

ANNEX 1**OVERVIEW OF ELECTORAL BOUNDARY MANAGEMENT REGIMES WORLD-WIDE**

This section summarizes key facts about electoral boundary change regimes in other countries. The contrast with Singapore is interesting. The table below illustrates how some other countries practice, inter alia, fixed time frames for boundary changes to limit frequency, publication of more detailed justifications for boundary changes than what is the norm in Singapore, independent electoral boundary change authorities, public consultations and a right of appeal.

States	Name of Electoral Boundaries Review Committee	Method of Appointment	Prohibitions	Membership	Time between report release and election	Transparency of Reporting	Public Consultation	Approval Process	Appeal Process
Singapore	Electoral Boundaries Delimitation Committee	Appointed by Prime Minister; PM lays down specific activities to be undertaken by Committee (1. Recommend the number of SMCs and GRCs based on number of electors in recently-revised electoral roll and 2. Recommend the boundaries that demarcate the constituencies)	Members must be civil servants	Five civil servants appointed by the Prime Minister	No legislation in force that specifies mandatory time frame between the announcement of new electoral boundaries and the holding of elections	Map of new electoral boundaries is published in the <i>Government Gazette</i> , but minutes of meeting with regard to the EBDC not published,	No public consultations or public hearings	Report submitted to Cabinet detailing recommended modifications to constituencies and the drawing of boundary lines. Report is accepted by the government without the need for approval of Parliament	No appeal process

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Kingdom of Bhutan	Delineation Commission (DC)	Appointed by the King assisted by PM, Chief Justice, Speaker, Chairperson of National Council and Leader of the Opposition	Must be natural born citizens.	Secretary, Minister responsible for Urban and Municipal Administration, Secretary, Minister responsible for Civil Registration and Census Surveyor-General, Chief Election Commissioner	DC to publish details of EB not less than 180 days before election day	DC issues final (determined) orders by notification which is published in national newspaper, broadcasted on radio, TV and other forms of mass media. A notified version of the details of each determined EB will be affixed in a prominent place within its jurisdiction for public inspection	May hold public sittings if deemed necessary after considering all objections and suggestions to the proposals.		No appeal process
Federal Republic of Germany	Constituency Commission (CC)	Members appointed by Federal President		President of Federal Statistical Office, a Federal Administrative Court judge, and 5 others.	CC report must be submitted to Federal Ministry of the Interior within 15 months of the start of the legislative term of the Bundestag	Details of the changes in EB and population are to be published in the Bundestag printed paper and the Federal Gazette	No specific public consultation process.	Parliament has the sole authority to pass federal laws modifying the EB	No Specific Appeal Process
Hong Kong	Electoral Affairs Commission (EAC)	Appointed by Chief Executive in consultation with Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal		A Judge of the High Court and 2 other members.	Chief Executive will table report in the Legislative Council for approval within 30 days of submission	Before EAC submits EBR report with details of EB changes, the details of the changes will be available for public inspection	EB report will be available for public inspection for 30 days minimum (public notified of time and place via Gazette), where comments from the public will be received.	Approved by legislative council	No Specific Appeal Process

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Republic of Kenya	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)	Appointed by President, in consultation with PM and with approval of National Assembly.	Members must not hold any State or public office, or have (in the last 5 years) held the office or stood for elections as an MP or member of county assembly or of a governing body of a political party	2 persons of each gender nominated by President and PM. 1 person nominated by Judicial Service Commission, Kenya Anti-Corruption Advisor, and Association of Professional Societies.	EBR must be completed 1 year before election day	Information about the EB (names, numbers, details) determined by the IEBC will be published in the Gazette	Public consultation limited to all interested parties as determined by IEBC.	No external approval process.	A person may apply to the High Court for a review of IEBC decisions
Republic of Korea (South Korea)	Constituency Demarcation Committee (CDC)	CDC Members shall be commissioned from those recommended by academic, legal, press circles and civil groups and election commissions.	Members must not be a member of a political party, a local council or the National Assembly	Up to 11 members consultation between Speaker and the negotiating groups in the National Assembly	CDC to submit EBR report to Speaker 6 months before election day	CDC must submit EBR report with details of EB and reasons for change in EB to the Speaker	Public consultation limited to political parties with seats in the National Assembly.	National Assembly takes CDC report into account when it votes on EB legislation	No Specific Appeal Process
Republic of Lithuania	Central Electoral Committee (CEC)	Chair appointed, 6 chosen by Minister of Justice and Lithuanian Lawyers' Society through drawn lots, others nominated by parliament.	Members must suspend membership in political parties. Members must not be a candidate for parliament, an observer in polling stations or a representative in the elections.	Chair and at least 6 others.	New EB must be released no later than 95 days before election day		No specific public consultation process.	CEC determines the EB through its legally binding decisions (via majority vote of CEC members – Chair has deciding vote if tied)	CEC decisions may be amended or repealed by the CEC itself or through the Courts

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Malaysia	Election Commission (EC)	Members are appointed by Head of State in consultation with Conference of Rulers	Chair must not be a member of a board of management or directors, an officer or employee or engaged in commercial dealings with any business orgs (exceptions for non-paid VWOs). EC members must not be an undischarged bankrupt, 65 years or older, engaged in paid office or employment outside duties of office or be a member of Parliament or State Legislative Assembly	Chair, Deputy Chair, 3 others	EBR must be completed no more than two years upon commencement of elections	EC will inform the Speaker and the PM of any changes affecting EB. Notice about new EB to be published in the Gazette and at least 1 newspaper circulating in affected EB. Notice shall show affect of proposed changes in EB and a copy of EC recommendations open to public inspection at a specified place within affected EB	Local enquiry carried out if objections are received from state or local authority OR body of 100 or more persons eligible to vote, whose jurisdiction is affected by EB changes	EC send its report to PM, PM (with authority to make modifications to EC proposal) lays report to Parliament for vote, if in favor, it is sent to Head of State for approval (if fails, it goes back to PM)	No Specific Appeal Process
New Zealand	Representation Commission (RC)	Appointed by Governor-General after nomination by Parliament and RC.	Chair must not be a member of the House of Representatives or a public servant directly concerned with elections. RC members are ineligible to stand for elections to House of Representatives within 2 years after cessation of appointment	Surveyor-General, Government Statistician, Chief Electoral Officer, Chair of Local Government Commission, 2 members representing Government and Opposition Chairperson.		RC must publish in Gazette a notice informing the public about places where detailed descriptions of EBs and summarized reasons for changes of Ebs can be inspected without charge.	Comments by independent MPs or political parties with more than 5% of votes. Public inspection of EB report and comments.	RC produces legally binding final report and publishes a notice in the Gazette about where this information can be found (takes immediate effect)	

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United Kingdom (UK)	Boundary Commissions (1 BC for each state)	Chair elected, others appointed by head of judiciary of state.		Speaker of the House as non-voting Chair, Judge in Highest Court of State, two others.	EBR reports submitted every 5 years (starting with October 1st, 2018)	A copy of proposal must be open for inspection at a specified place within proposed EB	12-week "initial consultation period" for written representations and 2 - 5 public hearings held during 5th and 10th week of "initial consultation period."	Parliament votes on EB legislation based on BC report	No Specific Appeal Process
Washington State (USA)	Washington State Redistricting Commission (WSRC)	2 appointed by state lower house leaders, 2 appointed by state upper, 1 appointed by other members.	Members must not be a lobbyist (within a year) or a elected official (within two years). Members are not to campaign for, participate in or contribute to any candidate running for office and also will not themselves run for legislative office for 2 years after EBRP has been implemented	1 Non-partisan, non-voting chair, 4 others	In Jan of each year ending in 1, WSRC established for EBR	WSRC draft proposal and final proposal, with details of EB are posted on WSRC website	WSRC holds public forums and calls for public proposals as part of EBRE. Public forums are televised on state-wide non-profit television. Draft plans are presented for public comment and public comments are recorded and published (on website)	Approval by 2/3rds vote in both houses.	No Specific Appeal Process

OVERVIEW OF ELECTORAL BOUNDARY DEFINITION REGIMES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

United Kingdom (British Parliament - Election of MPs to the House of Commons)

Boundary Commissions (BCs) are advisory non-departmental public bodies sponsored by the Cabinet Office for the purpose of EBR. They are independent, non-political and impartial bodies. They are four BCs (for each state) in the UK

(Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986)

There are four members in each BC. (1 Chair, 1 Deputy Chair & 2 members) The ex-officio chairperson of all four BCs is the speaker of the House of Commons, though the chairperson plays no part in the EBR. The Deputy Chairperson of each BC is a judge of the highest court in each state appointed by head of the judiciary of the state. The other 2 members are appointed by the respective Secretary of State.

A BC must submit periodic reports regarding EBR to the respective Secretaries of State who then presents the report to Parliament in the form of legislation. The parliament will vote whether or not to except the recommendations. A BC must submit EBR reports every 5 years , starting with 1 October 2018.

(Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011)

(Electoral Registration and Administration Act 2013)

Before a BC submits its report, it must present its proposals , which are open to inspection at a specified place within the proposed constituency, to the people within each proposed constituency. There will be a 12-week "initial consultation period" whereby the public can write-in regarding the proposed EBs and 2 - 5 public hearings regarding EB must be held between 5th and 10th week of the "initial consultation period". All these must be taken into consideration by BC

(Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011)

Some rules for EBR are as follows:

- All constituencies are single-member
- Number of constituencies capped at 600
- Constituency should not have an area more than 13,000 square km (with exceptions)
- Electorate in each constituency must not differ more than 5% of the electoral quota¹ (with exceptions)

(Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986)

(Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011)

¹ EQ = Total number of electorate/ 596 (Total number of constituencies - 4 protected constituencies)

Australia (Parliament of Australia - Election of MPs to the House of Representatives)

The Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) is an independent statutory authority that is responsible for EBR. The AEC is managed by a three-person Electoral Commission (EC) consisting of:

- Chairperson
- the Electoral Commissioner
- one other member, "non-judicial appointee"

(Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918)

The Electoral Commissioner is the full-time CEO of the AEC. The Chairperson is a part-time office filled by a judge chosen out of 3 eligible judges provided by the Chief Judge of the Federal Court of Australia to the Governor-General. (usually a retired Judge of the Federal Court of Australia). The non-judicial appointee is a part-time office and must be an agency head (or equivalent). The Australian Statistician is usually appointed to this position (since 1984)

(Public Service Act 1999).

A EBR is required when:

- A period of 7 years have elapsed since the previous redistribution
- Number of MPs in House of Representatives to which a State or Territory is entitled has changed (population quota has changed)
- Number of electors (compulsory voters) in more than 1/3 of the divisions in the State or 1 of the divisions in ACT or Northern Territory deviates from divisional enrolment by over 10% for more than 2 months

The Electoral Commissioner ascertains population with latest official stats available from Australian Statistician. Based on stats, Population Quota is calculated:

- $\text{Total Population of all 6 states} / 72 \text{ (2 times the number of Senators for the states)} = \text{Quota}$
- $\text{Total Population of individual state or territory} / \text{Quota} = \text{Number of MPs for the state or territory}$

The divisional enrolment is calculated by (Projected Numbers may not deviate 3.5 %):

- $\text{Number of electors in State or territory} / \text{Number of divisions in State or territory} = \text{divisional enrolment}$

The EC appoints a Redistribution Committee (RC) for each State for the EBR which consists of:

- Electoral Commissioner
- Electoral Officer for the State concerned

- State Surveyor-General
- State Auditor-General

After commencing EBR, Electoral Commissioner must invite public suggestions (to be lodged within 30 days). A 2-week period allocated for public comments on the suggestions lodged.

The RC will then publish its proposed EBs along with its reasons for changes made, suggestions and comments made by public and any disagreements had by any member of the RC regarding the changes. The proposals must be presented in the Gazette and regional newspapers in regions affected by EBR. A period of 4 weeks is allowed for written objections of the proposals. An additional 2 weeks is provided for comments on objections raised. An augmented Electoral Commission consisting of the AEC and RC will consider the objections and release a final report publishing their decisions and reasons for them.

The determination of the augmented Electoral Commission is final and conclusive and cannot be rejected or amended by Parliament.

(Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918)

New Zealand (Election of MPs to the New Zealand House of Representatives)

The Representation Commission (RC) is responsible for EBR. It is convened every 5 years after report on NZ's electoral population by the Government Statistician. The RC² consists of:

- the Surveyor-General
- the Government Statistician
- the Chief Electoral Officer
- the Chairperson of the Local Government Commission
- 2 members representing the Government and the Opposition appointed by Governor-General after nomination by the House of Representatives
- the Chairperson, appointed by Governor-General after nominated by other members of the RC

When determining Maori districts, the RC additionally comprises of:

- the Chief Executive of Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Maori Development)
- 2 members of Maori descent representing the Government and the Opposition appointed by Governor-General after nomination by the House of Representative

Seats in the NZ House of Representatives is divided into North and South Islands and Maori seats. The electoral population quota of each ED is calculated as such³ (based upon the quinquennial Census of the general electoral population):

- South Islands general electoral population / 16 (fixed number of EDs) = average electoral population for South Island EDs (the South Island Quota)
- Maori electoral population / South Island Quota = Number of Maori EDs
- North Island general electoral population / South Island Quota = Number of North Island EDs

RC's proposals shall be published in the Gazette with descriptions of ED as well as a summary of reasons for the changes. A period of 1 month (or more) is provided for written objections to the proposals, and they will be taken into account by the EC and

² No member of the RC shall be eligible for election to the House of Representatives within 2 years after ceasing RC membership

³ Adjustment of quota of each ED should not deviate >5%

summarily published in the Gazette. A period of 2 weeks (or more) is provided for written counter-objections. The RC will publish final report of new EDs after considering public input (objections and counter-objections). Its decisions are final.
(Electoral Act 1993)

United States of America (Federal Redistricting and Apportionment for House of Representatives)

Congressional House of Representative (CHOR) seats are apportioned based on the respective population of the states. Reapportionment occurs every 10 years after the results of a decennial census. The responsibility of reapportionment is delegated *to the respective states (usually state legislatures)*. Each state is entitled to at least 1 Representative.
(Article 1, Section 2, Constitution of United States)

The number of seats in CHOR are set at 435 (barring any new state permitted into the union) and the Huntington-Hill method⁴ ("method of equal proportions") is used to determine the Congressional districts afforded to each state.
(Apportionment Act of 1911)
(Reapportionment Act of 1929)

By law, districts must adhere to the "one person, one vote" principle" and must not be used to disadvantage or disenfranchise minorities

(Reynold vs Sims)
(Voting Rights Act 1965)

Washington State (Redistricting for Congressional Districts)

EBR of CHOR seats in Washington State is managed by the Washington State Redistricting Commission with information from US Census Bureau. The Commission is composed of:

- 2 appointed by the State House (rep. Maj. and Min.)

⁴ Use Divisor to 'weight' seats, n is the number of seats currently allotted and $(n+1)$ the number of seats it would have if another seat was assigned to it. P is population of each state. $D = \text{Square root of } [(n)(n + 1)]$ & $P / D = \text{Priority value (to see which state gets the seat 1st)}$

- 2 appointed by the State Senate (rep. Maj. and Min.)
- 1 non-partisan, non-voting member appointed by other 4 members to act as Chair (if consensus can't be reached, the State Supreme Court selects)

Commission members must:

- not be a registered lobbyist (or a former one within 1 year of appointment)
- not a current elected official (includes party officials in state, district or county)
- had not held "official" position within 2 years prior to appointment
- will not campaign for elective office or actively participate in or contribute to a state or federal candidate running for office
- will not campaign for a state legislative office or for Congress for two years after the new redistricting plan takes effect.

Public forums and calls for public proposals ("third-party" plans) is part of EBR. People are informed of the process through emails, websites and public announcements. Public forums are televised on state-wide non-profit television networks. Draft plans are presented for public comment. Written comments are recorded and published, and considered by the commission.

The new EBP must be approved by 3 of the 4 voting members of the Commission. This EBP is final barring intervention by the state legislature. The plan may be amended by the legislature within 30 days of a legislative session. Any amendments to new district boundary lines cannot affect >2% of a districts population and must be approved by 2/3 of the legislature (State House and Senate) The EBP need not approval from the legislature or the Governor, it takes place after 30 days of a legislative session.

(Article 2, Section 43, Washington State Constitution)

Iowa (Redistricting for Congressional Districts)

The Iowa Legislative Service Agency (ILSA), a non-partisan service bureau serving the Iowa General Assembly (State legislature with State House and State Senate), is in charge of EBR of CHOR seats. With information from US Census Bureau, the ILSA maps out geographic units and assigns population totals into them for the purpose of EBR.

(Iowa Code 42.3)

A Temporary Redistricting Advisory Commission is also convened for the EBR. It is made up of:

- 2 members appointed by Maj. and Min. leader in State Senate
- 2 members appointed by Maj. and Min. leader in State House of Representatives
- 1 member appointed by other 4 members (at least 3 voting in favour) to act as Chair

Commission members must:

- be an eligible voter in Iowa
- not hold partisan public or political party office
- not be a relative of or be employed by a member of or be employed directly by the Iowa General Assembly or the US Congress

(Iowa Code 42.5)

The Commission is to guide and advise the ILSA on certain redistricting matters, helping resolve certain redistricting questions unanswered by law and establish guidelines on release of information prior to formal release to the Iowa General Assembly.

(Iowa Code 42.6)

In ILSA's proposal, population within each EB cannot deviate >1% from ideal population⁵ of each EB. (with exceptions)

(Iowa Code 42.4)

Once ILSA produces 1st proposed EBP to the Iowa General Assembly, the Commission must conduct at least 3 public hearings in 3 different geographic regions of the State regarding the proposal. The Commission will issue a report summarizing information and testimony received in hearings to the Iowa General Assembly no later than 14 days after submission of EBP.

(Iowa Code 42.6)

⁵ Ideal Population = Total Population / Congressional Districts Allotted

EBP must be passed by both houses in the Iowa General Assembly and not vetoed by the Governor. If the EBP fails, the State House or State Senate (through resolution) or the Governor (through veto message) must state reasons for the rejection. ILSA must submit a 2nd EBP within 35 days. If that fails, reasons must be given by the public body that rejected it. Public hearings are only mandated for the 1st proposed EBP. If the 2nd EBP fails, the ILSA must submit a 3rd proposed plan within 35 days. For the 1st 2 EBPs, only corrective amendments can be offered in the state legislature. For the 3rd EBP, 'normal' amendments can be offered in the state legislature. If the 3rd EBP fails, judicial intervention by the Iowa Supreme Court shall establish a valid redistricting plan.

(Iowa Code 42.3)
(Title 2 of the United States Code, Chapter 1, Section 2a)

Republic of Ghana (Elections of MPs to Parliament)

The Electoral Commission (EC) is the body responsible for EBR. It consists of:

- 1 Chair
- 2 Deputy Chairs
- 4 other members

The members of the EC are appointed by the President with the advice of the Council of Elders. The members must be qualified to be elected as MPs⁶. The Chair and Deputy Chairs shall not hold any public office while a member of the EC.

(Section 43-44, Constitution of the Republic of Ghana)

The EC does EBR not less than every 7 years or within 12 months of after published census results of the population of Ghana, whichever is earlier. The EC demarcates EBs into 1-member constituencies that should be as equal in population quota⁷ as possible.

⁶ Must be a citizen of and eligible voter in Ghana (owes no allegiance to foreign powers), 22 years old and above, not a bankrupt or a tax dodger, of sound mind and not deemed incompetent, not convicted of serious crimes

(Section 47, Constitution of the Republic of Ghana)

Any person aggrieved by a decision of the EC with respect to EBR may appeal to a tribunal consisting of 3 persons appointed by the Chief Justice, and the decision of the tribunal is binding on the EC's EBR. A person aggrieved by the decision of the tribunal may appeal to the Court of Appeal whose decision on the matter is final.

(Section 48, Constitution of the Republic of Ghana)

⁷ Population Quota = Total Population / No of Constituencies

Republic of Kenya (Election of MPs to the National Assembly)

An Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission is responsible for EBR. The Commission divides Kenya into 290 single-member constituencies for the purpose of election to the National Assembly.

(Section 88 - 89, Constitution of Kenya)

Members of the Commission must not:

- have within last 5 years, held the office of or stood for election of MP or a county assembly
- have within last 5 years, held the office of or stood for election of a governing body of a political party
- hold any State office
- hold another public office

(Section 88, Constitution of Kenya)

The Commission shall do EBR at intervals of not less than 8 years and not more than 12 years and the review must be completed at least 1 year before a general election for MPs.

The number of inhabitants of each EB should be as equal as possible and shall not deviate from the population quota⁸ of a margin of more than 40% for cities and densely populated areas and 30% for other areas.

Information about newly drawn EBs shall be published in the Gazette and shall come into effect on the dissolution of Parliament following their publication.

A person may apply to the High Court to appeal a Commission's decision. An application for review must be filed within 30 days of the publication of information in the Gazette, and application shall be heard and determined within 3 months of the date filed.

(Section 89, Constitution of Kenya)

⁸ Population Quota = Inhabitants of Kenya / No of Constituencies

Republic of Korea (Election of members to the National Assembly)

The Constituency Demarcation Committee for the National Assembly Members (CDC) is the independent body in charge of EBR of National Assembly EBs. The CDC shall consist of not more than 11 members after consultation between Speaker and representative members of negotiating groups and members are to be commissioned from among persons recommended by legal, academic, press, civil group circles.

A member of the CDC shall not:

- be a National Assembly member
- be a local council member
- be a political party member

Governmental agencies (local or national) shall cooperate with CDC provide the CDC with materials necessary for EBR when requested

The CDC shall prepare a EBP and submit a report with details of EBs and reasons for changes and other necessary materials to the Speaker 1 year before election is to be held at the expiration of the terms of office of National Assembly Members. The CDC, in preparing EBP, shall provide political parties with seats in the National Assembly an opportunity to state opinions on the EBs of the seats they hold.

The National Assembly is to take into account the CDC's EBP when it passes legislation to change the EB of the National Assembly constituencies.

(Art 24, Public Official Election Act)

Lithuania (Election of members to Seimas)

The Central Electoral Committee (CEC) is responsible for dividing Lithuania into 71 single-member constituencies and conduct EBR. (other 70 seats in Seimas to be proportionally elected taking the whole of Lithuania as a single multi-member constituency)
(Art 9, 14, Electoral Law)

The CEC is a permanent supreme independent institution formed by Seimas for a 4-year period no later than 100 days and no earlier than 130 days before regular elections to the Seimas.

The CEC consists of:

- the Committee Chairman⁹
- 3 persons with university law degrees who are chosen by drawing lots¹⁰ from among the six candidates nominated by the Minister of Justice
- 3 persons with university law degrees who are chosen by drawing lots from among the six candidates nominated by the Lithuanian Lawyers' Society¹¹
- persons nominated by parties which have received mandates of the Seimas members in the multi-member constituency (All parties eligible for representation->5%-in the multi-member constituency has the right to nominate 1 representative to the CEC from list of members nominated in the multi-member constituency)

(Art 12, Electoral Law)

All members of the CEC (while working in CEC) must:

- be eligible to stand for elections as a member of the Seimas
- not be dismissed (last 3 years) from an electoral or referendum committee for legal violations¹²
- not be a candidate for Seimas member
- not be an observer in the elections
- not be a representative in the elections
- suspend membership in their party
- not take part in activities of or carry out instructions of political orgs

(Art 11 -12, Electoral Law)

Decisions of the CEC are legally binding and shall be adopted by majority vote of the members of CEC (in a tie - Chair has deciding vote). Decisions may only be repealed or amended by the CEC itself or a court.

(Art 12, Law on the Central Electoral Committee)

The number of voters in each EB must be within 0.9 to 1.1 of the average number of voters in the all single-member constituencies. The CEC must, no later than 95 days before the election, shall establish, and no later than 90 days before the election, shall publish in the Gazette details about the new EBs.

⁹ Appointed by Seimas

¹⁰ Drawing of lots in a Seimas setting to be organized by the Speaker of the Siemas

¹¹ More members may be nominated to the CEC by the Minister of Justice or the Lithuanian Lawyer's Society

¹² the Law on Elections to the Seimas, the Law on Presidential Elections, the Law on Elections to Municipal Councils or the Law on the Referendum

Malaysia (Election of members to the Dewan Rakyat)

The Election Commission (EC) is responsible for EBR of single-member Dewan Rakyat EBs. The EBR shall:

- have an interval of not less than 8 years between date of completion of 1 review and the date of commencement of next review
- be completed not >2 years from date of commencement

(Article 113, 116 Constitution of Malaysia)

The EC shall be composed of:

- 1 Chair¹³
- 1 Deputy Chair
- 3 other members

The members of the EC are appointed by Yang di- Pertuan Agong in consultation with the Conference of Rulers. The members of EC must not:

- be 65 years old or older
- be an undischarged bankrupt
- engage in paid office or employment outside duties of his office
- be a member of either House of Parliament or the Legislative Assembly of a State

(Article 114, Constitution of Malaysia)

Once EC proposes changes that affect any EB, the EC shall inform Speaker of the Dewan Rakyat and the Prime Minister (PM), and shall publish the EBP in a notice in the Gazette and at least 1 newspaper circulating in the affected constituency. The notice shall:

- show effect of proposed changes with a copy of EC recommendations open to inspection at a specific place within the constituency
- representations to be made with respect to EC proposals (may be made within 1 month after publication of such notice)

¹³ Shall be disqualified if, after being appointed, he becomes a member of any board of management or directors, an officer or employee or engage in business, of any commercial corporate body or org (exceptions exist for voluntary, non-paid work in a VWO or charitable/social org

The EC is to take into consideration any representation duly made in accordance to the notice. The EC shall cause a local enquiry to be held regarding the constituencies if objections are received from (The EC shall not hold more than 2 local enquiries):

- The state government or any local authority whose area wholly or partly comprised in the EB affected by the recommendations
- a body of 100 persons or more whose names are shown in the electoral rolls of the constituency in question

If the EC revises any proposed recommendations, it is to comply with publishing the new recommendations in a notice in the Gazette and at least 1 newspaper circulating in the affected constituency.

After the completing the procedures, the EC shall submit a report to the PM with its recommendations. The PM shall then lay the report before the Dewan Rakyat with a draft Order to be made (with/out modifications) with respect to the EC's recommendations. If it passes, the Order is submitted to the Yang di- Pertuan Agong to make an Order in terms of the draft Order and it shall come into effect. If it fails (withdrawn, rejected, not supported by less than 1/2 of the members), the PM may, after consulting with the EC (if deemed necessary), amend the draft and lay the amended draft before the Dewan Rakyat.

(Thirteenth Schedule, Part II, Constitution of Malaysia)

Kingdom of Bhutan (Election of members to the National Assembly)

A Delineation Commission (DC) is responsible for EBR of all the single-member constituencies (maximum of 55 seats) in Bhutan. The DC allocates each Dzongkhag a number of seats (proportionally acc to voting population) and divides each Dzongkhag into that number of parliamentary constituencies (equally distributed voting population). No Dzongkhag shall have less than 2 and more than 7 constituencies. The DC shall publisise the number of seats allocated to each Dzongkhag and details of each EB not less than 180 days before duration of the National Assembly expires.

(Article 3-7, Election Act 2008)

The DC is established by the independent Election Commission (EC) and is composed of:

- Chief Election Commissioner (CEC)
- 2 Election Commissioners
- Secretary, Minister responsible for Urban and Municipal Administration
- Secretary, Minister responsible for Civil Registration and Census
- Surveyor-General

The DC orders are made by a simple majority and the CEC has the deciding vote in event of a tie.

(Article 20,77,81, 84-85, Election Act 2008)

The DC shall publish its proposed EBP together with dissenting proposals. (if dissenting members of DC desires its publication). The DC shall specify a date or after which the proposals be further considered. The DC then shall, within date specified, consider all objections and suggestions to the proposals received and may hold public sittings if deemed necessary.

(Article 87, Election Act 2008)

The DC shall issue its orders by notification, publish the order in the national newspaper, broadcast it on radio, TV and other forms of mass media and affix the notified version of EBR relating to the area under its jurisdiction in a prominent place.

(Article 88, Election Act 2008)

The DC shall simultaneously forward duly authenticated copies of its orders before both Houses of Parliament, concerned local government and the EC.

(Article 89, Election Act 2008)

The DC will determine the EBs through one or more orders. The decisions of the DC are legally binding and final (may not be called into question by any Court or Tribunal)

(Article 87,95, Election Act 2008)

References

Kingdom of Bhutan

- Election Act of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2008, Chapter 2, Art 2 – 7
- Election Act of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2008, Chapter 5, Art 76 – 95
- http://www.election-bhutan.org.bt/?page_id=31

Federal Republic of Germany

- Federal Elections Act, Section 3, Art 1 – 5
- http://www.bundeswahlleiter.de/en/bundestagswahlen/downloads/rechtsgrundlagen/bundeswahlgesetz_engl.pdf

Hong Kong

- Chapter 541 Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance, Section 3 – 4
- Chapter 541 Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance, Section 18, 21 – 23
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