레바논정치의 다양성 연구*
- 2009년 총선을 중심으로 -

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<Abstract>

A Study on the Political Diversity in Lebanon
~Focus on the Result of 2009 Lebanese Election~

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Lebanon has numerous political parties, but they play a much less significant role in Lebanese politics than they do in most parliamentary democracies.

2008 saw a new twist to Lebanese politics when the Doha Agreement set a new trend where the opposition is allowed a veto power in the Lebanese Council of Ministers and confirmed religious Confessionalism in the distribution of political power.

The last elections took place on June 7, 2009. An anti-Syrian bloc lead by Saad Hariri, captured control of the legislature winning 71 of the 128 available seats. The Amal–Hezbollah alliance won 30 seats, with 27 seats going to the Free Patriotic Movement and allied parties.

Preliminary results indicated that the turnout had been as high as 55%. The March 14 Alliance garnered 71 seats in the 128-member parliament, while the March 8 Alliance won 57 seats. This result is virtually the same as the result from the election in 2005.

In November 2009, following the 2009 parliamentary elections, Lebanese prime minister Sa’ad Hariri formed a national unity government. Fifteen ministers were selected by Hariri’s March 14 Alliance, ten from the opposition March 8 Alliance, and five allotted to President. This formula denies March 14 a majority of cabinet posts, while also preventing the opposition from wielding veto power, which requires 11 posts. Thus, at least in theory, the ministers selected by President Suleiman—considered impartial—hold a swing vote on