

This is how an election system  
without preferential votes is created

## What is the electoral reform proposed by the 20A?

Given below is a summary of what was  
presented to the Cabinet as the 20A

01. Increase the number of MPs to 255 to strengthen representative democracy.
02. Establishing a Delimitation Committee which will conclude its activities in three months. The delimitation Committee will divide the country to 20-25 electoral districts. An electoral district will be again divided into 3-16 electorates.
03. A scientific method to divide people according to geography, ethnic composition, development level, cultural character and number of voters.
04. A number of electorates with multi seats will be established to ensure representation of ethnic minorities. 165 MPs will be elected through multi seats and single seat electorates.
05. The current 196 seats, based according to districts, will be divided into the electorates according to the PR principal. Thus the seats for a district will be divided according to the proportional principal. However those who will win individual electorates (165) will be assured of a seat in Parliament.
06. Political parties should nominate candidates, the list should comprise of three names in addition to the maximum number of persons who can be elected to a district according to the PR system. The parties should clearly state who will contest for an electorate. The candidates who do not contest for a specific electorate can campaign throughout the district promoting the party.
07. The old preferential voting system will be changed and a candidate who wins an electorate will be able to represent his party in Parliament.
08. When a party obtains more seats through the PR system than electorates which they have won, the best losers will be selected for these seats. When a party obtains more seats, through the PR system, than what is allocated by the PR system, they will be accommodated in the national list which will consist of 59 slots (255 - 196). Thus a political party can nominate up to 59 persons to be elected through the national list.
09. The national list has been increased to 59, from 29. Candidates who do not obtain seats through PR system, but wins an electorate will be given seats from the national list. Remaining slots will be allocated using the existing method.
10. When there is a vacancy in an electorate, a by election should be held.
11. Since there are more slots in the national list the votes needed to be secure slots in the national list will reduce. This will ensure that minor and minority parties will not lose representation. Currently the total casted vote is divided by 29 to determine the number of votes necessary to secure a slot in the national list. With the new system the number will be divided by 59, thus lowering the number of votes necessary to secure a slot in the national list.



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வாக்கெடுப்பு நிலையத்  
TO THE POLLING STA

