

Seychelles

Background	Name of EMB:	Seychelles Electoral Commission
	Status:	Permanent
Establishment of the EMB	Number of commissioners:	Five
	Number of full-time EMB staff:	Seventeen permanent staff; about 600 during elections.
	Constitutional and/or legislative provisions for establishment of the EMB:	The Constitution of The Republic Of Seychelles includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter VII – electoral areas, franchise and Electoral Commission • Articles 113–118 • Elections Act-Cap 68a • Political Parties (Registration and Regulation) Act-Cap 173
	EMB’s mandate:	The Electoral Commission: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>shall be responsible for the conduct and supervision of the registration of voters and of elections and referenda under this constitution;</i> b. <i>shall keep under continuous review the number and boundaries of the electoral areas into which Mahe and Praslin are divided having regard to Article 112(3);</i> c. <i>shall keep under continuous review the practices and working, including such matters as finance, broadcast and advertising, of political campaigns in respect of elections and referenda under this constitution;</i> d. <i>shall be responsible for the registration of political parties;</i> e. <i>shall review existing legislation governing electoral matters and make recommendations to the government;</i> f. <i>shall have such other functions as may be prescribed by or under this constitution or an act.</i>
What standards are established in the constitution or other legislation for democratic legitimacy?	EMB model:	Independent
		International best practices

<p>Appointment, tenure and removals</p>	<p>Provisions for the appointment of commissioners:</p>	<p>The post of member of the Electoral Commission is advertised. Interested candidates apply and submit their CV to the Constitutional Appointments Authority. The commission consists of a chairperson and four members, all of whom are appointed by the president, selected from seven candidates of proven integrity and high repute, proposed by the Constitutional Appointments Authority, constituted under Article 139 of the constitution. None – see above.</p>
<p>Political status of commissioners:</p>	<p>Chair qualifications:</p>	<p>The chair: a. must be a registered voter; and b. the person must not be a candidate of an election under the constitution and not the president, vice-president, minister or a member of the National Assembly, and not an executive office bearer of a political party. **</p>
<p>Commissioner qualifications:</p>	<p>Tenure of chair and commissioners:</p>	<p>See above ** Maximum seven years per term and renewable</p>
<p>Provisions for the removal of commissioners:</p>	<p>Provisions for the removal of commissioners:</p>	<p>1. Where the Constitutional Appointments Authority considers that the question of removing any officer to whom this article applies ought to be investigated: a. the Authority shall appoint a tribunal consisting of a president and not less than two other members all selected from among persons who hold or have held office as a judge of a court having unlimited original jurisdiction or a court having jurisdiction in appeals from such a court or are eminent jurists of proven integrity; and b. the tribunal shall inquire into the matter, report on the facts thereof and recommend to the president whether or not the officer ought to be removed from office. 2. Where under clause (3), a tribunal recommends that an officer to whom this article applies ought to be removed from office, the president shall remove the officer from office.</p>

		<p>3. Where under this article the question of removing an officer to whom the article applies has been referred to a tribunal, the president may suspend the officer from performing the functions of the office, but the suspension shall cease to have effect if the tribunal recommends to the president that the officer ought not to be removed from office.</p> <p>By the chair, through resolution by approval from the commission.</p> <p>No limits</p> <p>By the chair, through resolution by approval from the commission.</p> <p>The chair administers the budget after approval by the commission.</p> <p>Funds are allocated from consolidated funds.</p> <p>See above.</p> <p>Unicameral</p> <p>National Assembly: FPTP - semi PR. Presidential: more than 50 per cent of valid votes.</p> <p>By the Electoral Commission.</p> <p>No – drafting is carried out by the Attorney-General's office.</p> <p>Through the courts.</p>
	<p>Provisions for the appointment of EMB senior staff:</p> <p>Tenure of EMB senior staff:</p> <p>Provisions for the removal of EMB senior staff:</p> <p>Setting and control of EMB's budget:</p> <p>Financial autonomy:</p> <p>Legal provisions for financial autonomy:</p> <p>Number of chambers/houses within the legislature:</p> <p>Voting system:</p> <p>Amendments to electoral laws:</p> <p>Drafting of electoral regulations:</p> <p>Electoral dispute resolution mechanisms:</p>	
<p>Other issues:</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<p>Administrative autonomy:</p> <p>Women in senior positions:</p> <p>Administrative structure:</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>About 75 per cent of electoral staff are women.</p> <p>The Electoral Commission is responsible for policy decisions. Departments: Registration of Voters; Registration of Political Parties; Boundaries Delimitation; Electoral Reforms and Elections and Referenda.</p>