

REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE
PEOPLE ACT No. 13 OF 1982

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REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE
PEOPLE ACT N° 13 OF 1982

To provide for registration of voters and elections
to Parliament.

BE IT ENACTED by the President and Parliament as
follows :-

PART 1 - PRELIMINARY

interpretation.

1. In this Act unless the context otherwise
requires -

a person shall be related to a person if he
is that person's spouse, or the brother,
sister, uncle, aunt or lineal ancestor or
descendant of that person or his spouse;

"Constituency" means one of the
Constituencies into which Vanuatu is
divided by Order made by the President
acting on the advice of the Electoral
Commission;

"election" includes a by-election;

"election offence" means any offence
provided for under this Act and includes
an offence under section 49;

"Electoral Commission" means the Electoral
Commission established by Article 18 of
the Constitution;

"electoral list" means the electoral list
drawn up in accordance with Parts 4, 5
and 7;

"electoral officer" means the Principal
Electoral Officer and officers of the
Electoral Office, a registration officer,
an assistant registration officer, a
returning officer or a polling clerk;

"polling day" means the day fixed for an election or the commencement of an election in accordance with section 17;

"Principal Electoral Officer" includes a deputy Principal Electoral Officer;

"registration officer" means a registration officer appointed under section 5 (1) and includes an assistant registration officer.

PART 2 - ELECTORAL OFFICE

organisation and
administration of
elections by the
Minister,
Electoral Office,
Principal
Electoral Officer.

2. (1) The Minister shall be responsible for the organisation and administration of elections subject to the powers of the Electoral Commission under the Constitution and this Act.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1) the Minister shall establish an electoral office.
- (3) The Electoral Office shall be supervised by the Principal Electoral Officer who shall be a public officer.
- (4) There shall be one or more Deputy Principal Electoral Officers appointed by the Minister.
- (5) The Government shall second to the Electoral Office such staff as in the opinion of the Minister shall be required for the effective discharge of its functions.
- (6) The Electoral Office shall be in Port Vila and the Principal Electoral Officer may establish branch offices.

responsibilities
of the
Electoral
Office.

3. (1) Subject to section 2 (1) the Electoral Office shall be responsible for the administrative matters relating to the registration of electors and the conduct of elections.
- (2) The Electoral Office shall in particular be responsible for :
- (a) control of electoral expenditure;
 - (b) dividing Vanuatu into registration areas for the purpose of registering voters;
 - (c) instruction and supervision of Registration Officers;
 - (d) transport, travel and equipment for Registration Officers;
 - (e) the design and printing of electoral cards, forms and other material;

- (f) arrangements for voters resident overseas;
- (g) production, distribution and publication of electoral lists;
- (h) providing information to voters and the general public;
- (i) provision and distribution and security of ballot papers, ballot boxes and equipment for polling stations;
- (j) preparation and distribution of instructions for Returning Officers, and Polling Clerks;
- (k) liaison with the Minister, and the Electoral Commission;
- (l) maintenance, preservation and security of all electoral records;
- (m) preparation of the Electoral Report required under section 35 (1);
- (n) such other duties as may from time to time be assigned by the Minister or the Electoral Commission in accordance with their respective powers under this Act.

PART 3 - POLLING DISTRICTS

Division of Vanuatu into polling districts.

4. The Electoral Commission shall divide the Constituencies into such number of polling districts as it shall consider fit.

PART 4 - ELECTORAL LISTS

Registration Officers.

5. (1) The Principal Electoral Officer shall appoint a registration officer for each constituency.
- (2) Registration officers shall each year draw up electoral lists for the purpose of compiling electoral rolls.
- (3) Registration officers may employ assistant registration officers to assist them in carrying out their duties under this Act.
- (4) A registration officer may call upon any two inhabitants in any place to assist him in determining the age or place of residence of any person or any other matter for the purpose of drawing up an electoral list.

Persons to
give assistance
and information.

6. Every person called upon to assist under section 5 (4) or to give information concerning himself for determining whether or not his name should be included on an electoral list shall give such assistance or information without undue delay and to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Declaration as
to basis of claim
to registration.

7. Any person may be required to furnish a declaration in the form contained in Part 1 of Schedule 1 made and signed by two persons of good standing not related to him as to the facts on which he bases his claim to be eligible for registration.

Qualifications
for registration
as a voter.

8. (1) A person shall be eligible for registration in the electoral list for the polling district in which he is a resident at the time of the preparation of the electoral list if he -
- (a) is a citizen; and
 - (b) will have attained 18 years on or before the qualifying date.
- (2) Where there is doubt as to whether or not a person is resident in a polling district the Registration Officer shall make such inquiry as to the residential status of that person as he may consider necessary.
- (3) After making inquiry under subsection (2) the Registration Officer shall make a report and a recommendation to the Principal Electoral Officer.
- (4) A report under subsection (3) shall be supported by such evidence as may be necessary and available and which may include :-
- (a) a declaration under section 7;
 - (b) an electoral card;
 - (c) a certificate from an employer that the applicant for registration has been employed by him for not less than 3 months before the inquiry of the Registration Officer;
 - (d) a certificate from an educational institution that the person named is a student thereof.

- (5) Upon receipt of a report under subsection (3) the Principal Electoral Officer shall, after considering the report and evidence, either enter the name of the voter on the electoral list or refuse to enter it and cause the voter to be informed of his decision.
- (6) For the purposes of this section the qualifying date shall be the 1st day of July in the year of preparation of the electoral list.

istration of
son from out-
e polling
trict.

9. (1) When a registration officer is satisfied that a person is resident in a polling district which is outside the registration area for which he is carrying out a registration and that that person has not been registered, and is otherwise eligible to vote, he shall provide him with an application to be registered in the polling district of his place of residence.
- (2) An application under subsection (1) shall be in the form and contain the particulars provided for in Part 2 of Schedule 1.
- (3) A registration officer may require an application under subsection (1) to be accompanied by such evidence as may be reasonable.
- (4) A registration officer shall assist an applicant to complete his application form, sign it as a witness and forward it to the registration officer of the polling district nominated by the applicant and in which that officer is satisfied the applicant is entitled to be registered.
- (5) If a Registration Officer on receiving an application under subsection (1) is also satisfied that the applicant named therein is entitled to be registered in the polling district nominated by him he shall register the applicant and inform the applicant accordingly.

PART 5 - REGISTRATION OF OVERSEAS VOTERS

istration of
rseas voters.

10. (1) A citizen who has attained 18 years but who is unable to apply to a registration officer in Vanuatu for registration in an electoral list by reason of being outside Vanuatu may apply to the Principal Electoral Officer by completing and submitting to the Office the form contained in Part 3 of Schedule 1.

- (2) Where the Principal Electoral Officer is satisfied that a citizen who has made an application under subsection (1) is resident overseas and is eligible for registration he shall register him in the overseas electoral list and inform him accordingly.
- (3) The Principal Electoral Officer when he registers a person in accordance with subsection (2) shall register him in the part of the overseas electoral list relating to the constituency in which in his opinion he would have voted had he not been overseas.

PART 6 - ELECTORAL CARDS

11. (1) When a person is registered in an electoral list or the overseas electoral list he shall be issued with an electoral card in the form and containing the particulars set out in Part 4 of Schedule 1.
- (2) Duplicate electoral cards may be issued in accordance with the Rules set out in Schedule 2.

PART 7 - CHANGES TO AND COMPLETION OF ELECTORAL LISTS

12. In this Part "Electoral List" shall include an overseas electoral list.
13. (1) Any person may petition the Principal Officer if he considers that his name has been wrongly omitted from an Electoral List and may put such evidence and declarations before the Principal Electoral Officer as he considers appropriate.
- (2) If the Principal Electoral Officer after receiving a petition under subsection (1) considers it reasonable that the petitioner's name should be included he shall register his name in the electoral list and issue him with an electoral card.
- (3) The Principal Electoral Officer shall notify a petitioner without delay if he does not register his name in the Electoral List.
- (4) A petitioner under subsection (1) may appeal to the Electoral Commission if the Principal Electoral Officer does not register his name in the electoral list.

Issue of
electoral
cards.

Special
interpretation
of Electoral
Lists".

Petitions to
Principal
Electoral
Officer and
appeals to the
Electoral
Commission.

- (5) Such appeal shall be made within 48 hours of notification to the petitioner of the Principal Electoral Officer's decision by lodging it with a Registration Officer.
- (6) The officer who receives an appeal under subsection (5) shall forward it without delay to the Electoral Commission.
- (7) The Electoral Commission may either dismiss an appeal under subsection (4) or order the registration of the appellant's name in the electoral list. Its decision shall not be questioned in any court.

Removal of names from electoral list and appeals to Electoral Commission.

14. (1) The Principal Electoral Officer may remove the name of any person from an electoral list if for any reason he considers that that person should not be registered therein and shall notify such person of such removal without delay.
- (2) The Principal Electoral Officer may require a person whose name has been removed from an electoral list to surrender to him any electoral card issued to him.
- (3) A person whose name has been removed from an electoral list pursuant to subsection (1) may appeal against such removal to the Electoral Commission.
- (4) Such appeal shall be made within 48 hours of notification of such removal to the appellant by lodging it with a registration officer.
- (5) The officer who receives an appeal under subsection (4) shall forward it without delay to the Electoral Commission.
- (6) The Electoral Commission may either dismiss an appeal under subsection (3) or order the reinstatement of the appellant's name in the electoral list. Its decision shall not be questioned in any court.

Making electoral list available for inspection and applications for change thereof.

15. (1) The electoral list shall be made available for inspection by the public each calendar year during a period of not less than 14 days which shall end on or before the 15th day of June.

- (2) The electoral list shall be made available for inspection by :
 - (a) each registration officer having a copy available on request; and
 - (b) copies being lodged at such places or with such other persons both in Vanuatu and outside as the Electoral Commission shall direct or cause to be lodged.
- (3) Before the end of the inspection period any person may make application to the Electoral Office for :
 - (a) the inclusion or deletion of any names from an electoral list;
 - (b) the correction of any matter in an electoral list;
 - (c) the addition or deletion of any matter in a list; or
 - (d) the correction of any matter or the addition or removal of any matter in any electoral card.

PART 8 - ESTABLISHING OF ELECTORAL ROLLS

Establishment
of electoral
rolls.

16. (1) As soon as practicable after the end of the inspection period provided for in section 15 the Principal Electoral Officer shall determine all outstanding applications made under section 15 (3) making such additions or deletions from the list as may be required as a result of such determinations.
- (2) Having determined all applications under subsection (1) the Principal Electoral Officer shall establish the electoral roll for each polling district on the 1st day of July.
- (3) The Principal Electoral Officer shall endorse two master copies of each roll established under subsection (2) with a certificate countersigned by one other member of the Electoral Office stating the number of pages and entries in the roll.
- (4) One copy of each roll endorsed in the manner provided for in subsection (3) shall be sent to the Electoral Commission and one copy shall be retained by the Electoral Office.

PART 9 - ELECTIONS

- Polling Day. 17. Subject to Article 26 (4) of the Constitution polling day shall be a day fixed for an election or the commencement of an election by the President acting on the advice of the Prime Minister given after consultation with the Minister.
- By-Elections. 18. When a Parliamentary seat becomes vacant in a constituency for any reason except dissolution of Parliament a by-election shall be held to fill that vacancy and no by-election shall be held for any other seat in that constituency by reason of such vacancy.

PART 10 - CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION

- Persons disqualified from being Parliamentary Candidates. 19. (1) The following persons shall not be qualified as candidates for election to Parliament:
- (a) H.E. The President;
 - (b) Judges and Magistrates;
 - (c) members of the Police Forces;
 - (d) members of the National Council of Chiefs;
 - (e) public officers; and
 - (f) members of the teaching service.
- (2) The Electoral Commission may after consultation with the Council of Ministers add other persons or classes of persons to subsection (1).
- Eligibility of candidates. 20. (1) Subject to section 19 a person shall be eligible to stand as a candidate for election to Parliament if he -
- (a) is not disqualified from voting;
 - (b) has not received a sentence including a suspended sentence of a term or terms of imprisonment which has not ended;
 - (c) is not an undischarged bankrupt;
 - (d) has attained 25 years of age; and
 - (e) is a citizen.

Declaration of
candidature.

21. (1) Not later than a date declared by the Electoral Commission by order every candidate for election shall lodge with the Electoral Office -
 - (a) a declaration of candidature signed by him in the form and containing the particulars provided for in Part 1 of Schedule 3 which shall include a declaration that the candidate is eligible as provided for in section 20;
 - (b) a deposit of VT 10,000;
 - (c) 2 full face photographs of himself;
 - (d) except for a candidate sponsored by a political party having a symbol approved by the Minister on the advice of the Electoral Office, an illustration on paper of his personal electoral symbol.
- (2) A declaration of candidature shall also contain the signatures of not less than five sponsors being persons registered to vote in the constituency of the candidate and not being related to the candidate.
- (3) No person may lodge a declaration of his own candidature -
 - (a) for more than one constituency; or
 - (b) if he is a member of Parliament in the case of a by-election.
- (4) A deposit paid under subsection (1) (b) shall not be repaid unless a candidate ;
 - (a) is elected;
 - (b) obtains 5 per centum or more of the votes cast in his constituency; or
 - (c) withdraws his candidature not less than 7 days before polling day.
- (5) The Electoral Office when it receives a declaration of candidature shall give a receipt to the candidate in the form contained in Part 2 of Schedule 3.
- (6) The Principal Electoral Officer shall within 24 hours of the day declared by the Electoral Commission under subsection (1) make a list of the candidates named in declarations of candidature received by the Electoral Office and send copies to the Electoral Commission and the Minister.

- (7) The Principal Electoral Officer shall send with the list referred to in subsection (6) such comments on the validity of the candidature of any person named in the list as he shall consider fit.

Declaration of invalidity of candidature by Electoral Commission.

22. (1) When a declaration of candidature has been delivered and a deposit paid in compliance with section 21 the candidate shall stand sponsored for election unless and until the Electoral Commission declares the candidature invalid or evidence is given to the satisfaction of the Electoral Commission that the candidate has died, or the candidate withdraws by notice in writing given to the Electoral Office.
- (2) The Electoral Commission shall only declare a candidature invalid because :
- (a) the candidate or his sponsors do not have the necessary qualifications or are disqualified; or
- (b) the declaration of candidature is not sponsored as provided in section 21 (2).
- (3) Where the Electoral Commission decides that a candidature is invalid it shall so endorse the declaration of candidature giving reasons for the decision.
- (4) The decision of the Electoral Commission that a candidature is valid or invalid shall be final and not questioned in any proceedings whatsoever.
- (5) Nothing in this section shall prevent the Supreme Court declaring the election of a candidate void after the election on the grounds that he was not qualified or was disqualified for election.

Correction of technical defects and late candidatures.

23. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 22 the Electoral Commission shall where it considers that a declaration of candidature is invalid by reason of a bona fide error not less than 14 days before polling day request the candidate to resubmit a valid declaration not less than 72 hours after such request.
- (2) Where a declaration of candidature sponsored by a political party is declared invalid by the Electoral Commission or a candidate dies not less than 14 days before polling day another candidate sponsored by the same party may lodge a declaration of candidature provided that

he does so within 72 hours of the declaration or death but notwithstanding that he does so within a shorter time before polling day than shall have been provided by the Electoral Commission under section 21 (1).

Publication of lists of candidates.

24. A list of candidates shall be displayed at :

- (a) the office of every Local Government Council;
- (b) the Parliament Building;
- (c) the Electoral Office; and
- (d) such other places in Vanuatu as the Electoral Commission may direct,

for not less than 14 days before polling day except in the case of new candidatures under section 23 where the period shall be not less than 9 days.

PART 11 - ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Declaration of election without a poll and notice of new poll.

25. (1) If at the close of or at any time after the close of the period for declaration of candidates the number of candidates in any constituency is not more than the number of members to be elected the Principal Electoral Officer shall so report to the Electoral Commission which shall declare the candidates elected without a poll.
- (2) If the number of candidates is less than the number of members to be elected the Electoral Commission shall when it declares the number of candidates elected declare the number of seats vacant.
- (3) The Electoral Commission shall within 30 days after the declaration referred to in subsection (2) and after consultation with the Prime Minister fix the date of an election for the seats declared vacant.
- (4) If the number of candidates exceeds the number of members to be elected a poll shall be taken in accordance with this Part and without undue delay after the closing of the list of candidates the Principal Electoral Officer shall publish a notice stating :

- (a) the names of the candidates;
- (b) the hours of polling;

- (c) the situation of each polling station;
 - (d) sufficient information to enable voters to know which polling station they are required to vote at;
 - (e) any other information that may be prescribed.
- Returning officers. 26. Every polling station shall be presided over by a returning officer appointed for that purpose by the Registration Officer.
- Electoral Rolls to be in polling stations and voters only to vote if therein and have electoral cards. 27. (1) During voting a copy of the electoral roll shall be kept in every polling station.
(2) No person may vote unless his name is contained in the roll of electors of the polling district of the station at which he presents himself for voting, and he produces a valid electoral card issued to him.
- Persons not entitled to vote. 28. Persons detained in a mental institution in accordance with the law shall not be entitled to vote whether or not their names may be on an electoral roll.
- Rolls to be secret and electors to vote once for one candidate. 29. (1) A poll shall be taken by secret ballot.
(2) Subject to section 30 no person shall have more than one vote nor vote for more than one candidate.
- Proxy votes. 30. A person may vote by proxy in the circumstances and in the manner provided for in Schedule 4.
- Suspension and stopping of poll. 31. (1) Where polling is interrupted at a polling station in such circumstances that in the opinion of the returning officer, it is temporarily impossible to continue he may suspend the poll and recommence it when he considers polling may continue undisturbed.
(2) Where there has been a suspension and reopening in accordance with subsection (1) polling shall continue after the time fixed for ending the poll for the period of the suspension unless the returning officer is satisfied that every elector on the roll has cast his vote.

- (3) When circumstances arise which in the opinion of a returning officer make it impossible to continue with a poll within a reasonable time whether or not polling has already been suspended under subsection (1) he shall declare the poll stopped and inform the Principal Electoral Officer of the declaration who shall immediately forward a report thereon with any comments he may have to the Electoral Commission.
- (4) When a poll has been stopped under subsection (3) all proceedings before the declaration shall be annulled by the Electoral Commission by order either -
- (a) in every polling station in the relevant constituency if the result in the constituency as a whole could be affected by the addition of the votes of voters of the polling district where the poll has been stopped; or
 - (b) in the polling station where the poll has been stopped only if the results in the relevant constituency as a whole could not be materially affected by the addition of the votes of the voters of the polling district where the poll has been stopped,
- and in either case the Electoral Commission shall in its order fix a new day and time for polling and a new poll shall be held.
- (5) If in the opinion of the returning officer and not less than one polling clerk not later than half an hour before the time fixed for polling to close the number of voters waiting will not be able to vote in that time he may extend the time to the close of the poll by one hour and shall record the extension in his report under X Rule 19. of Schedule 5.
- (6) The returning officer may close the polling station when all the voters on the roll have voted but the counting of votes shall not start earlier than one hour before the time fixed for the end of polling.

Display and locking of ballot boxes.

32.

Immediately before the commencement of a poll the returning officer shall show the interior of the ballot box to those lawfully present in the polling station and then lock the box with two padlocks having different keys and shall retain the key of one and give the other to a polling clerk.

Method of
voting and
procedures.

33. The method of voting, procedures to be observed during polls, and the manner of counting votes and declaring the election of candidates shall be in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 5.

Publication
of results.

34. As soon as practicable after an election the Electoral Commission shall cause the results to be published in each constituency in such manner as it considers appropriate and in the Gazette.

PART 12 - ELECTION REPORTS

Report by
Principal
Electoral
Officer and
Minister.

35. (1) After an election the Principal Electoral Officer shall make a report to the Minister.
- (2) The Minister shall not more than three months after the end of the election make a report to the Electoral Commission and the Council of Ministers concerning the conduct of the election which shall include a statement on the overall cost thereof, information on difficulties encountered and how they were dealt with and recommendations for improvements and changes in procedure for future elections.

PART 13 - ELECTION OFFENCES

General
offences.

36. (1) Any person who,
- (a) obstructs, hinders or prevents an electoral officer from carrying out duties under this Act;
- (b) knowingly gives false information to the Electoral Commission, an electoral officer or any person appointed hereunder in making an application under this Act or in support of another person's application or at any other time,

commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 20,000 VT or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

- (2) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or any order or any lawful request made thereunder commits an offence and except where any other penalty is

specifically provided shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 20,000 VT or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Defacing and
destruction of
cards, documents
and notices.

37.

Any person who without lawful excuse -

- (a) defaces or destroys any card or document issued to any person under this Act; or
- (b) defaces, destroys or removes any notice exhibited under this Act or any document made available for inspection pursuant to this Act,

commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 20,000 VT or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Offences
relating to
declarations
of candidature
and ballot
papers.

38.

Any person who,

- (a) forges or fraudulently defaces or destroys any declaration of candidature or lodges with the Electoral Office any declaration of candidature knowing the same to be forged; or
- (b) forges or counterfeits or fraudulently destroys any ballot paper or an official mark on any ballot paper; or
- (c) without due authority supplies any ballot paper to any person; or
- (d) sells or offers to sell any ballot paper to any person or purchases or offers to purchase any ballot paper from any person; or
- (e) not being a person entitled under this Act to be in possession of any ballot paper has any such ballot paper in his possession; or
- (f) knowingly or intentionally puts into any ballot box anything other than the ballot paper which he is authorised by law to put in; or

- (g) without due authority, takes out of a polling station any ballot paper or is found in possession of any ballot paper outside a polling station; or
- (h) without due authority, destroys, takes, opens or otherwise interferes with any ballot box, ballot paper or packet of ballot papers in use or intended to be used for the purposes of an election; or
- (i) without due authority, prints any ballot paper; or
- (j) not being authorised to do so under this Act, uses a ballot paper issued to a person, other than himself, with intent that such ballot paper shall record the vote of such other person,

commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 20,000 VT or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

authorise-
oting.

39.

Any person who knowingly votes -

- (a) at an election at which he is not entitled to vote;
- (b) more than once at an election;
- (c) at a polling station where he is not entitled to vote; or
- (d) as a proxy knowing the person for whom he votes has already voted or is no longer qualified to vote,

commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 50,000 VT or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

ersonation.

40.

A person commits the offence of personation if he -

- (a) except when voting as a proxy, votes as some other person whether that other person is living or dead or is a fictitious person; or
- (b) votes as proxy for a person whom he knows or has reasonable grounds for supposing to be dead or a fictitious person.

brbery.

41. (1) A person commits the offence of bribery,
- (a) if he directly or indirectly by himself or by other person,
 - (i) gives any money or procures any office to or for any voter or to or for any other person on behalf of any voter or to or for any other person in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting;
 - (ii) corruptly does any such act on account of any voter having voted or refrained from voting;
 - (iii) makes any such gift or procurement to or for any person in order to induce that person to procure, or endeavour to procure, the election of any candidate or the vote of any voter;
or if upon or in consequence of any such gift or procurement he procures or engages, promises or endeavours to procure the election of any candidate or the vote of any voter;
 - (b) if he advances or pays any money or causes any money to be paid to or to the use of any other person with the intent that such money or any part thereof shall be expended in bribery at any election, or knowingly pays any money or causes any money to be paid to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at any election;
 - (c) if before or during an election he directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, receives, agrees or contracts for any money, gift, loan or valuable consideration or any office, place or employment for himself or for any other person for voting or agreeing to vote or from refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting;
 - (d) if after an election he directly or indirectly by himself or by any other person on his behalf receives any money or valuable consideration on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting.

- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1) of this section,
- (a) references to giving money include references to giving, lending, agreeing to give or lend, offering, promising and promising to procure or to endeavour to procure any money or valuable consideration; and
 - (b) references to procuring office include references to giving, procuring, agreeing to give or procure, offering, promising and promising to procure or to endeavour to procure any office, place or employment.

reating.

42.

A person commits the offence of treating,

- (a) if he corruptly by himself or by any other person either before, during or after an election directly or indirectly gives or provides or pays wholly or in part the expenses of giving or providing any food, drink or entertainment to or for any person,
 - (1) for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person or any other person to vote or refrain from voting; or
 - (11) on account of that person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting or being about to vote or refrain from voting;
- (b) if he corruptly accepts or takes food, drink or entertainment offered in the circumstances and for the purpose mentioned in paragraph (a) of this section.

due
fluence.

43.

A person commits the offence of undue influence if -

- (a) he directly or indirectly by himself or by any other person on his behalf,
 - (1) makes use of or threatens to make use of any force, violence or restraint, or
 - (11) inflicts or threatens to inflict by himself or by any other person any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm or loss upon or against any person,

in order to induce or compel that person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of that person having voted or refrained from voting; or

- (b) by abduction, duress or any fraudulent device or contrivance he impedes or prevents the free exercise of the franchise of a voter, or thereby compels, induces or prevails upon a voter either to vote or to refrain from voting.

Penalty for corrupt practices.

44. (1) The offences of personation, bribery, treating and undue influence are corrupt practices for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) A person convicted of a corrupt practice shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 100.000 VT or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

False statements about candidates.

45. (1) Any person who before or during an election, for the purposes of affecting the election of any candidate, makes or publishes a false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate commits an offence unless he can show that he had reasonable grounds for believing and did believe that statement to be true.
- (2) Any person who before or during an election knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate for the purpose of promoting or procuring the return of another candidate commits an offence.
- (3) Any person who commits an offence under this section shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 40.000 VT or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.
- (4) The provisions of this section shall not take away the right of any person to sue for defamation of character.

Certain activities prohibited on polling day.

46. (1) During the hours of polling no person shall within one hundred metres of any polling station :-
- (a) seek to influence any person to vote for any candidate;
- (b) seek to ascertain for which candidate any voter intends to vote; or

(c) hold any deliberations or discussions.

(2) During the hours of polling no person shall within one kilometre of a polling station sell any intoxicating liquor.

(3) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 20.000 VT.

Requirements
of Secrecy.

47. (1) Every election officer, candidate, authorised representative of a candidate or other person lawfully attending at a polling station shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of voting and shall not, except for some purpose authorised by law, communicate to any person any information as to,
- (a) the name of any voter who has not applied for a ballot paper or voted at a polling station; or
 - (b) the number on the register of any voter who has or has not applied for a ballot paper or voted at a polling station; or
 - (c) an official mark.
- (2) Every person attending at the counting of votes shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of voting and shall not without authority communicate any information in connection therewith.
- (3) No person shall,
- (a) interfere with or attempt to interfere with a voter when recording his vote;
 - (b) otherwise obtain or attempt to obtain in a polling station information as to the candidate for whom a voter in that station is about to vote or has voted; or
 - (c) communicate at any time to any person any information obtained in a polling station as to the candidate for whom a voter in that station has voted or is about to vote;

- (d) directly or indirectly induce a voter to display his ballot paper after he has selected it or marked it, as the case may be, so as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote or not to vote.
- (4) No person who has undertaken to assist,
- (a) a blind voter; or
 - (b) a voter who is incapacitated from voting by other physical cause to vote,

shall communicate at any time to any person any information as to the candidate for whom that voter intends to vote or has voted.

- (5) Any person who contravenes any provision of this section commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 40,000 VT or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Offences by election officers.

48.

Any election officer having any duty to perform under this Act, who -

- (a) makes in any record, return or other document which he is required to keep or make under this Act, any entry which he knows or has reasonable cause to believe to be false, or does not believe to be true; or
- (b) permits any person whom he knows or has reasonable cause to believe not to be a person who is blind or incapacitated from voting by other physical cause to vote in a manner provided for such persons; or
- (c) refuses to permit any person whom he knows or has reasonable cause to believe to be a person who is blind or incapacitated from voting by other physical cause to vote in a manner provided for such persons; or
- (d) wilfully prevents any person from voting at a polling station at which he knows or has reasonable cause to believe such person is bound to vote; or

- (e) wilfully rejects or refuses to count any ballot paper which he knows or has reasonable cause to believe is validly cast for any candidate; or
- (f) wilfully counts any ballot paper as being cast for any candidate which he knows or has reasonable cause to believe was not validly cast for such candidate; or
- (g) without reasonable cause acts or omits to act, in breach of his official duty,

commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 60,000 VT or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Offence of conspiring to or attempting to commit an election offence.

- 49. (1) It shall be an offence to conspire with other persons to or to attempt to commit an offence provided for under this Act.
- (2) A person convicted of an offence under subsection (1) shall be liable to the same penalty as is provided for the offence he is convicted of conspiring or attempting to commit.

PART 14 - ELECTION PETITIONS

Elections only to be challenged under this Act.

- 50. (1) The validity of any election to Parliament may be questioned by a petition brought for that purpose under this Act and not otherwise.
- (2) Every election petition shall be heard by the Supreme Court.

Persons who may present election petitions.

- 51. An election petition may be presented by one or more of the following :-
 - (a) a person who is registered to vote at the election to which the petition relates;
 - (b) a person claiming himself to have been a candidate at such election.

Petition only valid if deposit made.

- 52. (1) The presentation of an election petition shall not be valid unless within the time limited by section 53 for presentation of the petition the person seeking to present the same lodges with the Supreme Court a deposit of 20,000 VT as security for costs.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) a deposit made under subsection (1) shall be returned to the petitioner after the petition has been heard.

(3) The Supreme Court may deduct from a deposit made under subsection (1) the amount of any costs ordered to be paid.

Time for presentation of petitions.

53. (1) Subject to subsection (2) an election petition shall be presented within 21 days of the publication in the Gazette of the results of the election to which the petition relates.

(2) If a petition alleges a specific payment of money or other reward after an election by or on the account of a person whose election is disputed, the petition may be presented within 21 days of the alleged payment.

(3) The time limit provided for in this section shall not be extended.

Election petitions to be in writing and copies to be served on affected persons.

54. (1) An election petition shall be in writing and specify the ground or grounds upon which an election is disputed.

(2) The Supreme Court shall cause a copy of each election petition to be served on any person whose election may be affected by the petition and allow such person a reasonable time in which to make any submissions in writing on such petition and an opportunity to be heard on the hearing of the petition.

Rules for Election Disputes.

55. (1) The Chief Justice may make such rules not inconsistent with this Act concerning the conduct of proceedings before the Supreme Court under this Part, the times and places of hearings and adjournment thereof as he shall consider proper.

(2) The proceedings of the Court shall be conducted in English, French or Bislama according to the choice of the petitioner and interpreters shall be provided by the Supreme Court.

(3) The proceedings of the Court shall be recorded in writing.

(4) A summons to a witness shall be in the form contained in Schedule 6.

- (5) A person who without sufficient excuse,
 - (a) disobeys a summons or reasonable direction of the Court;
 - (b) hinders or obstructs the Court;
 - (c) gives false evidence to the Court; or
 - (d) insults the Court by word of mouth, writing, radio broadcast or in any other manner,

commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 75,000 VT or to imprisonment not exceeding five years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

- (6) No person appearing before the Court during the hearing of an election petition shall be bound to incriminate himself and all such persons shall be entitled to the privileges accorded to a witness appearing before the Supreme Court when exercising its normal jurisdiction.

Decisions of Court in Election Disputes.

- 56. (1) On hearing a petition the Supreme Court may -
 - (a) declare the election to which the petition relates is void;
 - (b) declare a candidate other than the person whose election is questioned was duly elected; or
 - (c) dismiss the petition and declare that the person whose election is questioned was duly elected.
- (2) The Supreme Court may make such orders as to the payment of costs by any person appearing before it as it may deem fit.

Grounds for declaring election void.

- 57. (1) The election of a candidate may be declared void on an election petition if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court, that,
 - (a) bribery, treating, undue influence or other misconduct or circumstance whether similar to those hereinbefore enumerated or not, have so extensively prevailed that they may be reasonably supposed to have affected the result of the election.

- (b) there has been such non-compliance with the provisions of this Act, in the conduct of polling or in any other matter that such non-compliance affected the result of the election;
 - (c) the candidate was at the time of his election a person not qualified or disqualified for election; or
 - (d) there was such irregularity in the counting of the votes as may reasonably be supposed to have affected the result of the election.
- (2) The election of a candidate shall be declared void if he is convicted by a Court of committing a corrupt practice or of attempting or conspiring to commit a corrupt practice.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1),
- (a) where upon the hearing of an election petition the Supreme Court finds that any agent of a candidate has been guilty of a corrupt practice and the Supreme Court further finds that the candidate has proved to the Supreme Court that -
 - (i) no corrupt practice was committed by the candidate himself or with his knowledge or consent or approval,
 - (ii) the candidate took all reasonable means for preventing the commission of corrupt practices at such election,
 - (iii) in all other respects the election was free from any corrupt practice on the part of the candidate, and
 - (iv) such corrupt practices did not affect the result of the election

then, if the Supreme Court so decided the election of such candidate shall not by reason of any such practice be void,

- (b) where upon the trial of an election petition the Supreme Court finds that there has been failure to comply with any provision of this Act but the Court further finds, that it is satisfied that the election was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in this Act and that such failure did not affect the result of the election, the election of the successful candidate shall not, by reason of such failure, be void.

Examination
of votes cast.

58. When on an election petition the election is claimed for an unsuccessful candidate on the ground that he had a majority of lawful votes the Supreme Court may direct an examination of the counted and void votes and of the counting of votes.

Communication
of decision of
Court concerning
election
disputes.

59. (1) The decision of the Supreme Court shall be communicated without delay to the petitioner and all persons whose election is subject to such petition.
(2) There shall be no appeal from a decision of the Supreme Court under this Part.

Reports to
Prosecutor
General.

60. The Supreme Court shall if in its opinion anyone has committed an offence of a corrupt practice in connection with an election to which a petition heard by it relates, send a written report in respect thereof to the Prosecutor General.

No person
required to
reveal his
vote.

61. No person who has voted in an election shall in any proceedings be required to state for whom he has voted.

PART 15 - MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTAL

Notification
to Electoral
Office of
election
offences.

62. Any Court which convicts a person of an election offence shall inform the Electoral Office.

Saving when
election
declared void.

63. Where on an election petition the election of a member of Parliament is declared void nothing done by him prior to such declaration either as a member of Parliament or in an office for which membership of Parliament is a qualification shall be thereby invalidated.

Disposal of Reports and Documents.

64. (1) Subject to subsection (2) the Electoral Office shall retain for not less than one year all Reports sent to it in accordance with this Act and all documents sent therewith including packets of counted and void votes.
- (2) Documents relating to an election in respect of which an election petition or any legal proceedings have been commenced shall not be destroyed until the proceedings have ended.
- (3) The Supreme Court when hearing an election petition or a Court trying an election offence may make an order that any document retained by the Electoral Office shall be inspected, copied or produced at such time and place and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit.
- (4) No order shall be made under subsection (3) unless the Court is satisfied that the inspection, copying, or production is essential for the hearing of a charge of an election offence or the hearing of an election petition.
- (5) Except as provided by subsection (3) no person may inspect or copy any document retained by the Electoral Office under this Act.

Power of Electoral Commission to make orders.

65. (1) The Electoral Commission may by order not inconsistent with this Act provide for :-
- (a) anything that may be prescribed or ordered by it;
- (b) the closing of premises licenced to sell liquor or the prohibition or restriction of the sale of liquor on the day before and on polling day in any constituency or part thereof;
- (c) the placing of an indelible mark on the thumb nail of each person who votes in any polling district;
- (d) the modification or replacement of any Schedule except Schedule 5.

Transitional and saving.

66. (1) Anything done prior to the coming into force of this Act for the purpose of establishing electoral rolls and preparing for an election to Parliament after the coming into force of this Act, shall be deemed to have been done and

shall be as valid and effective as if done under the authority of this Act.

- (2) Subsection (1) shall apply to the establishment of any bodies and the making of appointments provided for under this Act. Any such bodies established or persons appointed shall remain established and so appointed as if established or appointed under this Act after its coming into force.
- (3) Any things done by the bodies or persons referred to in subsection (2) prior to the coming into force of this Act for the purposes referred to in subsection (1) shall be as valid and effective as if those bodies and persons had acted under the authority of this Act.

Saving of Seats and Constituencies and change of registration areas to polling districts.

67. (1) The Parliamentary Seats and Constituencies established by the Representative Assembly (Constituencies and Membership) Regulation No. 22 of 1979 shall remain the Parliamentary Seats and Constituencies of Vanuatu until changed or replaced by an Order made by the President acting on the advice of the Electoral Commission.
- (2) The registration areas established under section 4 of the Election Regulation No. 19 of 1979 shall be polling districts for the purposes of section 4 of this Act until changed or replaced by the Electoral Commission.

Repeals.

68. The Joint Regulation No. 19 of 1979 and orders made thereunder are hereby repealed and revoked.

Commencement.

69. This Act shall come into force on the day of its publication in the Gazette.

SCHEDULE 1

(Section 7)

PART 1

The Representation of the People Act No. of 1982

DECLARATION OF QUALIFICATION AS ELECTOR

To: Registration Officer for Constituency of

We, the under-signed, do hereby declare that to the best of our knowledge and belief

.....
(full name and address in CAPITALS of intended elector)

is entitled to be registered as an elector for the following reason

(write appropriate fact or facts giving rise to qualifications as elector, as appropriate, according to nature of elections concerned e.g. age, length of residence in any place, etc).

And we acknowledge that we are aware that the wilful making of a false declaration of qualification as an elector constitutes a punishable offence.

Dated at.....this.....day of.....19....

* NAME.....SIGNATURE.....

ADDRESS.....

OCCUPATION.....

* NAME.....SIGNATURE.....

ADDRESS.....

OCCUPATION.....

* Put full names in CAPITAL letters.

SCHEDULE 1

(Section 9)

PART 2

APPLICATION TO BE REGISTERED AS AN ELECTOR IN POLLING DISTRICT OTHER THAN WHERE APPLICANT IS AT THE TIME OF REGISTRATION

To: The Registration Officer for the Constituency of

I, the undersigned, apply for registration as an elector in a polling district other than the one within which I am at present and declare that the information given below is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NAME:.....FIRST NAME.....

SEX MARITAL STATUS DATE OF BIRTH ..

FATHER'S NAME MOTHER'S NAME

PLACE OF BIRTH

PLACE OF ORIGIN

OCCUPATION

USUAL RESIDENCE SINCE

CITIZENSHIP NO.

ADDRESS AT DATE OF THIS APPLICATION

* I will be able to collect my electoral card from your office about(date), or

* My electoral card should be sent to me at

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

I acknowledge that I am aware that the wilful making of a false declaration is a punishable offence.

DATED ATthisday of19

Signature of Applicant

Signature of Witness (Registration Officer)

SCHEDULE 1

(Section 10)

PART 3

The Representation of the Peoples Act No ... of 1982

APPLICATION TO BE REGISTERED AS AN ELECTOR BY A PERSON OUTSIDE VANUATU

To: Principal Electoral Officer

I, the undersigned, being at present outside Vanuatu apply for registration as an elector and declare that the information given below is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and acknowledge that I am aware that the wilful making of a false declaration is a punishable offence.

NAME FIRST NAME.....

SEX MARITAL STATUS DATE OF BIRTH

FATHER'S NAME MOTHER'S NAME

PLACE OF BIRTH

PLACE OF ORIGIN

OCCUPATION

PRESENT ADDRESS

PRESENT ADDRESS OF MOTHER OR FATHER OR BOTH;
(State island and village or, if Luganville or Vila, part of town)

.....

STATE YOUR OWN HOME ISLAND AND VILLAGE OR, IF LUGANVILLE OR VILA,
PART OF TOWN

.....

.....

SCHEDULE 1

PART 3 (Continued)

STATEMENT OF INTENTION

1. I wish to be registered to vote in the polling district

* a) Where my father or mother live OR

* b) The polling district in which is my village or part of town

2. * a) I will vote in person OR

* b) I shall be outside Vanuatu at the time of the elections and wish to vote by proxy.

I nominate of (address)
.....
.....

to vote as my proxy. I understand he/she is also eligible to vote and is not proxy for more than one other person.

DATED this day of 19..

Signature of applicant

witness

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

* Home island and village or part of town of proxy must be given. The address must be very close to that of either mother or father or of applicant's home depending on which alternative was chosen under Paragraph 1.

PART 4

ELECTORAL CARD
CARTE D'ELECTEUR

PAGE 1

IDENTITY/IDENTITE

Name Nom	
First name Prénom	
Sex/Marital Status Sexe/Situation de famille	
Date of Birth Date de naissance	
Father's Name Nom du père	
Mother's Name Nom de la mère	
Place of Birth Lieu de naissance	
Place of Origin Lieu d'origine	
Occupation Profession	
Usual Residence Résidence habituelle	
Resident there since Résident depuis	
Citizenship No. No. de citoyenneté	

REGISTRATION/INSCRIPTION

Registration Area No.

No. du secteur d'inscription

Registration Area Name

Nom du secteur d'inscription

Polling Station Letter/Name

Indicatif/nom du bureau de vote

Sheet No/Individual No.

No. de feuille/no. individuel

Date of Registration

Date d'inscription

Signature:

Registration Officer/Agent de l'inscription

VOTING DATES / DATES DES SCRUTINS

1.	4.
2.	5.
3.	6.

N O T E S

1. The signatures of five sponsors (who must be registered voters in the constituency of the candidate and not related to him) are required. See Overleaf.

2. When this form is completed (including sponsorship details) it must be handed to the Registration Officer for the Constituency, for which the person named as the candidate in his declaration is declaring himself a candidate together with:-
 - (a) a deposit of 10,000 Vatu;
 - (b) two passport sized photographs of the candidate (preferably not colour photographs); and
 - (c) a drawing on paper of the candidate's personal electoral symbol, unless he is sponsored by a political party with an approved symbol. The symbol should be a simple design in black and white and must not include any words

K O P S.

(To Be In Bislama)

1. This card is important. Take care of it - you will not be allowed to vote without it.
2. This card may be used only by the person named (unless a Proxy vote has been authorised)
3. Remember to take this card with you if you go to live in another area. You must show it to the Registration Officer when you apply for a new card.
4. A charge will be made for a replacement if this card is lost, stolen, or destroyed.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

1) Application approved/rejected;

If rejected, reason for rejection
.....

2) Applicant registered to vote at
Polling Station (name and letter) in
Constituency.

3) Electoral Card sent/collected on19....

Signature of Officer

SCHEDULE 2

(Section 11)

RULES FOR ISSUING OF
DUPLICATE ELECTORAL IDENTITY CARDS

Arrangement of Rules

Part 1

1. Application for issue of duplicate card
2. Things to accompany applications
3. Declarations to support applications
4. Issue of duplicate cards
5. Form of cards
6. Validity of cards
7. Surrender and destruction of unserviceable cards
8. Penalties

Part 2

Application Form

SCHEDULE 2

RULES FOR ISSUING OF
DUPLICATE ELECTORAL CARDS

PART 1

- Application for issue of duplicate card.
1. A person may apply to the Registration Officer who issued his original card or his successor or if none the Electoral Office for a duplicate card if :-
- (a) his original electoral card has been lost, stolen or destroyed; or
 - (b) his card is in an unserviceable condition.
- Things to accompany applications.
2. An application under Rule 1 shall be in the form and contain the particulars provided for in the form set out in Part 2 of these Rules and shall be accompanied by:
- (a) a replacement charge of 50 vatu, and
 - (b) where applicable, the unserviceable card.
- Declarations to support applications.
3. The Registration Officer or Principal Electoral Officer may require an applicant to provide such declaration or evidence as may appear reasonable to him in order to establish a claim made by an applicant under Rule 1 (a).
- Issue of duplicate cards.
4. Upon being satisfied that an applicant under Rule 1 is entitled to be issued with a duplicate card and having received the replacement fee the Registration Officer or Principal Electoral Officer shall issue an applicant with a duplicate electoral card.
- Form of cards.
5. A card issued under Rule 4 shall be in the same form as the card provided for in Schedule 1 Part 4 except that the word DUPLICATE shall be clearly stamped in red on the first page.
- Validity of cards.
6. A card issued in accordance with Rules 4 and 5 shall have the same validity as the original.

SCHEDULE 2

Rule 2

PART 2

The Representation of the People Act No. of 1982

APPLICATION FOR THE ISSUE OF A DUPLICATE

ELECTORAL CARD

To: Registration Officer for Constituency/
Principal Electoral Officer

I,(all names)
of

Hereby apply for the issue to me of a duplicate electoral card
because the original card issued to me:

- * (a) has been lost/stolen/destroyed on or about
- * (b) is unserviceable;
and I lodge with this application:
 - (a) replacement charge of 50 vatu
 - (b) my unserviceable electoral card.

The following are my particulars for inclusion in my duplicate card

Name

First Name

Sex Marital Status

Date of birth

Father's name

Mother's name

Place of birth

Place of origin

Occupation

Usual Residence

Resident there since

Citizenship No.

SCHEDULE 2

PART 2 (Continued)

I acknowledge that I am aware that the wilful making of a false statement herein is an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

DATED the _____ day of _____ 19

Signature of Applicant:

Witness: (Registration Officer)

* Delete whichever is not applicable

Surrender and
destruction
of unserviceable
cards.

7. All unserviceable cards surrendered under these Rules shall be promptly destroyed by the Registration Officer or Principal Electoral Officer.

Penalties.

8. Any person who wilfully makes any false statement hereunder shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 20,000 Vatu or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

PART 1

Representation of the People Act No. of 1982

DECLARATION OF CANDIDATURE

To the Registration Officer for the

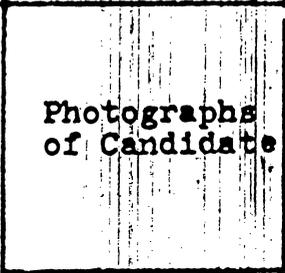
Constituency of

I, (name in capitals)

of being a citizen of Vanuatu

and aged years and my occupation being

.....



HEREBY DECLARE

1. myself as a candidate for election to Parliament as a representative for the constituency of
2. that I am registered as a voter in the Electoral Roll for
..... Polling District, Electoral Card No.
3. that I am not disqualified from voting;
4. that I am not serving a sentence of imprisonment or have not received a suspended sentence of imprisonment where the period of suspension has not ended;
5. that I am not an undischarged bankrupt.

DATE SIGNATURE

SPONSORS OF CANDIDATE

1. NAMEADDRESS

OCCUPATION.....ELECTORAL CARD NO.....

SIGNATURE

2. NAMEADDRESS

OCCUPATION.....ELECTORAL CARD NO.....

SIGNATURE

3. NAMEADDRESS

OCCUPATIONELECTORAL CARD NO.....

SIGNATURE

4. NAMEADDRESS

OCCUPATIONELECTORAL CARD NO.....

SIGNATURE

5. NAMEADDRESS

OCCUPATIONELECTORAL CARD NO.....

SIGNATURE

PART 2

the Representation of the People Act No. of 1982.

R E C E I P T

received from Mr/Mrs/Miss:

thisday of

(a) Declaration of candidature for the election of members
of Parliament to be held during the month of
19.....

(b) The sum of 10,000 Vatu being a deposit made in accordance
with section 26.

Vanuatu Government Receipt No.....
of

Signed

Electoral Office

RULES FOR VOTING BY PROXY

ARRANGEMENT OF RULES

PART 1

1. Application to vote by proxy
2. Decisions of Registration Officer and notification thereof
3. Revocation of proxies and further applications
4. Elector who has obtained issue of proxy may vote in person
5. Proxy nullified on death or cessation of eligibility of voter or his proxy
6. Limitations on voting by proxy
7. Manner of voting by proxy and casting of own vote

PART 2

FORM A.

FORM B.

RULES FOR VOTING BY PROXYPART 1

Application
to vote by
proxy.

1. (1) A person who applies in accordance with section 10 (1) to be registered as an overseas voter and wishes to vote by proxy shall nominate a proxy when completing the form contained in Part 3 of Schedule 1.
- (2) Any other person who is entitled to vote may only vote by proxy if he can demonstrate that by reason of :-
 - (a) occupation:
 - (b) health, or,
 - (c) religionhe is unable to vote at the polling station where he is registered to vote.
- (3) A person referred to in sub Rule (2) shall to the Registration Officer for the Constituency in which he is entitled to vote by the completion and submission thereof of FORM A in part 2 of these Rules accompanied by his electoral card.
- (4) A person who is prevented from voting by reason of his occupation shall accompany his application with a certificate signed by his head of department, superior officer, manager or other person to whom he is responsible certifying as to his inability to vote in person and the reason therefor.
- (5) A person who is prevented from voting in person by reason of health shall accompany his application with a certificate by a recognised medical practitioner, nurse, dresser or on the unavailability of any such persons a person of standing certifying as to his inability to vote in person and the reason therefor.
- (6) A person who professes to be prevented from voting in person by reason of religious obligations shall accompany his application with a certificate of a Minister of his religion that certifies that he cannot vote for reasons of religion.

Decisions
of Registration
Officer and
notification
thereof.

- (7) Every application under sub Rule (3) hereof shall reach the Registration Officer not less than 72 hours before polling.
2. (1) If the Registration Officer who receives an application under Rule 1 (1) or Rule 1 (3) is satisfied that:-

- (a) an applicant is entitled to vote by proxy and
- (b) the person named as proxy is registered on the same Roll as the applicant,

he shall so inform the applicant using the detachable part of the application form and deliver by post or other means the completed proxy form in FORM B of these Rules and the applicant's electoral card to the proxy named by the applicant.

- (2) For the purposes of sub Rule (1) the Registration Officer shall be deemed to have delivered a proxy form and electoral card if he makes known to a proxy that the cards are available for collection at the polling station on polling day.
- (3) If a Registration Officer who receives an application under Rule 1 (3) is not satisfied that the applicant is entitled to vote by proxy he shall so inform the applicant.
- (4) If a Registration Officer although being satisfied that an applicant under Rule 1 (1) or Rule 1 (3) is entitled to vote by proxy but that the person nominated as proxy is not eligible to be a proxy for the applicant he shall so inform the applicant and invite him to nominate another person provided that in his opinion the applicant will be able to make such nomination not less than 72 hours before polling.

Revocation
of proxies
and further
applications.

3. (1) A voter may revoke a proxy by notice in writing to a Registration Officer.
- (2) A voter who has revoked a proxy may apply for the issue of another.

Elector who
has obtained
issue of proxy
may vote in
person.

4. A voter who has obtained the issue of a proxy may vote in person provided he obtains his electoral card from his proxy before that person votes on his behalf.

Proxy
nullified on
death or cessation
of eligibility of
voter or his proxy.

5. (1) Where the voter or his proxy dies or ceases to be eligible to vote a proxy shall become null and void.

(2) The Registration Officer shall recover the proxy form.

Limitations
on voting
by proxy.

6. (1) No voter may cast a proxy vote for more than two voters.

(2) If more than two proxies are made out in the name of the same voter the two earliest in time shall be valid.

(3) If more than two proxies issued to a voter bear the same date the voter shall be required by the returning officer at his polling station to choose those two under which he will cast votes and surrender any others.

(4) The returning officer will cause any voter whose proxy is invalid to be so informed without undue delay.

Manner of
voting by
proxy and
casting of
own vote.

7. (1) A proxy voter shall vote for the person for whom he is proxy in the same manner as he casts his own vote.

(2) If a proxy voter wishes to cast his own vote he must do it at the same time as he votes as proxy.

(3) When a person votes as proxy he must produce his own electoral card, the proxy form authorising him to vote as proxy and the electoral card of the person for whom he is voting.

SCHEDULE 4

PART 2

Form A

The Representation of The People Act No. of 1982

APPLICATION TO VOTE BY PROXY

To the Registration Officer for the Constituency of

1. I, of
being registered to vote at Polling Station
hereby apply for the issue of a proxy to
of who is entitled to vote at the same
Polling Station.

2. I cannot attend at the Polling Station on polling day by reason of

- * (a) my occupation
- (b) my health
- (c) my religion

.....
.....

* (delete whichever is not applicable and give particulars and
details stating how your attendance is prevented)

3. I enclose a certificate from my

- * (a) head of Department;
- (b) superior officer;
- (c) manager, etc;
- (d) medical officer;
- (e) dresser or nurse;
- (f) minister of Religion, Sister;
- (g) other responsible person.
- * (delete whichever is not applicable)

DATED this

day of

19

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

NOTE: THIS APPLICATION MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE APPLICANT'S
SECTORAL CARD.

Address

Registered as a Voter at

Electoral Card No.

GIVEN at Date

By

Signature of Registration Officer

for

* The proxy must be qualified as a Voter and registered on the same electoral roll as the voter giving the proxy.

NOTIFICATION TO APPLICANT TO VOTE BY PROXY
(to be detached from application form and delivered to proxy)

To:

- * 1. Your application to vote by proxy has been rejected because
.....
.....
.....
- * 2. Your application to vote by proxy has been accepted but the person is not named on the Roll forand you are requested to nominate another person who is on that Roll.
- * 3. Your application to vote by proxy has been approved and the proxy form and your electoral card have been delivered to, or made available for collection by

DATE: SIGNED:
Registration Officer

* Delete whichever is not applicable

SCHEDULE 4

FORM B

The Representation of the People Act No. _____ of 1982

VANUATU GOVERNMENT

PROXY FORM
(Cover)

Registration Area No.

Name

Polling Station Letter

Polling Station Name

VALID ONLY FOR THE _____ General/By-Election

Official Stamp and Date of Voting

Any fraudulent statement made to obtain a form of proxy and any fraudulent misuse of the proxy by the person to whom it is given is punishable by a fine not exceeding 20,000 Vatu or imprisonment not exceeding twelve months or both.

PROXY FORM
(Inside page)

Name

First Name

Sex

Date of Birth or Age

Address

* Registered as a Voter at

Electoral Card No.

is hereby authorised to vote as proxy on behalf of

Name

First Name

Sex

Date of Birth

ELECTION OF CANDIDATES RULES

Arrangement of Rules

the polling station in each polling district
polling clerks
authorised representatives of candidates
equipment at polling stations
notices for guidance of voters
opening of polling station
resolution of difficulties and statement of objections
and decisions
regulation of admission to polling station
keeping of order in polling station
voting
polling clerk's duties in respect of person who has voted
replacement of spoilt ballot papers
report on persons suspected of personation
assistance to disabled voters
members of public to be admitted to observe count
counting of votes
void ballot papers
recounts
declaration of votes and report on voting
notification of votes cast for each candidate to Electoral Commission
declaration by Electoral Commission of candidates elected

Election of Candidates Rules

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1. (1) The Registration Officer after consultation with the Electoral Office shall determine the location of one polling station in each polling district.
- (2) The Electoral Office shall be responsible for its installation.
2. (1) The Registration Officer after consultation with the Principal Electoral Office where practicable shall appoint such number of polling clerks to assist the returning officer as shall be necessary.
- (2) The oldest polling clerk shall act as returning officer during the absence or incapacity of the returning officer.
3. (1) A candidate or political party may nominate in writing to the Registration Officer not less than twentyfour hours before polling an authorised representative for each polling station who may attend during voting and counting and who may require any comment, dispute or protest to be included in the report by the returning officer made under Rule 19 (2).
- (2) Subject to sub Rule (3) the Electoral Office shall issue each authorised representative nominated under sub Rule (1) with a letter of authority and an identification badge or identification card.
- (3) No candidate shall have more than one authorised representative at one polling station but one representative may be authorised for more than one candidate and more than one polling station.
- (4) A returning officer shall not permit to remain in a polling station any person who claims to be an authorised representative of a candidate but who cannot produce a letter of authority.
- (5) A list of all authorised representatives of candidates shall be displayed at all polling stations.
4. (1) Each registration officer shall be provided by the Electoral Office with such number of ballot boxes, ballot papers and envelopes bearing official markings as shall be necessary for them to supply to returning officers for the purpose of carrying out their duties.

- (2) Each ballot box shall have two padlocks with dissimilar keys and shall be so constructed that when locked ballot papers can be put therein but cannot be withdrawn.
- (3) The Electoral Office shall also provide each Registration Officer with:
 - (a) lists of authorised representatives provided for in Rule 3 (5) for each polling station;
 - (b) two copies of the electoral roll for each polling station in which the station is established;
 - (c) Sufficient copies of the electoral laws;
 - (d) enough polling booths to enable voters to vote in secrecy;
 - (e) sufficient tally sheets for recording the votes cast for each candidate, and
 - (f) sufficient numbers of any notices required by law to be displayed in polling stations.

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ers.

5. A notice in legible print giving descriptions in English, French and Bislama for the guidance of voters in voting shall be exhibited inside and outside each polling station.

ening of
ling station.

6. The returning officer shall open the polling station over which he presides on polling day and at the time provided for in the notice referred to in section 25 (4).

olution of
difficulties
statement
objections
decisions.

7. (1) A returning officer shall endeavour to amicably resolve all difficulties that may arise during the poll giving reasons for his decisions.

(2) A written statement of all authorised representatives' objections and decisions thereon together with any relevant document initialled by the returning officer and a polling clerk shall be included in the Report made by the returning officer under Rule 19 (2).

ulation
admission
polling
tion.

8. (1) The returning officer shall regulate the number of voters to be admitted to a polling station at the same time and shall exclude all other persons except:

(a) the polling clerks;

- (b) officials of the Electoral Office;
- (c) Registration Officers and not assistant registration officers;
- (d) candidates and their authorised representatives nominated in accordance with Rule 3;
- (e) police officers on duty;
- (f) companions of disabled voters;
- (g) press representatives and other persons authorised by the Electoral Office.

(2) All persons authorised to be in a polling station shall wear an identification badge or carry an identification card.

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9. (1) It shall be the duty of the returning officer to keep order at his polling station.
- (2) If a person misconducts himself at a polling station or fails to obey the lawful orders of the returning officer he may by order of the returning officer be removed.
- (3) A person removed in accordance with sub Rule (2) shall not without the permission of the returning officer re-enter the polling station.
- (4) The power conferred by this Rule shall not be exercised so as to prevent a voter who is otherwise entitled to vote at a polling station from having the opportunity of voting at that polling station.

ng.

10. (1) Every voter desiring to vote shall present himself at his allotted polling station. The returning officer or polling clerk shall satisfy himself that:
- (a) the voter is registered on the roll at the station;
 - (b) has not already voted and
 - (c) place his signature or initials opposite the name of the voter in the margin of one of the electoral rolls; and
 - (d) deliver to the voter one ballot paper for each candidate and one envelope.
- (2) Immediately on receipt of the ballot papers and envelope a voter shall:
- (a) enter a polling booth;
 - (b) record his vote by placing the ballot paper bearing the name and symbol of his chosen candidate in the envelope;
 - (c) leave all other ballot papers in the booth;
 - (d) present himself to the presiding officer or polling clerk who without touching it shall verify that the voter tenders one envelope;
 - (e) place the envelope in the ballot box; and

(f) leave the polling station without undue delay after the completion of the formalities referred to in Rule 11.

Polling clerk's duties in respect of person who has voted.

11. After each voter has voted a polling clerk shall;
- (a) in those polling districts where it is required, place an indelible mark on the thumb-nail of the voter which shall so far as possible be indelible for the period of the poll;
 - (b) stamp and endorse on the electoral card of the voter the date of election;
 - (c) place his signature or initials opposite the name of the elector in the margin of the second electoral roll; and
 - (d) return the card to the elector.

Replacement of spoilt ballot papers.

12. A voter who satisfies the returning officer that he has inadvertently spoilt a ballot paper may on surrendering it obtain another

Report on persons suspected of personation.

13. If before a voter leaves a polling station a candidate or his authorised representative or a polling clerk informs the returning officer he has reasonable cause to believe that the voter has committed the offence of personation and agrees to substantiate the accusation in a Court the returning officer shall report the matter to the Electoral Commission.

Assistance to disabled voters.

14. (1) Any person suffering from a physical disability may be granted permission by a returning officer to be accompanied into a polling station by a person of his choice to assist him in voting.
- (2) The granting of permission under this Rule shall be recorded in the Report made by the returning officer under Rule 19 (2).

Members of public to be admitted to observe count.

15. A returning officer shall allow as many members of the public to observe a count as can do so without hindering counting.

Counting of votes.

16. (1) Immediately a poll is closed the returning officer shall administer the counting of the votes which shall be done by:
- (a) opening the ballot box or boxes;
 - (b) the returning officer removing all envelopes from each box;
 - (c) the returning officer taking the ballot papers from the envelopes;
 - (d) the returning officer reading out the name on each ballot paper;
 - (e) the polling clerks recording the number of votes cast for each candidate on two tally sheets provided for that purpose.

- (2) If the number of envelopes is found to be more or less than the marginal signatures or initials made in the Roll in accordance with Rule 11 (c) the discrepancy shall be stated in the Report provided for in Rule 19 (2).

d ballot
ers.

17. Any ballot paper which;
- (a) by any writing or mark thereon identifies the voter;
 - (b) is not in an envelope or is in a non-official envelope; or
 - (c) is in an envelope containing more than one ballot paper

shall be void and not counted.

counts.

18. On the close of counting or on a recount a candidate or his authorised representative may request the returning officer to conduct a recount and further recounts but the returning officer may refuse to do so if in his opinion the request is unreasonable.

claration
votes
report
voting.

19. (1) When a returning officer is satisfied that the count or recounts are complete he shall declare counting of votes completed and formally announce the votes cast for each candidate.
- (2) Immediately after declaring the counting of votes completed the returning officer shall complete the official report on polling which shall state:
- (a) the number of registered voters;
 - (b) the number of voters who voted;
 - (c) the number of void ballot papers;
 - (d) the number of valid votes cast for each candidate;
 - (e) such other matters as these Rules provide shall be included, and
 - (f) such other matters as the Principal Electoral Officer shall direct may be included.

- (3) The report shall be made in duplicate in French, English or Bislama.

- (4) It shall be signed by the returning officer and the polling clerks. It shall be countersigned by such of the candidates as may be present at the count.

- (5) After it has been signed the report shall be placed in a sealed envelope.

- (6) The returning officer shall also seal in separate packets the counted and void ballot papers and endorse on each packet:
 - (a) a description of its contents;
 - (b) the date of polling, and
 - (c) the name and number of the polling station.
- (7) The packets referred to in sub Rule (6) shall immediately they have been sealed and endorsed be signed on the outside by the persons referred to in sub Rule (4).
- (8) The report and the sealed packets referred to in sub Rule (6) shall be delivered to the Registration Officer responsible for the constituency in which the poll was taken by the returning officer or by a person instructed by him.

ification 20.
votes cast
each candidate
Electoral
Commissioner
Registration
Officer.

When a Registration Officer has received all the reports provided for in Rule 19 including reports from any polling stations where a new poll has been held under the provisions of section 31 he shall notify the Electoral Commission of the number of votes cast for each candidate in the constituencies for which he is responsible.

claration
Electoral
Commission
candidates
ected.

21. (1) The Electoral Commission shall as soon as practicable after receiving notification in accordance with Rule 20 from all the Registration Officers announce the number of votes cast for each candidate in each constituency.

- (2) subject to sub Rule (3) the number of candidates counting down from the candidate who obtains the highest number of votes in order of the votes obtained that equals the number of seats allocated to that constituency shall be declared elected.

- (3) (a) Where

- (i) two or more candidates in a constituency receive the same number of votes; and

- (ii) if one candidate only had received those votes he would have been declared elected in accordance with sub-rule (2) but because of the equality of votes it is not possible to declare a person elected to one or more seats as there would be more persons elected than there are seats

the Electoral Commission shall declare those seats to which it is not possible to declare a person as elected to be vacant. It shall also declare the persons with an equality of votes not to be elected

- (b) where the Electoral Commission has made a declaration under paragraph (a) it shall within 30 days fix the date of an election for the seat or seats declared vacant.

The Representation of the People Act No. of 1982

SUMMONS TO A WITNESS
TO APPEAR BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT
IN THE HEARING OF AN ELECTION DISPUTE

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED

to appear and give evidence before the SUPREME COURT

inquiring into the PETITION of (name)

(address)

* a candidate/registered elector concerning the election
of (name) to PARLIAMENT
on (date of his election by announcement of Electoral Commission)

* AND to bring with you (specify books, documents, etc.)

GIVEN under the hand of the Chief Registrar or on his behalf

The day of 19

Chief Registrar
Supreme Court

* delete whichever is not applicable