

GUIDE ON REDELINEATION OF ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES

Prepared by the Malaysian Bar Council Constitutional Law
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A. *Right to vote*

1. We choose our representatives by voting. All citizens who have attained the age of twenty-one years, are residents in a constituency and have registered in the electoral roll as an elector are entitled to vote.
2. What does this right entail? It has two implications:
 - 2.1. The first and obvious implication is that we are entitled to cast our vote to choose our representatives. Each citizen is entitled to be represented in government equally;
 - 2.2. The second implication is that all citizens be allowed to play a meaningful role in the electoral process to enhance the quality of democracy in the country.
3. Let's start with the first implication. How is it that we are to ensure that all citizens are equally represented in the government?

B. *Delineation and re-delineation*

4. The House of Representatives comprises 222 elected members. Each member represents a Federal Constituency.
5. Similarly, the State Legislative Assembly for the various states comprises a number of elected members. Each member represents a State Constituency.
6. Essentially, Malaysia is divided into various states. Each state is then broken down into various Federal Constituencies. Each Federal Constituency is the broken down into State Constituencies.

7. Delineation is the process of dividing the Federation and States into the said constituencies. Let's go back to the first implication of the right to vote, that is, equal representation in government. In order that all citizens are equally represented, each constituency, may it be Federal or State, must have approximately equal number of electors.
8. Therefore, the ultimate objective of a delineation exercise is to ensure that each constituency has approximately equal number of electors. It is our fundamental right to be treated equally and to be protected against discrimination.
9. This means that all of us must have approximately equal voting power. It cannot be the case that a group of electors from one constituency is entitled to a larger representation in government compared to electors from other constituencies.
10. However, having exactly equal number of electors in each constituency is not possible. A slight deviation is allowed on very limited grounds. This is expressly spelled out in section 2(c) in the 13th Schedule of the Federal Constitution, which provides:

“(c) the number of electors within each constituency in a State ought to be approximately equal except that, having regard to the greater difficulty of reaching electors in the country districts and the other disadvantages facing rural constituencies, a measure of weightage for area ought to be given to such constituencies;”
11. In simple words, the number of electors for rural constituencies can be lower than the average number of electors for each constituency. The reason for this being, that, if one were to try and draw the boundaries of a constituency in a rural area to ensure the number of electors are equal, the constituency would be very big in area. This will put the representative of that area in a disadvantage as he will have difficulties in, for example, reaching out to the various electors in his constituency. Therefore, a measure of weightage for area ought to be given to

make the constituency smaller in area. This will then, or could, have the effect of reducing the number of electors in that constituency.

12. However, it must be borne in mind that the general principle is that the number electors in each constituency in a State ought to be approximately equal. This is the constitutional requirement and universal practice.
13. The current delineation of boundaries does not comply with this requirement. For example, in Selangor, the Sabak Bernam Federal Constituency has 37,318 electors. In comparison, the Subang Federal Constituency in Selangor has 128,542 electors. This means that one person's vote in Sabak Bernam is equivalent to approximately 3.5 persons vote in Subang. This is called mal-apportionment. The number of electors in each constituency in Selangor, and other States, are disproportioned. This results in unequal voting power for different groups of electors.
14. Therefore, when the Election Commission ("EC") decides to review the division of constituencies, which is called a re-delineation, it must do so for a sole purpose, that is to comply with section 2 of the 13th Schedule in the Federal Constitution. Article 113(2) of the Federal Constitution provides:

*"(2) (i) Subject to paragraph (ii), **the Election Commission shall, from time to time, as they deem necessary, review the division of the Federation and the States into constituencies and recommend such changes therein as they may think necessary in order to comply with the provisions contained in the Thirteenth Schedule;** and the reviews of constituencies for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Assemblies shall be undertaken at the same time as the reviews of constituencies for the purpose of elections to the House of Representatives."*

15. Three things stand out from the said provision:

- 15.1. A re-delineation is only necessary if the current electoral boundaries do not comply with the 13th Schedule (this is the case as things stand);
- 15.2. If the EC decides to re-delineate, it must be done with the purpose of correcting the identified non-compliances;
- 15.3. The end result, or the effect, of the re-delineation must be that the said non-compliances have been corrected.
16. The relevant part of the 13th Schedule is section 2, which reads:
- “(a) while having regard to the desirability of giving all electors reasonably convenient opportunities of going to the polls, constituencies ought to be delimited so that they do not cross State boundaries and regard ought to be had to the inconveniences of State constituencies crossing the boundaries of federal constituencies;*
- (b) regard ought to be had to the administrative facilities available within the constituencies for the establishment of the necessary registration and polling machines;*
- (c) the number of electors within each constituency in a State ought to be approximately equal except that, having regard to the greater difficulty of reaching electors in the country districts and the other disadvantages facing rural constituencies, a measure of weightage for area ought to be given to such constituencies;*
- (d) regard ought to be had to the inconveniences attendant on alterations of constituencies, and to the maintenance of local ties.*
17. In essence, the EC is limited to only these four grounds to carry out a re-delineation of the electoral boundaries.

18. The EC cannot carry out a re-delineation exercise for any other purpose. This is an implied safeguard against the manipulation of boundaries of constituencies so as to favor one party or class. This is called gerrymandering. In other words, the electoral boundaries are altered to change the composition of voters to increase a certain party's chance in winning the elections. This can be done in two ways; firstly, by concentrating the opponent's voters in a particular area; and secondly, by diluting the opponent's voter in another area. The result is that the opponent would win less seats as compared to the ruling party. The manner in which the boundaries are moved might be to ensure that more seats will be won by a certain party, i.e. by moving voters according to their previous voting trend. This would normally result in weirdly shaped constituencies.

19. It now becomes clear on how important the EC's role is. It is the EC's primary duty to ensure that the elections, and the re-delineation and preparation of electoral rolls leading to the elections, is free and fair. It is for this very purpose that the EC must be independent and enjoy public confidence. Article 114(2) of the Federal Constitution states:

“(2) In appointing members of the Election Commission the Yang di- Pertuan Agong shall have regard to the importance of securing an Election Commission which enjoys public confidence.”

20. Therefore, our Federal Constitution recognizes the principle of free and fair elections. The Malaysian courts have expressly recognized the EC's role as the “custodian of free and fair elections”.

C. The re-delineation process

21. The re-delineation process starts with the gazetting of a notice under section 4(a) of the 13th Schedule of the Federal Constitution. In essence, this is the constitutional method of announcing to the country or state that the EC has made recommendations to re-delineate the electoral boundaries. This notice must be published in at least one newspaper circulating in the constituency.

22. What must the EC provide in this notice? Section 4(a) in the 13th Schedule of the Federal Constitution reads:

*“4. Where the Election Commission have provisionally determined to make recommendations under Clause (2) of Article 113 affecting any constituency, they shall inform the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Prime Minister accordingly, and shall publish in the Gazette and in at least one newspaper circulating in the constituency **a notice stating –***

***(a) the effect of their proposed recommendations,** and (except in a case where they propose to recommend that no alteration be made in respect of the constituency) that a copy of their recommendations is open to inspection at a specified place within the constituency;”*

23. We will come back to the extent of information that must be provided in the notice. The proposed recommendations itself will be made available for inspection at a specified place within the constituency.

24. The next stage is where the second implication of the right to vote comes in, that is, our right to be meaningfully part of the electoral process. As citizens, we are entitled to ensure that we are effectively and fairly represented in government. As such, we are allowed to make representations to the EC within one month from the publication of the notice. The EC must take into consideration all representations. Section 4(b) in the 13th Schedule of the Federal Constitution states:

“(b) that representations with respect to the proposed recommendations may be made to the Commission within one month after the publication of such notice, and the Commission shall take into consideration any representations duly made in accordance with any such notice.”

25. The State Government, local authorities in the constituencies and a body of hundred or more persons in a constituency are allowed to make representations.
26. However, one month is a very short period of time to make representations on such a large scaled exercise. In order for us to make representations effectively, all the necessary information must be made available in an easily accessible manner.
27. Now let’s go back to the section 4 notice and the phrase “effect of their proposed recommendations”. Reading this section with the purpose of a re-delineation exercise, the said notice must include, at the minimum:
 - 27.1. What are the non-compliances with section 2 of the 13th Schedule that prompted the re-delineation;
 - 27.2. How did the EC address the said non-compliances; and
 - 27.3. That the effect of the proposed recommendations is that the said non-compliances have been cured;
28. It is only with such information can the public know whether or not, on the face of it, section 2 has been complied with. Any large documents such as maps and reports in support of the proposed recommendations must be made available online or in a similarly efficient manner. It is also important that the EC provide

the information for all the constituencies in a State. It is only with this information can they public make a determination on whether the unequal apportioning of seats is justified.

29. Further, all citizens have the right to receive information. This has been recognized by the Malaysian courts as being part of our freedom of expression which is guaranteed under Article 10(1)(a) of the Federal Constitution. Only Parliament can restrict our right to information by making laws to protect certain documents. An example of such a law is the Official Secrets Act 1972.
30. We all have the right to demand for further information in order for us to make effective representations. This is a fundamental right that cannot be compromised.
31. When making representations, the ultimate reference point is the four grounds in section 2 as mentioned above. If the EC has deviated from the four grounds, or has done something without a basis on the said grounds, this will be a firm ground of objection. We must always keep the four grounds in section 2 in mind when making objections or when deciding not to make objections.
32. The next stage is the enquiry process. This is an important process as this is where the public is given an opportunity to be heard.
33. The EC is given very wide powers when conducting an enquiry. This includes the power to:
 - 33.1. To receive all forms of evidence (written and oral) and to question all relevant witnesses. This includes evidence that cannot be admitted in civil and criminal proceedings;
 - 33.2. To require that evidence of any witness to be made on oath or by statutory declaration;

- 33.3. To issue a summon to any person in Malaysia to attend the enquiry and give evidence or a document in his possession;
 - 33.4. To issue a warrant of arrest to compel the said person in the event he fails to attend once summoned. The EC can also fine the said person;
 - 33.5. To fine a person if the he refuses to give evidence or provide documents to the satisfaction of the EC; and
 - 33.6. To admit or exclude the public or press from the enquiry;
34. It is necessary that legal representation be allowed as of right. It is also incumbent on the EC to provide reasons once it makes a decision on whether or not to accept or reject the representation. However, this is not the case in reality. We are entitled to ask for an explanation if our representations are turned down
35. If any changes are made to the proposed recommendations (which is normally the case), the EC has to re-gazette the section 4 notice. The whole process from paragraph 21 above is repeated. This means a second representation and hearing only for the constituencies where the proposed recommendations have been changed.
36. Once the second enquiry is done, the EC then submits its report to the Prime Minister showing:
- 36.1. the constituencies into which they recommend that each unit of review should be divided in order to give effect to the principles set out in section 2; and
 - 36.2. the names by which they recommend that those constituencies shall be known.

37. This once again reinforces our right to know that the effect of the proposed recommendations must have been to cure non-compliances with section 2. The EC must always go back to section 2.
38. As soon as the report is given to the Prime Minister, he must then submit the said report with a draft order to give effect to the changes to the House of Representatives.
39. If the House of Representatives approves of the draft order by a simple majority, it is then submitted to the YDPA. If it is rejected, the Prime Minister has the power to amend the draft order upon advice from the EC so it can be re-submitted to the House of Representatives.
40. Once the YDPA approves of the draft order, it will then come into force on a date specified in the order. At this point, or even when it is approved by the House of Representatives, it is very difficult to challenge a wrongful re-delineation exercise. It is for this reason that we must work hard to make sure that it is challenged by all avenues from the moment the first notice is issued.

D. Guideline to determine possible objections

41. Bearing in mind the importance of the enquiry process, which is aimed at ensuring that the proposed re-delineation is done with the sole purpose of complying with section 2 of the 13th Schedule, a guideline to determine possible objections is hereby annexed as Annexure A.

E. Objection form

42. To assist in putting the said guidelines into a written objection, a sample written objection form is hereby annexed as Annexure B.

ANNEXURE A

Guidelines for Objections to the Delimitation Proposed by the Election Commission

No.	Objection	Note
1	<p>No publication of the <u>latest electoral roll</u> which shows what Polling Districts each voter belongs to</p> <p>Example: [Image of sample electoral roll]</p>	<p>Without this information, voters will not know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• whether he remains in his Polling District or has been switched to another Polling District;• who his fellow constituents are to gather 100 people to raise objections.
2	<p>No publication of the <u>proposed electoral map</u> which shows the location & mapping of the Polling Districts, State Constituencies and Parliamentary Constituencies.</p> <p>Example: [image of sample electoral map]</p>	<p>Without this information and the latest electoral roll, voters will not know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• whether he remains in his State Constituency and Parliamentary Constituency or has been transferred to another;• how many Polling Districts have been moved between State Constituencies;• how many State Constituencies have moved between Parliamentary Constituencies;• whether he has basis to object on a particular delineation as he might have been transferred to a different constituency altogether.
3	<p>If item 1 & 2 are published or made known: A <u>Polling District crosses between 2 State Constituencies</u></p>	<p>This contravenes Section 2(a) of the Thirteenth Schedule of the Federal Constitution</p>

4	<p>If item 1 & 2 are published or made known: <u>A State Constituency crosses between 2 Parliamentary Constituencies</u></p>	<p>This contravenes Section 2(a) of the Thirteenth Schedule of the Federal Constitution</p>
5	<p>No publication of the <u>number of voters</u> in each State Constituency and Parliamentary Constituency</p>	<p>Without this information, voters will not know whether the number of voters between State Constituencies and Parliamentary Constituencies are approximately equal in accordance to Section 2(c) of the Thirteenth Schedule to the Federal Constitution.</p> <p>Hence, voters ought to know this information to see whether the EC has complied.</p>
6	<p>If item 5 is published or made known: The <u>number of voters</u> between adjacent or other State Constituencies and Parliamentary Constituencies are not approximately equal without any basis</p> <p>Example: Both State Constituency A (which has 15,000 voters) and State Constituency B (which also has 15,000 voters) are semi-urban areas which are geographically similar in many aspects. The proposed delineation reduces State Constituency A to have 10,000 voters while State Constituency B increases to 20,000 voters.</p> <p>Note: The EC can justify the above only if there is difficulty of reaching voters and there are other disadvantages facing rural constituencies. If such consideration has not been explained, demand so from the EC.</p>	<p>This contravenes Section 2(c) of the Thirteenth Schedule to the Federal Constitution.</p>

7	<p>No publication of the details of <u>administrative facilities</u> (schools, district offices, etc.) in a State Constituency and/or Parliamentary Constituency.</p>	<p>Without this information, voters will not know whether there are enough facilities for registration and polling stations within the constituency for election purposes in accordance to Section 2(b) of the Thirteenth Schedule of the Federal Constitution. Hence, voters ought to know this information to see whether the EC has complied.</p>
8	<p>If item 7 is published or made known: Lack of administrative facilities to accomodate registration and polling stations</p> <p>Example: Polling District A used to be within State Constituency A, which has 5 schools to accomodate 5 polling stations for the 10,000 voters in State Constituency A. The proposed delineation now shifts Polling District A into State Constituency B, which only has 1 school to accomodate 1 polling station for also 10,000 voters in State Constituency B.</p>	<p>This contravenes section 2(b) of the Thirteenth Schedule of the Federal Constitution.</p>
9	<p>The proposed designated polling station is too far from the place of residence, causing voters to have difficulty reaching it</p> <p>Example: Voter used to be in Polling District A where he only needs to walk 1km to his polling station. The proposed delineation now shifts him to Polling District B, whereby he now needs to walk 5km to the polling station.</p>	<p>This contravenes section 2(a) of the Thirteenth Schedule of the Federal Constitution.</p>

10	<p>Local ties are not maintained in the proposed delineation</p> <p>Example: Tribe A consists of 10,000 voters and have long been voters of State Constituency A. The proposed delineation now splits 5,000 voters into State Constituency B and 5,000 voters to remain in State Constituency A.</p>	<p>This contravenes section 2(d) of the Thirteenth Schedule of the Federal Constitution.</p>
11	<p>No publication of land mass of each State Constituency and Parliamentary Constituency</p>	<p>-</p>

ANNEXURE B

[Name]

[Address]

[Contact]

[Address of the State Election Commission Office]

[Date]

Tuan,

Bantahan Bertulis Syor-Syor Suruhanjaya Pilihan Raya Yang Bagi Bahagian Pilihanraya Parlimen/Negeri [insert name of Constituency] Di Bawah Seksyen 5(b) Jadual Ketiga Belas kepada Perlembagaan Persekutuan

Kami merujuk kepada perkara di atas.

Kami adalah sekumpulan orang seramai [] bagi Bahagian Pilihanraya Parlimen/Negeri [insert name of constituency] (“Bahagian Pilihanraya Yang Dicapadangkan”) seperti yang tertera di Lampiran A bantahan bertulis ini .

Bantahan Awal

Bantahan-bantahan ini difailkan tertakluk kepada dan tanpa menjejaskan hak kami untuk membantah bahawa notis bertarikh _____ tidak menzahirkan kesan syor yang dicadangkan dan gagal untuk memberikan pendedahan penuh semua maklumat yang diperlukan bagi kami untuk membentangkan kes kami sepenuhnya dan secara berkesan.

1. Maklumat Yang Diterbitkan SPR Gagal Menunjukkan Kesan Syor-Syor Yang Dicapadangkan

- (a) Pada [date], saya telah mengunjungi [designated place] dan telah memeriksa peta dan dokumen yang dipaparkan oleh SPR. Saya juga telah memuat turun salinan digital yang sama daripada laman web SPR.
- (b) Namun, kami berpendapat bahawa kami tidak dapat melaksanakan hak kami untuk membantah kerana maklumat adalah amat tidak mencukupi untuk menilai syor-syor SPR dan kami tidak dapat membuat bantahan yang bermakna (informed objection).
- (c) Oleh itu, kami di sini menuntut supaya SPR memberikan kami akses kepada maklumat yang disenaraikan di bawah yang amat penting untuk menilai jika SPR telah mematuhi Jadual Ketiga Belas kepada Perlembagaan Persekutuan.
 - i. Daftar pengundi yang terkini;
 - ii. Peta yang menunjukkan kedua-dua sempadan bahagian pilihan raya yang disyorkan dan sempadan bahagian pilihan raya semasa;
 - iii. Peta yang memaparkan semua daerah-daerah mengundi;
 - iv. Peta yang memaparkan semua kemudahan pentadbiran.
 - v. Maklumat mengenai keluasan muka bumi setiap bahagian pilihan raya.

- (d) Walaupun maklumat yang diwartakan oleh SPR amat tidak mencukupi, namun kami dengan tiada prejudis tetap membuat bantahan-bantahan umum yang akan dilanjutkan selepas ini.

2. Bilangan Pengundi Gagal Mencapai “Lebih Kurang Sama Banyak” Mengikut Seksyen 2(c) Jadual Ketiga Belas kepada Perlembagaan Persekutuan

SPR telah gagal, enggan dan/atau abai untuk mencadangkan Bahagian Pilihanraya Parlimen/Negeri menurut prinsip dalam Seksyen 2(c) kepada Jadual Ketiga Belas Perlembagaan Persekutuan, yang menyatakan bahawa “bilangan pemilih di dalam setiap bahagian pilihan raya di dalam sesuatu Negeri patutlah lebih kurang sama banyak kecuali bahawa, dengan mengambil kira kesulitan yang lebih besar untuk sampai kepada pemilih di dalam daerah desa dan kesukaran lain yang dihadapi oleh bahagian-bahagian pilihan raya di luar bandar, ukuran pewajaran bagi kawasan patutlah diberikan kepada bahagian-bahagian pilihan raya”.

- (a) Bahagian Pilihanraya Yang Dicapadangkan terdiri daripada [] jumlah pengundi atau []% daripada saiz purata Bahagian Pilihanraya Parlimen/Negeri [] bagi negeri [], iaitu [] orang pengundi.
- (b) Perbezaan ketara dalam bilangan pengundi antara Bahagian Pilihanraya Yang Dicapadangkan dan saiz purata Bahagian Pilihanraya Parlimen/Negeri [] bagi negeri [] tersasar daripada prinsip "lebih kurang sama banyak" seperti yang dimandatkan di bawah Perlembagaan Persekutuan.
- (c) Nilai mengundi pengundi di Bahagian Pilihanraya Yang Dicapadangkan hanya adalah []% daripada nilai mengundi pengundi di negeri []. Ini jelas melanggar prinsip "1 orang, 1 undi" yang termaktub dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan.

[use (d) if the constituency is located at an urban or a developed state/area]

- (d) Perbezaan ketara dalam bilangan pemilih yang dinyatakan di atas tidak boleh dijustifikasikan oleh “kesulitan yang lebih besar untuk sampai kepada pemilih di dalam daerah desa dan kesukaran lain yang dihadapi oleh bahagian-bahagian pilihan raya di luar bandar” kerana kawasan/negeri [] adalah sebuah kawasan/negeri yang maju. *(elaborate more on the transportation and communication facilities in the state/area which does not make it a rural constituency)*
- (e) Oleh itu, kami mencadangkan bahawa bahagian pilihanraya Negeri/Daerah Mengundi [] dikekalkan/dikeluarkan dari/dimasukkan ke dalam bahagian pilihanraya []. *(elaborate on your recommendation)*

3. Pemutusan Hubungan Tempatan yang bercanggah dengan Seksyen 2(d) Jadual Ketiga Belas kepada Perlembagaan Persekutuan

SPR telah gagal, enggan dan/atau abai untuk mencadangkan Bahagian Pilihanraya Parlimen/Negeri menurut prinsip dalam Seksyen 2(d) Jadual Ketiga Belas kepada Perlembagaan Persekutuan, yang menyatakan bahawa “perhatian patutlah diberikan kepada kesulitan yang akan timbul dengan perubahan bahagian-bahagian pilihan raya, dan kepada pemeliharaan hubungan tempatan”

[use (a) if constituency spans across 2 or more local authorities]

- (a) Bahagian Pilihanraya Yang Dicapangkan di atas merangkumi 2 atau lebih pihak berkasa tempatan [PBT] iaitu _____, _____ dan _____. Ianya berlaku walaupun pada hakikatnya PBT adalah penentu dan penunjuk “hubungan tempatan” pemilih-pemilih kerana mereka tertakluk kepada dasar daripada PBT atau agensi kerajaan yang sama.
- (b) Jika penduduk di Bahagian Pilihanraya Yang Dicapangkan mempunyai masalah, mereka perlu berhubung dan bekerjasama dengan dua atau lebih PBT, lantas menjadikan penyelesaian masalah setempat amat tidak seragam dan teratur.
- (c) Oleh itu, kami mencadangkan bahawa bahagian pilihanraya Negeri/Daerah Mengundi [_____] dikekalkan/dikeluarkan dari/dimasukkan ke dalam bahagian pilihanraya [_____]. (*elaborate on your recommendation*)

[use (d) if constituency breaks up a particular neighbourhood]

- (d) Bahagian Pilihanraya Yang Dicapangkan akan memecahbelahkan "hubungan tempatan" yang asas dalam kalangan pengundi di kampung/kampung baru/estet/kawasan perumahan/ pangsapuri/kondominium/pekan dengan cara yang berikut:
 - i. Pengundi di [name of kampung/estate/condominium/neighbourhood] yang asalnya semua merupakan pengundi di [nama bahagian pilihanraya parlimen/negeri yang sedia ada] kini akan, berdasarkan syor SPR, terputus menjadi pengundi di Bahagian Pilihanraya Parlimen/Negeri _____ dan Bahagian Pilihanraya Parlimen/Negeri _____.
 - ii. Kami di [name of kampung/estate/condominium/neighbourhood] mempunyai sejarah yang sama dan mempunyai hubungan yang erat. Kami telah berkongsi takdir, dasar dan wakil rakyat yang sama selama _____ tahun. (*elaborate on close knit community*)
 - iii. Akibat daripada syor SPR, kami di [name of kampung/estate/condominium/neighbourhood] akan terpaksa mengundi di 2 bahagian pilihanraya Parlimen/Negeri yang berlainan dan “hubungan tempatan” yang erat selama ini akan terhakis selepas ini.
- (e) Oleh itu, kami mencadangkan bahawa bahagian pilihanraya Negeri/Daerah Mengundi [_____] dikekalkan/dikeluarkan dari/dimasukkan ke dalam bahagian pilihanraya [_____]. (*elaborate on your recommendation*)

[use (f) for Parliamentary/State Constituencies separating multiracial voters from constituencies]

- (f) [Nama bahagian pilihanraya parlimen/negeri yang sedia ada] kini mempunyai komposisi kaum seperti berikut:
 - Melayu - _____%
 - Cina - _____%
 - India - _____%
 - Kadazandusun - _____%
- (g) Namun, Bahagian Pilihanraya Yang Dicapangkan akan mengubah komposisi kaum kepada berikut:
 - Melayu - _____%
 - Cina - _____%
 - India - _____%

Kadazandusun - _____%

- (h) Syor SPR akan memindahkan sebilangan besar pengundi kaum _____ kepada [name of adjacent constituency], lantas mewujudkan bahagian pilihanraya parlimen/negeri yang majoriti besar pengundi kaum _____ dan bahagian pilihanraya parlimen/negeri yang majoritu besar pengundi kaum _____.
- (i) Hal ini jelas akan menjejaskan masyarakat majmuk dan berbilang kaum sedia ada yang berkongsi takdir, dasar dan wakil rakyat yang sama selama ini. Perpecahan kaum mengikut kawasan tidak selaras dengan dasar negara Malaysia yang ingin mengukuhkan hubungan silaturahim antara kaum.
- (j) Oleh itu, kami mencadangkan bahawa bahagian pilihanraya Negeri/Daerah Mengundi [_____] dikekalkan/dikeluarkan dari/dimasukkan ke dalam bahagian pilihanraya [_____]. (*elaborate on your recommendation*)

Kami di sini memohon untuk suatu pendengaran lisan untuk membolehkan kami menerangkan dan melanjutkan bantahan-bantahan di atas dan juga untuk memberi bukti bagi menyokong kepada yang sama dan untuk membuat mana-mana bantahan yang selanjutnya.

Yang benar,

.....

[Name]

Lamp.