

1

The total number of votes received by each group is counted.

2

The candidates are placed in a mutual ranking order based on the number of personal votes received.

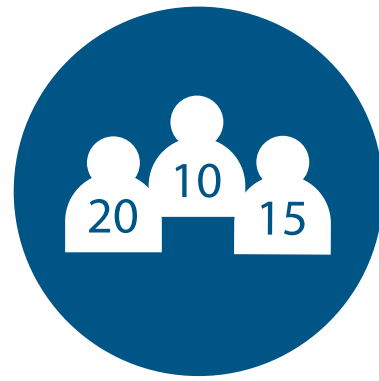
3

Based on this order, each candidate is given a comparative index. The first ranked candidate in each group gets the total number of votes cast for the said group as his or her comparative index, the second ranked candidate half of the number, the third ranked candidate one third of the number, and so forth.

4

Candidates with the biggest comparative indexes are elected as representatives.

Party A



In total: 45



45 (the total number of votes received by the group)

22,5 (1/2 of the total number of votes received by the group)

15 (1/3 of the total number of votes received by the group)



Parties B and C
(in electoral
alliance)



In total: 57



57 (the total number of votes received by the group)

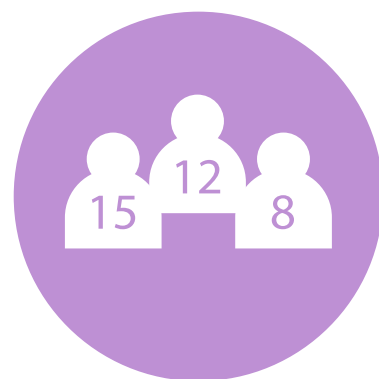
28,5 (1/2 of the total number of votes received by the group)

19 (1/3 of the total number of votes received by the group)

14,3 (1/4 of the total number of votes received by the group)



Party D



In total: 35



35 (the total number of votes received by the group)

17,5 (1/2 of the total number of votes received by the group)

11,7 (1/3 of the total number of votes received by the group)

