



DANISH INSTITUTE FOR
PARTIES AND DEMOCRACY

MMDP KNOWLEDGE BRIEF

MYANMAR MULTIPARTY DEMOCRACY PROGRAMME
QUESTIONS & ANSWERS ON PARTY DEVELOPMENT

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PARTY DEFECTION – FLOOR CROSSING

INTRODUCTION

The term floor-crossing can be used in two different ways. The definition used here is the process when one Member of Parliament (or Council) ultimately leaves his or her political party in order to join another party or become an independent candidate.

The term was first used to describe the process when Members of the British House of Commons crossed the floor to join the group of people (members of another political party) that was seated on the opposite site of the floor.

In some cases, the term floor-crossing is used to denote the singular event of voting with another party on one particular and special question. This is the case in a few countries, where the Members of Parliament vote through their seating position and are allowed to change their seat for every vote, particularly in decisions without required party discipline.

When Members of Parliament leave their political party, the question is what happens to the seat. There are three main ways that legislation can deal with this:

THE SEAT BELONGS TO THE POLITICAL PARTY

- If this is the case, the person who leaves (or is expelled from) his/her political party will lose their seat, and the party can decide whom they want to give it to. This strengthens the party organisation and keeps the political balance that voters decided on in the last election. This system is most common in countries with List PR electoral systems.

All political parties and political and members can forward queries or questions relating to the challenges of political parties to the Myanmar Multiparty Democracy Programme, and we will share information, manuals, training tools, guidelines, resource institutions and literature on the topics of interest.

Send requests to Country Coordinator Khin Thazin Myint at email: ktzm@dipd.dk

This knowledge facility is a living information resource for political parties in Myanmar. For more information visit the Myanmar page on www.dipd.dk and www.mynamarmultiparty.org

- One can argue that internal party democracy and consensus-building are strengthened if the seat is kept by the political party. If there are disagreements in the party or parliamentary group, the individual Member of Parliament may be more inclined to try to solve the problem if the seat is held by the party and does not belong to the Member of Parliament. Political party members are also empowered by this system, given that they have a say in deciding who gets the seat. In practice, it is often the next person on the list of the last election who gets the seat.
- On the other hand, party discipline may go too far, and individual Members of Parliament may be threatened with expulsion from the party (and thereby the parliament) if they do not vote according to the party line.

THE SEAT BELONGS TO THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, AND HE OR SHE CAN KEEP THE SEAT REGARDLESS OF IF THEY STAY IN THE SAME POLITICAL PARTY

- This strengthens the role of the individual and also his or her links to the constituency. In this case, party discipline may be weakened, and some argue that individual Members of Parliament are less likely to seek consensus with party members and in the parliamentary group if they have the option to leave the party but to keep their seat at the same time. Floor-crossing is also seen by some as a justified way to respond to a changing political context and something that should be part of a dynamic and vivid party democracy.
- Floor-crossing tends to favour the ruling party and thus the government. An already weak opposition may shrink considerably through floor-crossing, which can have a negative impact on the balance of power and foster a climate of political instability and insecurity. Intensive floor-crossing of Members of Parliament leads to a low accountability in politics and may affect the legitimacy of the government.
- Floor-crossing practices have historically fostered bribery and corruption when parties try to convince other Members of Parliament to switch parties. Floor-crossers are also often disliked by the general public and accused of political opportunism and corruption. They are often perceived as having their own agenda outside the political party, trying to pursue their personal career objectives.
- Extensive floor-crossing undermines the principle of Proportional Representation, where votes are proportionally translated into seats. When a Member of Parliament crosses the floor, the balance of representation that is determined by the voters is distorted (Faull 2005). It is sometimes argued that floor-crossing violates the will of the voters and their right to choose between the candidates of one particular party. Voters do in fact rather elect candidates on the basis of party affiliation than on the basis of pure candidate preferences in most of the cases. The representatives should therefore not be free to choose party membership by themselves without regard to the voters (Faull 2005). Others say that those who claim that floor-crossing is violating the will of

the voters do not understand the concept of a mandate and representation (Rapoo 2002a). They say that representation in fact means that Members of Parliament have a clear mandate to make decisions in the name of their constituents without having to seek approval of the voters between the elections.

- A high level of floor-crossing may reinforce alienation towards politics, mirrored in a decreasing voter turnout (Faulls 2005) among the population in a country. Voters may feel unrepresented and ignored and have no trust in the accountability and honesty of politicians. A lack of trust of the citizens in politics and the political system is fostered, and the ongoing process of democratization may be threatened. The legitimacy of a newly established political system may be in danger if the citizens lack trust in it. This is less true in cases where floor-crossing is allowed but not widespread.

THE SEAT BELONG NEITHER TO THE PARTY NOR TO THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

- A by-election must be held to fill the seat. This system is used in countries with majority/plurality electoral systems. A by-election offers the opportunity to fill the vacant seat with a fresh candidate, and it allows the voters to express their will again. Voters may vote differently and thereby express discontent with the ruling parties.
- By-elections are smaller and therefore less costly than normal elections, but in some countries they will nevertheless put a significant burden on the budget, and seats are sometimes left vacant for long periods because of a lack of capacity to arrange by-elections.
- In some circumstances, by-elections can have a wider political impact than merely replacing individual members, and are seen as a mid-term test of the performance of the government. In addition, if the number of vacancies to be filled during a parliamentary term is large, this can lead to a change in the composition of the legislature and an altered power base for the government, or even a change in government.
- For more information on by-elections see below.

Source; ACE : <http://aceproject.org/ace-en/topics/pc/pcd/pcd03>

BY-ELECTIONS

Due to death, resignation, or expulsion of elected representatives from a party, parliamentary seats sometimes become vacant between elections. How often vacancies arise largely depends on the term of the office: the shorter the term, the less frequently there are likely to be vacancies.

Related to this is the question of whether or not elected representatives can keep their seats if they leave or are expelled from their political party, which can be dealt with in different ways in

legislation. If they are allowed to keep their seat, there is no need for a by-election. For more information about this, read the file about [Floor-Crossing](#).

HOW TO FILL THE VACANT SEAT

If a seat becomes vacant between elections, List PR systems often simply fill it with the next candidate on the list of the party of the former representative, thus eliminating the need to hold another election.

However, plurality/majority systems often have provisions for filling vacant seats through a by-election. A by-election offers the opportunity to fill the vacant seat with a fresh candidate, and it allows the voters to express their will again. Voters may vote differently and thereby express discontent with the government. In a FPTP, single-member district system, by-elections are held in the constituency with the same rules applying as at general elections but often with other types of candidates, e.g., more publicity-seeking individuals who gain more attention in by-elections than they would in a countrywide general election.

EFFECTS OF BY-ELECTIONS

By-elections are smaller and therefore less costly than normal elections, but in some countries they will nevertheless put a significant burden on the budget, and seats are sometimes left vacant for long periods because of a lack of capacity to arrange by-elections. This is an especially salient problem in some countries in Africa, where the HIV/AIDS epidemic often leads to a large number of vacant seats between elections.

Since it usually takes time to hold and organise by-elections, the seat remains vacant for a while. This may cause problems for party groups in parliament, if they need every single member to vote for passing or rejecting legislation.

In some circumstances, by-elections can have a wider political impact than merely replacing individual members, and are seen as a mid-term test of the performance of the government. If the number of vacancies to be filled during a parliamentary term is large, this can lead to a change in the composition of the legislature and an altered power base for the government, or even a change in government.

Voting in by-elections generally differs from that at a general election, in that voters tend to express discontent with the current government in by-elections. The more the by-election is in the middle of the legislative term, the more losses a government usually has to expect. Furthermore, since only one member of the legislature is being elected in the by-elections, voters sometimes feel encouraged to vote for parties that would not gain a lot of support in a general election. Another difference between by-elections and general elections is the fact that by-elections usually receive less publicity and therefore voter turnout rate is mostly lower.

It is possible to avoid by-elections by electing substitutes at the same time as the ordinary representatives. If a member of parliament needs to leave the seat, the elected substitute simply replaces her/him. These substitutes may also replace the elected representative and therefore participate in voting and parliamentary work if the principal suffers from a sickness, travels, or is on parental leave.

Source: ACE - <http://aceproject.org/ace-en/topics/pc/pcc/pcc05/>

CASE STUDIES AND RELATED RESOURCES ON FLOOR CROSSING

- [ACE Encyclopaedia: Floor-crossing](#)
- [South Africa: Floor-crossing at a glance](#)

- [South Africa: Case Study on Floor-crossing](#)
- [Floor Crossing is Bad News for Democracy](#)
- [Floor-crossing in South Africa: Voters vote for People and Parties](#)

- [Australia: Research Note about Floor Crossing in Australia 1950-2004 \(2005\)](#)
- [Australia: Crossing the floor in the Federal Parliament 1950 - August 2004](#)
- [ACE Encyclopaedia: By-elections](#)

RESOURCE INSTITUTIONS

International institutions with expertise in electoral systems include, but are not limited to:

ACE – The Electoral Knowledge Network – www.aceproject.org

IFES – International Foundation for Electoral Systems – www.ifes.org

IFE – Instituto Federal electoral- www.ife.org

ECES – European Centre for Electoral Support – www.eces.eu

IDEA – International Democracy and Electoral Assistance – www.idea.int

BRIDGE - Building Resources for Democracy, Governance and Elections - http://www.idea.int/elections/bridge_course.cfm