 3rd candidate: 2
The 4th candidate: 11
The 5th candidate: 2
In total: 132

The distributional number of the list is found by dividing the list's total amount of votes by the number, which is one higher than the amount of mandates, the list has obtained - in this case the number is 4. Therefore the calculation to find the distributional number is made in this manner: 132/4 = 33.

The votes for the list are distributed to the candidates in the prioritised order, until the distributional number is reached:

The 1st candidate is given (33-28) 5 of the votes for the list, which means that he is elected.
The 2nd candidate is given (33-14) 19 of the votes for the list, which means that he too is elected.
The 3rd candidate is given (33-2) 31 of the votes for the list, which means that he is also elected.

In spite of a very low number of personal votes, the 3rd candidate obtains a mandate, because he obtains a part of the votes for the list.

The result would have been different, had the votes been distributed in following way:

The list: 38
The 1st candidate: 18
The 2nd candidate: 16
The 3rd candidate: 8
The 4th candidate: 46
The 5th candidate: 6
In Total: 132

The distributional number is (132/4) = 33.

The votes for the list are distributed to the candidates in the prioritised order, until the distributional number is reached:

The 1st candidate is given (33-18) 15 of the votes for the list, which means that he is elected.
The 2nd candidate is given (33-16) 17 of the votes for the list, which means that he too is elected.
The 3rd candidate is given the remaining votes for the list, but he does not reach the distributional number of 33.

Therefore the 3rd kandidate is compeeting against the others candidates for the remaining mandate without any prioritised order. As the 4th candidate has obtained a high number of personal votes, he obtains the 3rd mandate, while the 3rd and the 5th candidate will become alternates in the that order.

In case none of the candidates are able to reach the distributional number, the candidate with the highest number of personal votes will be elected.