

### LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ELECTORAL SYSTEMS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES

### By

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## Legal Framework

### All legislation and all regulations r elated to the election











# Main elements of Electoral Legal Framework

- System of representation/Electoral System
- Eligibility criteria
- The electoral management model
- Operational framework
- Electoral justice mechanisms
- Rules for stakeholders









### Some International Instruments on legal framework for elections

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- European Convention on Human Entrenchment of , 1950
- African Charter on Human and People's Rights, 1986
- OAS Democratic Charter, 2001
- SADC Principles Governing Democratic Elections, 2003
- ECOWAS Supplementary Protocol







# **WN on Free & Fair Elections**

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) Article 21

- Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
- Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
- The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government, this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.





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# Legal Framework

- Constitutions
- Electoral Law and subsequent legislation
- Political party law
- Campaign finance law
- Media laws
- Peace Agreements
- Regulations
- Procedures











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# What is an Electoral System?

At the most basic level, electoral systems translate the votes cast in a general election into seats won by parties and candidates.

- The key variables are:
  - the electoral formula used (i.e. whether a plurality/majority, proportional, mixed or other system is used )
  - what mathematical formula is used to calculate the seat calculation
  - the ballot structure (i.e. whether the voter votes for a candidate or a party and whether the voter makes a single choice or expresses a series of preferences)
  - the district magnitude (not how many voters live in a district, but how many representatives to the legislature that districts elects)











# United Kingdom Ballot

VOTE FOR ONE CANDIDATE ONLY



Organization of American States

### South Africa 1994 Ballot



to the party situ thouse gampels molegale as a legenary angho estimate his vendia lieri si miniavutati a diverging your battong area for light-place for graphic shaws lokho educe validatigano cylichetterio

Plans a mark lange die party von a heune Ora leveran la gago ga lattoria le phante yan o a legerhage Khu vhu na lanwaye phanda hu daungano lina vho khezha. Nampa options lookha ecolem kwegets ete ubbhechaye



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für die Wahl zum Deutschen Bundestag im Wahlkreis 165 Esslingen am 2. Dezember 1990

### Sie haben 2 Stimmen

hier 1 Stimme

X

hier 1 Stimme

# Germany Ballot



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# Reland Ballot

TREORACHA

- Fedich chuige go bhluil an marc sifigiúl ar an tolapéar.
  Marchil an figiúr 1 sa bhoesa le hais ghrianghraf an chéad ianthúra. is roghs leat, marcali an ligkir 2 as bhosca le hais ghrianghval an larthóra do dhara rogha, agus mar sin de.
- 3. Fit an pilipear ionas nach bhfeictear do vóta. Taispeáin cul an phaipéir don oifigeach céannais, agus cuir sa bhoace bailiúde é.

#### INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. See that the official mark is on the paper. 2. Mark 1 in the box baside the photograph of the candidate of your first choice, mark 2 in the box beside the photograph of the candidate of your second choice, and so on.













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### **Distribution of Systems**

#### 2 - Electoral Systems: Number of Countries and Territories



#### 3 - Total population (in millions)





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International Organization for Migration





# Same Election: Different Systems, Different RESULTS

|                                 | Seats                |    |     |                    |     |                       |                                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----|-----|--------------------|-----|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                                 | 1                    | 2  | 3   | 4                  | 5   | 6                     | Total (%)                            |
| PARTIES                         |                      |    | Vot | tes                |     | 1                     |                                      |
| Happiness                       | 70                   | 70 | 70  | 5                  | 3   | 70                    | 288 (30%)                            |
| Love                            | 15                   | 15 | 15  | 123                | 15  | 15                    | 198 (20.6%)                          |
| Joy                             | 15                   | 7  | 25  | 30                 | 100 | 7                     | 184 (19.2%)                          |
| Friendship                      | 30                   | 13 | 47  | 1                  | 35  | 13                    | 139 (14.5%)                          |
| Health                          | 30                   | 55 | 3   | 1                  | 7   | 55                    | 151 (15.7)                           |
| TOTAL                           | 160                  | 16 | 16  | 160                | 160 | 160                   | 960 (100%)                           |
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### Same Election: Different Systems, Different WINNERS

|    | PARTIES    |             | Seats<br>syster | under di<br>ns                     | fferent electora                           |
|----|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|--|
|    |            | % of votes  | FPT<br>P        | List<br>PR                         | MMP  |
|    | Happiness  | 288 (30%)   | 4               | 2                                  |  |
|    | Love       | 198 (20.6%) | 1               | 1                                  | NV.  |
|    | Joy        | 184 (19.2%) | 1               | 1                                  |  |
|    | Friendship | 139 (14.5%) | 0               | 1                                  |  |
|    | Health     | 151 (15.7)  | 0               | 1                                  |  |
| ar |            |             |                 | OM<br>ternational Organization for | Mic OAS<br>Organization of American States |

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## FPTP

- Simple
- Leads to single party government
- Individual accountability
- Creates disproportional results
- Excludes Women, Minorities & Small parties
- Leads to wasted votes













### List PR

- Proportional
- Few wasted votes
- Includes women, minority parties, etc
- Leads to coalition government
- Accountability Issues: Difficult to vote an individual out of office
- Entrenchment of power within party headquarters











### MMP

- Best of both world?
- Less disproportionality than FPTP
- More inclusion of women & minorities than FPTP
- Worst of both world?
- Difficult to understand
- Creates two classes of representatives











#### Table 8: Potential Cost and Administrative Implications of 12 Electoral Systems

|          | Drawing<br>Electoral<br>Boundaries | Voter<br>Registration | Ballot<br>Paper Design<br>and<br>Production | Voter<br>Education | Number of<br>Polling Days | By-elections | The Coun |
|----------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------|----------|
| FPTP     | •                                  |                       | 0   | 0                  | 0                         |              | 0        |
| BV       | -                                  | -                     | <b>=</b>                                    | -                  | 0                         |              | •        |
| TRS      |                                    |                       |   | -                  |                           |              |          |
| AV       |                                    |                       | 0   |                    | 0                         |              | •        |
| PBV      |                                    |                       | 0   | •                  | 0                         | 0            | 0        |
| List PR  | 0                                  |                       | 8   | -                  | 0                         | 0            | 0        |
| STV      | 0                                  |                       |   |                    | 0                         |              | •        |
| Parallel | -                                  |                       | 8   | -                  | 0                         |              | •        |
| ммр      | -                                  |                       |   |                    |                           |              |          |
| вс       |                                    |                       | 0   |                    | 0                         |              | -        |
| SNTV     | (B)                                | 8                     |   | 0                  | 0                         |              | 0        |
| IV       | 0                                  | <b>e</b>              | 2   | -                  | 0                         |              | -        |

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### **Criteria for Good Electoral Systems**

- Representative
- Accountability
- Support stable government
- Equal weight to each vote
- Resist tactical voting
- Simple for voters and administrators
- Accepted by parties and public

- Promote conciliation among different groups
- Promote crosscommunity parties
- Promote dialogue and compromise
- Robust against change
- Respond logically to changing support
- Be sustainable







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# Key decisions in electoral system choice

- Ballot Structure
- Electoral Formula
- District Magnitude How many seats per district? How many districts? Boundaries?
- Cost / Affordability
- Special provisions Quotas (Ethnicity, gender, religion, region)











### What's a Fair Method of Sharing a Cake?





IX 🚯 REX-WET









# No electoral system is perfect











### Arrow's Impossibility Theorem

 Mathematical economist Kenneth Arrow (from Stanford University) proved (in 1951) that there is no consistent method of making a choice among three or more candidates that always satisfies certain simple criteria of "fairness".



- He won a Nobel prize for this theorem (in 1972).
- This remarkable result assures us that there is no single election procedure that can always fairly decide the outcome of an election that involves more than two candidates or alternatives.









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## Merci beaucoup



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