



**Isle of Man**

*Ellan Vannin*

**AT 10 of 1986**

**LOCAL ELECTIONS ACT 1986**





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## LOCAL ELECTIONS ACT 1986

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**Isle of Man***Ellan Vannin*

## LOCAL ELECTIONS ACT 1986

<i>Received Royal Assent:</i>	<i>11 March 1986</i>
<i>Passed:</i>	<i>18 March 1986</i>
<i>Commenced:</i>	<i>1 March 1989</i>

**AN ACT** to make fresh provision for the election of members of local authorities; to re-enact with minor amendments certain enactments dealing with the qualifications for, and tenure of, office of members of local authorities; and for connected purposes.

### *Local elections*

#### **1 Conduct of local elections**

[P1983/2/36]

- (1) Elections of a member or members of a local authority (in this Act referred to as “local elections”) shall be conducted in accordance with rules made by the Department.<sup>1</sup>
- (2) Rules under this section shall provide for local elections to be conducted by secret ballot, and for that purpose shall reproduce the Election Rules contained in Schedule 2 to the *Representation of the People Act 1995*, subject to such exceptions, adaptations and modifications as the Department thinks fit.<sup>2</sup>
- (3) Rules under this section shall not have effect unless they are approved by Tynwald.

#### **2 Returning officers**

[VII p27/39; VII p498/19]

- (1) The returning officer for a local election shall be —
  - (a) in the case of an election of a councillor or councillors, the mayor, or a councillor appointed by the mayor to act in his place;<sup>3</sup>
  - (b) in the case of any other local election, the chairman of the local authority.
- (2) If —

- (a) there is no chairman of the local authority; or
- (b) the chairman of the local authority is a candidate in the election; or
- (c) the councillor so assigned or the chairman of the local authority, as the case may be, is absent or otherwise incapable of acting as returning officer,<sup>4</sup>

the local authority shall appoint some other person to act as returning officer.

### **3 Day of election**

- (1) Subject to section 17(2), the day of election for the purposes of all local elections shall be such day in April as the Department may determine, in the year 2021 and in each fourth succeeding year.<sup>5</sup>
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), the Department shall —
  - (a) make a determination under subsection (1), and
  - (b) cause public notice thereof to be given in one or more newspapers published and circulating in the Island,not later than the 31st December preceding the day in question.<sup>6</sup>
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to the elections to be held in 2021<sup>7 8</sup>

### **4 Application of Representation of the People Act 1995**

The provisions of the *Representation of the People Act 1995* specified in column 1 of Schedule 1 shall apply to local elections as they apply to elections of members of the House of Keys, subject to the modifications specified in relation thereto in column 3 of that Schedule.<sup>9</sup>

### **5 Tenure of office**

Every member of a local authority shall go out of office on the 1st May 2021 and on the 1st May in each fourth succeeding year.<sup>10</sup>

#### *Qualifications and disqualifications*

### **6 Qualifications for election and holding office as member of local authority**

[VII p27/13; VII p498/2/4; 1984/3/Sch 1]

A person shall, unless disqualified by virtue of this Act or any other enactment, be qualified to be elected and to be a member of a local authority for any district if his name is entered on the register of electors for that or any other district and on the day of the election he has attained the age of 18.

## **7 Disqualifications for election and holding office as member of local authority**

[P1972/70/80]

- (1) Subject to section 8, a person shall be disqualified for being elected or being a member of a local authority if he —
  - (a) holds any paid office or employment (other than the office of mayor) appointments to which are or may be made or confirmed by the local authority or any committee or sub-committee of the authority or by a joint board or joint committee on which the authority are represented or by any person holding any such office or employment; or
  - (b) [Repealed]<sup>11</sup>
  - (c) has within 5 years before the day of election or since his election been convicted in the Island, the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Republic of Ireland of any offence and has had passed on him a sentence of imprisonment (whether suspended or not) for a period of not less than 3 months without the option of a fine; or
  - (d) is disqualified for being elected or for being a member of that authority by virtue of any enactment relating to corrupt or illegal practices.
- (2) A paid officer of a local authority who is employed under the direction of a joint board or joint committee on which the authority is represented and any member of which is appointed by or on the nomination of some other local authority shall be disqualified for being elected or being a member of that other local authority.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1)(c), the ordinary date on which the period allowed for making an appeal with respect to the conviction expires or, if such an appeal is made, the date on which the appeal is finally disposed of or abandoned or fails by reason of the non-prosecution thereof shall be deemed to be the date of the conviction.

## **8 Exceptions to provisions of section 7**

[P1972/70/81]

- (1) and (2) [Repealed]<sup>12</sup>
- (3) A person shall not be disqualified for being elected or being a member of a local authority by reason only of his holding the office of returning officer for that authority.

## 9 Validity of acts done by unqualified persons

[P1972/70/82]

The acts and proceedings of any person elected to an office as chairman or member of a local authority and acting in that office shall, notwithstanding his disqualification or want of qualification, be as valid and effectual as if he had been qualified.

*Acceptance of office etc.*

## 10 Declaration of acceptance of office

[P1972/70/83; VII p27/22]

- (1) The person elected to the office of chairman, vice-chairman or member of a local authority shall not, unless he has made a declaration of acceptance of office in such form as may be prescribed by the Department and the declaration has within one month from the day of the election been delivered to the clerk of the authority, act in the office except for the purpose of taking such a declaration.<sup>13</sup>
- (2) If such a declaration is not duly made and delivered within the appointed time, the office of the person elected shall at the expiration of that time become vacant.
- (3) The declaration shall be made before either —
  - (a) two members of the authority to which the declarant is elected; or
  - (b) the clerk to the authority; or
  - (c) a justice of the peace or magistrate in the Island, the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands; or
  - (d) a commissioner for oaths.
- (4) Any person before whom a declaration is authorised to be made under this section may take the declaration.
- (5) Within 14 days after the expiration of the period of one month referred to in subsection (1), the authority shall send to the Department a list of the names and addresses of the members of the authority,<sup>14</sup>

## 11 Resignation

[P1972/70/84; 1976/6/4/2]

A person elected to any office referred to in section 10(1) may at any time resign his office by written notice delivered to the clerk of the authority and his resignation shall take effect upon the receipt of the notice by the clerk.



## 12 Vacation of office by failure to attend meetings

[P1972/70/85]

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), if a member of a local authority fails throughout a period of 3 consecutive months from the date of his last attendance to attend any meeting of the authority, he shall, unless the failure was due to some reason approved by the authority before the expiry of that period, cease to be a member of the authority.
- (2) Attendance as a member at a meeting of any committee or sub-committee of the authority, or at a meeting of any joint committee, joint board or other body by whom for the time being any of the functions of the authority are being discharged, or who were appointed to advise the authority on any matter relating to the discharge of their functions, and attendance as a representative of the authority at a meeting of any body of persons, shall be deemed for the purposes of subsection (1) to be attendance at a meeting of the authority.
- (3) A member of any branch of Her Majesty's naval, military or air forces when employed during war or any emergency on any naval, military or air force service, and a person whose employment in the service of Her Majesty in connection with war or any emergency is such as, in the opinion of the Department, to entitle him to relief from disqualification on account of absence, shall not cease to be a member of a local authority by reason only of a failure to attend meetings of the local authority if the failure is due to that employment.<sup>15</sup>

## 13 Members of Tynwald

[P1971/12/1]

A member of a local authority who becomes a member of the Legislative Council or the House of Keys shall thereupon cease to be a member of the authority.

## 13A Bankruptcy

If a member of a local authority is adjudged bankrupt, he shall thereupon cease to be a member of the authority.<sup>16</sup>

## 14 Declaration of vacancy in office in certain cases

[P1972/70/86]

Where a member of a local authority —

- (a) ceases to be qualified to be a member of the authority; or
- (b) becomes disqualified for being a member of the authority otherwise than by virtue of —
  - (i) and (ii) [Repealed]<sup>17</sup>
  - (ii) section 7(6) of that Act; or
  - (iii) a conviction; or

- (iv) a breach of any provision of the *Representation of the People Act 1995*; or<sup>18</sup>
- (c) ceases to be a member of the authority by reason of failure to attend meetings of the authority;

the authority shall, except in any case in which a declaration has been made by the High Court under this Act, forthwith declare his office to be vacant.

### *Casual vacancies*

## 15 Date of casual vacancies

[P1972/70/87]

- (1) For the purpose of filling a casual vacancy in any office of chairman, vice-chairman or member of a local authority, the date on which the vacancy is to be deemed to have occurred shall be —
  - (a) in the case of non-acceptance of office by any person who is required to make and deliver a declaration of acceptance of office, on the expiration of the period appointed under section 10 for the delivery of the declaration;
  - (b) in the case of resignation, upon the receipt of the notice of resignation by the clerk of the authority;
  - (c) in the case of death, on the date of death;
  - (d) in the case of a disqualification by virtue of a conviction, on the expiration of the ordinary period allowed for making an appeal with respect to the conviction or, if an appeal is made, on the date on which that appeal is finally disposed of or abandoned or fails by reason of non-prosecution thereof;
  - (e) in the case of an election being declared void by the High Court, on the date of the decision or order of the court;
  - (f) in the case of a person ceasing to be qualified to be a member of a local authority, or becoming disqualified, for any reason other than one mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e), or ceasing to be a member of a local authority by reason of failure to attend meetings, on the date on which his office is declared to have been vacated either by the High Court or by the local authority, as the case may be; and
  - (g) [Repealed]<sup>19</sup>
- (2) Public notice of a casual vacancy in any such office shall be given by the local authority in which the office exists —
  - (a) in a case where the local authority declares the office to be vacant, immediately after the declaration; and
  - (b) in any other case, as soon as practicable after the date on which, by virtue of subsection (1), the vacancy is deemed to have occurred.

- (3) The local authority shall forthwith send to the Department a copy of every notice under subsection (2).<sup>20</sup>

## **16 Filling of casual vacancy in case of chairman, etc**

[P1972/70/88]

- (1) On a casual vacancy occurring in the office of chairman or vice-chairman of a local authority, an election to fill the vacancy shall be held not later than the next ordinary meeting of the authority held after the date on which the vacancy occurs, or if that meeting is held within 14 days after that date, then not later than the next following ordinary meeting of the authority, and shall be conducted in the same manner as an ordinary election.
- (2) Where the office vacant is that of chairman of the authority, a meeting of the authority for the election may be convened by the clerk of the authority.

## **17 Filling of casual vacancy in case of members**

[P1972/70/89]

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, on a casual vacancy occurring in the office of member of a local authority an election to fill the vacancy shall be held —
- (a) in a case in which the High Court or the authority has declared the office to be vacant, within 42 days from the date of the declaration;
- (b) in any other case, within 42 days after notice in writing of the vacancy has been given to the clerk of the authority by 2 local government electors for the district of the authority.
- (2) The day of election to fill a casual vacancy in any such office shall be fixed by the returning officer.
- (3) Where a casual vacancy in any such office occurs within 6 months before the day on which the member whose office is vacant would regularly have retired, an election shall not be held under subsection (1) unless on the occurrence of the vacancy (or in the case of a number of simultaneous vacancies, the occurrence of the vacancies) the total number of unfilled vacancies in the membership of the authority exceeds one third of the whole number of members; and where an election under subsection (1) is not held, the vacancy shall be filled at the next ordinary election.
- (4) Where more than one casual vacancy in any such office is filled at the same election, the person elected by the smallest number of votes shall be deemed to be elected in place of the member who would regularly have first retired, and the person elected by the next smallest number of votes shall be deemed to be elected in place of the member who would regularly have next retired and so with respect to the others; and if there has not

been a contested election, or if any doubt arises, the order of retirement shall be determined by lot.

- (5) Where an election to fill one or more casual vacancies in any such office is combined with an ordinary election of members of the authority, the following provisions shall apply —
- (a) where an election is contested —
    - (i) the persons who are elected by the smallest numbers of votes, or, if any relevant votes are equal, such persons as are determined by lot, shall be deemed elected to fill the casual vacancies;
    - (ii) if the persons elected to fill the casual vacancies will hold office for different periods, the person elected by the smallest number of votes or, if the relevant votes are equal, such person as is determined by lot, shall hold office for the shorter period, and so with respect to the others;
  - (b) where the election is not contested —
    - (i) those declared elected (if fewer than the vacancies to be filled) shall be deemed elected to fill the vacancies in which they will hold office for the longest periods;
    - (ii) where there are 2 or more persons declared elected and they are to fill vacancies in which they will hold office for different periods, any retiring members elected shall be deemed elected to fill the vacancies in which they will hold office for the longest period, and the question which of the persons declared elected who are not retiring members is to be deemed elected to fill any of the vacancies not filled by retiring members shall be determined by lot.
- (6) Where under this section any question is required to be determined by lot —
- (a) in the case of a contested election, the lot shall be drawn by the returning officer immediately after the question has arisen; and
  - (b) in any other case, the lot shall be drawn at the next meeting of the authority after the question has arisen, and the drawing shall be conducted under the direction of the person presiding at the meeting.

## **18 Term of office of persons filling casual vacancies**

[P1972/70/90]

A person elected under section 16 or 17 to fill any vacancy shall hold office until the date upon which the person in whose place he is elected would regularly have gone out of office.

## 19 Temporary appointment

[P1972/70/91]

Where there are so many vacancies in the office of member of a local authority that the authority is unable to act, the Department may, after consultation with the members of the authority, by order appoint persons to fill all or any of the vacancies until other members are elected and take up office.<sup>21</sup>

### *Proceedings for disqualification*

## 20 Proceedings for disqualification

[P1972/70/92 and 104(3)]

- (1) Proceedings against any person on the ground that he acted or claims to be entitled to act as a member of a local authority while disqualified for so acting within the meaning of this section may be instituted in the High Court by, and only by, a local government elector for the district of the authority, but proceedings under this section shall not be instituted against any person on the ground that he so acted after the expiration of more than 6 months from the date on which he so acted.
- (2) Where in proceedings instituted under this section it is proved that the defendant has acted as a member of a local authority while disqualified for so acting, then the High Court may —
  - (a) make a declaration to that effect and declare that the office in which the defendant has acted is vacant;
  - (b) grant an injunction restraining the defendant from so acting;
  - (c) order that the defendant shall forfeit to Her Majesty such sum as the court thinks fit, not exceeding £200 for each occasion on which he so acted while disqualified.

A sum ordered to be forfeited under paragraph (c) shall be applied as a fine imposed by a court of summary jurisdiction.

- (3) Where in proceedings under this section it is proved that the defendant claims to act as a member of a local authority and is disqualified for so acting, the court may make a declaration to that effect, declare that the office in which the defendant claims to be entitled to act is vacant and grant an injunction restraining him from so acting.
- (4) No proceedings shall be instituted against a person otherwise than under this section on the ground that he has, while disqualified for acting as a member of a local authority, so acted or claimed to be entitled so to act.
- (5) For the purposes of this section a person shall be deemed to be disqualified for acting as a member of a local authority —
  - (a) if he is not qualified to be, or is disqualified for being, a member of the authority; or

- (b) if by reason of failure to make and deliver a declaration of acceptance of office within the period required, or by reason of resignation or failure to attend meetings of the local authority, he has ceased to be a member of the authority.
- (6) This section shall, so far as applicable, apply with respect to membership of or a claim to be entitled to act as a member of a committee of a local authority or a joint committee of two or more local authorities as it applies to membership of or a claim to be entitled to act as a member of a local authority.

*Mayor, chairman, etc.*

## **21 Election of chairman, etc**

[1976/4/16]

- (1) The chairman of a local authority shall be elected by the authority at its annual meeting from among the members of the authority.
- (2) The election of the chairman shall be the first business transacted at the annual meeting of the local authority.
- (3) The term of office of the chairman shall be one year, but he shall continue in office until his successor has accepted such office.
- (4) A local authority may elect a member of the authority to be vice-chairman of the authority, and such vice-chairman, unless he resigns or becomes disqualified, shall hold office until immediately after the election of the chairman at the next annual meeting of the authority.

## **22 Mayor and deputy mayor**

- (1) Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14 and 20 apply to the office of mayor as they apply to the office of member of a local authority.
- (2) Sections 10, 11, 15, 16, 18 and 21(2) and (3) apply to the office of mayor as they apply to the office of chairman of a local authority.
- (3) Schedule 2 has effect with respect to the election of a mayor and the appointment of a deputy mayor.<sup>22</sup>

*Supplemental*

## **23 Fees and expenses**

- (1) Returning officers and other officials shall be paid such fees and expenses in connection with local elections as may be prescribed by order of the Department.<sup>23</sup>
- (2) All fees and expenses payable by virtue of this section shall be defrayed out of the district fund of the local authority.

- (3) An order under subsection (1) may prescribe different fees and expenses as respects different local authorities.
- (4) An order under subsection (1) shall not have effect unless it is approved by Tynwald.

## 24 Interpretation

In this Act —

“**alderman**” [Repealed]<sup>24</sup>

“**annual meeting**”, in relation to a local authority, means the meeting of the authority held in pursuance of paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 to the *Local Government Act 1985*;

“**the Board**” [Repealed]<sup>25</sup>

“**the borough**” means the borough of Douglas;

“**commissioner for oaths**”, in relation to a declaration made in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands, includes a person authorised to administer oaths in the place in which the declaration is made;

“**the council**” and “**councillor**” means the council and a councillor of the borough respectively;

“**the Department**” means the Department of Infrastructure;<sup>26</sup>

“**joint board**” means a body corporate established under an enactment and consisting of members appointed by 2 or more local authorities or by the Department and one or more local authorities;<sup>27</sup>

“**the local authority**”, in relation to a local election, means the authority to which the election relates;

“**local election**” means an election of a member or members of a local authority;

“**local government elector**”, in relation to the district of a local authority, means a person registered in the register of electors for that district;

“**mayor**” means the mayor of the borough;

“**member**” means —

- (a) in relation to the council, a councillor;
- (b) in relation to any other local authority, a commissioner;

“**register of electors**”, in relation to a district, means the register of electors to vote at any local election in the district, or the registers of electors to vote at any local election in the respective wards of the district, as the case may be.

## 25 Amendments

- (1) [Repealed]<sup>28</sup>

- (2) The enactments specified in Schedule 3 are amended in accordance with that Schedule.
- (3) [Repealed]<sup>29</sup>

**26 Short title, etc.**

- (1) This Act may be cited as the Local Elections Act 1986.
- (2) This Act shall come into operation on the 1st March 1989.<sup>30</sup>



## SCHEDULE 1

### PROVISIONS OF 1995 ACT APPLICABLE TO LOCAL ELECTIONS

#### Section 4

Sch 1 substituted by Representation of the People Act 1995 Sch 5 and amended by –

Statute Law Revision Act 1997 Sch 1 and by SD155/10 Sch 5.

<i>Section</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Modifications</i>
23	Effect of non-compliance with rules	
24	Entitlement to vote at election	For “constituency” (in each place) substitute “district or ward”.
25	Place and manner of voting	Omit paragraph (c).
26	Absent voters	In subsection (1), for “constituency” substitute “district or ward”.
28	Employers to grant facilities for voting	
29	Effect of registers	In paragraph (b), for “constituency” (in both places) substitute “district or ward”.
30	Public notices	
32	Corrupt and illegal practices	
33	Personation	
34	Bribery	
35	Treating	
36	Undue influence	
37	Election publications	
39	Corrupt withdrawal	
40	Premises not to be used as committee rooms	
41	Bands of music	
42	Providing money for illegal purposes	
43	Voting offences	In subsection (1), omit paragraphs (c), (f), (g), (h), (i) and (j); in paragraph (a), omit “whether as an elector or by proxy,”; in paragraph (d), omit “(otherwise than as a proxy)”, and for “constituency” substitute “district or ward”.

<i>Section</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Modifications</i>
44	Offences of corrupt practices etc.	
45	Breach of official duty	
46	Offences relating to nomination papers etc.	
47	Requirement of secrecy	
48	Obedience to returning officer	
49	Defacing of notices	
52	Officials not to act for candidates	
53	Canvassing by police officers	
54	Rights of creditors	
55	Interpretation of Part 4	For the definition of “candidate” substitute- “candidate” means a person elected or having been nominated or having declared himself to be a candidate for election, to the office to be filled at the election;”.
56	Election petition	In subsection (1), for “to the Keys under this Act” substitute “relating to an election”.
57	Report as to candidate guilty of corrupt or illegal practices	
58	Avoidance of election if candidate reported guilty	
59	Disciplinary action for corrupt practice	
60	Avoidance of election for general corruption	
61	Avoidance of election for employing corrupt agent	
62	Votes to be struck off for corrupt or illegal practices	
63	Relief for innocent act	In subsection (2)(c), for “constituency” substitute “district or ward”.
64	Prosecutions for corrupt practices etc.	
65	Prosecution of offences disclosed on election petition	
66	Incapacities on report or conviction of practice	In subsection (1), for paragraph (d) substitute corrupt or illegal “(d) if reported guilty by his agents of an illegal practice, for 3 years;”

<i>Section</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Modifications</i>
67	Mitigation and remission of incapacities	
68	Time limit for prosecutions	
69	Offences by corporations	
70	Evidence by certificate	
71	Functions of Attorney General	
72	Injunction restraining false statement	
73	Rules of court	
74	Service of notices	
75	Interpretation of Part 5	
77	Interpretation: general	In subsection (1), after “In this Act-” insert — ““the Department” means the Department of Infrastructure;”; and for the definitions of “election” and “election rules” substitute — “ “election” means a local election (within the meaning of the Local Elections Act 1986); “election rules” means rules under section 1 of the Local Elections Act 1986;”.
80	Regulations	In subsection (1), for “Governor in Council” substitute “Department”.
Schedule 3	Procedure on election petition	In paragraph 2(4), for “constituency” (in both places) substitute “district or ward”. In paragraph 6, omit sub-paragraph (3). In paragraph 8, in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2), for “Speaker” substitute “Department”; in sub-paragraph (3), for “Speaker” and “Keys” substitute “Department”; and omit sub-paragraph (4). In paragraph 14, for “Speaker” substitute “Department”. In paragraph 15, in sub-paragraph (1), for “Speaker” substitute “Department”; in sub-paragraph (2), for “Keys” substitute “Department”. In paragraph 16(3), for “constituency” substitute “district or ward”. In paragraph 17, in sub-paragraph (1), for paragraph (b) substitute “(b) resigns or otherwise ceases to hold the office to which the petition relates,” and for “constituency” substitute “district or ward”; in sub-

<i>Section</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Modifications</i>
		paragraph (2), for “Keys until the Keys” substitute “local authority until the Department”; and in sub-paragraph (3), for “Speaker” substitute “Department”.

## SCHEDULE 2<sup>31</sup>

### MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYOR

#### Section 22 (3)

1. The mayor shall be elected by the council from among the councillors or persons qualified to be councillors.

2. (1) At an election of the mayor, in case of equality of votes, the person presiding at the meeting shall give a casting vote, whether or not he voted or was entitled to vote in the first instance.

(2) If an election of the mayor is not held at the annual meeting, it may be held on the day following, or the High Court may, on the petition of the Attorney General or of the Corporation or any burgess, order that the election be held on a day appointed by the Council.

(3) An election of the mayor not called into question within 2 months of the date of the election shall be deemed to be a valid election.

3. (1) The mayor may appoint a councillor to act as deputy mayor during the illness or absence of the mayor.

(2) Any such appointment shall be signified to the council in writing and recorded in the minutes.

(3) The deputy mayor may, while acting as such, do all acts which the mayor as such might do, except that he shall not —

- (a) preside at a meeting of the council unless appointed by the meeting to do so, or
- (b) unless he is a justice of the peace, act as such or in any judicial capacity.

## SCHEDULE 3

### AMENDMENT OF ENACTMENTS

#### Section 25(2)

[Sch 3 amended by Representation of the People Act 1995 Sch 8, and amends the following Act —

House of Keys and Public Authorities Elections Act 1941 q.v.]

**SCHEDULE 4<sup>32</sup>**



## ENDNOTES

### Table of Legislation History

Legislation	Year and No	Commencement

### Table of Renumbered Provisions

Original	Current

### Table of Endnote References

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- <sup>1</sup> Subs (1) amended by GC192/86 and by SD155/10 Sch 5.
- <sup>2</sup> Subs (2) substituted by Representation of the People Act 1995 Sch 7.
- <sup>3</sup> Para (a) substituted by Douglas Corporation Act 1988 Sch.
- <sup>4</sup> Para (c) amended by Douglas Corporation Act 1988 Sch.
- <sup>5</sup> Subs (1) amended by SD2020/0173.
- <sup>6</sup> Subs (2) amended by SD 2020/0173.
- <sup>7</sup> Subs (3) inserted by SD2020/0173.
- <sup>8</sup> S 3 substituted by Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2003 s 1.
- <sup>9</sup> S 4 amended by Representation of the People Act 1995 Sch 7.
- <sup>10</sup> S 5 substituted by Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2003 s 1 and amended by SD2020/0173.
- <sup>11</sup> Para (b) repealed by Representation of the People Act 1995 Sch 8.
- <sup>12</sup> Subss (1) and (2) repealed by Representation of the People Act 1995 Sch 8.
- <sup>13</sup> Subs (1) amended by GC192/86.
- <sup>14</sup> Subs (5) added by Local Government Act 2006 s 4.
- <sup>15</sup> Subs (3) amended by GC192/86.
- <sup>16</sup> S 13A inserted by Representation of the People Act 1995 Sch 7.
- <sup>17</sup> Subparas (i) and (ii) repealed by Audit Act 2006 Sch 2.
- <sup>18</sup> Subpara (iv) amended by Representation of the People Act 1995 Sch 7.
- <sup>19</sup> Para (g) repealed by Representation of the People Act 1995 Sch 8.
- <sup>20</sup> Subs (3) added by Local Government Act 2006 s 4.
- <sup>21</sup> S 19 amended by GC192/86.
- <sup>22</sup> S 22 substituted by Douglas Corporation Act 1988 Sch.

<sup>23</sup> Subs (1) amended GC192/86.

<sup>24</sup> Definition of “alderman” repealed by Douglas Corporation Act 1988 Sch.

<sup>25</sup> Definition of “the Board” repealed by GC192/86.

<sup>26</sup> Definition of “the Department” inserted by GC192/86 and amended by SD155/10 Sch 5.

<sup>27</sup> Definition of “joint board” amended by GC192/86.

<sup>28</sup> Subs (1) repealed by Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2003 Sch.

<sup>29</sup> Subs (3) repealed by Statute Law Revision Act 1992 Sch 2.

<sup>30</sup> Subs (2) substituted by Douglas Corporation Act 1988 s 3.

<sup>31</sup> Sch 2 substituted by Douglas Corporation Act 1988 Sch.

<sup>32</sup> Sch 4 repealed by Statute Law Revision Act 1992 Sch 2.