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EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW
(VENICE COMMISSION)

COMPARATIVE TABLE

ON

THE ALLOCATION OF SEATS TO CONSTITUENCIES

TABLEAU COMPARATIF

SUR

L'ATTRIBUTION DES SIEGES AUX CIRCONSCRIPTIONS

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Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
Albania	<p>Constitution Article 64</p> <p>Electoral Code <i>(approved by Law no. 10 019, dated 29 December 2008, amended by Law no. 74/2012, dated 19 July 2012 and Law no. 31/2015, dated 2 April 2015</i> Articles 74 - 76</p>	<p>12 multi-member-constituencies</p> <p>Constitution, Art 64/1 The Assembly consists of 140 deputies, elected by a proportional system with multi-member electoral zones.</p> <p>Constitution, Art 64/2 A multi-member electoral zone coincides with the administrative division of one of the levels of administrative-territorial organization.</p> <p>Electoral Code, Art 74/1 The electoral zone corresponds to the territory of the region and serves as an electoral unit for the election of a specified number of seats in accordance with the rules set in this Code.</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Electoral Code, Art 75/1</p> <p>The number of seats for each electoral zone is determined in proportion to the number of citizens in each electoral zone. Each seat represents an approximately equal number of citizens.</p> <p>The total number of citizens, according to the National Civil Status Register, is divided by the number 140 of the Assembly seats, thus determining the average number of citizens for each Assembly seat.</p> <p>The number of seats for each electoral zone is determined by dividing the number of citizens with domicile in the electoral zone by the average number obtained according to point 2 of this article.</p>	N/A	<p>Electoral Code, Art 76</p> <p>“As a rule, 4 months before the starting date of the electoral period, which precedes the end of the Assembly’s mandate, the General Directorate of Civil Status, on the request of the CEC sends the total number of citizens, as well as the number of citizens for each region, based on the National Civil Status Register. No later than 15 days from receiving the data, the CEC makes the calculations for the allocation of seats for each electoral zone, according to the criteria and procedures provided for in article 75 of this Code and sends them immediately to the Assembly. The Assembly, through an accelerated procedure, approves by decision the allocation of seats. In any case, the number of seats for each electoral zone is approved no later than 6 months before the end of the Assembly’s mandate. The number of seats for each electoral zone shall not be revised in case of early elections.</p>	<p>Electoral Code, Art 74/2</p> <p>Administrative boundaries of the regions are decided by the law on the administrative and territorial division of the Republic of Albania.</p> <p>CEC and Assembly</p> <p>Electoral Code, Art 76 see column “reallocation or redrawing:</p>

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<p>Algeria</p>	<p>Constitution Articles 98, 101 - 103</p> <p>2016 Electoral Code – Law 16-10 / Loi organique n° 16-10 du 25 août 2016 relative au régime électoral Article 84</p>	<p>National People’s Assembly Members are directly elected in 48 multi-member constituencies - corresponding to country’s wilayas (= administrative districts);</p> <p>The National Council wilaya assemblies indirectly elect 96 members; 48 members are appointed by the President</p> <p>Article 26 Electoral Code:</p> <p>Une partie de commune, une commune ou plusieurs communes peuvent former une circonscription électorale. La circonscription électorale est définie par la loi.</p>	<p>Administrative boundaries/Population</p> <p>Loi organique n° 12-01 du 2 janvier 2012 relative au régime électoral, Art 84</p> <p>[...] {}La circonscription électorale de base pour l’élection des membres de l’Assemblée Populaire Nationale est fixée aux limites territoriales de la wilaya. Toutefois, une wilaya peut faire l’objet d’un découpage en deux ou plusieurs circonscriptions électorales sur la base des critères de la densité démographique et dans le respect de la continuité géographique. Le nombre de sièges ne peut être inférieur à quatre (4) sièges pour les wilayas dont la population est inférieure à trois cent cinquante mille (350.000) habitants. Pour l’élection des représentants de la communauté nationale établie à l’étranger, les circonscriptions électorales consulaires ou diplomatiques et le nombre de sièges sont définis par la loi</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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Andorra	<p>Constitution Articles 51-52</p> <p>Qualified Law 28/2007, of November 22, amending Qualified Law on the Electoral System and Referendum Article 48</p>	<p>7 multi-member (2 seats) constituencies corresponding to the country's parishes</p> <p>- 1 national multi-member (14 seats) constituency</p> <p>Constitution, Art 52 and Qualified Law 28/2007 of November 22, art. 48 The General Council consists of a minimum of twenty-eight and a maximum of forty-two General Councillors, half of whom shall be elected in an equal number by each of the seven Parròquies and the other half elected on the basis of a national single constituency.</p>	<p>Country's parishes</p> <p>Half of the seats are allocated in an equal number corresponding to the country's parishes (7x2).</p> <p>Constitution, Art 52 See column "types of constituencies"</p> <p>Qualified Law 28/2007, of November 22, Art 48 See column "types of constituencies"</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A
Armenia	<p>Constitution (Amendments to the Constitution were made by referendums on November 27, 2005 and December 6, 2015) Article 89</p> <p>Electoral Code (Amended as of October 2016) Articles 76-78</p>	<p>1 multi-member constituency (101 seats) plus 13 electoral districts</p> <p>Electoral Code, Art 77 Elections of the National Assembly shall be held under the proportional electoral system, from one multi-mandate constituency covering the whole territory of the Republic from among candidates for Deputies nominated in the national and district electoral lists of political parties.</p> <p>Electoral Code, Art 78 1. During elections of the</p>	<p>Electoral Code, Art 95.</p> <p>The seats are distributed between the parties proportionally to the votes received by them nationally. Then, the number of mandates (for a party) from each electoral district is defined. Where the number of mandates received by a political party (alliance of political parties) is even, mandates equal to 50 per cent of the number of mandates shall be given to candidates in the national electoral list of a political party (alliance of</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A

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		National Assembly, 13 electoral districts shall be constituted in the Republic of Armenia — 4 in Yerevan, 9 in marzes.	political parties). Where the number of mandates received by a political party (alliance of political parties) is odd, mandates equal to the integer part of 50 per cent of the number of mandates shall be distributed among the electoral districts. The remaining part of the mandates received by a political party (alliance of political parties) shall be given to candidates in the national electoral list of the political party (alliance of political parties). See in particular Art. 95.4, 95.5, 95.7, 95.8			
Austria	<p>Federal Constitutional Law Articles 26, 34-35</p> <p>National Council: Federal Law on National Council Elections BGBl. No. 471/1992 as amended lastly in 2017 §§ 1-5</p> <p>Federal Council: no directly elected</p>	<p>National Council (183 seats): 9 multi-member constituencies (from 7 to 37 seats each) correspond to the country's provinces (Länder)</p> <p>40 regional constituencies</p> <p>Provinces are broken down into 40 regional constituencies</p> <p>Federal Council Indirect election 9 multi-member (3 to 12 seats) constituencies. Federal Constitutional Law, Art 26/2 The Federal territory will</p>	<p>Number of nationals Federal Constitutional Law, Art 26/2 [...] The number of deputies will be divided among the qualified voters of the constituencies (electoral bodies) in proportion to the number of nationals who in accordance with the result of the last census had their principal domicile in a particular constituency [...]; the number of deputies allocated to a constituency will be divided in the same way among the regional constituencies.</p> <p>Federal Law on National</p>	N/A	<p>Federal Law on National Council Elections, § 5 1. The number of seats allocated to each constituency, [...] has to be announced and published in the Federal Law Gazette by the Federal Minister of Internal Affairs immediately after the determination of the final results of the last census. 2. The announced distribution of seats has to be at the basis of all parliament National Council elections which take place after the coming into force of the announced seat distribution and before</p>	<p>Federal Minister of Internal Affairs See column “reallocation or redrawing”</p>

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		<p>be divided into self-contained constituencies whose boundaries may not overlap the Länder boundaries; these constituencies shall be sub-divided into self-contained regional constituencies. (...)</p> <p>Federal Law on National Council Elections, § 2/1 The federal territory is divided in nine provincial constituencies for the purposes of the elections; in this case every province constitutes a provincial constituency. [...]</p>	<p>Council Elections, § 4/3 Every provincial constituency receives the number of seats, which results from the division of the number of citizens, which, according to the final results of the last census, had their main place of residence in the respective provincial constituency [...].</p> <p>Federal Constitutional Law, Art 34/1 [...] The Länder are represented in the Federal Council in proportion to the number of nationals in each Land.</p>		<p>the publication of the new one, following the next census.</p>	
Azerbaijan	<p>Constitution Article 82-83</p> <p>Election Code, (including amendment dated April 2013) Article 29, 143</p>	<p>125 single-member constituencies</p> <p>Election Code, 2013, Art 29.1. [...] Election constituencies shall be considered single-mandate constituencies during the elections of deputies of the Milli Majlis, and considered as election territories during the Presidential and Municipal Elections and referendums.</p> <p>Election Code, 2013, Art 143 125 deputies shall be elected to the Milli Majlis from single-mandate constituencies (one</p>	<p>Registered voters</p> <p>Election Code, 2013, Art 29.1. (...) Election constituencies shall, as a rule, be formed on the basis of the average voter representation norm. The average voter representation norm is determined by dividing the total number of registered voters in the country by 125.</p>	<p>10% 5%</p> <p>Election Code, 2013, Art 29.3.1. As a rule, the number of registered voters should be approximately equal among the election constituencies within the boundaries of the administrative-territorial units of the Republic of Azerbaijan, but no more than 10% higher/lower than the average representation norm in distant or impassible places and no more than 5% higher than the average representation norm elsewhere.</p>	<p>Election Code, 2013, Art 29.1. In order to hold elections, the Central Election Commission shall form 125 election (referendum) constituencies every 5 years, based on information on the number of voters permanently residing and registered in the relevant territorial units[...]</p>	<p>Election Commission</p> <p>See column “reallocation or redrawing”</p>

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		deputy from one constituency).				
Belgium	<p>Constitution Articles 61-63, 67-68</p> <p>Electoral Code, 31 January 2014 III Chapter 1 Articles 87, 88</p>	<p>House of Representatives (150 seats) Proportional System 11 multi-member constituencies (between 4 and 24 seats each)</p> <p>Senate (60 seats) Indirect election (→ Constitution, Art 67-68) 50 senators elected by the community/regional parliaments and 10 co-opted by the other senators</p> <p>Electoral Code, III Chapter 1 Article 87 The elections for the Chamber of Representatives take place in electoral constituencies. Each province constitutes an electoral constituency. The administrative district of Brussels constitutes likewise an electoral constituency. The electoral constituencies are composed of one or several administrative districts[...].</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Constitution, Art 63/3: The distribution of the members of the House of Representatives among the electoral districts is determined by the King in proportion to the population.[...]</p>		<p>Constitution, Art 63/3: [...]The number of inhabitants in each electoral district is established every ten years by a census or by any other means defined by the law. The King publishes the results within six months. Within three months of this publication, the King determines the number of seats to be assigned to each electoral district.</p> <p>Electoral Code, III Chapter 1 Article 88 [...]The King may only modify the composition and the chef-lieu of the districts after a change in the laws modifying the defined borders of a municipality in an electoral district or transferring the office of the justice of the peace to a different municipality of the electoral constituency.</p>	<p>King See column “reallocation or redrawing”</p>

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Bosnia and Herzegovina	<p>Constitution Articles IV/1-IV/2</p> <p>Election Law (lastly updated in April 2016) (Unofficial consolidated text – including the Law on changes and addenda to the BiH Election Law (“Official Gazette of BiH, no. 31/16)Articles 9.1 – 9.6, 9.11</p>	<p>House of Peoples 15 delegates Indirect election (→ Constitution, Art IV/1)</p> <p>House of Representatives (42 seats) - 2/3 of the seats are elected from the Federation (21 seats from 5 multi-member constituencies by proportional representation and 7 seats shall be compensatory mandates → elected from the territory of the Federation as a whole) - 1/3 of seats are elected from the Republika Srpska (9 seats from 3 multi-member-constituencies by proportional representation and 5 seats shall be compensatory mandates → elected from the territory of the Republic Srpska as a whole)</p> <p>Constitution, Art IV/2 The House of Representatives shall comprise 42 Members, two-thirds elected from the territory of the Federation, one-third from the territory of the Republika Srpska.</p> <p>Election Law, Art 9.1 1. The House of</p>	Election Law, Art. 9.5 and Art. 9.6		Election Law, Art 9.11 The constituencies and the number of mandates allocated to each constituency established in this chapter shall be reviewed every four years by the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH to ensure that they are drawn, bearing in mind geographical constraints, in a manner that complies with democratic principles, notably proportionality between the number of mandates and the number of registered voters.	Parliamentary Assembly See column “reallocation or redrawing”

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		<p>Representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH shall consist of forty-two (42) members, twenty-eight (28) of whom shall be directly elected by voters registered to vote for the territory of the Federation of BiH, and fourteen (14) of whom shall be directly elected by voters registered to vote for the territory of the Republika Srpska. The mandate of members of the House of Representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH shall be four (4) years.</p> <p>2. Of the twenty-eight (28) members who shall be directly elected by voters registered to vote for the territory of the Federation of BiH, twenty-one (21) shall be elected from multi-member constituencies under the proportional representation formula set forth in Article 9.5 of this law, and seven (7) shall be compensatory mandates elected from the territory of the Federation as a whole according to Article 9.6 of this law.</p> <p>3. Of the fourteen (14) members who shall be directly elected by voters registered to vote for the territory of the Republika Srpska, nine (9) shall be elected from multi-</p>				

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		<p>member constituencies under the proportional representation formula set forth in Article 9.5 of this law, and five (5) shall be compensatory mandates elected from the territory of the Republika Srpska as a whole according to Article 9.6 of this law.</p>				
<p>Brazil</p>	<p>Constitution Title IV Articles 44-47</p> <p>Elections Law (1997)</p> <p><i>Latest version of the law not found</i></p>	<p>Chamber of Deputies: Multi-member constituencies</p> <p>Federal Senate: Multi-member constituencies</p>	<p>Population/ Administrative boundaries</p> <p>Constitution, Title IV Articles 45/1 The total number of deputies, as well as the representation of the states and of the Federal District shall be established by a supplementary law, in proportion to the population, and the necessary adjustments shall be made in the year preceding the elections, so that none of those units of the Federation has less than eight or more than seventy deputies.</p>			

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<p>Bulgaria</p>	<p>Constitution - Articles 63, 67</p> <p>Election Code (2014) - Articles 246 - 249, Annex No 1 to Article 248</p>	<p>31 multi-member constituencies (240 seats)</p> <p>Election Code, Art 246/1 National Representatives shall be elected according to a proportional representation election system from candidate lists of the following registered in multi-member constituencies Election Code, Art 249 (1) For conduct of elections, the territory of Bulgaria shall be divided into 31 multi-member constituencies, of which three in the Sofia City, and two in the Administrative Region of Plovdiv Plovdiv. The rest of the constituencies shall be coextensive with the administrative regions.</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Election Code, Annex No 1 to Art 248</p> <p>2.1. The number of seats in the multi-member constituencies (MMCs) will be determined on the basis of a uniform ratio of representation for the entire country depending on the size of the population in each MMC according to data provided by the National Statistical Institute on the basis of the results of the latest population census.</p> <p>2.2. The number of seats in a MMC may not be lesser than 4 or, respectively, 6 for a GNA.</p> <p>2.3. The Hare-Niemeyer Method will be used for determining the number of seats in a MMC.</p> <p>2.4. The size of the population for the entire country according to data provided by the National Statistical Institute on the basis of the results of the latest population census will be divided by 240 or, respectively, by 400 for a GNA (Grand National Assembly), and the resulting quotient will define the uniform ratio of representation for the country.</p>		<p>Election Code (2014), Art 247. The Central Election Commission shall: 1. Determine the number of seats in the multi-member constituencies based on a single standard representation for the entire country depending on the size of population provided by the National Statistical Institute, based on the results of the last population census [...]</p> <p>Election Code, Article 249 (2): The names, boundaries and numbering of the constituencies shall be determined by the President of the Republic not later than 56 days in advance of polling days</p> <p>Election Code, Article 250: 1)The Central Election Commission shall determine the number of seats for each multi-member constituency according to Item 1 of Article 247 herein not later than 55 days in advance of polling day, using the greatest remainder method. 2)The number of seats in a multi-member constituency may not be lesser than four.</p>	<p>President of the Republic See column "reallocation or redrawing"</p>

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Chile	<p>Constitution Articles 46, 47, 49</p> <p>Election Law</p> <p>https://www.leychile.cl/Navegar?idNorma=30082</p> <p>(Spanish)</p>	<p>Chamber of Deputies (120 seats)</p> <p>28 Multi-member constituencies</p> <p>Senate</p> <p>15 Multi-member constituencies</p> <p>Constitution, Art 47 The Chamber of Deputies is composed of one hundred and twenty (120) members elected by direct ballot in the electoral district established by the respective organic constitutional law.</p> <p>Constitution, Art 49 The Senate shall be composed of members elected by direct ballot in senatorial constituencies, with regard to the regions of the countries. The respective constitutional organic law shall determine the number of the senators, the senatorial constituencies and the manner of their election.</p> <p>Electoral Code: Art. 179 for the Chamber of Deputies and Art. 180 for the Senate</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Electoral Code : Art 179-bis :</p> <p>[...]a) Los 155 escaños se distribuirán proporcionalmente entre los 28 distritos en consideración a la población de cada uno de ellos, en base a los datos proporcionados por el último censo oficial de la población realizado por el Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas. Dicha proporcionalidad consistirá en distribuir a prorrata los cargos entre los distritos electorales, de acuerdo a la fórmula dispuesta en el artículo 109 bis de esta ley.</p> <p>b) No obstante lo anterior, ningún distrito podrá elegir menos de 3 ni más de 8 diputados. En el caso que, en virtud del cálculo dispuesto en la letra a), uno o más distritos superen dicho límite, los cargos excedentes volverán a distribuirse en forma proporcional a la población entre los distritos que no hubieren alcanzado el tope.[...]</p>		<p>Electoral Code; Art. 179 bis</p> <p>Reallocation every 10 years</p> <p>Artículo 179 bis.- Corresponderá al Consejo Directivo del Servicio Electoral actualizar, cada diez años, la asignación de los 155 escaños de diputados entre los 28 distritos establecidos en el artículo anterior, [...]</p> <p>c) Para los efectos de proceder a la actualización indicada, el Consejo Directivo del Servicio Electoral se constituirá especialmente el tercer día hábil del mes de abril del año subsiguiente al de la realización del último censo oficial. En caso que el año de esta actualización coincidiera con aquel en que se celebran elecciones de diputados, el Consejo Directivo del Servicio Electoral se constituirá especialmente el tercer día hábil del mes de abril del año inmediatamente anterior a dicha elección.</p> <p>d) El Consejo Directivo del Servicio Electoral tendrá un plazo de diez días para decidir la nueva distribución de escaños. Adoptado el</p>	<p>Directive Council of the Electoral Service</p> <p>See table “reallocation or redrawing”</p>

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					<p>acuerdo, éste se publicará en el Diario Oficial y se notificará a la Cámara de Diputados, todo ello dentro de las cuarenta y ocho horas siguientes.</p> <p>Dentro de los cinco días siguientes a la publicación señalada, cualquier ciudadano podrá recurrir ante el Tribunal Calificador de Elecciones objetando la forma en que el Consejo Directivo del Servicio Electoral aplicó las letras a) y b) de este artículo.</p> <p>Requerido, el Tribunal dispondrá de diez días para resolver si confirma o modifica el acuerdo del Consejo Directivo del Servicio Electoral. Contra esta decisión no procederá recurso alguno.</p> <p>En cualquier caso, con o sin recurso, la determinación definitiva de la asignación de escaños deberá publicarse en el Diario Oficial en los primeros diez días del mes de febrero del año de que se trate.</p>	

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Costa Rica	<p>Constitution Article 106</p> <p>Electoral Law in spanish: https://www.tse.go.cr/pdf/normativa/codigoelector al.pdf</p>	<p>7 multi-member constituencies (57 seats)</p> <p>Constitution, Art 106 The Representatives shall represent the People and shall be elected for the provinces. The Assembly is composed of fifty-seven Representatives. (...)</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Constitution, Art 106 (...) Whenever a general population census is conducted, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal shall allocate to the provinces a number of Representatives in proportion to their population.</p>		<p>Reallocation after each general population census</p> <p>Constitution, Art 106</p> <p>(...) Whenever a general population census is conducted, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal shall allocate to the provinces a number of Representatives in proportion to their population.</p>	<p>Poder Ejecutivo See column "reallocation or redrawing"</p>
Croatia	<p>Constitution Articles 71-72</p> <p>Act on the Election of the Representatives to the Croatian Parliament (with amendments to the Act on the Election of Representatives to the Croatian Parliament, passed by the Croatian Parliament at its session on 13 February 2015) Articles 8, 16, 38-39,</p>	<p>- 10 multi-member-constituencies (14 seats each) - 1 (out-of-country) multi-member constituency (3 seats) - 1 (national minorities) multi-member constituency (8 seats)</p> <p>Act on the Election of the Representatives to the Croatian Parliament (last amended in 2015), Article 8 Voters without registered domicile in the Republic of Croatia shall be entitled to representation in the Parliament and they shall elect three representatives from candidate slates in a special electoral district and the nomination and election of representatives to the Parliament shall be governed accordingly by</p>	<p>Number of voters</p> <p>In addition, Art. 39.2</p> <p>The territories of the counties, cities and municipalities in the Republic of Croatia as determined by law shall be taken into account to the greatest possible extent when determining electoral constituencies.</p>	<p>5%</p> <p>Act on the Election of the Representatives to the Croatian Parliament, Art 39.1 Electoral constituencies are regulated in the Act on Electoral Constituencies for the Election of Representatives to the Croatian Parliament, such that the difference between the numbers of voters in electoral constituencies may not be greater than $\pm 5\%$.</p>	<p>See next column.</p>	<p>Law (Act on Constituencies for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the Croatian National Parliament)</p> <p>(passed on 29 October 1999 and not amended)</p> <p>Constitutional Court Notification no: U-X-6472/2010 of 8 December 2010: it is necessary to change and amend the Constituency Act, but also for this Act to determine the competent bodies and the rules for the delimitation procedure, i.e. the procedure for defining and harmonising constituency territories and boundaries.</p>

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		<p>the provisions of this Act on preferential voting.</p> <p>Article 16 The Republic of Croatia guarantees members of national minorities in the Republic of Croatia the exercise of their right to representation in the Parliament. Members of national minorities in the Republic of Croatia shall have the right to elect eight representatives to the Parliament elected in a special electoral district comprised of the territory of the Republic of Croatia (...)</p> <p>Article 38 A total of 140 representatives to the Parliament, not including representatives of the national minorities and representatives elected by Croatian nationals not having registered domicile in the Republic of Croatia, shall be elected in a way that the territory of the Republic of Croatia shall be divided into ten electoral districts, where each electoral district shall elect 14 representatives to the Parliament. (...)</p> <p>Article 39 The electoral districts are stipulated by the Act on Electoral Districts for the Election of Representatives to the</p>				

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		Croatian Parliament, such that the difference between the numbers of voters in electoral districts must not be greater than $\pm 5\%$. The territories of the counties, cities and municipalities in the Republic of Croatia as determined by law shall be taken into account in the greatest possible measure when determining the electoral districts.				
Cyprus	<p>Constitution Articles 62-63</p> <p>Law on Election of Members of the House of Representatives</p> <p>http://www.parliament.cy/easyconsole.cfm/id/143</p>	<p>6 multi-member constituencies</p> <p>Constitution, Art 62 1. The number of Representatives shall be fifty: Provided that such number may be altered by a resolution of the House of Representatives carried by a majority comprising two-thirds of the Representatives elected by the Greek Community and two-thirds of the Representatives elected by the Turkish Community. 2. Out of the number of Representatives provided in paragraph 1 of this Article seventy per centum shall be elected by the Greek Community and thirty per centum by the Turkish Community separately from amongst</p>	Administrative boundaries			

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		<p>their members respectively, and in the case of a contested election, by universal suffrage and by direct and secret ballot held on the same day</p>				
<p>Czech Republic</p>	<p>Constitution Articles 15-20</p> <p>The Parliamentary Elections Act (Act No. 247/1995 Coll.): Articles 24, 26, 48, 56, 58-59</p>	<p>Chamber of Deputies 14 multi-member constituencies (200 seats) The Parliamentary Elections Act, Art. 26 The elections to the Chamber of Deputies are held in all electoral regions of the Czech Republic in compliance with the principle of proportional representation. Each higher self-governmental unit defined by special legal regulation is regarded as an electoral region. [N.B.: The “special legal regulation” is to be found in Constitutional Act No. 347/1997 Coll., which establishes 14 higher self-governmental regions. These are identical with electoral regions, as follows from the provision above. This has not always been so; until 2000 there were 8 electoral regions. The number was then changed to 35 regions but this change was quashed by the Constitutional Court, since it</p>	<p>Chamber of Deputies The allocation of seats is counted by means of the “national mandate number”, with the aim to achieve the highest possible equality of votes cast. This stems from the Hare quota, in combination with the method of largest remainders.</p> <p>The Parliamentary Elections Act, Art 48: Determination of the Number of Deputies Elected in Electoral Regions (1) Using election results in individual electoral districts [...], the Czech Statistical Office shall determine the overall number of valid votes given to all political parties, movements and coalitions in all electoral regions and divide it by the number of deputies. The result, rounded to whole units, is the national mandate</p>	<p>Chamber of Deputies [Not relevant, since equality of votes is assured by means of the national mandate number; see table “Allocation Criterion”.]</p> <p>Senate 15 % [see table “Reallocation or Redrawing”]</p>	<p>Chamber of Deputies [Not relevant, since equality of votes is assured by means of the national mandate number; see table “Allocation Criterion”.]</p> <p>Senate The Parliamentary Elections Act, Art 59 (2) Should the population of any electoral district in the Czech Republic increase or decrease by 15 per cent in comparison with the average number of inhabitants per mandate, the territory of electoral districts shall be modified accordingly. Such modification shall be carried out only in the years in which the elections to the Senate are held.</p>	<p>Chamber of Deputies [Not relevant, since equality of votes is assured by means of the national mandate number; see table “Allocation Criterion”.]</p> <p>Senate If the population changes by 15% in comparison with the average number of inhabitants per mandate, the electoral districts “shall be modified accordingly” (see Art 59(2) quoted in table “Reallocation or Redrawing”).</p> <p>Since electoral districts are fixed by parliamentary legislation (namely Attachment No. 3 to the Parliamentary Elections Act), such a change would be adopted as an amendment to that legislation, i.e. by an Act of Parliament. Pursuant to Art 40 of the Constitution, such an amendment would have to be agreed to by both chambers of Parliament.</p>

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		<p>breached (in combination with other factors) the principle of proportional representation. The Parliament then adopted the current rule, i.e. 14 electoral regions, as a compromise.] Senate 81 single-member constituencies (81 seats)</p> <p>The Parliamentary Elections Act, Art. 59 (1) In total, 81 electoral districts are created within the territory of the Czech Republic for the purpose of the elections to the Senate. One Senator is elected in each electoral district</p>	<p>number. (2) The overall number of valid votes cast in every electoral region shall be divided by the national mandate number. The result determines the number of mandates allocated to individual electoral regions. (3) If all mandates are not allocated in the aforementioned way, the remaining mandates shall be allocated to those electoral regions showing the largest remainders in descending order. Should any two or more electoral regions show the same remainders, the electoral region(s) to receive the remaining mandate(s) shall be drawn.</p> <p>Senate Constituencies are determined by administrative boundaries and reflect the principle of approximately equal number of inhabitants per electoral region, irrespective of their citizenship or age. These constituencies are established by Attachment No. 3 to the Parliamentary Elections Act.</p>			<p>It follows from the legislative practice that the Czech Statistical Office provides the numbers of inhabitants in respective constituencies to the Ministry of interior. The Ministry then prepares an amendment to the Parliamentary Elections Act, consults it with the regions, and subsequently proposes the amendment to the Parliament.</p>

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Denmark	<p>Constitution IV Articles 28, 31</p> <p>Parliamentary Election Act (2014) Chapter I Part 2: 7, 10</p>	<p>- 10 multi-member constituencies (135 seats with D'Hondt method)</p> <p>- 40 compensatory seats (Sainte-Laguë method)</p> <p>- Faroe Islands and Greenland (2 members each)</p> <p>Constitution, IV Articles 28 The Folketing shall consist of one assembly of not more than one hundred and seventy-nine members, of whom two members shall be elected in the Faeroe Islands and two members in Greenland.</p> <p>Parliamentary Election Act (2014), Part 2. 10 1) Of the nationwide 175 seats, 135 are constituency seats and 40 are compensatory seats. (...)</p> <p>Parliamentary Election Act (2014), Part 2. 7 1) A total of 179 members, two of which in the Faroe Islands and two of which in Greenland, are to be elected for the Folketing.</p>	<p>Inhabitants/number of electors/density of population</p> <p>Constitution, IV Art 31/3 In determining the number of seats to be allotted to each area account shall be taken of the number of inhabitants, the number of electors, and the density of population.</p> <p>Parliamentary Election Act (2014), I Part 2. 10 2) The distribution is fixed proportional to numbers, which for each region and each multi-member constituency are computed as the sum of: 1) the population; 2) the number of voters in the last general election; and 3) the area in square kilometers multiplied by 20, of the appropriate region or multimember constituency, respectively. (...)</p>		<p>Parliamentary Election Act (2014), I Part 2. 10 1) (...) The distribution of seats among regions and among multimember constituencies is determined and announced by the Minister for Social Welfare following publication of the population figure as at January 1st 2010, 2015, 2020, etc., and the distribution subsequently applies to the following elections.</p>	<p>Minister for Social Welfare See column "reallocation or redrawing"</p>

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Estonia	<p>Constitution Article 60</p> <p>Riigikogu Election Act (in force from: 01.01.2017) Articles 1, 6-7</p>	<p>12 multi-member constituencies (101 seats)</p> <p>Riigikogu Election Act, Art 6 Riigikogu elections shall be held in twelve multi-mandate electoral districts (...)</p>	<p>Number of voters</p> <p>Riigikogu Election Act, Art 7 (1) The National Electoral Committee shall, by a resolution, distribute the mandates between the electoral districts as follows: 1) the total number of voters shall be divided by the number 101; 2) the number of voters in an electoral district shall be divided by the number obtained as a result of the calculation specified in clause 1) of this subsection; 3) each electoral district shall be awarded a particular number of mandates in correspondence with the integer of the number obtained as a result of the calculation made according to clause 2) of this subsection (...)</p>		N/A	
Finland	<p>Constitution Sections 24-25</p> <p>Election Act (2013) Sections 5-6</p>	<p>- 12 multi-member-constituencies (from 6 to 35 seats) (199 total seats) - 1 single-member constituency (Åland Islands)</p> <p>Constitution, Section 25 (...) For the parliamentary elections, the country shall be divided, on the basis of the number of Finnish citizens, into at least</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Constitution, Section 25 (...) For the parliamentary elections, the country shall be divided, on the basis of the number of Finnish citizens, into at least twelve and at most eighteen constituencies. (...)</p> <p>Election Act (2013), Section 6</p>		<p>Election Act (2013), Section 6</p> <p>(3) The Government carries out the division in good time before parliamentary elections by issuing a decision to be published in the Statutes of Finland.</p>	<p>Government</p> <p>See column "reallocation or redrawing"</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		<p>twelve and at most eighteen constituencies. In addition, the Åland Islands shall form their own constituency for the election of one Representative. (...)</p>	<p>(2) With the exception of the electoral district of Åland, the division of parliamentary seats is carried out on the basis of the number of those Finnish citizens who, according to the Population Information System, had their municipality of residence in Finland in the electoral district in question on the last day of the calendar month six months before the election day. (...)</p>			
<p>France</p>	<p>Constitution Articles 24-25</p> <p>Code électoral (French version) Version consolidée au 29 janvier 2017 Titre II Chapitre II Art L.125</p>	<p>National Assembly (577 seats) Single-member-constituencies</p> <p>Senate (348 seats) (Indirect vote)</p> <p>Code electoral, Art. LO119</p> <p>Le nombre des députés est de cinq cent soixante-dix-sept.</p> <p>Code électoral, Art. L124</p> <p>Le vote a lieu par circonscription.</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Code électoral, Titre II Chapitre II, Art L.125</p> <p>Les circonscriptions sont déterminées conformément aux tableaux n° 1 pour les départements, n° 1 bis pour la Nouvelle-Calédonie et les collectivités d'outre-mer régies par l'article 74 de la Constitution et n° 1 ter pour les Français établis hors de France annexés au présent code.</p> <p>Art. 2 I. 2009-39 relative à la commission prévue à l'article 25 de la Constitution et à l'élection des députés</p> <p>Sauf exception justifiée par des raisons</p>	<p>20%</p> <p>Art. 2 I. 2009-39 relative à la commission prévue à l'article 25 de la Constitution et à l'élection des députés</p> <p>Les écarts de population entre les circonscriptions ont pour objet de permettre la prise en compte d'impératifs d'intérêt général ; en aucun cas la population d'une circonscription ne peut s'écarter de plus de 20 % de la population moyenne des circonscriptions du département, de la collectivité d'outre-mer régie par l'article 74 de la Constitution ou de la Nouvelle-Calédonie</p>	<p>Code électoral, Titre II Chapitre II, Art L.125</p> <p>Les circonscriptions sont déterminées conformément au tableau n° 1 annexé au présent code. Il est procédé à la révision des limites des circonscriptions, en fonction de l'évolution démographique, après le deuxième recensement général de la population suivant la dernière délimitation.</p>	<p>Independent Commission Art. 25 Constitution</p> <p>[...]Une commission indépendante, dont la loi fixe la composition et les règles d'organisation et de fonctionnement, se prononce par un avis public sur les projets de texte et propositions de loi délimitant les circonscriptions pour l'élection des députés ou modifiant la répartition des sièges de députés ou de sénateurs.</p>

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			<p>géographiques ou démographiques, les circonscriptions sont constituées par un territoire continu. Sont entièrement compris dans la même circonscription pour l'élection d'un député d'un département toute commune dont la population est inférieure à 5 000 habitants ainsi que tout canton constitué par un territoire continu, dont la population est inférieure à 40 000 habitants et qui est extérieur aux circonscriptions des villes de Paris, Lyon et Marseille. Est entièrement comprise dans la même circonscription pour l'élection d'un député élu par les Français établis hors de France toute circonscription électorale figurant au tableau n° 2 annexé à l'article 3 de la loi n° 82-471 du 7 juin 1982 relative à l'Assemblée des Français de l'étranger, dès lors que cette circonscription électorale ne comprend pas de territoires très éloignés les uns des autres.</p>			

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<p>Georgia</p>	<p>Constitution Articles 4, 49-50</p> <p>Election Code (January 2016) Articles 109, 110</p>	<p>- 73 single-member-constituencies - 1 multi-member-constituency (77 seats)</p> <p>Election Code, Art 109 1. The Parliament of Georgia shall have 77 members elected through the proportional electoral system and 73 members elected through the majoritarian electoral system.</p> <p>Election Code, Art 110 For the purposes of parliamentary elections of Georgia, 73 single-seat majoritarian electoral districts, including 10 majoritarian electoral districts in Tbilisi, shall be established.</p>	<p>Election Code, Art 110.3</p> <p>The number of voters registered with the majoritarian electoral districts must be consistent with international standards and ensure possibly equal distribution of voters within the electoral districts.</p>	<p>No specific rule</p>	<p>Election Code, Art 110.4-5</p> <p>4. Majoritarian electoral districts shall be established and their borders shall be defined under this Law and by ordinance of the CEC, and numbers for the electoral districts shall be defined by ordinance of the CEC not later than 1 June of the year of the regular Parliamentary elections of Georgia and not earlier than 1 December of the previous year.</p> <p>5. Majoritarian electoral districts shall be established and their borders shall be defined by ordinance of the CEC under this article and Article 110¹ of this Law within the municipalities where the establishment of two or more than two electoral districts are intended if the boundaries of the majoritarian electoral districts are not defined under this Law.</p>	
<p>Germany</p>	<p>Constitution Articles 38, 50-51</p> <p>Federal Elections Act (last amended by Article 1 of the Ordinance of 3 May 2016) Sections 1-6</p>	<p>Bundestag (598 seats) - 299 single-member constituencies</p> <p>(Each voter has 2 votes: 1 ("first vote") for an individual candidate in one of the constituencies (plurality system), and 1 ("second vote") for the party list in the Länder.)</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Federal Elections Act, Section 3 (1) When dividing the electoral area into constituencies, the following principles shall be observed: 1. The Länder</p>	<p>15% 25%</p> <p>Federal Elections Act, Section 3 (1) 3. The population of a constituency should not deviate from the average population of the constituencies by more</p>	<p>See column "permissible departure from the norm"</p>	<p>Constituency Commission</p> <p>Federal Elections Act, Section 3 (3) The Constituency Commission has the task of reporting changes in the population figures in the electoral area and to show</p>

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		<p>Bundesrat The Bundesrat shall consist of members of the Land governments which appoint and recall them.</p> <p>Federal Elections Act, Section 1 1) The German Bundestag shall, subject to variations resulting from this Law, consist of 598 members. They shall be elected in a general, direct, free, equal and secret ballot by the Germans eligible to vote, in accordance with the principles of proportional representation combined with uninominal voting. (2) Of the members, 299 shall be elected from nominations in the constituencies and the rest from Land nominations (Land lists).</p> <p>Federal Elections Act, Section 4 Each voter shall have two votes, a first vote for electing a member of parliament for the constituency and a second vote for electing a Land list.</p> <p>Federal Elections Act, Section 5 Each constituency shall elect one member. The candidate obtaining the majority of the votes cast</p>	<p>boundaries shall be respected. 2. The number of constituencies in the individual Länder shall correspond to the population proportion as far as possible. It shall be calculated in accordance with the procedure used to determine the distribution of seats among the Land lists in keeping with Section 6 subsection (2), second to seventh sentences.</p> <p>Federal Elections Act, Section 6 (2) For an initial distribution, first the total number of seats (Section 1 subsection (1) shall be allocated to the Länder on the basis of their respective population proportion (Section 3 subsection (1) in accordance with the calculation procedure described in the second to seventh sentences[...]</p>	<p>than 15 per cent in either direction; where the deviation is greater than 25 per cent, the boundaries shall be redrawn.</p>		<p>whether and which changes in the division of the electoral area into constituencies it considers necessary. In its report, it may also propose changes for other reasons. When making its proposals concerning the division of the electoral area into constituencies, it shall observe the principles specified in subsection (1); if the calculation carried out according to subsection (1) number 2 produces several possible divisions, the Commission shall prepare proposals.</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		shall be considered elected. (...)				
Greece	<p>Constitution Articles 51, 54</p> <p>Electoral Law (as last codified by presidential decree 26/2012, and amended by law 4406/2016)</p>	<p>Constituencies from 1 to 44 MPs</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Constitution, Art 54 2. The number of Members of Parliament elected in each electoral district shall be specified by presidential decree on the basis of the legal population thereof, deriving, according to the latest census, from the persons registered in the relevant municipal rolls, as specified by law.</p>		<p>Reallocation on the basis of the most recent census by presidential decree (Constitution, Art. 54, see column 4)</p> <p>Redrawing only by statute</p>	<p>Parliament (statute)</p> <p>Reallocation by presidential decree</p> <p>(see previous column)</p>
Hungary	<p>Fundamental Law of Hungary Article 2 (Chapter “The State – Parliament”)</p> <p>Act CCIII of 2011 On the Elections of Members of Parliament (2014) Sections 3-4</p>	<p>- 106 Single-member constituencies - one nationwide constituency (93 seats from national lists)</p> <p>Act CCIII of 2011 On the Elections of Members of Parliament, Section 3 (1) The number of Members of Parliament shall be one hundred and ninety-nine. (2) One hundred and six Members of Parliament shall be elected in single-member constituencies and ninety-three from national lists.</p> <p>Act CCIII of 2011 On the Elections of Members of Parliament, Section 4 (1)</p>	<p>Number of voters</p> <p>Act CCIII of 2011 On the Elections of Members of Parliament, Section 4 (2) and (3) Single-member constituencies shall be established in a manner that a) they not cross county boundaries or the boundaries of Budapest; b) they form contiguous areas, c) the number of voters will be approximately identical. (3) The districts of Budapest and any town or village may be subdivided into two or more single-member constituencies, if the</p>	<p>15% (exceptionally up to 20%)</p> <p>Act CCIII of 2011 On the Elections of Members of Parliament, Section 4 (4) The number of voters in any single-member constituency may only deviate from the national arithmetic mean of voters in single-member constituencies by any rate above fifteen percent in order to enforce the provisions of Subsection (2)a) and b), also in consideration of geographical, ethnic, historical, religious and other local characteristics and of any migration of the</p>	<p>Act CCIII of 2011 On the Elections of Members of Parliament, Section 4 (5) The number of single-member constituencies in counties and Budapest shall be contained in Annex 1, and their serial numbers, seats and territorial division in Annex 2. (6) If the deviation referred to in Subsection (4) exceeds 20%, Parliament shall amend Annex 2. Annex 2 may not be amended during the period between the first day of the year preceding the general election of Members of</p>	<p>Parliament</p> <p>See column “reallocation or redrawing”</p>

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		In each single-member constituency one Member of Parliament may be elected.	number of voters exceeds the average number of voters in the single-member constituencies.	population.	Parliament and the day on which the general election of Members of Parliament is held, with the exception of any election held due to the voluntary or mandatory dissolution of Parliament.	
Iceland	<p>Constitution Article 31</p> <p>Act No. 24 from 16 May 2000 Concerning Parliamentary Elections to the Althing Articles 6 - 9</p>	<p>6 Multi-member constituencies (63 seats)</p> <p>Act No. 24 from 16 May 2000 Concerning Parliamentary Elections to the Althing, Art 8 There are 63 parliamentary seats in the Althing, which are divided as follows between the constituencies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. north-west constituency (10 seats) 2. north-east constituency (10 seats) 3. south constituency (10 seats) 4. south-west constituency(11 seats) 5. Reykjavík constituency south (11 seats) 6. Reykjavík constituency north (11 seats) 	<p>Number of voters</p> <p>Act No. 24 from 16 May 2000 Concerning Parliamentary Elections to the Althing, Art 7 When parliamentary elections to the Althing have been announced, the National Electoral Commission shall determine the Reykjavík constituency boundaries based on the population register of the National Registry five weeks before the election day. [...] The boundaries shall be determined based on the number of voters of either constituency for each parliamentary seat; with the adjustment seats taken into account, being more or less of equal numbers. Care should be taken, as far as is feasible, that each constituency forms a continuous whole.</p>		<p>Reallocation</p> <p>Act No. 24 from 16 May 2000 Concerning Parliamentary Elections to the Althing, Art 9 Following each parliamentary election to the Althing, the National Electoral Commission shall calculate whether the number of voters on the electoral register for any parliamentary seat in one constituency, including adjustment seats according to paragraph 2 of Article 8, are only half the number of voters for any other parliamentary seat in some other constituency, according to the electoral register in the recent elections, cf. paragraph 5 of Article 31 of the Constitution. If so, the National Electoral Commission shall alter the number of constituency parliamentary seats for these constituencies so that this difference is diminished. That change must, however, never be more than is needed at any time in order to</p>	<p>National Electoral Commission</p> <p>See column “reallocation or redrawing”</p>

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					satisfy the requirements of this provision of the Constitution.	
Ireland	<p>Constitution Articles 15-16, 18</p> <p>Electoral Act (last amendment: 2013) Part II 6. (2) and 10. (2)b</p>	<p>House of Representatives(Dáil Éireann) 40 Multi-member constituencies</p> <p>Senate (Seanad Éireann) 60 seats Indirect Election (→ see Constitution, Art 18)</p> <p>Electoral Act, Part II 6. (2)a and b a) the total number of members of the Dáil shall be not less than 153 and not more than 160; b) each constituency shall return 3, 4 or 5 members</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Constitution, Art 16.2.2-3</p> <p>The number of members shall from time to time be fixed by law, but the total number of members of Dáil Éireann shall not be fixed at less than one member for each thirty thousand of the population, or at more than one member for each twenty thousand of the population.</p> <p>The ratio between the number of members to be elected at any time for each constituency and the population of each constituency, as ascertained at the last preceding census, shall, so far as it is practicable, be the same throughout the country.</p> <p>Electoral Act, Part II 6. (2) d and e d) each constituency shall be composed of contiguous areas; e) there shall be regard to geographic considerations including significant physical features and the extent of and the density of population in each constituency</p>	<p>Electoral Act, Part II 10.2 b (iv)</p> <p>As soon as may be after its establishment, a Constituency Commission shall prepare the percentage variation of population per member of the Dáil or European Parliament, as the case may be, of the constituency from the national average population per member.</p>	<p>Constitution, Art 16.2.4</p> <p>The Oireachtas (=National Parliament) shall revise the constituencies at least once in every twelve years, with due regard to changes in distribution of the population, but any alterations in the constituencies shall not take effect during the life of Dáil Éireann sitting when such revision is made.</p>	<p>Parliament</p> <p>See column “reallocation or redrawing”</p>

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Israel	<p>Basic Law: The Knesset Articles 1, 3-4</p> <p>Knesset Election Law 1969</p> <p>http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/AboutIsrael/State/Pages/THE%20STATE-%20Elections.aspx</p>	<p>1 multi-member constituency (120 seats)</p> <p>Basic Law: The Knesset, Art 3 The Knesset shall, upon its election, consist of one hundred and twenty members.</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italy	<p>Constitution Articles 55-57</p> <p>Electoral Law</p> <p>http://en.camera.it/4?scheda_informazioni=28</p> <p>https://www.senato.it/3803?testo_generico=886</p>	<p>Chamber of Deputies (630 seats) 26 Multi-member constituencies (617 seats) 1 single-member constituency in Valle d'Aosta-(1 seat) 1 multi-member constituency for Italians living abroad (12 seats)</p> <p>Senate (315 seats) --- 18 multi-member constituencies (at least 7 seats to each) --- 1 single-member constituency (Valle d'Aosta) --- 1 multi-member constituency (Molise, 2 seats) <i>(save for seats assigned to the Overseas constituency)</i></p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Chamber of Deputies</p> <p>Constitution, Art 56 (...) The division of seats among the electoral districts is obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants of the Republic, as shown by the latest general census of the population, by six hundred and thirty and distributing the seats in proportion to the population in every electoral district, on the basis of whole shares and the highest remainders.</p> <p>Senate</p> <p>Constitution, Art 57 (...) The division of seats among the regions, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, is made in proportion to the population of the regions</p>		<p>Constitution, Art 56 (...) The division of seats among the electoral districts is obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants of the Republic, as shown by the latest general census of the population, by six hundred and thirty and distributing the seats in proportion to the population in every electoral district, on the basis of whole shares and the highest remainders.</p>	

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
			as revealed in the most recent general census, on the basis of whole shares and the highest remainders.			
Kazakhstan	<p>Constitution Articles 50-51</p> <p>Constitutional Law on Elections (with the amendments of 2011) Articles 9, 21, 22</p> <p>http://www.parlam.kz/en/senate/history</p>	<p>Majilis 1 multi-member constituency</p> <p>Senate 16 multi-member (2 seats) constituencies- two members from 14 oblasts (regions) and two members each from Astana and Almaty.</p> <p>Constitutional Law on Elections, Articles 9 1-1. Deputies of the Mazhilis of Parliament from the political parties shall be elected by party lists in the single countrywide electoral district.</p> <p>Constitutional Law on Elections, Articles 21 3. At elections of the President of the Republic and the deputies of Mazhilis to be elected on the basis of the party lists under the proportional representation system the whole territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be considered as a single national constituency.</p>	<p>Constitutional Law on Elections, Articles 21 2. Constituencies shall be formed by taking into account the administrative-territorial division of the Republic and an approximately equal number of voters. (...)</p>	<p>15%</p> <p>Constitutional Law on Elections, Articles 21 2. (...) In this case the difference in the number of voters in the constituency in the oblast, the city of the republican status and the capital of the Republic, district and the city shall not exceed fifteen percent of the average quantity of voters per each deputy's mandate in the given administrative-territorial unit.</p>	<p>Constitutional Law on Elections, Articles 22 3. Changes in the list of constituencies, determination of their borders and location of election commissions shall be made by the corresponding election commission.</p>	<p>Election Commission</p> <p>See table "reallocation or redrawing"</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
<p style="text-align: center;">Korea, Republic</p>	<p>Constitution Article 41</p> <p>Public Official Election Act (2016) Articles 20, 21, 24, 25</p> <p>(The exact numbers for the members are available only in Korean from the Official website of the Korean National Assembly.)</p>	<p>Mixed system</p> <p>253 Single-member Constituencies (253 National Assembly members for local constituencies)</p> <p>1 Multi-member Constituency (47 seats)</p> <p>Public Official Election Act (2016), Art 20 (1) The President and proportional representative National Assembly members shall be elected in the whole country as a unit.</p> <p>Public Official Election Act (2016), Art 21 (1) The fixed number of the National Assembly members, for local constituency members and proportional representatives combined, shall be 300, but the fixed number of the National Assembly members for local constituencies of each City/Do shall be at least three (...) (2) (the amended part is available only in Korean) Single-member constituencies for each National Assembly member for local constituencies.</p> <p>Official website of the National Assembly of Korea</p>	<p>Single-member Constituencies Population, Administrative/geographical boundaries</p> <p>Public Official Election Act (2016), Art 25 (1) The election district for a National Assembly member (hereinafter referred to as "constituency for a National Assembly member") shall be demarcated in the area under jurisdiction of the City/Do, in consideration of the population, administrative districts, geographical features, traffic, and other conditions, but an autonomous Gu, Si, or Gun shall not be divided to make part of it belong to another constituency for the National Assembly member: Provided, That the same shall not apply to cases where it is inevitable for satisfying the requirements of the latter part of the main sentence of Article 21 (1). (2) The names and districts of the constituencies for the National Assembly members shall be shown in attached Table1.</p>	<p>33.3%</p> <p>In 2014, the Constitutional Court held that the law which states that the permissible departure from the norm is 50% is unconstitutional, and ordered to amend it to 33.3%.</p>	<p>Redrawing</p> <p>Public Official Election Act (2016), Art 24-2 (Confirmation of Election Districts for National Assembly Members) (1) The National Assembly shall confirm election districts for National Assembly members by one year before the election. (...)</p>	<p>The National Assembly</p> <p>See column "reallocation or redrawing"</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		<p><i>"253 elected by a plurality of votes from electoral districts and 47 through proportional representation system where seats are distributed to parties based on the percentage of total votes they garnered."</i></p>				
<p>Kyrgyzstan</p>	<p>Constitution Article 70</p> <p>The Constitutional Law On Presidential and Jogorku Kenesh Elections in the Kyrgyz Republic (amended 19/08/15) Articles 13, 59</p>	<p>1 multi-member constituency (120 seats)</p> <p>Constitution, Art 70/2 The Jogorku Kenesh shall consist of 120 deputies elected for a five year term on the basis of proportional representation.</p> <p>The Constitutional Law On Presidential and Jogorku Kenesh Elections in the Kyrgyz Republic, Art 13 1. The whole territory of the Kyrgyz Republic is a single constituency to conduct presidential election or elections of the Jogorku Kenesh deputies. 2. The voters residing abroad shall be deemed assigned to the constituency.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
Latvia	<p>Constitution Section 2 Articles 5, 6</p> <p>The Saeima (Parliament) Election Law (1995 lastly amended 2010) Articles 7,8</p>	<p>5 multi-member constituencies (from 14 to 29 seats): Riga (which also includes polling stations abroad); Vidzeme; Latgale; Kurzeme; Zemgale.</p> <p>Election Law Article 7 (1) Latvia shall be divided into five constituencies for the Saeima elections: 1) Riga, 2) Vidzeme, 2) Latgale, 4) Kurzeme, 5) Zemgale.</p>	<p>The number of registered voters</p> <p>Constitution Article 7 In the division of Latvia into separate electoral districts, provision for the number of members of the Saeima to be elected from each district shall be proportional to the number of electors in each district.</p> <p>Election Law Article 8(1) The Central Election Commission shall determine the number of seats in the Saeima in proportion to the number of voters in a constituency as stated four months before Election Day according to the data provided by the Population Register. [...] Voters residing in foreign countries are included among voters of the Riga constituency.</p>	N/A	<p>Reallocation Four months before election day</p> <p>Article 8(1) See column "allocation criterion"</p>	<p>Central Election Commission</p> <p>See column "allocation criterion"</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
Liechtenstein	<p>The Liechtenstein Constitution of 1921 Article 46</p>	<p>2 multi-member constituencies</p> <p>Constitution Article 46(1) Parliament shall consist of 25 Members who shall be elected by the People by universal, equal, secret and direct suffrage according to the system of proportional representation. The Upper Country (Oberland) and the Lower Country (Unterland) shall each form a voting district. Of the 25 Members of Parliament, 15 shall be elected by the Upper Country and 10 by the Lower Country.</p>	<p>Administrative/geographical boundaries</p> <p>The allocation of seats and the constituency boundaries are fixed in the Constitution.</p> <p>15 from the Upper Country and 10 from the Lower Country.</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lithuania	<p>Republic of Lithuania Law on Elections to the Seimas (1992, as lastly amended on 16 June 2015) Chapter 2. Articles 9, 14</p>	<p>Mixed System:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 71 single-member constituencies - 1 nationwide multi-member (70 seats) constituency <p>Republic of Lithuania Law on Elections to the Seimas Article 9(1) For the organization and conduct of elections, the territory of the Republic of Lithuania shall be divided into 71 single-member constituencies, (...)</p>	<p>Single-member constituencies: Population, administrative/geographical boundaries</p> <p>Republic of Lithuania Law on Elections to the Seimas Article 9(1) For the organisation and conduct of elections, the territory of the Republic of Lithuania shall be divided into 71 single-member constituencies, taking into consideration the number of inhabitants in the constituency, the division of the territory of the</p>	<p>Single-Member Constituencies: 20%</p> <p>Republic of Lithuania Law on Elections to the Seimas Article 9(1) (...) The number of voters in constituencies must be from 0.8 to 1.2 of the average number of voters in all single-member constituencies. (...)</p> <p>Multi-member Constituencies: N/A</p>		<p>The Central Election Commission</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		<p>Republic of Lithuania Law on Elections to the Seimas Article 9(2) One multi-member constituency shall also be formed where all citizens of the Republic of Lithuania eligible to vote shall cast their votes. 70 Seimas members shall be elected in this constituency according to the proportional system of elections.</p>	<p>Republic of Lithuania into single-member constituencies during previous elections to the Seimas, and the administrative-territorial division of the Republic of Lithuania. (...)</p> <p>Multi-member Constituency: N/A</p>			
Luxembourg	<p>Constitution Chapter 4, Article 51(6)</p> <p>Loi électorale du 18 février 2003 Art. 117</p>	<p>4 multi-member constituencies</p> <p>Constitution Article 51 [...] 3. The Chamber is composed of 60 Deputies. A law adopted under the provisions of Article 114, paragraph 2 establishes the number of Deputies to be elected in each of the circumscriptions. 4. The election is direct. [...] 6. The country is divided into four electoral circumscriptions: • the South with the Cantons of Esch-sur-Alzette and Capellen; • the Centre with the Cantons of Luxembourg and Mersch; • the North with the Cantons of Diekirch,</p>	<p>The number of seats for each constituency is fixed in the Election Law.</p> <p>Constitution Chapter 4, Article 51(6) «Le pays est divisé en quatre circonscriptions électorales: – le Sud avec les cantons d’Esch-sur-Alzette et Capellen; – le Centre avec les cantons de Luxembourg et Mersch; – le Nord avec les cantons de Diekirch, Redange, Wiltz, Clervaux et Vianden; – l’Est avec les cantons de Grevenmacher, Remich et Echternach».</p> <p>The allocation of seats and the constituencies boundaries are fixed in the law</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		<p>Redange, Wiltz, Clervaux and Vianden;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the East with Cantons of Grevenmacher, Remich and Echternach 	<p>Loi électorale du 18 février 2003 Art. 117 Le nombre des députés, par application de l'article 51, alinéa 3 de la Constitution, est fixé comme suit: Circonscription Sud: 23 députés; circonscription Est: 7 députés; circonscription Centre: 21 députés; circonscription Nord: 9 députés.</p>			
<p>Malta</p>	<p>Constitution Articles 56, 61,62</p> <p>General Elections Act (1991, as lastly amended in 2009) Part 4. Article 17</p>	<p>13 multi-member constituencies</p> <p>Constitution Article 56(1) The members of the House of Representatives shall be elected upon the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote from such number of electoral divisions, being an odd number and not less than nine and not more than fifteen, as Parliament shall from time to time determine.</p> <p>General Elections Act Part 4. Article 17 (1) For the purpose of the election of members of the House, the Island of Malta and its Dependencies shall be</p>	<p>The number of seats for each constituency is fixed in the law. 5 seats for each constituency decided based on the number of registered voters.</p> <p>General Elections Act Part 4. Article 17 [...] (2) Subject to the provisions of article 52(1) of the Constitution the House shall consist of sixty-five members, each electoral division returning five members.</p>	<p>5%</p> <p>Constitution Article 61(4) (...) but in no case by more than five per centum, in order to take account of geographical vicinity, differences in density of population and other relevant factors (...)</p>	<p>Redrawing</p> <p>Constitution Article 61 (1) The Electoral Commission shall review the boundaries of the electoral divisions referred to in section 56(1) of this Constitution at intervals of not less than two nor more than five years and may, in accordance with the provisions of this section, alter such boundaries to such extent as it considers desirable in the light of the review: Provided that the Commission shall carry out such a review and, in accordance with the provisions of this section, alter the said boundaries whenever Parliament has made provision altering the number of</p>	<p>The Electoral Commission</p> <p>See column "reallocation or redrawing"</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		<p>divided into thirteen electoral divisions. (4) Any change in the number of electoral divisions, or in the boundaries thereof, or in the number of Members of the House shall have effect as provided in article 61(2) and (3) and article 66(6) of the Constitution: Provided that, where an alteration to the boundaries of the electoral divisions has been published under article 61(3)(d) of the Constitution, nothing in this subarticle shall be construed as preventing the publication of a revised electoral register or preventing any other requirement under this Act connected with the registration of voters being carried out in accordance with such alteration, before the dissolution of Parliament upon which the alteration comes into effect.</p>			<p>electoral divisions; and in addition the Commission may at any time carry out such a review and, in accordance with the provisions of this section, alter the said boundaries to such extent as it considers desirable in consequence of the holding of a census of the population in pursuance of any law. (2) Any provision by Parliament altering the number of electoral divisions shall come into effect when the alteration of the boundaries of the electoral divisions that, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, is consequential thereon comes into effect. (3) Whenever an alteration of boundaries is made by the Commission under this section the following provisions shall have effect: (...)</p> <p>General Elections Act Part 4. Article 17</p> <p>[...](3) The boundaries of the electoral divisions referred to in subarticle (1) shall be those established in accordance with article 61 of the Constitution. [...]</p>	

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
Mexico	<p>General Law on Electoral Institutions and Procedures of Mexico (2014) Articles 14, 18(2)(d), 32</p> <p>Constitution Articles 53, 56</p>	<p>Chamber of Deputies Mixed System (500 seats): - 300 single-member constituencies - 5 multi-member (multi-state) constituencies (200 seats, 40 seats each constituency)</p> <p>Senate Mixed System(128 seats): - 1 nationwide multi-member constituency (32 seats) - 32 multi-member constituencies (3 seats each) corresponding to the 31 states and the federal district</p> <p>General Law on Electoral Institutions and Procedures of Mexico Article 14(1) The House of Representatives is composed of 300 representatives elected according to the principle of plurality, through the system of single-member electoral districts, and 200 representatives that will be elected according to the principle of proportional representation, through the system of regional list voted on in multimember regional districts. (...)</p>	<p>Chamber of Deputies - single-member constituencies: Population</p> <p>-multi-member constituencies: Administrative and geographical boundaries (regional electoral districts)</p> <p>Constitution Article 53 The borders separating the 300 electoral districts from each other shall be set down after dividing the country's population by the number of districts, taking into account the most recent census. Each state shall have at least two representatives elected under the principle of majority voting. In order to elect 200 representatives under the principle of proportional representation, using a system of regional lists, five electoral districts shall be established in the country. The law shall set down the ways in which such territorial division will be made.</p> <p>General Law on Electoral Institutions and Procedures of Mexico Article 18(2)(d) (...) so that each multi-member regional</p>	Not indicated in the law	<p>Redrawing</p> <p>General Law on Electoral institutions and Procedures of Mexico Article 32 1. The Institute will have the following responsibilities: a) For the federal and local electoral processes: I. The electoral training; II. The electoral geography, which includes the determination of the electoral districts and their division into electoral sections, as well as the boundaries of the multi-member regional districts and the establishment of their capitals; (...)</p>	<p>The National Electoral Institute</p> <p>See column "reallocation or redrawing"</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		<p>General Law on Electoral Institutions and Procedures of Mexico Article 14(2) The Senate will be composed of 128 senators, out of which each State will elect three: two will be elected according to the principle of plurality and one will be assigned to the largest minority. The remaining 32 senators will be elected by the principle of proportional representation, voted in one single national multimember district. The Senate will be completely renewed every six years.</p>	<p>electoral district has forty representatives.</p> <p>Senate -Single-member Constituency: N/A -Multi-member Constituencies: Administrative boundaries (3 seats for each constituency corresponding to the 31 states and the federal district)</p>			
<p>Moldova</p>	<p>Constitution Article 60 Electoral Code (21 November 1997) Article 73 (2)</p>	<p>1 Nationwide Multi-member Constituency (101 seats) Electoral Code: Article 73(2) (2) Elections to Parliament shall be conducted based on one national electoral district in which 101 deputies shall be elected.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
Monaco	<p>The Constitution of Monaco Article 53</p> <p>Loi n. 839 du 23/02/1968 sur les élections nationales et communales et communales telle qu'amendée au 9 avril 2002 Article 20</p>	<p>1 Nationwide Multi-member Constituency (24 seats)</p> <p>Loi n. 839 du 23/02/1968 sur les élections nationales et communales telle qu'amendée au 9 avril 2002 Article 20 le Conseil National comprend vingt-quatre membres élus pour cinq ans.</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montenegro	<p>The Constitution of Montenegro Article 83</p> <p>Law on the Election of Councillors and Representatives Article 12</p>	<p>1 Nationwide Multi-member Constituency (81 seats)</p> <p>Law on the Election of Councillors and Representatives Article 12 1. [...]. The election of MPs shall be conducted in the Republic as a single constituency.</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Morocco	<p>Constitution Articles 62, 63</p> <p>Organic Law no. 27-11 of 14 October 2011 (as amended by the Organic Law no. 20-16 of 10 August 2016) Articles 1, 2</p>	<p>House of Representatives (Mixed System) - 92 multi-member constituencies (305 seats) - 1 nationwide multi-member constituency (90 seats)</p> <p>Organic Law no. 27-11 of 14 October 2011 Article 1 La Chambre des représentants se compose de 395 membres élus, au suffrage universel direct,</p>	<p>Population and administrative borders</p> <p>Organic Law no. 27-11 of 14 October 2011 Article 2 Les circonscriptions électorales locales sont créées et le nombre de sièges attribués à chacune d'elles est fixé par décret selon les principes suivants : a) La délimitation des circonscriptions électorales doit, autant que possible, tendre vers un équilibre</p>			

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		<p>au scrutin de liste et répartis comme suit :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 305 membres sont élus au niveau des circonscriptions électorales locales créées conformément aux dispositions de l'article 2 ci-après ; - 90 membres sont élus au titre d'une circonscription électorale nationale créée à l'échelle du territoire du Royaume. <p>Le scrutin a lieu à la représentation proportionnelle suivant la règle du plus fort reste sans panachage ni vote préférentiel. Toutefois, en cas d'élection partielle, celle-ci a lieu au scrutin universel à la majorité relative à un tour lorsqu'il s'agit d'élire un seul membre.</p> <p>House of Councilors (Indirectly elected by the Regional Council, the members of the communal, etc.) : N/A</p>	<p>démographique en prenant en considération l'aspect spatial ;</p> <p>b) Le ressort des circonscriptions électorales doit être homogène et continu ;</p> <p>c) Il est créé une circonscription électorale dans chaque préfecture, province ou préfecture d'arrondissements, à laquelle est réservé un nombre de sièges fixé par décret. Toutefois, il peut être créé plus d'une circonscription électorale dans certaines préfectures ou provinces.</p>			
Netherlands	Act of 28 September 1989 (Elections Act).	House of Representatives (150 members). One nationwide constituency	Based on one nationwide constituency	N/A	N/A	N/A

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
Norway	<p>Constitution Article 57</p> <p>Representation of the People Act (the Election Act) (Act No. 57 of 28 June 2002) Chapter 11</p>	<p>19 multi-member constituencies</p> <p>Constitution Article 57 The number of representatives to be elected to the Storting shall be one hundred and sixty-nine. The Realm is divided into nineteen constituencies. One hundred and fifty of the representatives to the Storting are elected as representatives of constituencies and the remaining nineteen representatives are elected as members at large.[...]</p> <p>Representation of the People Act (the Election Act) (Act No. 57 of 28 June 2002) Chapter 11 11.1 The country is divided into 19 constituencies. Each county constitutes a constituency. 11.2 169 members shall be returned to the Storting. Of these, 150 are returned as constituency members and 19 as members at large. One member at large shall be returned for each constituency.</p>	<p>Population, surface and one seat first assigned to each constituency.</p> <p>Constitution Article 57 (...) Each constituency shall have one seat at large. The number of representatives to the Storting to be chosen from each constituency is determined on the basis of a calculation of the ratio between the number of inhabitants and surface area of each constituency and the number of inhabitants and surface area of the entire Realm, in which each inhabitant counts as one point and each square kilometre counts as 1.8 points. This calculation shall be made every eighth year. Specific provisions on the division of the Realm into constituencies and on the allotment of seats in the Storting to the constituencies shall be determined by law.</p> <p>Representation of the People Act (the Election Act) (Act No. 57 of 28 June 2002) Chapter 11 11.3 (1) All the seats in the</p>	Not indicated in the law	<p>Reallocation Every eighth year See column" allocation criterion"</p>	<p>The Ministry See column" allocation criterion"</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
			<p>Starting shall be allocated to the constituencies. The distribution is undertaken by the Ministry every eight years.</p> <p>(2) The distribution figure for each constituency is determined by taking the number of inhabitants in the constituency at the end of the penultimate year before the parliamentary election in question and adding the number of square kilometers in the constituency multiplied by 1.8.</p>			
Peru	<p>LEY ORGÁNICA DE ELECCIONES (LEY N.º 26859) Article 21</p>	<p>130 members 26 multi-member constituencies</p> <p>LEY ORGÁNICA DE ELECCIONES (LEY N.º 26859) Article 21 [...] Para efectos del segundo párrafo, el territorio de la República se divide en veintiséis (26) distritos electorales, uno (1) por cada departamento, y los distritos restantes correspondientes a Lima Provincias y a la Provincia Constitucional del Callao. Los electores residentes en el extranjero son considerados dentro del Distrito Electoral de Lima.</p>	<p>One seat is automatically assigned to each district. Additional seats are allocated according to the number of registered voters.</p> <p>El Jurado Nacional de Elecciones (JNE) asigna a cada distrito electoral un escaño y distribuye los demás escaños en forma proporcional al número de electores que existe en cada distrito</p>	None.	<p>National Elections Jury is in charge of reallocation, i.e., increasing or decreasing the number of seats by electoral district.</p> <p>Since major administrative units are the basis for electoral districts, redrawing requires a proposal by the Executive and approval by Congress.</p> <p>CONSTITUCIÓN POLÍTICA DEL PERÚ Article 102, sec. 7 Son atribuciones del Congreso: [...] 7. Aprobar la demarcación territorial que proponga el Poder Ejecutivo.</p>	Congress.

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
Poland	<p>Election Code (Act of 5 January, 2011) Articles 193, 201~3, 256, 260~1</p> <p>(the latest version can be found at: http://pkw.gov.pl/pliki/1486711957_Kodeks_wyborczy_-_druk_calosc_stan_31_08_2016pdf.pdf ; unfortunately it is only in Polish)</p>	<p>Sejm: Multi-member constituencies</p> <p>Election Code Article 193 §1 460 deputies are elected to the Sejm from the lists of candidates for deputies in the multimember electoral constituencies. § 2 No person may stand for elections to the Sejm and the Senate simultaneously.</p> <p>Article 201 § 1 In order to conduct elections to the Sejm multiple-mandate constituencies are established, hereinafter referred to as “constituencies” or “electoral districts” § 2 At least 7 members must be elected in each constituency. § 3 An electoral district covers the area of a province or part thereof. Electoral district boundaries shall not violate the boundaries of its component counties and cities with county rights.</p> <p>Senate: 100 single-member constituencies</p> <p>Election Code Article 256 100 senators are elected</p>	<p>Sejm: Population</p> <p>Election Code Article 202 § 1 The determination of the number of deputies elected in individual constituencies and regional division of constituencies shall be by way of norms on uniform standard of representation, calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants of the country by the total number of deputies selected for in constituencies, taking into account the provisions of Article. 201 [...]</p> <p>Senate: Population</p> <p>Election Code Article 261 § 1 The division of constituencies shall be at a uniform standard of representation, calculated by dividing the country's population by 100, taking into account the provisions of Article. 260 and the following rules: 1) if the quotient resulting from dividing the population of the district represented by a uniform standard is equal to or greater than 2 - to reduce the area (to</p>	Not indicated in the law	<p>Redrawing and/or reallocation for the Sejm</p> <p>Election Code Article 203 § 1 The National Electoral Commission shall submit to the Sejm proposals to amend the boundaries of the electoral districts and the number of voting members elected in them, if necessitated by changes in the basic territorial division of the state or a change in the number of inhabitants in the constituency or in the country. § 2 Changes in county boundaries entailing changes in electoral boundaries is not permitted during the 12 months preceding the expiry of term of the Sejm, as well as ordering the election period in the event of shortening of the Sejm's term of office until the day of officially deeming the elections valid. § 3 The Sejm shall, subject to § 5, undertake the changes in the division of constituencies for the reasons stipulated in § 1, no later than 3 months before the date of expiration of the time limit for calling elections</p>	<p>Sejm: The National Electoral Commission submits a proposal to Sejm, and Sejm confirms it.</p> <p>See column “reallocation or redrawing”</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		<p>to the senate based on the majority rule.</p> <p>Article 260 § 1 In order to conduct elections to the Senate created single mandate constituencies are established. § 2 A constituency covers part of the region. Constituency boundaries cannot violate boundaries of the constituencies created for elections to the Sejm. § 3 A city with county rights of more than 500,000 inhabitants can be divided into two or more constituencies.</p>	<p>change the border) of the constituency; 2) if the quotient resulting from dividing the population of the district represented by the uniform norm is less than 0.5 - increase the area (to change the borders) of the constituency. § 2 In the region ("vovoidship") senators are elected in the number of not less than the number of total (excluding the fraction), which is the quotient of the number of inhabitants and a uniform standard of representation and not greater than said integer plus one.</p>		<p>to the Sejm. § 4 The determination of the number of people referred to in § 1 shall be based on the data at the end of the third quarter of the year preceding the expiry of term of the Sejm, provided by the mayors in the manner specified in the regulations issued on the basis of the Article. 165 § 3 § 5 If the term of the Sejm is shortened a division of constituencies shall not be made.</p> <p>Redrawing (Senate) Article 261</p> <p>[...]§ 5 The provision of Art. 203 shall apply."</p>	
Portugal	<p>Law governing Elections to the Assembly of the Republic Articles 12, 13</p> <p>Constitution Article 149</p>	<p>22 multi-member constituencies</p> <p>Law governing Elections to the Assembly of the Republic Article 12 Constituencies 1. For the purpose of the election of the Members of the Assembly of the Republic, the electoral territory is divided into constituencies, each of which corresponds to an electoral college. 2. The mainland constituencies match the areas of the administrative districts, are called by the same</p>	<p>The number of registered voters</p> <p>(226 seats for the constituencies in Portuguese territory; 4 seats for 2 constituencies for the electors who reside outside Portuguese territory)</p> <p>Law governing Elections to the Assembly of the Republic Article 13 1. The total number of Members of the Assembly of the Republic is two hundred and thirty.</p>	N/A	<p>Reallocation Before each election</p> <p>Law governing Elections to the Assembly of the Republic Article 13 See column "allocation criterion"</p>	<p>National Election Commission See column "allocation criterion"</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		<p>names and have their capitals as their seats.</p> <p>3. There is a constituency in the Madeira Autonomous Region and a constituency in the Azores Autonomous Region, and they are called by those names and have their seats in Funchal and Ponta Delgada respectively.</p> <p>4. Electors who reside outside Portuguese territory are grouped into two constituencies, one of which covers the whole of the territory of the European countries, and the other the remaining countries and the territory of Macao, and both have their seat in Lisbon.</p>	<p>2. The total number of Members of the Assembly of the Republic for the constituencies in Portuguese territory is two hundred and twenty-six, to be distributed in proportion to the number of electors in each constituency using d'Hondt's highest-average rule, in harmony with the criterion laid down in Article 16.</p> <p>3. There are two Members of the Assembly of the Republic for each of the constituencies referred to in paragraph (4) of the previous Article.</p> <p>4. The National Electoral Commission shall cause a chart with the number of Members of the Assembly of the Republic and their distribution by constituency to be published in Series I of the <i>Diário da República</i> between the sixtieth and the fifty-fifth days before the date on which elections are scheduled to be held.</p> <p>5. When elections are scheduled less than sixty days in advance, the National Electoral Commission shall have the chart with the number and distribution of Members of the Assembly of the</p>			

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
			<p>Republic published between the fifty-fifth and the fifty-third days before the day on which the elections are scheduled to be held.</p> <p>6. The chart referred to in the previous paragraphs shall be drawn up on the basis of the number of electors according to the last update of the electoral roll.</p>			
<p>Romania</p>	<p>Constitution of Romania Article 62</p> <p>Regulations on the Elections to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate Art. 10</p> <p><i>The latest version of the law seems to be missing</i></p>	<p>For both Senate and Chamber of Deputies:</p> <p>43 multi-member constituencies</p> <p>Regulations on the Elections to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate Art. 10</p> <p>For the organization of elections, they shall set up constituencies at the level of the 41 counties, one constituency in the municipality of Bucharest, and one separate constituency for the Romanians with the domicile or residence outside the country. The total number of constituencies shall be of 43. The name and counting of constituencies shall be stipulated in the annex being an integral part of the present title.</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Constitution Article 62(3)</p> <p>The number of Deputies and Senators shall be established by the electoral law, in proportion to the population of Romania.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Redrawing Regulations on the Elections to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate Art.10</p> <p>(3) The modification of the uninominal colleges may only be made if, compared to the previous delimitation, a positive or negative variation of 10% of the population of the respective uninominal college occurred.</p>	<p>Permanent Electoral Authority.</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
<p>Russian Federation</p>	<p>Constitution of the Russian Federation Article 95</p> <p>Federal Law on the Election of Deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation as amended on 12 July 2006, last amended on 2 April 2014 Articles 3, 7, 12</p>	<p>Council of the Federation: Indirectly elected</p> <p>State Duma (450 members): -225 single-member constituencies -1 nationwide multi-member constituency for 225 members</p> <p>Federal Law on the Election of Deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation Article 3 (2) 225 deputies of the State Duma shall be elected in single-mandate electoral district (one district – one member). Electoral districts are to be formed according to Article 12 of this Law. (3) 225 deputies of the State Duma shall be elected in the federal electoral district in proportion to the number of votes cast for the federal lists of candidates to the deputies (hereinafter – federal lists of candidates).</p>	<p>Council of the Federation: administrative boundaries</p> <p>State Duma: - Single-member constituencies : the number of registered voters</p> <p>Federal Law on the Election of Deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation Article 12 (...)The boundaries of the single-mandate electoral districts are determined based on the number of voters registered on the territory of the Russian Federation, as of the date closest to the day of the adoption of the CEC decision for the consideration of the State Duma, of the scheme of single-mandate electoral districts (January 1 or July1).</p> <p>- Multi-member constituency : N/A</p>	<p>Council of the Federation: N/A</p> <p>State Duma: - Single-member constituencies : 10%/15%</p> <p>Federal Law on the Election of Deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation Article 12.7 The single-mandate electoral districts shall be formed in accordance with the following requirements: 1) Approximate equality of single-mandate electoral districts according to the number of voters registered in their territory with a permissible deviation from the average voter representation rate within a single subject of the Russian Federation for not more than 10 per cent; in difficult or remote areas - no more than 15 per cent. The average rate of voter representation is determined by dividing the total number of voters registered on the territory of the Russian Federation, the number of single-mandate electoral districts allocated to this subject of the Russian</p>	<p>Council of the Federation: N/A</p> <p>State Duma: - Single-member constituencies : Redrawing</p> <p>Federal Law on the Election of Deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation Article 12.10. The CEC develops a new scheme of single-mandate electoral districts and their graphic representation and presents it in the prescribed manner to the State Duma no later than 80 days prior to the expiration of the term for which the previous scheme of single-mandate electoral districts was approved. -Multi-member constituency : N/A</p>	<p>The Central Election Commission</p> <p>See column “reallocation or redrawing”</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
				<p>Federation. The list of difficult and remote areas is established by the law of the Russian Federation in force at the date of adoption of the CEC decision to submit for the consideration of State Duma of the scheme of single-mandate electoral districts; (...)</p> <p>- Multi-member constituency: N/A</p>		
San Marino	<p>Law of 31 January 1996 no. 6 (“Electoral Law”), as modified in the last instance by the Qualified Law of 5 August 2008 no. 1 Article 10</p>	<p>1 nationwide multi-member constituency</p> <p>Law of 31 January 1996 no. 6 (“Electoral Law”) Art.10(1) Per l'elezione del Consiglio Grande e Generale il corpo elettorale costituisce un collegio unico.</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Serbia	<p>Constitution Article 100</p> <p>Law on the Election of Members of the Parliament, no. 35/2000, as lastly amended in 2011 Article 4</p>	<p>1 nationwide multi-member constituency</p> <p>Constitution Article 100 The National Assembly shall consist of 250 deputies, who are elected on direct elections by secret ballot, in accordance with the Law.</p> <p>Law on the Election of Members of the Parliament Article 4</p>	<p>Law on the Election of Members of the Parliament, no. 35/2000, as lastly amended in 2011 Article 81</p> <p>Only those electoral lists that won at least 5% of votes out of the total number of voters who have voted in the electoral unit shall participate in distribution of mandates. Political parties of ethnic minorities and coalitions</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		<p>The MPs shall be elected in the Republic of Serbia, as a single electoral unit, on the basis of lists of political parties, coalitions of parties, other political organizations and lists submitted by the groups of citizens (hereinafter referred to as: "electoral list"). The mandates shall be distributed among the MPs in proportion to the number of the votes received.</p>	<p>of political parties of ethnic minorities shall participate in distribution of mandates even if they won less than 5% of votes out of the total number of voters who have voted.</p>			
Slovakia	<p>Law no. 180/2014 Z. z. on conditions governing the exercise of the right to vote, Section 44</p>	<p>1 nationwide multi-member constituency Law no. 180/2014 Z. z. on conditions governing the exercise of the right to vote Section 44 Electoral constituency The territory of the Slovak Republic forms a single electoral constituency for elections to the National Council of the Slovak Republic.</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Slovenia	<p>National Assembly Elections Act (last amended in 2006) Article 20</p> <p>National Council Act Article 1</p>	<p>National Assembly: - 8 multi-member constituencies (each of them divided into 11 single-member district) - 2 single-member constituencies for each the Italian or Hungarian national communities</p> <p>National Assembly Elections Article 20</p>	<p>National Assembly: Population National Assembly Elections Act Article 20 Eight constituencies shall be formed for the election of deputies to the National Assembly. Eleven deputies shall be elected in each</p>	<p>National Council: Not indicated in the law</p> <p>National Assembly: Not indicated in the law</p>	N/A	Not indicated in the law

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		<p>Eight constituencies shall be formed for the election of deputies to the National Assembly. Eleven deputies shall be elected in each constituency.</p> <p>Constituencies shall be formed according to the principle that one deputy is elected per an approximately equal number of inhabitants. In the formation of constituencies and electoral districts, their geographical, common cultural and other characteristics must be taken into consideration.</p> <p>Electoral districts may cover the area of a single municipality, two or more municipalities, or part of a municipality.</p> <p>Each constituency shall be divided into eleven electoral districts, each with an approximately equal number of inhabitants. In each electoral district one deputy shall be elected.</p> <p>For the election of deputies of the Italian or Hungarian national communities, special constituencies shall be formed in those areas in which these communities reside.</p> <p>National Council (40 members):</p>	<p>constituency.</p> <p>Constituencies shall be formed according to the principle that one deputy is elected per an approximately equal number of inhabitants. In the formation of constituencies and electoral districts, their geographical, common cultural and other characteristics must be taken into consideration.[...]</p>			

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		Not directly elected by the population.				
Spain	<p>Representation of the People Institutional Act Articles 161, 162, 165, 166</p> <p>Ley Orgánica de Régimen Electoral General 5/1985</p> <p>(In force since 1st April 2015)</p> <p><i>Link:</i> http://www.juntaelectoralcentral.es/cs/jec/documentos/LOREG_ENG</p>	<p>Congress of Deputies: - 50 multi-member constituencies - 2 single-member constituencies</p> <p>Senate: Mixed system: 208 directly elected by the population in 62 single multi-member constituencies. 58 senators are nominated by the Self-governing Communities</p> <p>Representation of the People Institutional Act Section 161 1. The constituency for election of members of Congress of Deputies and Senators shall be each of the Spanish provinces, each of the cities of Ceuta and Melilla having also the constituency status. 2. The preceding subsection does not apply in elections for the Senate to the insular provinces, where the constituencies for this purpose shall be each of the following islands or groups of islands: Mallorca, Menorca, Ibiza-Formentera, Gran Canaria, Fuerteventura,</p>	<p>Congress of Deputies: Two seats for each province, then population, administrative/geographical boundaries</p> <p>Representation of the People Institutional Act Section 162 Membership of the Congress of Deputies 1. The Congress consists of three-hundred fifty members (<i>diputados</i>). 2. Each province shall elect a minimum of two members, each of the cities of Ceuta and Melilla being represented by one member. 3. The other two-hundred and forty-eight members shall be distributed among the provinces proportionally to their population, (...)</p> <p>Senate: 4 senators for each province (special rules for islands). Specific rules for indirect election of the senators by the self-governing Communities</p> <p>Representation of the People Institutional Act Section 165 Allotment of Senate</p>	N/A	<p>(redrawing because of population changes)</p> <p>Representation of the People Institutional Act Section 162</p> <p>4. The Decree calling for the election shall specify the number of members to be elected in each constituency, according to this Section.</p>	<p>(redrawing because of population changes)</p> <p>Representation of the People Institutional Act Section 29</p> <p>1. The Electoral Register Office within the National Statistical Institute is the body responsible for compiling the electoral register. It shall discharge its functions under the direction and supervision of the Central Electoral Commission.</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		Lanzarote, Tenerife, Hierro, Gomera and La Palma.	seats to provincial constituencies 1. Each provincial constituency shall elect four Senators. 2. Each insular constituency shall elect the following number of Senators: Gran Canaria, Mallorca and Tenerife three each; Ibiza-Formentera, Menorca, Fuerteventura, Gomera, Hierro and La Palma, one each. 3. The cities of Ceuta and Melilla shall elect two Senators each. 4. Self-governing Communities shall also appoint one Senator and a further Senator for each million inhabitants in their territory. The appointment shall be made by the respective Legislative Assembly in the manner provided for in the Self-governing Community's Statute, which is to ensure in any case an adequate proportional representation. For the purposes of said appointment the precise number of senators for each Self-governing Community shall be determined on the basis of the population census in force on the date of the last election to the Senate.			

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
Sweden	<p>The Instrument of Government Chapter 3 Articles 1, 6, 8</p> <p>Electoral Law of 2005 Chapter 4 Section 1,2</p>	<p>Mixed system</p> <p>- 310 Seats : 29 multi-member constituencies</p> <p>The Instrument of Government Chapter 3 Art. 6</p> <p>Of the seats in the Riksdag, 310 are fixed constituency seats and 39 are adjustment seats. [...]</p> <p>Electoral Law of 2005 Chapter 4 Section 1 For elections to the Riksdag, county council assemblies and municipal assemblies, there shall be a geographically defined area for which members shall be elected for the decision-making assembly to which the election relates (constituencies). (...)</p> <p>The list of the constituencies (Chapter 4 Section 2)</p> <p>- 39 adjustment seats (at-large system) : The adjustment seats are allocated to constituencies after they have been distributed among the parties.</p>	<p>The number of registered voters</p> <p>The Instrument of Government Chapter 3 Art. 6 [...]The fixed constituency seats are distributed among the constituencies on the basis of a calculation of the relationship between the number of persons entitled to vote in each constituency, and the total number of persons entitled to vote throughout the whole of the Realm. The distribution of seats among the constituencies is determined for four years at a time.</p> <p>Electoral Law, Chapter 4 section 3: "Each constituency shall have one electoral mandate for every time the number of people who have voting rights in the constituency is evenly divisible by a three hundredth and tenth of the number of people who have voting rights in the country as a whole. If there are electoral mandates remaining after they have been distributed in this manner, the remaining mandates are to be distributed, in sequence,</p>	<p>N/A (see previous column)</p>	<p>Reallocation</p> <p>Every four years</p> <p>The Instrument of Government Chapter 3 Art. 6 [...] The distribution of seats among the constituencies is determined for four years at a time.</p>	<p>Law (Parliament) (Electoral Law, chapter 4, section 2)</p> <p>Note that constituency boundaries have no crucial significance, bearing in mind the highly representative system for the allocation of mandates</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
			to the constituencies which have the highest surpluses. If the surplus is equal in two or more constituencies, which constituency is to be given the mandate will be determined by casting lots."			
Switzerland	<p>Constitution Articles 149, 150</p> <p>Federal act on political rights, Art. 16 et 17</p> <p>Cantonal laws on political rights, containing the rules on the election of the members of the Council of States</p>	<p>Council of States: - 20 multi-member (2) constituencies - 6 single-member constituencies</p> <p>Constitution Art. 150: Composition and election of the Council of States ¹ The Council of States is composed of 46 representatives of the Cantons. ² The Cantons of Obwalden, Nidwalden, Basel-Stadt, Basel-Landschaft, Appenzell Ausserrhoden and Appenzell Innerrhoden each elect one representative; the other Cantons each elect two representatives. ³ The Cantons determine the rules for the election of their representatives to the Council of States.</p> <p>National Council: 26 multi- or single-member constituencies corresponding to the country's 26 cantons and their number of</p>	<p>Council of States: Administrative boundaries</p> <p>National Council: Population</p> <p>Loi fédérale sur les droits politiques</p> <p>Article 16: Répartition des sièges entre les cantons</p> <p>1. Les sièges du Conseil national sont répartis entre les cantons en fonction de l'effectif de la population résidante de l'année civile qui suit directement la dernière élection du Conseil national (renouvellement intégral); cet effectif est obtenu sur la base des relevés fondés sur les registres officiels qui ont été réalisés dans le cadre du recensement de la population, au sens de la loi du 22 juin 2007 sur le recensement de la population. 2. Se fondant sur l'effectif de la population validé conformément à l'art. 13 de la loi</p>	<p>Council of States: N/A</p> <p>National Council: N/A</p>	<p>Council of States: N/A (fixed)</p> <p>National Council Reallocation before each election</p>	<p>Council of States: N/A</p> <p>National Council: N/A</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		<p>population.</p> <p>Constitution Art. 149: Composition and election of the National Council ¹ The National Council is composed of 200 representatives of the People. ² The representatives are elected directly by the People according to a system of proportional representation. A general election is held every four years. ³ Each Canton constitutes an electoral constituency. ⁴ The seats are allocated to the Cantons according to their relative populations. Each Canton has at least one seat.</p>	<p>du 22 juin 2007 sur le recensement de la population, le Conseil fédéral fixe le nombre de sièges attribués à chaque canton lors des prochaines élections pour le renouvellement intégral du Conseil national.</p> <p>Article 17: Mode de répartition</p> <p>Mode de répartition</p> <p>Les 200 sièges du Conseil national sont répartis entre les cantons selon le mode suivant:</p> <p><i>a. répartition préliminaire:</i></p> <p>1. le chiffre de la population de résidence de la Suisse est divisé par 200. Le nombre entier immédiatement supérieur au quotient obtenu constitue le premier chiffre de répartition. Chaque canton dont la population n'atteint pas ce chiffre obtient un siège et ne participe plus à la répartition des sièges restants.</p> <p>2. le chiffre de la population de résidence des cantons restants est</p>			

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			<p>divisé par le nombre des sièges qui n'ont pas encore été attribués. Le nombre entier immédiatement supérieur au quotient obtenu constitue le deuxième chiffre de répartition. Chaque canton dont la population n'atteint pas ce chiffre obtient un siège et ne participe plus à la répartition des sièges restants.</p> <p>3. cette opération est répétée jusqu'à ce que les cantons restants atteignent le dernier chiffre de répartition.</p> <p><i>b. répartition principale:</i></p> <p>Chaque canton restant obtient autant de sièges que le dernier chiffre de répartition est contenu de fois dans le chiffre de sa population.</p> <p><i>c. répartition finale:</i></p> <p>Les sièges qui n'ont pas encore été attribués sont répartis entre les cantons ayant obtenu les restes les plus forts. Si plusieurs cantons ont le même reste, les premiers à être éliminés sont ceux qui ont obtenu</p>			

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
			<p>les plus petits restes après la division du chiffre de leur population par le premier chiffre de répartition. Si ces restes sont aussi identiques, c'est le sort qui décide.</p>			
<p>“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”</p>	<p>Electoral Code (consolidated version as of August 2016) Article 4</p>	<p>- 6 multi-member constituencies</p> <p>Electoral Code Article 4(2) In the Parliament of Republic of Macedonia, 120-123 Members of Parliament (hereinafter: MPs) shall be elected, of which 120 according to the proportional model, whereby the territory of Republic of Macedonia shall be divided into six electoral districts, as determined in this Code, and each electoral district shall elect 20 MPs, and 3 MPs shall be elected according to the proportional model in one electoral district which covers Europe, Africa, North and South America, Australia and Asia.</p> <p>- 1 multi-member constituency to cover Europe, Africa, North and South America, Australia and Asia The first MP from the electoral district which covers Europe, Africa,</p>	<p>The number of registered voters in the in-country constituencies.</p> <p>Electoral Code Article 4(7) In the electoral districts in Republic of Macedonia the maximum allowed departure of the number of voters shall be from - 5% to +5%, as compared to the average number of voters in the electoral district.</p> <p>Article 7 (2) A citizen of the Republic of Macedonia can stand as a candidate for the election of a Member of Parliament, Member of Council and Mayor if he/she: -Is 18 years of age, and -has the capacity to contract. A person cannot stand as a candidate for the election of a Member of Parliament, Member of Council and Mayor if he/she:</p>	<p>5%</p> <p>Electoral Code Article 4(7) In the electoral districts in Republic of Macedonia the maximum allowed departure of the number of voters shall be from - 5% to +5%, as compared to the average number of voters in the electoral district.</p> <p>Each in-country electoral district has 20 seats (Article 4(3).</p>	<p>Redrawing</p>	<p>Not indicated in the law</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		<p>North and South America, Australia and Asia shall be considered elected if the MP list of candidates has won at least the same number of votes as the smallest number of votes with which an MP was elected in the electoral districts in the Republic of Macedonia in the last parliamentary elections in the Republic of Macedonia.</p> <p>The second MP from the electoral district which covers Europe, Africa, North and South America, Australia and Asia shall be considered elected if the MP list of candidates has won twice as many votes as the smallest number of votes with which an MP was elected in the electoral districts in the Republic of Macedonia, in the last parliamentary elections in Republic of Macedonia.</p> <p>The third MP from the electoral district which covers Europe, Africa, North and South America, Australia and Asia shall be considered elected if the MP list of candidates has won three times as many votes as the smallest number of votes with which an MP was elected in the electoral districts in the Republic</p>	<p>-has been issued a final court decision for unconditional imprisonment of more than six months and has still not started serving the sentence, and</p> <p>-is serving a sentence of imprisonment for committing a criminal offence.</p> <p>In addition to the requirements stipulated in paragraph (2) of this article, a citizen can stand as a candidate for Member of Council and Mayor if he/she has permanent residence in the municipality and the City of Skopje, where the election takes place.</p>			

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		<p>of Macedonia, in the last parliamentary elections in Republic of Macedonia.</p> <p>Should none of the lists of MPs from the electoral district which covers Europe, Africa, North and South America, Australia and Asia obtain the required number of votes prescribed in paragraph (3) of this article, not a single MP shall be elected.</p>				
<p>Tunisia</p>	<p>Loi organique n° 2014-16 du 26 mai 2014 relative aux élections et aux référendums</p> <p>Décret n° 2011-1088 du 3 août 2011 relatif à la répartition des circonscriptions électorales et à la fixation du nombre de sièges qui leur sont alloués pour les élections des membres de l'assemblée nationale constituante</p>	<p>Loi organique n° 2014-16 du 26 Mai 2014 relative aux élections et aux référendums</p> <p>Art. 173 – Jusqu'à la promulgation de la loi relative au découpage des circonscriptions électorales prévue au sein de l'article 106 de la présente loi, le découpage électoral ainsi que le nombre des chaises adopté est le même que celui prévu pour les élections des membres de l'assemblée nationale constituante.</p> <p>Décret n° 2011-1088 du 3 août 2011 relatif à la répartition des circonscriptions électorales et à la fixation du nombre de sièges qui leur sont alloués pour les élections des membres de l'assemblée nationale</p>	<p>Not specified ; population</p>		<p>Loi organique n° 2014-16 du 26 Mai 2014 relative aux élections et aux référendums</p> <p>Art. 106 – Les circonscriptions électorales sont fixées et le nombre de leurs sièges est déterminé par une loi publiée au moins une année avant l'échéance électorale législative.</p>	<p>Loi (voir colonne précédente)</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		<p>constituante</p> <p>Art. 1</p> <p>Le nombre total de sièges à l'assemblée nationale constituante est fixé à deux cent dix-sept (217) sièges. Le nombre total de circonscriptions électorales est fixé à trente-trois (33) circonscriptions.</p> <p>Art. 2</p> <p>Le nombre de sièges alloués aux circonscriptions électorales dans le territoire tunisien est fixé à cent quatre-vingt-dix-neuf (199) sièges, répartis sur vingt-sept (27) circonscriptions électorales, conformément au tableau « A » annexé au présent décret. Le nombre de sièges alloués aux circonscriptions électorales à l'étranger est fixé à dix-huit (18) sièges, répartis sur six (6) circonscriptions électorales, conformément au tableau (B) annexé au présent décret.</p>				

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
Turkey	<p>Parliamentary Elections Law (1983) Articles 4</p>	<p>85 Multi-member constituencies</p> <p>Parliamentary Elections Law Article 4 First of all, out of the total number of deputies, one deputyship shall be allocated to each province. (...)</p>	<p>Population + 1 deputy assigned first to each constituency</p> <p>Parliamentary Elections Law Article 4 First of all, out of the total number of deputies (...) one deputyship shall be allocated to each province. The number of inhabitants of Turkey, as determined at the last census, shall be divided by the remaining number of deputyships. The number of inhabitants of each province shall be divided by the number so calculated to find the number of deputies to be elected by that province on top the one deputyship allocated at the beginning. (...)</p>	N/A	<p>Reallocation After each census</p> <p>Parliamentary Elections Law</p> <p>ARTICLE 5 – The election districts and the number of deputies to be elected by each election district shall be determined in accordance with Article 4 above and announced through the Official Gazette, radio and TV by the Supreme Board of Elections within 6 months from the announcement of the results of the census.</p>	<p>Supreme Board of Elections</p> <p>See column “reallocation or redrawing”</p>
Ukraine	<p>Law of Ukraine on Elections of People’s Deputies Articles 1</p>	<p>Mixed system</p> <p>- 1 multi-member constituency - 225 single-member constituencies</p> <p>Law of Ukraine on Elections of People’s Deputies Article 1 1. The People’s Deputies of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as “MPs”) shall be elected by citizens of Ukraine on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret voting. 2. The quantitative</p>	<p>The number of registered voters</p> <p>Law of Ukraine on Elections of People’s Deputies Article 18(2) 2. Single-mandate districts shall be created within the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the oblasts, the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol, with approximately equal number of voters in each district. The approximate average number of voters in single-mandate districts shall be determined by the</p>	<p>12%</p> <p>Law of Ukraine on Elections of People’s Deputies Article 18(2)</p> <p>See column “allocation criterion”</p>	<p>Redrawing</p> <p>Law of Ukraine on Elections of People’s Deputies Article 18(2)</p> <p>See column “allocation criterion”</p>	<p>The Central Election Commission</p> <p>See column “reallocation or redrawing”</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
		<p>composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is 450 MPs. 3. The election of MPs shall be conducted on the basis of a mixed (proportional-majority) electoral system: 1) 225 MPs shall be elected on the basis of a proportional system in a nationwide multi-member election district (hereinafter, nationwide election district) under electoral lists of MP candidates (hereinafter, electoral lists) from political parties (hereinafter, parties); 2) 225 MPs shall be elected on the basis of a simple majority system in single-mandate election districts (hereinafter, single-mandate election districts).</p> <p>Article 18(1) The election of Members of Parliament shall be held in a nationwide election district, which shall include the whole territory of Ukraine and out-of-country election precincts, and in 225 single-mandate election districts, which shall be established by the Central Election Commission and shall exist on a permanent basis.</p>	<p>Central Election Commission on the basis of data of the State Voter Register. A deviation in the number of voters in a single-mandate election district shall not exceed twelve percent from the approximate average number of voters in single-mandate election districts.</p>			

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
<p style="text-align: center;">United Kingdom</p>	<p>Guide to Parliamentary Constituencies in the UK (March 2015)</p>	<p>House of Lords Appointed: N/A</p> <p>House of Commons: 650 single-member constituencies - 533 in England - 59 in Scotland - 40 in Wales, and - 18 in Northern Ireland</p> <p>(The number of House of Commons will be reduced to 600 according to the Parliamentary Voting system and Constituencies Act 2011. However, The Electoral Registration and Administration Act 2013 later delayed implementation of the changes to the number of constituencies until at least 2018.)</p>	<p>House of Lords: N/A</p> <p>House of Commons: Allocation of seats to England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland prefixed</p>	<p>The typical size of constituencies differs between parts of the UK. The Office for National Statistics gives the median total parliamentary electorate across constituencies of about 72,400 in England, 69,000 in Scotland, 66,800 in Northern Ireland and 56,800 in Wales.</p>	<p>Redrawing</p>	<p>The Parliament and the Boundary Commissions for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland</p> <p>Guide to Parliamentary Constituencies in the UK (March 2015)</p> <p>The Boundary Commissions for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are responsible for reporting to Parliament regularly on necessary changes to constituency boundaries.</p>

Country	Legal Basis	Types of Constituencies	Allocation Criterion	Permissible Departure from the Norm	Reallocation or Redrawing	If Redrawing, Decided by Whom
<p>United States of America</p>	<p>US Constitution Article 1 Section 3</p> <p>The Permanent Apportionment Act of 1929</p> <p>2 U.S. Code § 2a</p>	<p>Senate: 50 multi-member constituencies (2 members for each State)</p> <p>Constitution Article 1 Section 3 (17th Amendment) The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.</p> <p>House of Representatives: 435 Single-member constituencies</p>	<p>Senate: Administrative boundaries</p> <p>House of Representatives: Every state constitutionally guaranteed at least one seat; share of the aggregate population</p>	<p>Senate: N/A</p> <p>House of Representatives: USA uses the Method of Equal Proportions.</p> <p>For the allocation of seats to states see column: reallocation or redrawing</p>	<p>Senate: N/A</p> <p>House of Representatives: Redrawing (within each state) Relocation (to states)</p> <p>2 U.S. Code § 2a -</p> <p>Reallocation To each state Every 10 years</p> <p>On the first day, or within one week thereafter, of the first regular session of the Eighty-second Congress and of each fifth Congress thereafter, the President shall transmit to the Congress a statement showing the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, as ascertained under the seventeenth and each subsequent decennial census of the population, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the then existing number of Representatives by the method known as the method of equal proportions, no State to receive less than one Member.</p>	<p>Senate: N/A</p> <p>House of Representatives: It differs from state to state.</p>