

SAMPLE OF CONSTITUTIONAL & LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS THAT MAY BE USEFUL FOR CONSIDERATION

RECOMMENDED BY IDEA

"The State is committed to ensuring that women are adequately represented in all governmental decision-making bodies on the national, state and local level. To that end, either men or women must not comprise less than 40% (or more than 60%) of all decision-making bodies, commissions, committees or other entities created to carry out the duties of those bodies, including:

Legislative bodies such as:

- National parliament
- Local Assemblies

Judicial Bodies such as:

- Constitutional Court
- Supreme Court
- All lower courts

All entities carrying out the duties of the executive branch, such as:

- Ministries
- Commissions
- National Security Council
- All state and local governmental bodies
- All future decision-making bodies shall be bound by this article.

Failure to be listed in this article shall not be read to imply purposeful omission."

UGANDA

- Percentage of WIP: 29%
- Electoral System: FPTP (same as Solomon Islands and candidate-centered like Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu)
- Affirmative Action: Constitutional/Legal quotas (reserved seats)
- Rank order rules: -
- Constitutional Quota: Yes. Article 78(1) provides that the parliament shall consist of one woman representative for every district. [There are 56 districts in Uganda.]
- Election Quota Law: Yes
- Sanctions: -

Overview

In Uganda, a FPTP electoral system has been utilized for directly elected 'constituency' MPs. Reserved 'district' seats for women were introduced by expanding the Ugandan parliament to include extra seats for women only (one from each of the 56 districts in the country). In 1995, the constitution was revised to institutionalize the quota system by providing for a number of reserved seats in the national parliament equal to the number of districts in the country. The women MPs from the district seats are elected from all-female lists of candidates. By contrast the 'constituency' MPs are elected directly by universal adult suffrage.

- Uganda is a good example for Pacific Countries as it has a candidate-centered electoral system (like PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu). In these systems, the option is usually to expand the Parliament to allow extra seats for women and have a separate tier for women in each district, in order to avoid discrimination claims on behalf of male candidates in the district elections.

Constitution of Uganda

http://www.ugandaonlinelawlibrary.com/files/constitution/constitution_1995.pdf

General

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VI. Gender Balance and Fair Representation of Marginalised Groups

The State shall ensure gender balance and fair representation of marginalised groups on all constitutional and other bodies.

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XV. Recognition of Role of Women in Society

The State shall recognise the significant role that women play in society.

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Equality and freedom from discrimination

- 21(1) All persons are equal before and under the law in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life and in every other respect and shall enjoy equal protection of the law.
- 21(2) Without prejudice to clause(1) of this article, a person shall not be discriminated against on the ground of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, or social or economic standing, political opinion or disability.
- 21(3) For the purposes of this article, "discriminate" means to give different treatment to different persons attributable only or mainly to their respective descriptions by sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, or social or economic standing, political opinion or disability.
- 21(4) Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from enacting laws that are necessary for:
 - (a) Implementing policies and programmes aimed at redressing social, economic or educational or other imbalance in society; or
 - (b) Making such provision as is required or authorised to be made under this Constitution; or
 - (c) Providing for any matter acceptable and demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society.
- 21(5) Nothing shall be taken to be inconsistent with this article which is allowed to be done under any provision of this Constitution.

- 32(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the State shall take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalised on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom, for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them.
- 32(2) Parliament shall make relevant laws, including laws for the establishment of an equal opportunities commission, for the purpose of giving full effect to clause (1) of this article.

Rights of women

- 33(1) Women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men.
- 33(2) The State shall provide the facilities and opportunities necessary to enhance the welfare of women to enable them to realise their full potential and advancement.
- 33(3) The State shall protect women and their rights, taking into account their unique status and natural maternal functions in society.
- 33(4) Women shall have the right to equal treatment with men and that right shall include equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities.
- 33(5) Without prejudice to article 32¹ of this Constitution, women shall have the right to affirmative action for the purpose of redressing the imbalances created by history, tradition or custom.
- 33(6) Laws, cultures, customs or traditions which are against the dignity, welfare or interest of women or which undermine their status, are prohibited by this Constitution.

Composition of Parliament

- 78(1) Parliament shall consist of:
- (a) Members directly elected to represent constituencies;
 - (b) By one woman representative for every district;
 - (c) Such numbers of representatives of the army, youth, workers, persons with disabilities and other groups as Parliament may determine;
 - (d)
- 78(3) The representatives referred to in clause (1)(a) of this article shall be elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage and by secret ballot.
- 78(4) Parliament shall, by law, prescribe the procedure for elections of representatives referred to in clause (1)(b) ... of this article.

¹ 32(1): Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the State shall take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalised on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom, for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them.

32(2) Parliament shall make relevant laws, including laws for the establishment of an equal opportunities commission, for the purpose of giving full effect to clause (1) of this article.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACT of UGANDA (2005)

<http://www.ec.or.ug/laws/pea.pdf>

PART V—DISTRICT, CITY WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES AND SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

8(1) As required by article 78(1)(b) of the Constitution, there shall be one woman representative in Parliament for every district or city.

8(2) There shall be the following representatives of special interest groups in Parliament for the purposes of article 78(1)(c) of the Constitution:

- (a) For the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces there shall be ten representatives at least two of whom shall be women;
- (b) For the workers there shall be five representatives at least one of whom shall be a woman;
- (c) For the youth there shall be five representatives at least one of whom shall be a woman; and
- (d) For persons with disabilities, there shall be five representatives, at least one of whom shall be a woman.

8(3) In accordance with article 78(2) of the Constitution, Parliament shall review the representation under article 78(1)(b) and (c) of the Constitution and may by resolution supported by not less than two thirds of all members of Parliament, retain, increase or abolish any such representation.

(Confirms the temporary nature of special measures)

8(4) The following provisions shall apply to district women representatives and special interest groups referred to in subsection (2):

- (a) In the case of the election of district women representatives:
 - (i) The election shall be by secret ballot;
 - (ii) The election shall be by universal adult suffrage;
 - (iii) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the election of district women representatives may be held on a different day from the day on which the general election of members of Parliament elected directly to represent constituencies under article 78(1)(a) of the Constitution is held;
 - (iv) Separate ballot boxes shall be used in respect of the election of district women representatives from those used for the election of members of Parliament directly elected to represent constituencies;
 - (v) The provisions of this Act shall apply with the necessary modifications to the election of district women representatives as they apply to members directly elected to represent constituencies;

- (b) ...
- (c) ...
- (d) ...
- (e) ...

8(5) Where a new district is created the following provisions shall apply to the election of district women Representatives

- (a) The district woman representative for the original district affected shall continue to represent the district of her choice;
- (b) Election shall be held to elect a district woman representative for the district not represented under paragraph (a).
- (c) The election shall be held within sixty days after creation of the new district.

TANZANIA

- Percentage of WIP: 30% Lower House
- Electoral System: FPTP (like in Solomon Islands and candidate-centered like in Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands & Vanuatu)
- Affirmative Action: Yes. Constitutional / Legal quotas (reserved seats with number of seats in Parliament increase to accommodate women)
- Rank order rules: -
- Constitutional Quota: Yes
- Election Quota Law: Yes
- Sanctions: -

Overview

For the national legislature's 232 directly elected seats, a FPTP electoral system is utilized. 75 further seats are reserved for women who are elected by their political parties on the basis of the parties' proportional representation in the National Assembly (based on the number of districts they won). In addition, five seats are indirectly elected from Zanzibar, of which two must be women and 10 appointed by the president of which five must be women, making for a 25.3% quota for women.

Tanzania's 2005 election brought 97 women into parliament – 75 via the reserved seats for women, 17 via directly-elected seats, two via the reserved seats for Zanzibar and three via appointment by the president. This equated to 30.4% women in its National Assembly.

Another good example for the Pacific, as Tanzania also has a candidate-centered electoral system. In these systems (as in Uganda), the option is usually to expand the Parliament to allow extra seats for women. However, while in Uganda women are directly elected in districts in a separate tier, in Tanzania they are elected by their party. This option is less preferable as parties elect women just for numbers, they become a token, are considered second class members and do not actively participate in parliament.

The Constitutional provisions reproduced below are taken from the government website but do not include 2005 amendment raising the quota to 30%.

Constitution of Tanzania

<http://www.tanzania.go.tz/constitutionf.html>

**PART II
MEMBERS, CONSTITUENCIES AND
ELECTION OF MEMBERS**

*Members of
Parliament
Act No.15
of 1984
s.13*

Members of the National Assembly

66.-(1) Subject to the other provisions of this

Article, there shall be the following categories of Members of Parliament, that is to say:-

- (a) members elected to represent constituencies;
- (b) women members being not less than fifteen percentum of the members mentioned in paragraphs (a), (c) and (d) elected by the political parties represented in the National Assembly in terms Of Article 78 and on the basis of proportional epresentation amongst those parties;
- (c) five members elected by the House of Representatives from among its members;
- (d) the Attorney General. (2) The President and the Vice-President shall each not be a Member of Parliament.

(3) Where a Regional Commissioner is elected a Member of Parliament representing a constituency or where a Member of Parliament representing a constituency is appointed a Regional Commissioner, the National Assembly shall be deemed to consist of the requisite number of members and its proceedings shall be valid notwithstanding that the ordinary total number of members in terms of this Article shall have been reduced by reason of such election of the Regional Commissioner or such appointment of a constituency member.

Procedure for election of women Members of Parliament Act No. 4 of 1992 s.26

Parliament or procedures prescribed by the Electoral Commission in accordance with law.

78.-(1) For the purposes of the election of women Members of Parliament mentioned in Article 66(1) (b), political parties which took part in the election shall in accordance with the procedure laid down propose to the Electoral Commission the names of women on the basis of the proportional representation among the parties which won elections in constituencies and secured seats in the National Assembly. If the Commission is satisfied that any person so proposed has the qualifications to be Member of Parliament it shall declare that that person has been elected Member of Parliament and the provisions of Article 83 of this Constitution shall apply in connection with the election of that person to be Member of Parliament.

(2) No person may be proposed by any political party for the purposes of election in accordance with this Article save only if that person has the requisite qualifications for election in terms of Article 67 of this Constitution.

(3) The names of the persons proposed to the Electoral Commission in accordance with subarticle (1) shall be declared to be the results of the election after the Commission is satisfied that the relevant provisions of the Constitution and of other legislation have been complied with.

Procedure for election of Members by house of Representatives Act No. 15 of 1992 s.13

79. The House of Representatives shall prescribe the procedures which it shall follow for the purposes of the election of Members of Parliament mentioned in

the names of the kind of Members of Parliament mentioned in section 27]. provided for under Article 66(1) (b). [1992 Section 27].

Proceaur for proposing women candidates Act No. 4 of 1992, s.28

81. Subject to the other provisions of this Constitution, the Electoral Commission may make provisions specifying the procedure to be followed by the political parties for the purposes of electing and proposing

RWANDA

- Percentage of WIP: 48% Lower House; 30% senate
- Electoral System: Proportional representation
- Affirmative Action: Yes. Reserved seats
- Rank order rules: -
- Constitutional Quota: Yes
- Election Quota Law: Yes
- Sanctions: No, but women's monitoring office oversees (maybe worth creating a similar body in the Pacific Islands)

Overview

Under Rwanda's constitution, two systems are used to elect members of the lower house or Chamber of Deputies:

- 53 out of 80 are directly elected to the Chamber of Deputies using a closed list PR electoral system. While there are no mandatory party quotas, the constitution requires that party lists take gender equity into consideration and the ruling RPF, at least, has so far largely done this.
- The remaining 27 seats are reserved seats: two seats reserved for the youth and one for the handicapped and 24 for women members (30% quota) elected from the provinces and the city of Kigali (two each).

In the 2003 election, the 24 women elected via reserved seats were joined by 15 women members via direct-elections (48.8% of members of the Chamber of Deputies).

Although there are no sanctions, there is gender monitoring office (see below) that oversees the compliance to quotas.

Constitution of Rwanda (2003)

<http://www.mod.gov.rw/?Constitution-of-the-Republic-of>

Article 9

The State of Rwanda commits itself to conform to the following fundamental principles and to promote and enforce the respect thereof:

.... building a state governed by the rule of law, a pluralistic democratic government, equality of all Rwandans and between women and men reflected by ensuring that women are granted at least 30% of posts in decision making organs ...

Article: 76

(Amendment n° 2 of 08/12/2005)

The Chamber of Deputies shall be composed of eighty (80) members as follows:

- (1) 53 are elected in accordance with the provisions of article 77 of the Constitution of June 4, 2003 as amended to date;
- (2) 24 women are elected by specific councils in accordance with the administrative entities;

- (3)
- (4)

Article 82

(Amendment n° 2 of 08/12/2005)

The Senate shall be composed of 26 members serving for a term of eight (8) years and at least 30% of whom are women. In addition, former Heads of State become members of the Senate upon their request to the Supreme Court but they must have honourably completed their terms or voluntarily resigned from office.

Those 26 members are elected or appointed as follows:

- (1) 12 members elected by the specific councils in accordance with the administrative entities;
- (2) 8 members appointed by the President of the Republic, who shall ensure the representation of historically marginalized communities;
- (3) 4 members designated by the Forum of Political organizations;
- (4) 1 university lecturer of at least the rank of Associate Professor or a researcher, elected by the academic and research staff of public universities and institutions of higher learning;
- (5) 1 university lecturer of at least the rank of Associate Professor or researcher, elected by the academic and research staff of private universities and institutions of higher learning.

An Organic law determines the election of members of the Senate.

The organs responsible for the nomination of Senators shall take into account national unity and equal representation of both sexes.

Chapter 9. the "Gender" Monitoring Office

Article 185

A Gender Monitoring Office is hereby established.

The Gender Monitoring Office shall be an independent public institution whose responsibilities include the following :

- (1) To monitor and supervise on a permanent basis compliance with gender indicators of the programme for ensuring gender equality and complementarity in the context of the vision of sustainable development and to serve as a reference point on matters relating to gender equality and non discrimination for equal opportunity and fairness;
- (2) To submit to various organs recommendations relating to the program for the promotion of gender equality and complementarity for national development.

The gender Monitoring Office shall submit each year its program and activity report to the Cabinet and submits copies thereof to other State organs determined by law. The law shall determine its functions, organization and operation.

LESOTHO

- Percentage of WIP: 23% Lower House; 36% upper house (36% upper house)
- Electoral System: Mixed member proportional
- Affirmative Action: Yes (local level). Lesotho's Local Government Elections Act reserves 390 / 1272 (30%) electoral divisions exclusively for women. Local elections in 2005 resulted in 58 % women in the local governments of Lesotho.
- Rank order rules: -
- Constitutional Quota: No
- Election Quota Law: Yes (Local Government Elections Act)
- Sanctions : -

Overview

Lesotho has no constitutional or legal quotas for the election of the National Assembly.

Temporary quotas for women through reserving one-third of the local government level electoral divisions for women. The provisions in the Local Government Elections Act (section 26(1)) were contested by a prospective male electoral candidate as unconstitutional on the basis they excluded him from standing in a particular electoral division on the basis of his sex. The Court of Appeal upheld the decision of the High Court and the validity of the legislation on the basis that "women in Lesotho had long been disadvantaged and marginalised socially, economically and even politically". The court declared that the provisions of the Lesotho constitution were aimed at substantive rather than merely formal equality of citizens.

Good example of how introducing quotas at the local level can bring about substantial increase in the number of women in Parliament at the national level (without a quota system at that level).

Local Government Election (Amendment Act) 2005

<http://www.eisa.org.za/WEP/les9.htm>

Eligibility and nomination of candidates

18. The principal law is amended in section 26

by deleting subsections (1) and (2) and substituting the following :

“(1) Subject to subsections (1A) and (2), and subsection (1) of section 5, every person is eligible for election as a member of a Council and may be nominated and elected as a candidate for election in the electoral division delineated by the Independent Electoral Commission under section 8.

(1A) In accordance with the Local Government Act 1997, one third of the seats in each Council shall be served for women as follows:

for the first local authority elections, one third of the seats reserved for women shall be from every third electoral division in the Council;

for subsequent local authority elections, one third of the total electoral divisions in each Council shall be reserved by rotation, but such rotation shall not exceed two terms of office.

(2) No person referred to in subsection (1) shall be eligible for election as a member of a Council and to be nominated as a candidate for election, if he or she is disqualified in respect of the disqualifications set out in the Third Schedule.”;

(b) by adding the following subsections after subsection (5):

“(6) Every candidate shall pay a registration fee to be prescribed by an authority responsible for local elections.

(7) The registration fee prescribed in subsection (6) shall be refundable on condition that the candidate has been able to win at least 10% of the electorate in the electoral division in which he or she was a candidate.”.

(c) by adding the following section after section 26:

AUSTRALIA

- Percentage of WIP: 24% Lower house; 35% Upper House
- Electoral System: Alternative Vote
- Affirmative Action: Party Voluntary Quotas (Australian Labour Party)
- Rank order rules: No
- Constitutional Quota: No
- Election Quota Law: No
- Sanctions -

Voluntary party quotas as a sole measure can work in countries which have an environment open to women.

Australian Labour Party Constitution

Affirmative Action

10. The ALP is committed to men and women in the Party working in equal partnership. It is our objective to have equal numbers of men and women at all levels in the Party organisation, and in public office positions the Party holds. To achieve this, the Party adopts a comprehensive affirmative action model of 40:40:20, as set out below, whereby a minimum of 40% of relevant positions shall be held by either gender.

Party Positions

- (a) All elections, other than public office pre-selections conducted by national and State level Party units for three or more positions, shall comply with the affirmative action model. Not less than 40% of such positions shall be held by women, and not less than 40% by men, provided that sufficient candidates of the relevant gender nominate ("the basic entitlement"). If the calculation to determine the basic entitlement results in a fraction of one half or more then the basic entitlement shall be the next higher whole number, and where it results in a fraction of less than one half it shall be the next lower number.

Union Delegations

- (b) Union delegations to Party conferences and forums shall comply with the affirmative action model. Not less than 40% of a union's delegation shall be women, and not less than 40% shall be men ("the minimum representation"). Provided that if the level of male or female membership of a union is less than 40%, the minimum representation shall be set at that level.

Public Office Pre-selection

- (c) Pre-selections for public office positions at a State and federal level shall comply with the affirmative action model in this rule 10(c). PRINCIPLES
 - i. The intention of this rule is to produce an outcome where not less than 40% of seats held by Labor will be filled by women, and not less than 40% by men ("the minimum target").

- ii. This minimum target shall apply to any pre-selection round taking place after 1 January 2012.
- iii. The remaining 20% of the seats held by Labor may be filled by candidates of either gender.

IMPLEMENTATION

- i. State and Territory Branches shall be required to amend their rules so as to achieve the minimum target by applying these principles to the relevant seats.
 - ii. For the purposes of paragraph (iv), the relevant seats shall include:
 - i. in relation to lower houses, those seats needed to form government, or those seats held by Labor, whichever is the greater; and
 - ii. in relation to upper houses, at least 50% of seats in the upper house, or those seats held by Labor, whichever is the greater.
- (d) The National Executive shall have the responsibility and the power to enforce rules 10(a)–(c) generally and specifically to determine the outcome in any public office pre-selection progressively between now and the year 2012 in order to ensure that this rule is complied with.
- (e) Each State and Territory Branch must no later than 1 November each year provide a report to its Administrative Committee or State Executive and to the National Executive on the implementation of rules 10(a)–(c).
- (f) Each State and Territory Branch must ensure that its rules are consistent with this rule, and are submitted to the National Executive for approval by 1 November 2003.
- (g) ...

SOUTH AFRICA

- Percentage of WIP: 32%
- Electoral System: Proportional Representation (List System)
- Affirmative Action: Party Quotas: ANC Party (only)
- Rank order rules: No
- Constitutional quota: No
- Legal Quota: At the local level, the Municipal Structures Act of 1998 specifies that political party should "seek to ensure" that 50% of candidates for lists elections at the local level are women. There is no penalty if this is not adhered to.
- Election Quota Law: As above (only local level)
- Sanctions: No

African National Congress (ANC) Party Constitution

<http://www.anc.org.za/show.php?doc=../ancdocs/history/const/const2007.html>

Rule 3

THE CHARACTER OF THE ANC

- 3.1 The ANC is a non-racial and non-sexist and democratic liberation movement.
- 3.4 The ANC shall, in its composition and functioning, be democratic, non-racial and non-sexist and against any form of racial, tribalistic or ethnic exclusivism or chauvinism.
- 3.6 The ANC will support the emancipation of women, combat sexism and ensure that the voice of women is fully heard in the organisation and that women are properly represented at all levels.
- 3.8 Membership of all bodies of the ANC will be open to all men and women in the organisation without regard to race, colour or creed.

Rule 6

GENDER AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

- 6.1 In the endeavour to reach the objective of full representation of women in all decision-making structures, the ANC shall implement a programme of affirmative action, including the provision of a quota of not less than fifty percent (50%) of women in all elected structures of the ANC to enable such effective participation.
- 6.2 The method of such implementation will be addressed in all ANC structures immediately and on a continuing basis.

Rule 12

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- 12.3 The National Executive Committee, as a whole, shall not consist of less than fifty percent (50%) of women. The NEC, except where otherwise stipulated, shall be elected by secret ballot by the National Conference and shall hold office for five years and shall be constituted as follows.....
- 12.7 In accordance with Rule 6, not less than fifty percent (50%) of the directly elected and co-opted members of the NEC must be women.

Rule 13

NATIONAL WORKING COMMITTEE

- 13.5 The ANC Veterans League, ANC Women's League and the ANC Youth League shall appoint one representative each to serve on the NWC.
- 13.6 In accordance with Rule 6, not less than fifty percent (50%) of the members of the NWC must be women.

Rule 19

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- 19.7 In accordance with Rule 6, not less than fifty percent (50%) of the directly elected and co-opted members of the PEC must be women.

Rule 20
PROVINCIAL WORKING COMMITTEE

20.2 In accordance with Rule 6, not less than fifty percent (50%) of the members of the PWC must be women.

And so on for all structures and bodies within the party.....

Municipal Structures Act (1998)

SCHEDULE 1

Electoral system for metro and local councils

Party lists

11. (3) Every party must seek to ensure that fifty per cent of the candidates on the party list are women and that women and men candidates are evenly distributed through the list.

SCHEDULE 2

Electoral system for district councils

Party lists

5. (3) Every party must seek to ensure that fifty per cent of the candidates on the party list are women and that women and men candidates are evenly distributed through the list.

(No sanctions...)

Constitution of Bougainville

<http://www.vanuatu.usp.ac.fj/library/Paclaw/Papua%20New%20Guinea%20and%20Bougainville/Bougainville.htm>

19. FAIR REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS.

There shall be fair representation of women and marginalized groups on all constitutional and other bodies.

28. RECOGNITION OF THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN BOUGAINVILLE SOCIETY.

The role and welfare of women in traditional and modern Bougainville society shall be recognized and encouraged and shall be developed to take account of changing circumstances.

55. ESTABLISHMENT AND COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- (1) The House of Representatives is established.
- (2) The House of Representatives consists of:
 - (a) The President of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville; and
 - (b) Other members being:
 - (i) For the first general election of members of the House of Representatives, 33 directly elected members, and

- thereafter not more than 38 nor less than 28 members, each representing a single member constituency in accordance with Section 105 (constituencies); and
- (ii) Three women members, each representing a constituency for a separate Region (North, Central and South), elected to represent the interests of the women of the Region; and
 - (iii) Subject to Subsection (5), three former combatant members, each representing a constituency for a separate Region (North, Central and South), qualified for nomination as such:
 - (A) In respect of the first election to the House of Representatives, in accordance with Section 58(1)(d) (mode of nomination) of Schedule 10 (electoral provisions relating to the first general election of President of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville and of members of the House of Representatives) to this Constitution; and
 - (B) for subsequent elections to the House of representatives, in accordance with the Bougainville law referred to in Section 106(4) (Bougainville Electoral Commissioner and elections generally), elected to represent the interests of former combatants in the Region; and
 - (iv) The Speaker in accordance with Section 60(4)