**Lebanese Elections: Brief**

The elections were held on 14 March 2009, amid political challenges, and the results are expected to be finalized by 16 March. The process began with the release of the electoral law on 5 March, which included the establishment of a three-member electoral body. The results of this election are expected to bring constitutional change to Lebanon and could possibly end the 29-year rule of the Baathist, sitting Prime Minister, and the formation of a new government.

**Election Results:**

- **Total Voters:** 1,421,114
- **Women Voters:** 4,814
- **Total Seats:** 149,466
- **Sunni:** 1,526,080 (80.2%)
- **Druze:** 14,211 (0.8%)
- **Maronites:** 146,456 (97.3%)
- **Orthodox:** 1,424,227 (80.2%)
- **Total Maronites in 2005:** 1,418,442
- **Total Druze in 2005:** 1,413,739
- **Total Orthodox in 2005:** 1,417,605

**Key Events:**

- **14 March:** The election was held, with opponents predicting it would be marred by violence.
- **16 March:** Preliminary results were announced, with the Lebanese attorney General calling for the investigation of fraud.

**Context:**

Lebanon’s 2009 elections were a significant milestone in the country’s political history, following the end of the civil war in 1990. The elections were expected to bring about constitutional change and the formation of a new government, ending the 29-year rule of the Baathist, sitting Prime Minister. The process began with the release of the electoral law on 5 March, which included the establishment of a three-member electoral body. The results of this election are expected to bring about constitutional change and the formation of a new government.

**Analysis:**

The elections were held amid significant political challenges, and the results are expected to be finalized by 16 March. The process began with the release of the electoral law on 5 March, which included the establishment of a three-member electoral body. The results of this election are expected to bring about constitutional change and the formation of a new government, ending the 29-year rule of the Baathist, sitting Prime Minister. The elections were held amid significant political challenges, and the results are expected to be finalized by 16 March. The process began with the release of the electoral law on 5 March, which included the establishment of a three-member electoral body. The results of this election are expected to bring about constitutional change and the formation of a new government, ending the 29-year rule of the Baathist, sitting Prime Minister. The elections were held amid significant political challenges, and the results are expected to be finalized by 16 March. The process began with the release of the electoral law on 5 March, which included the establishment of a three-member electoral body. The results of this election are expected to bring about constitutiona...