

Election Report 2020

Republic of Vanuatu



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Preface

It is with great pleasure I present to you the 2020 National Election Report as mandated by the Representation of People's Act CAP 146 section 39. The COVID-19 world pandemic declaration and the passing of two tropical cyclones, first TC Gretel and later TC Harold, posed challenges before and during the elections but the Vanuatu Electoral Office (VEO) and the Electoral Commission (EC) managed to implement the elections and declare the official results within the projected timeframe.

It is pertinent to mention that the 2020 National Elections operation was enhanced in terms of building the institutional capacity of the electoral authorities, and hands-on capacity of Electoral Officers and polling staff prior to elections through cascade trainings in the field, as well as development of new election materials such as civic education booklets, Facebook messages, song-videos, SMS messages etc. to increase civic awareness during the election. The election was conducted with translucent ballot boxes and tamper evident seals throughout the islands, and the official tabulation and re-counting, as well as declaration of results was live streamed for the first time in Vanuatu's electoral history adding much credibility and transparency to the process.

This report is divided into five (5) parts. Part 1 clarifies the electoral legal framework as laid down by the Constitution of Vanuatu, articles 4, 15, 17 and 28 and the responsibilities of the EC and the VEO as stipulated in the Representation of People Act, CAP 146. Part 2 outlines the pre-election activities, including voter awareness, voter registration, confirmation of electoral boundaries, setting of dates and declaration of candidates. Part 3 focuses on the election period, involving activities such as conduct of elections, polling and counting, proxy voting, overseas voters, observers, single ballot system and election petitions. Part 4 clarifies the Electoral Administration, including staffing, budgeting and legal framework. Part 5 analyzes the election activities, including election turn out, declared candidates versus elected candidates, overall voters' representation, performance of political parties, independent candidates and women representation in parliament.

The report concludes with a summary of recommendations placing emphasis on the review of the legal framework, suggesting that the legal provisions for all direct elections should be integrated in a single law to facilitate legal harmonization between all elections. It is also suggested that the new legal provisions regarding the national ID should be updated so that they are correspondingly relevant to the provincial (local government council) and municipal elections, along with other proposed reform measures;

I can confidently affirm that despite the challenges encountered during the election - those posed by natural occurrences, man made errors, financial and human resource limitations - the election was successfully conducted as planned, aligned with the legal requirements in the Representation of Peoples Act CAP 146. In short, the 2020 National Election was a credible and fair election, and one that upholds the principles of good governance and representative democracy.

Joe Johnson IATI
Principal Electoral Officer

Acknowledgments

It is my pleasure, as the chairman of the Vanuatu Electoral Commission, to salute the former Honorable Minister of Internal Affairs Mr. Andrew Solomon NAPUAT (MP) for his undivided support during the pre-election period and during the March 2020 national election. I would also like to acknowledge the support of the current Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Internal Affairs, Honorable Ismael Alatoi KALSAKAU (MP) for his support during the post-election period.

I am in debt to late Mr. Martin James TETE, former Chairman of the Vanuatu Electoral Commission who tirelessly committed himself to serve the Vanuatu Government faithfully and transparently until his last moments before his passing on the 24th of March 2020. Thank you, Sir, for all that you've done for Vanuatu Electoral Office and Vanuatu Electoral Commission in the past and also during the 2020 election, the service you rendered to the Vanuatu Government cannot be valued as life cannot be valued in monetary terms.

I am grateful to the UNDP through its Vanuatu Electoral Environment Project (VEEP) for the financial and technical assistance provided to VEO and VEC before, during and after elections. The project has actively provided support and capacity building to the electoral authorities while the COVID19 world pandemic was declared a week before e-day and two cyclones passed, with the result that we could implement successful high risk elections with considered measures and innovative solutions.

I would like to extend appreciation to Electoral Commission members, Principal Electoral Officer and Vanuatu Electoral Officers, Provincial Election Officers, Return Officers, Coordinators, Presiding Officers, Polling Clerks for tireless efforts in ensuring a fair and smooth election.

I would like to acknowledge and appreciate the contribution of the Vanuatu Police Force, both Blues and Greens in ensuring law and order during the election, which resulted in a peaceful election - thumbs up, work well done.

A special thank you to the different media outlets and social media platforms that were on the clock to keep the Vanuatu citizens informed of the election status, as well as disseminating election messages to the Vanuatu Public before and during elections. I salute VBTC/TBV for live streaming the official counting and the declaration of the official election result.

A special acknowledgement to the New Zealand Government, Australian Government and the Government of the Solomon Islands for financial and in-kind assistance before and during the election. Your commitment to ensure election materials were transported to the remote parts of Vanuatu via the use of Vanuatu Patrol Boat (RVS Tukoro) and Solomon Islands' Patrol Boat (Auki) was highly appreciated.

A big thank you to all Vanuatu community leaders, Chiefs, Church leaders, Women, Youths, Teachers, Nurses and the Vanuatu citizens for their support during the election process.

I acknowledge the guidance of the Almighty God confirmed by the success of the election although Vanuatu was challenged by COVID-19 pandemic and disturbance caused by Cyclones, the election was smooth, peaceful and was completed as planned.

Edward Kaltamat,
Chairman, Electoral Commission of Vanuatu

Introduction

The twelfth general election, the eleventh after Independence, was held successfully on 19 March 2020 and proceeded without any major incidents. The final announcement of results saw calm and peaceful reactions across the country, with no tensions. For the first time in Vanuatu's history, the country witnessed the official counting of the national election via live streaming, which is considered and acknowledged an important milestone of transparency and technology in Vanuatu. There were, however, some issues relating to its preparations, organization and conduct that need to be addressed in order to strengthen and assure the integrity of the process. Major concerns include the inaccuracy of the voter register, disputes over candidate's eligibility, the alleged misuse of proxy voting, some allegations of bribery and treating by candidates, and the electoral petitions filed. Elections are however about credibility, and it is important to allow as many petitions as are necessary to resolve any issues with the results. It is therefore important to have the appropriate channels, mechanisms and procedures in place to deal with the petitions in a fully transparent manner. At the same time, it must be acknowledged that all these factors extend the costs and resources of the process. Finally, the impact of the COVID-19 world pandemic and the challenging meteorological conditions due to TC Gretel passing during the preparations period, and TC Harold hitting Vanuatu during the results period added significant challenges. While the risks were high, Vanuatu did however manage to hold successful and credible elections with considered measures and constant adaptability. Five important lessons were made:

1. Collaboration is key to handle complexity
2. Activating local networks is critical for procuring PPE and producing local solution sanitizers
3. Building clear protocols is crucial for handling electoral material
4. Disseminating best practice through multiple channels
5. Willingness to do things differently

It is widely accepted that elections in Vanuatu have been well prepared, and despite the acknowledgement that there has been substantial improvement in the electoral administration over time, there have been repeated calls for reform. EC/VEO have undertaken a first-ever post-electoral review with electoral stakeholders from North to South to capture lessons learned and feedback on newly introduced website, Facebook, voter and civic education booklets, polling and counting manuals, cascade trainings, new



The important dates for the election were as follows:

National Parliamentary Elections:

Activities	Dates
Polling Date	19 March 2020
Starting date for the lodging of candidature application forms	21 January 2020
Starting date for submitting proxy application forms	21 January 2020
Dissolution of Parliament	22 January 2020
Close of Voter Registration (6 weeks throughout Vanuatu)	5 February 2020, 4.30 pm.
Closing date for the lodging of candidature application forms	11 February 2020, 4.30pm.
Closing of accreditation of party and candidate agents, media, domestic/ international observation	1 March 2020 (was however extended until 12 March)
Publication of list of qualified candidates	2 March 2020
Electoral campaign	2nd -16th March 2020, midnight
Closing of proxy application forms	4 March 2020
Closing of issuing of "duplicate" voter cards	4 March 2020
Polling and counting	19 March 2020
Official results published on the Gazette	6 April 2020
Closing date for lodging electoral petitions	27 April 2020

modern translucent ballots with tamper evident security seals, as well as other operational aspects, but also legal and technical issues that need review and modification. In that context, the EC/VEO are working on proposing a comprehensive review of the electoral legal framework and have so far drafted twelve new EC regulations and three codes of conduct for endorsement.

Part 1.

Electoral Framework

The Constitution provides for all matters relating to democracy, its institutions and elections. The 1980 Constitution guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms, including freedom of expression, assembly and association and participation in elections.

The Constitution of the Republic of Vanuatu

The Constitution includes several specific provisions related to election of Parliament. These include:

- The principle of universal adult suffrage is applicable and eligibility to vote is for citizens who have reached the minimum of 18 years – article 4 (2).
- Political Parties may freely form and contest elections – article 4 (3).
- A single chamber of Parliament – article 15.
- Election of members of Parliament is on the basis of universal franchise through an electoral system that has an element of proportional representation to ensure fair representation of different political groups and opinions – article 17(100).
- Citizens are eligible to contest elections at the age of 25 years – article 17 (2).
- A Parliament with a life of four years term – article 28(1).
- General Elections for Parliament are held not earlier than 30 days and not later than 60 days after any dissolution of Parliament – article 28 (4).

The Representation of the People Act

The Representation of the People Act (RPA) is the main electoral law in the country, approved in 1982 and amended several times since. The Act and its amendment set out in more detail, the basic rules related to elections and includes several “schedules” that provide more detail on specific aspects of the elections. The “schedules” include, among others, stipulations on the electoral authorities and their functions, including those of the Principal Electoral Officer (PEO), as well as the processes pertaining to the registration of voters and the manner in which members of Parliament are to be elected.

The Electoral Commission, Electoral Office and Principal Electoral Officer

The electoral legislative framework sets out for an electoral management body composed of two separate but inter-related institutions: The Electoral Commission (EC), a policy making, oversight body, and the Vanuatu Electoral Office (VEO), a corresponding executive, operational arm.

The statutory functions of the EC, through the operational work of the VEO, include:

- The maintenance of the voter register and the conduct of free and fair elections to Parliament, Malvatumauri Council, Provincial and Municipal Councils, and national Referendum.
- The conduct of voter information activities (broadly interpreted as electoral awareness).
- The review of all proposed bills and regulations or other instruments having the force of law relating to the registration of electors for the selection of members of Parliament, the Malvatumauri Council, Provincial and Municipal Councils.
- Guided by article 20 of the Constitution to report to the Minister of Internal Affairs on matters under their supervision.
- The EC and VEO aim to be credible and transparent in their operations. They are not subject to the direction from the Minister of Internal Affairs in the performance of their functions. Ultimately, elections are all about credibility.

Membership of the Electoral Commission during the 2020 General Election included:

- Martin Tete, Chairman (up to 24 March);
- Edward Kaltamat, Chairman (from 30 March);
- Linnes Moli Tarianga;
- Shem Tama.

Principal Electoral Officer:

- Joe Johnson Iati.



Part 2.

Preparations for the 2020 General Election

Following the electoral cycle approach, an electoral process is a continuous ongoing process, which links the previous general election to the following one. In this way, the pre-electoral period begins well ahead of the actual polling date, and sometimes there are many different overlapping cycles between national and local level elections.

This general election cycle saw, among others, a significant effort in updating and upgrading the Electoral Register through a country-wide joint civil and voter registration campaign implemented at field level over a period of seven months, which ended on the cut-off date for registration, which falls six weeks ahead of polling date. With the dissolution of the Parliament, the proper electoral period began and completed with the announcement of official results on 6 April. These two phases are followed by a post-electoral period, which is the moment for the electoral authorities to draw and document the lessons learned of the process, and to identify and plan the implementation of required changes in order to ensure that the next electoral cycle remains credible and successful.

Electoral Registration

One of the major tasks of the PEO is to prepare the voter lists, which is typically done by appointing registration officers in the field as required to assist the PEO.

In 2019, the VEO together with the Civil Registry and Vital Statistics (CRVS) department conducted a seven-month joint Civil and Voter Registration (CVR) campaign nationwide. It started late June 2019 in Luganville and was completed in Port Vila early February 2020. It was the opportunity to register and update records of citizens in both the Voter Register and the Civil Register. Eligible citizens registered in the joint exercise and received their national ID Card and the electoral card. The national ID cards were issued to all

citizens 12 years old and above (to include secondary school enrollment statistics). By the 2020 General Election 162,00 citizens had their national ID card and the Voter Register increased to contain records of 278,954 voters based on the updating of the old database, called GVRs. A total increase of almost 78,000 voters from the 2016 voter register of 200,159 registered voters. The old database contains a very high number of deceased and thousands of duplicates that due the inter-island movement of the population have re-registered much more than once. One of the key post-electoral activities is to undertake a massive data validation and data clean-up including removal of duplicates.

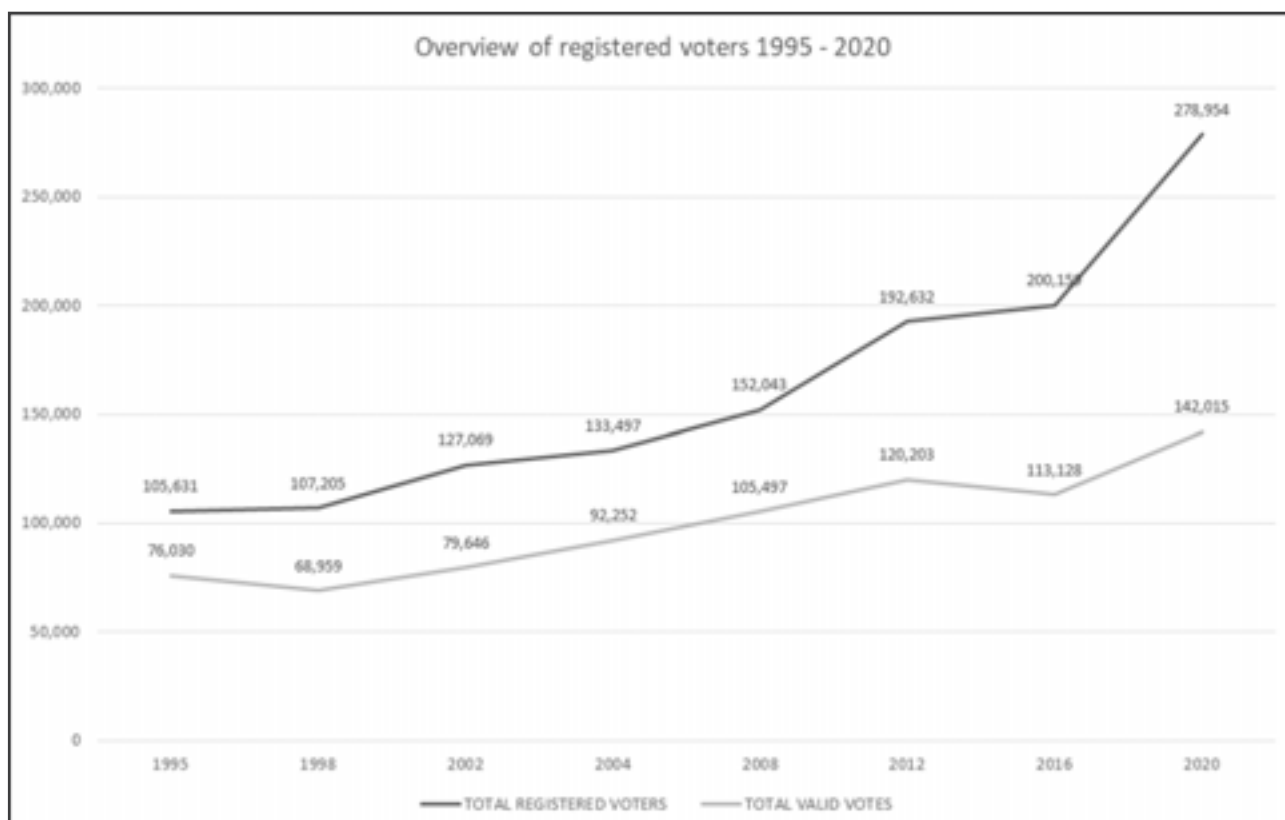


Table 1: illustrates a massive increase in the number of registered voters. The 2020 General Election was conducted against the old voter register, as the required legislation to acknowledge the national ID for voter identification purposes and the subsequent use of the new database did not pass in time for this election as anticipated. The total number of voters for this general election, based on the updating of the old database by adding all new registrants, ended up with 278,954 voters, a total increase of almost 80,000 voters (or approx. 28%) from the 2016 voter register of 200,159 registered voters. This number of voters is equal to the number of citizens of Vanuatu estimated at around 280,000 (Vanuatu National Statistics Office mini census in 2016 registered a total population of 272,459).

This graph is therefore slightly misleading however these are the official figures registered and used by the Electoral Commission for this election.

It is important to notice that the estimated population of Vanuatu in 2019 was 298,333, although the real figure is not known.

The actual total number of citizens registered and authorized with a birth certificate in the Civil Registry database is 390,800. The number is high and includes deceased persons that have not been removed from the register due lack of formal process and information regarding the registration of deaths. The register also contains duplicated registrations that needed to be removed from the database.

In 1983, the year of the first general election after independence, the number of registered voters was 59,712. This year, for the twelfth legislature election, the number of registered voters was 278,954, which presents an increase of + 467.2%.

At the same time, the population increased from approximately 124,000 to 298,333, which presents an increase of + 240.6%.

The two percentages are evidently not aligned. Various factors explain the huge difference. The presence of duplicates in the register, as people registered more than one time when their residency place changed. Most often, people requested to register again in the new place of residency, instead of requesting to modify only the residency section. Also, people who changed their name (e.g. married women acquiring the family name of their husbands) registered again, instead of updating their existing records. Finally, deceased are not consistently recorded. Very few people formalize the process and get a death certificate. The total number of registered voters is much larger than the real number of the eligible voter population. It is also worth

noting the fact that the information was in the past collected by hand which made it difficult to control multiple registrations.

The electoral authorities are fully aware of the various issues with the voter register and this is the reason why efforts have been made to improve the integrity and accuracy of the register. In particular, the major efforts made in linking the voter registration with the civil registration and starting the transitional phase of shifting from using electoral cards to the national ID card as the unique identification of voters, which aims at solving many of the issues mentioned above.

In November 2019, the EC and PEO submitted a COM policy paper to acknowledge the use of the national ID card as credential for voting purposes, including a transitional phase which would accommodate the use of both the old electoral card and the new national ID card, while slowly phasing out the electoral card.

State Law Office drafted an amendment based on the COM paper, for the December session of Parliament. It was listed under the Statutory amendments for December but unfortunately, along with several other listed bills, it was not examined by the Parliament given a boycott by opposition during the last week of session.

However, the VEO was instructed to carry on with national ID registration, aiming at ultimately replacing electoral cards by national ID cards as this decision was already made by the Government.

During this transitional phase, the VEO has two voter registration systems in place, both working in parallel and all new registrants have been added to both, the old (GRVS) which is

based on the electoral cards, and new system (VES) which is based on the national ID.

With the new system, birth certificate number and national ID number are the same. From the electoral perspective, the elector is registered in the new system using the national ID number/birth certificate number.

An important feature of the voter registration system in place for this General Election however, continued to be the electoral card which is produced for each registered elector and is required for voting as per the legal framework. With the status of the Act at the time of elections, the VEO was required to issue electoral cards to be presented and stamped for polling, and electoral authorities was not allowed to accept national ID cards as

a credential for voting as the legal framework was not updated to reflect this.

Registration was therefore conducted by the CRVS and the VEO in close collaboration and coordination. Separate databases were being maintained, although CRVS and VEO databases were closely linked with dataflow going both ways. In order to advance the process through the national joint registration through 2019 and early 2020 new registrants were issued with both an electoral card and a national ID card. This process was however extremely time-consuming with double-entries, double work and very costly, and the GRVS (the old database) was very slow and some days not accessible due to networking challenges.



The initial plan was to phase out the use of electoral cards for the 2020 general election, and to have the national ID card as official accreditation to vote. In the absence of the change to the electoral law however, it was not possible to accept the national ID card as credential for voting. In practical terms, this obliged the VEO to transfer all the new data captured during joint civil and voter registration into the old system, GRVS. 80 youth operators were thus recruited and worked for 12 weeks to transfer data and produce the voter lists for the 352 polling stations.

Some voters could have been registered more than once, and there was no time for data validation. Therefore, on polling day after casting their vote, all voters were required to ink their thumb tip with indelible ink. The

use of indelible ink is a measure to ensure there is no multiple voting, and to mitigate fraudulent use of old or duplicated electoral cards. The procedures, polling manuals and training clearly prescribed that a voter who already voted and had the finger inked should not be allowed to vote again in another polling station. This year a higher quality ink was purchased with 18% silver nitrate, which guaranteed a clear mark on the fingertip of minimum 72 hours.

The table below presents a quick analysis of the increased 'old roll' of 278,931 voters, and intends to illustrate a more realistic number of voters in comparison to the existing electoral data by using information from the Word Bank: VANUATU – 2020

Description	Amount
Estimated Deceased from 2006 – 2020 (World Bank)	68,715
Estimated Duplicates – based on same first, last and Fathers names	7,986
Total (B)	76,701
Web-GVRS Total (A)	278,931
Estimated Total (A-B)	202,230
Deaths already removed from the system	7,207
Estimated Total for Turn Out Calculation	209,437

Table 2 - Estimated Voter Registration Data

The figures in table 2 are based on the adult mortality rate for Vanuatu and Constituencies as this voter register has never been cleaned for deceased voters (font: World Bank). This is however only an estimation for the purpose of voter turnout calculation. It is basically considering the number of deceased per year starting in 2006 until 2020 according the registration date of each elector for each Constituency.





Electoral Turnout

The official turnout for the 2020 general election is 52% (145,064 votes cast out of 278,931 registered voters). If calculated against the more realistic total of registered voters, the turnout would be 69.26%.

Since Independence, Vanuatu held 11 general elections to renew the Parliament. In the past 40 years two trends have been recorded constantly: an increase of registered voters, and, an increase of total number of votes cast (voter turnout). Additionally, since 2008 a significant decrease of the voter turnout percentage was recorded. While a registered voter is an eligible citizen who is included in the Voter Register, the voter turnout indicates how many of those registered voters casted their vote on polling day. As illustrated in below table 3, it is therefore important to notice that the total number of votes cast has increased from 111,472 votes cast in 2016 to 145,064 in 2020, the highest ever in Vanuatu history, so the interest in electoral participation is there!

Parliamentary							
Year	Voter Turnout	Total vote	Registration	VAP Turnout	Voting age population	Population	Invalid votes
2020	51.29 %	145,064	278,954	80.00 %	178,839	298,333	0.74 %
2016	56.47 %	111,472	197,400	70.01 %	159,220	277,554	0.57 %
2012	63.22 %	121,792	192,632	85.00 %	143,293	258,155	1.30 %
2008	70.38 %	107,002	152,043	82.78 %	129,255	230,820	1.40 %
2004	68.58 %	91,551	133,497	79.30 %	115,450	205,754	1.20 %
2002	63.47 %	89,657	127,069	74.18 %	106,735	192,910	1.80 %
1998	61.61 %	69,375	112,610	77.24 %	89,820	168,277	0.10 %
1995	67.95 %	76,522	112,610	78.60 %	97,362	169,000	0.60 %
1991	71.39 %	82,527	87,695	70.66 %	88,458	153,000	
1987	71.64 %	56,676	79,113	67.61 %	83,833	145,000	
1983	74.99 %	44,726	59,712	62.39 %	71,692	124,000	0.10 %

Table 3 – Electoral data overview, 1983 – 2020.

Data validation and clean-up and the new registration model

The data validation, analysis and clean-up are very time-consuming activities, requires human intervention, and needs to be handled carefully. Due to time constraints this task was not possible to undertake before the general election, therefore it is a priority activity following the general election. The plan is thus to clean the old and now 'transitional' database for duplicates, add the national ID numbers, validate the data through the newly established provincial offices and field teams, and finally merge it with the VES database based on the national ID, and in this way achieve a more accurate and comprehensive election database.

Following the post-election period and consolidation of lessons learned and immediate reform measures required, the registration teams will be going back to the field again, this time to conduct a verification and validation process with the main objective of eliminating duplicates, records of deceased citizens, and validating data. It is also the opportunity to register those who missed the CVR campaign of last year. The verification process will also replace all the primary identity documents of citizens who lost them during TC Harold.

The objective is to ensure that every citizen of Vanuatu is registered and issued with a national ID card and that all cards correspond accurately with the civil and voter registration systems and are in sync with the voter registration database. The national ID card, and the VES database, will ultimately replace the electoral card. In June 2020, the new Parliament approved an amendment to the

Representation of the People Act [CAP 146] which acknowledges the national ID card as identification document to vote in the future. There will thus be a period of transition (estimated at approximately two years) which presents overlaps of both the old and the new system. Registration continues to be conducted by the CRVS and the VEO; separate databases will still be maintained, although now linked and synchronized. The current transitional phase allows voting with both methodologies although the electoral card will start phasing out. When the CRVS/VEO teams complete the verification and data validation process, the voter lists will in the future be established using the new system based on the national ID card, deriving key data from the civil register (RegVIZ).

For the coming elections, the strategy is for the VEO to move entirely to the new system and the new registration model.



Recommendations

Using two systems to register the same information is time consuming, requires more resources and requires double staff. Besides of that there is a possibility that the information added in both systems are not equal due errors made during the data entry process.

In a democratic system, the legal framework is enacted by a popularly elected national legislature. However, there are limits to the number of administrative matters that can be included in the enacted law. Most election laws allow for an electoral office to issue instructions to further clarify issues related to the election process. The role and powers of the electoral office in this connection should be clearly defined but sufficiently broad to enable it to deal with gaps in the law and unforeseen contingencies. The EC does not act as a substitute legislator, but the EC/VEO must be able to respond to emergent needs and provide practical solutions by way of interpreting and supplementing electoral law and the regulations. The legal framework must assure that qualified citizens are able to register and prevent the fraudulent registration or removal of persons. The EC/VEO should work together with electoral stakeholders to review the electoral law, and if necessary, recommend amendments to the existing law.

Regarding the voter registration process, the actual law indicates that is mandatory for an elector to have the electoral card in order to cast the vote on polling-day. With the implementation of the new CVR system, the national ID card will ultimately replace the existing electoral cards. For this, the law needs to be amended.

It is recommended that EC/VEO should support a review of the current electoral law. A comprehensive work plan should be developed to facilitate any necessary legal reform and to strengthen the existing electoral legal framework. The ideal timing for the review process is during the post-electoral period following the 2020 general elections with the objective to minimize and avoid any possible impact in the current and planned electoral activities.

The CRVS and the VEO are collecting and using individuals' personal data that needs to be stored, manipulated and protected. There are policies and procedures that need to be put in place in order to protect the citizens' data. In countries that have implemented Data Protection and Privacy legislations, everyone responsible for using data must follow strict "data protection principles". The CRVS and VEO must ensure internal and legal procedures that the individuals' data processing practices are adequately addressed to any emerging privacy and security risks.

It is recommended to urgently:

- Undertake the revision of the legal provisions for the registration of electors in a comprehensive and systematic manner, as the RPA is quite detailed in the procedures to register electors, all under the responsibility and supervision of the EC and VEO;
- Immediately review the current legal provisions covering the registration of electors (which go beyond the acceptance of the national ID card for the purposes of identification of voters) in coordination with the CRVS, to cover the current practice of “joint registration” during the transition period;
- Update and harmonise the new legal provisions regarding the national ID for all direct elections, including the provincial (local government council), municipal elections, and referendums;
- Modify the EC’s responsibility from “registering” voters to “establishing and maintaining a voter register” (the actual language used in the Constitution to describe the responsibility of the EC);
- Amend the provisions for registration of electors removing from the legal texts all mention of “electoral cards” and replaced with “national ID card”;
- Introduce the responsibility of the CVRS in relation to providing civil registration data to the VEO for the purposes of establishing and maintaining the voter register, and all operational details (including the forms used to apply for registration, the replacement of electoral cards by national ID cards, etc.).



Voter Awareness

Voter information is the responsibility of the VEO. This the most basic essential information that needs to be communicated to all voters: where, when how to vote. Voter education is building the knowledge of voters as to their civic rights, role and responsibility. It contains strong motivational factors encouraging participation and including targeted messaging, for example on women's political participation and the rights of the disabled, the role of youth in building the future of the country.

The VEO adopted a voter awareness strategy. This strategy combined voter information and voter education efforts both in terms of planning and in the development of materials. Messages were disseminated to the public through multiple channels.

A Voter Awareness Committee was established mid-January. The Awareness Committee met every Wednesdays during the eight weeks before the General Election. Government entities, CSOs and Media associations were invited and attended the meetings. The Committee worked as a sounding board for awareness messages and contextual analysis, and it was an important partner for the VEO to increase outreach capacities by relying on the networks of the partners to disseminate messages and awareness products.

A booklet called "My Election Week by Week" was produced and 1,500 copies printed. It contained weekly messages aligned with the electoral calendar. The messages were read out after weekly service at churches thanks to the cooperation of the Vanuatu Christian Council (VCC).

The VEO established a website and Facebook page to disseminate updates and key information about the different phases and steps of the electoral process.

Three Public Awareness music-videos on Democracy, Corruption, Secrecy of the vote were produced by Wan Smol Bag Theatre, launched in January by VEO with one release every fortnight, and disseminated through Facebook and radio.

A voter awareness campaign launching event was organized through VBTC on Friday 21 February (Father Lini Day) at the Sea Front stage in Port Vila. The programme highlighted the awareness campaign, several official speeches, a reggae concert and a public debate on different elements of sovereignty by prominent figures of society.

Voter awareness messages were disseminated to the general public through a multi-media campaign. Radio and TV spots and programmes were produced and broadcasted on VBTC (TBV, Radio Vanuatu, Paradise FM, Femme FM) and FM107. Informative messages were included during news announcement and thematic forums.

In Luganville and Port Vila the VEO used digital billboards and print billboards encouraging voters to take part to the General Election.



Finally, push SMS service was used to send text messages through the current two mobile operators. Messages informed citizens on voter registration operations in their respective areas of residency, as well as messages to motivate voters to cast their vote. More in details, for the General Election, six different motivational and informational messages were sent out country-wide in the ten last days leading up to polling day.

Recommendations

The establishment of a Voter Awareness Committee worked well for the finetuning and further dissemination of key messages, and the establishment of the Facebook page was key to reaching the younger voting population. These efforts should continue, along with the establishment of a free call center in line with so many new measures being introduced into the electoral processes. Acknowledging that no women were voted into parliament again this time, efforts will need to focus on grassroot level and include traditional Chiefs. There is currently no national support for systematic promotion of women's political participation or the introduction of TSM (as initially suggested in 2016) which could be taken up for consultation again. It is therefore suggested that gender issues and specifically support to women's participation in political processes is mainstreamed throughout all activities of the VEO as has been the case in terms of drafting administrative and operational procedures, as well as all public outreach efforts in cooperation with development partners.



Part 3.

Conduct of the Election

General Voting

In general terms, the polling day operations were smoothly implemented in a positive and amicable atmosphere.

Due to the impact of Tropical Cyclone Gretel when passing the Caledonian coast bringing huge swells towards Vanuatu, the two patrol boats shipping the electoral materials to both North and South of Vanuatu, were forced to delay their departures from Port Vila. While most of the ballot boxes were delivered on time, polling had to be postponed to the following day (20 March) in Torres, Ambae and Maewo constituencies.

While efforts of trying to maintain distribution of electoral material on time was endeavored, a small boat capsized on its way to Shephard Islands the day before the election day, which resulted in losing some ballot boxes including ballots. Printing companies were on standby and new ballots were quickly printed and distributed by helicopter.

Following the countrywide Civil and Voter Registration, a significant number of voters were added or modified their details in the Voter Register. Initially the plan was to use the national ID card as credential for voting. As the electoral legal framework was not amended in the last parliament's last session, all those records had to be manually transferred from one database to another. The voter lists were produced by extracting data, which was manually inputted and transferred more than one time, increasing the probability of inaccuracy. In some cases, voters with legitimate electoral cards recently issued were not included in the printed version of the voter list in use at polling station level. Nevertheless, their records were present in the database and they were authorized to vote. In other cases, the personal details (gender, address, sheet and row number) did not entirely match between the handwritten issued electoral card and the voter list.





Management of polling operations

There was a total of 352 polling stations, including the 2 new polling stations created in North Tanna and South Malekula.

Established procedures, including new features (ballot boxes with tamper evident seals, use of new high-quality indelible ink, carbon copy reconciliation and results booklets) did not represent a challenge for presiding officers and polling staff, ensuring the integrity of the electoral process and the security of the vote.

A new Polling and Counting manual was introduced to support the work of the polling staff and their training. Polling staff were trained following a cascade training approach.

In some selected polling stations, the identification of voters was carried out using the national ID card as credential, along with identification through the electoral card. An additional polling clerk was present with a personal computer and a scanner. The national ID card of the voter was scanned, and the system would detect if the voter was present in the voting list for that specific polling station and if he/she already voted. As the CAP 146 was not yet amended to include the national ID card as a mean of identification of the voters, this identification was implemented only for testing purpose. Findings illustrated however to be much a faster mean of identification as the system checked automatically the correspondence of personal details with those of the voter register.





Counting

An unofficial counting process of ballots took place immediately after the conclusion of polling day at every polling station, under the supervision and direction of the Presiding Officer.

The presence of accredited party representatives helped to ensure transparency and reduce objections during this phase.

Once the counting was completed, the results for that specific polling station were recorded in the Official Report, countersigned by observers and party representatives, then transferred to the registration officer at the constituency level for further transfer to the Electoral Commission in Port Vila.

COVID-19

The Electoral Office provided hand sanitizers to all polling stations along with the polling kits. Furthermore, the department of Water Resources together with UNICEF set up handwashing stations in all urban centers. Presiding officers and police reminded voters to display orderly queuing with a good distance of 2 meters between each other throughout election day.

In connection with counting, and as preventive measure against COVID-19, all ballot boxes returning to Port Vila were disinfected and placed into secure storage. A decision was made to quarantine some islands because of some suspect cases, which later tested negative.

Final tally, and when deemed necessary, re-count of ballot papers was conducted. The sudden passing of the late Electoral Commission Chairman, Martin James Tete, on 25 March 2020 paralyzed the operation for a few days. Along with this unexpected and very sad occurrence, the President of Vanuatu signed a declaration for a State of Emergency (SoE) on 26 March 2020 over the whole of Vanuatu for a two-week period, for the purpose of strengthening prevention and containment measures in response to the COVID-19 global pandemic. On 30 March 2020 the President of the Republic, following consultations with Judicial Service Commission, appointed Mr. Edward Kaltamat as new Chairman and the official counting could start among strict preventive measures, including night curfew, which impacted the official counting operations.

Initially it was planned to undertake official counting with observation of candidates and accredited observers, however, for the purpose of strengthening COVID-19 prevention and containment measures and in compliance of the SoE which forbid gatherings of more than five persons, it was decided to livestream the official counting for the general public (supported by the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (OGCIO) and Vanuatu Broadcasting and Television Corporation (VBTC). For the first time in Vanuatu's history, the country witnessed the official counting of the national election via live streaming. This was considered and acknowledged an important milestone of transparency and technology for the country.

The official results were finally announced the day that Tropical Cyclone Harold cat. 5 hit the country.



Recommendations

Help desk service

To address issues that may arise during polling operations, and with the intent of keeping a direct channel of communication between the VEO HQ and the Presiding Officers, a help desk was established with trained operators. It received calls from 7:30 AM up till late hours, with many and frequent calls during the day from all over the country. The majority of calls focused on voters not being present on the voter lists or with incomplete details. **It is recommended to continue this help desk service in the future.**

Three-month residency requirement

There is a three-month residency requirement for registration, which **has proven to be too restrictive and has disenfranchised a number of voters** who work outside their place of residency. This is a regulatory measure enacted by the EC, who recommends to “relax”, this restriction without a legal modification but rather with an EC regulation.

Proxy Voting

The current legal provisions allow proxy voting for those voters that cannot be present at their assigned polling station for voting. Proxy voting, however, has been often criticized for being easy to manipulate and to constitute a potential threat to the integrity and transparency of the electoral process. During the General election, as with former elections, not all proxy voters understood well the proxy procedures, which require to cast own vote at the same time as casting the proxy vote, inking two fingers. Some proxy voters came back later in the day to vote for the proxy but were not allowed to vote as that would infringe the established procedures. Many electoral petitions derive from the suspected manipulations with the proxy voting methodology.

At the recent post-electoral review, electoral officers from across Vanuatu identified proxy voting as one of the most difficult aspects to manage during the election, and which were the source of numerous election petitions. Electoral officers therefore recommended that proxy voting be cancelled, or at the very least that its modalities be modified to allow for less manipulation and easier application during polling.

It is recommended to cancel proxy voting and instead focus on easing other restrictions such as the three-month residency requirement and explore possible procedures for out-of-constituency voting and out-of-country voting. Currently, there are no special measures allowed by law to facilitate the electoral participation of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) resulting from natural disasters, which is a common occurrence in Vanuatu. It is therefore proposed to explore introducing special measures, in terms of voter registration and polling for IDPs resulting from natural disasters within a pre-determined timeframe.

Overseas Voters

Reconsidering out-of-country voting (OCV). At present, there are no explicit modalities for OCV, and the same procedures were used overseas as in-country. Clear OCV modalities and procedures should be, preferably, determined by the EC and not the law. If included in the law, they should be determined in close consultation with the EC.

Currently, there is only one polling station overseas, in Noumea (New Caledonia), whose votes go to a seat in the Port Vila Constituency. In the last couple of years, there have been serious discussions to add supplementary polling stations in Fiji, Australia and New Zealand (which is allowed by the current legal provisions). However, it would be problematic to add any additional polling stations to the Port Vila constituency.

Practical measures can be put in place by the VEO to facilitate overseas voting, such as the (universally common) use of diplomatic offices for polling purposes. The adoption of a single ballot paper per constituency would greatly facilitate out-of-country voting, allowing overseas voters to vote for the constituency to which they are registered, as if they voted in-country.

Single ballot-system

Modifying the ballot-paper design: instead of printing a booklet of all candidates, one per page, a switch to a single ballot-paper system (without use of envelopes). This move to a single ballot paper per constituency would signify substantive savings, easier logistics, better transparency and better safeguarding of the secrecy of the vote (if this is approved, the polling and counting procedures in the laws and/or regulations would have to be modified accordingly).

Observers

The EO produced and printed 300 copies of the Handbook for National and International Observers, Political Party and Candidate Agents,

A briefing with observers was organized on 17 March. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic most of the international observers could not travel to Vanuatu as one of the preventive measures to keep the country free of the viral infection. Observation was reduced in terms of number of observers and geographical coverage. 'Local' observation was however encouraged, and Observers, mainly members of the diplomatic community already present in the country, were accredited up until last minute.

For the first time in Vanuatu's history, the country witnessed the official counting of the national election via live streaming, which is considered and acknowledged an important milestone of transparency and technology in Vanuatu. It is recommended to continue this approach.



Election Petitions

This year saw 13 electoral petitions, which is a decrease from 2012 which had 24 petitions. This year a Candidate Handbook was developed clarifying the essentials of the legal framework and the responsibilities of running as a candidate. This publication may have supported some candidates to better maneuver within the legal provisions. Elections are about credibility, and it is important to allow as many petitions as are necessary to resolve any issues with the results and it is important to have appropriate channels, mechanisms and procedures to deal with the petitions. This will increase transparency and trust in the implementation of the rule of law and trust in following due process. Dealing with election petitions is an integral part of the electoral process, even if it takes a lot of time and energy. With 13 petitions the procedures are therefore very costly and time consuming, but necessary. The recommendation is therefore to improve these mechanisms and procedures to make them more agile and cost-effective.

Another point is the major vacuum in the RPA that no penalties are established for committing electoral offences leaving little “teeth” to the authorities to enforce their mandate in that regard. It is therefore proposed that the legal provisions introduce penalties provided for under the RPA for electoral offences.

There is no clear indication of the electoral campaign period in any of the laws. It is recommended to make explicit the length of the electoral campaign period, and include obligatory codes of conduct for political parties and candidates;

Vanuatu is one of the few countries in the world without any provisions to regulate campaign financing. Monitoring and control of money in elections has become a major feature around the world to maintain the integrity and credibility of the electoral process. It is thus advised to introduce provisions in the legal and regulatory framework for basic campaign financing disclosure, improving oversight of campaign contributions (contributions and donations) and expenditures in order to provide for greater transparency and accountability.



Part 4.

Electoral Office Administration

Staffing

The Electoral Office is significantly understaffed. In 2019 a new organogram was approved for 2020 but due to the impact of COVID-19 crisis, new recruitments were put on hold.

The VEO lacks some key positions at central level in the area of IT, Communications and External Relations (Public Outreach) and administration/finance. Not having a permanent presence at field level hampers the operational capacity not only during the electoral time, but also in between elections. For example, limiting the voter registration service delivered out of Port Vila.

The PEO has power under the RPA to hire extra temporary people to assist at crucial times, such as during an election, but the ongoing work of organizing and overseeing registration and voting is carried out by provincial officers employed in other departments, e.g. Provincial Secretary General's and Area Council Administrators/Secretaries. The relationship between the VEO and these seconded staff is good, but there is not direct control over their activities.

The lack of permanent Electoral Officers at local level is a major factor related to problem of maintaining the electoral list, issuing and replacing electoral cards, in the future national ID cards, receiving applications for registration, as well as during electoral times to organize the polling operations.

It is recommended the new organogram approved for 2020, should include the establishment of substantive units, proper individual titles and aligned clear job descriptions, and should be implemented soonest with recruitments as initially agreed.

Budget

The Vanuatu parliament appropriated in its budget a sum of 100,000,000 vatu for the 2020 general elections. The total cost of conducting the general election exceeds its budgeted amount as shown in the tables below. Of the 100 million appropriated by the Government of Vanuatu, 99,779,547 vatu were expended, equal to 99.78%.



2020 General Election Expense	
Description	Amount (vatu)
Personal Expense	179,424
Subsistence Allowance	36,482,750
Food Allowance	250,000
Sitting Allowance	350,000
International Accommodation	70,000
Local Accommodation	60,000
Consultant fee	1,055,000
Vehicle Fuel	2,719,859
Freight	742,462
Facility hire	877,957
Vehicle hire	496,798
Office Cleaning	119,239
Advertising- communication	4,607,652
Postage - communication	686,348
Printing- communication	15,379,118
Stationary - communication	7,514,223
Telephone- communication	1,146,181
General materials	51,400
Office Rental	217,392
Incidentals	1,030,034
Office Entertainment	648,939
Uniforms	79,800
Equipment repair/maintenance	533,479
vehicle repair/maintenance	109,374
Rations Supplies	578,028
International Travel	231,148
Local Travel	8,749,089
Gas Cooking Utilities	29,022
Electricity Utilities	7,253,117
Water Utilities	47,688
VAT	5,671,255
Additional Equipment	252,287
Vehicle Replacement	869,566
Contract Maintenance	690,918
TOTAL	99,779,547

The 2020 general election was also supported by Development Partners, primarily UNDP/VEEP funded by NZ MFAT in the area of capacity building and training, joint civil and voter registration, voter awareness, operational preparations etc., and AUS DFAT contributed to important logistical arrangements. In other words, many essential pre-election period activities were funded by development partners. Should the Government prioritize these pre-electoral activities in the future these additional expenses must be absorbed into the recurrent budget and be timely released. Not all expenses of the 2020 budget require to be part of the regular costs. The approximate budget to be considered by parliament and to be absorbed into the recurrent budget would be around 17,134,470, equal to 17% increase.

Item	Units	Price per unit	Total cost	Date	USD	Recurrent cost
Songs with videoclips	3	1016960	VT3,050,880	31 Dec 2019	USD 26,878	NO
Opening event with concert + VBTC radio and TV spots	1	2830000	VT2,830,000	25 Feb 2020	USD 25,027	YES
Radio and TV spots FM 107	9	102200	VT919,800	26 Mar 2020	USD 7,961	YES
Billboards (Port Vila and Luganville) Rental	6	45000	VT270,000	3 Mar 2020	USD 2,337	YES
Billboards (Port Vila and Luganville) Installation	6	18000	VT108,000	3 Mar 2020	USD 935	YES
Digital billboards	1	244908	VT244,908	3 Mar 2020	USD 2,120	YES
Daily Post 1/8 Strip	1	97416	VT97,416	20 Feb 2020	USD 861	YES
Push-SMS Digicel	6	108000	VT648,000	26 Mar 2020	USD 5,608	YES
Push-SMS Vodafone	6	90000	VT540,000	26 Mar 2020	USD 4,674	YES
Ballot boxes	300	USD 12	USD 3,711	28 Mar 2019	USD 3,711	NO
Extra lids	15	USD 4	USD 52.50	28 Mar 2019	USD 53	NO
Seals	20000	USD 0.10	USD 2,000.00	28 Mar 2019	USD 2,000	YES
Ballot boxes/ Seals transport cost	1	USD 5,145	USD 5,145	28 Mar 2019	USD 5,145	YES
Indelible ink	400	USD 27	USD 10,980	10 Mar 2020	USD 10,980	YES
Indelible ink freight	1	USD 2,600	USD 2,600	10 Mar 2020	USD 2,600	YES
PSU Cost recovery Fee	1	USD 1,000	USD 1,000	10 Mar 2020	USD 1,000	NO
Candidate handbook	350	852	VT298,200	5 Feb 2020	USD 2,637	NO
Observation manual	300	413.33	VT124,000	17 Mar 2020	USD 1,073	YES
My Election Booklet	1500	380	VT570,000	5 Feb 2020	USD 5,041	YES
Notices and Posters	1500	92	VT138,000	1 Mar 2020	USD 1,194	YES
Notices and Posters	8000	49	VT392,000	1 Mar 2020	USD 3,393	YES
Training of polling staff	1	VT119,211	VT119,211	3 Mar 2020	USD 1,032	YES
Polling and Counting manual	1400	385	VT539,000	5 Feb 2020	USD 4,767	YES
Polling and Counting manual	800	450	VT360,000	5 Feb 2020	USD 3,184	YES
Official Polling Report (with carbon copies)	100	820	VT82,000	13 Mar 2020	USD 710	YES
Official Polling Report (with carbon copies)	400	370	VT148,000	28 Feb 2020	USD 1,309	YES
Official Polling Report (with carbon copies)	550	361.82	VT199,001	28 Feb 2020	USD 1,760	YES
Tally Sheet	900	424.44	VT383,996	28 Feb 2020	USD 3,178	YES
Access pass (badges)	9705	13	VT126,165	11 Mar 2020	USD 1,092	YES
Pouches	1000	USD 4.80	USD 4,800	9 Mar 2020	USD 4,800	YES
Landyards	7000	USD 0.98	USD 6,860	9 Mar 2020	USD 6,860	YES
Caps	7000	USD 0.28	USD 1,960	9 Mar 2020	USD 1,960	YES
Diesel Generators/Storage box/ Tarpaulin			USD 32,601	8 Oct 2019	USD 32,601	NO
Stamps			USD 15,135	29 Aug 2019	USD 15,135	NO
Election materials including posters, Banners			USD 38,887	23 Jan 2020	USD 38,887	YES
Laptops/Ribbons/Cameras etc			USD 132,241	19 Aug 2019	USD 132,241	NO
Plastic Seals			USD 6,380	13 Jun 2019	USD 6,380	NO
LOA						
Civil and Voter Registration 1st Tranche			VT5,285,448	12 Jun 2019	USD 46,932	NO
Civil and Voter Registration 2nd Tranche			VT38,915,100	12 Jun 2019	USD 347,518	NO
Civil and Voter Registration 3rd Tranche			VT28,284,690	12 Oct 2019	USD 248,177	NO
VIC Advisory Support			AUD 5,851	19 Mar 2020	USD 3,852	NO
Vanuatu Australia Policing and Justice program helicopter logistics support			AUD 26,304	19 Mar 2020	USD 17,317	NO
Total recurrent costs					150,685	
Total investment costs					884,431	
Grand total					USD 1,035,116	
					VT113,562,586	

The costs of the post-election period exercises such like the first ever comprehensive post-electoral review, which was conducted in Luganville and Port Vila for all electoral officers throughout Vanuatu drawing lessons and strategies for future improvement and possible reform measures were absorbed by UNDP/VEEP. It is important to note that the above costs were never in Vanuatu electoral history included in the election budgets.

Legal Framework

The legal and regulatory basis for the preparation and conduct of elections in Vanuatu is complex and widespread. The legal framework for the national elections includes the 1980 Constitution and the ensuing electoral laws, the most important of which is the 1982 Representation of the People Act (RPA) and its amendments and subsequent regulations. Provincial and local government elections are grounded on the 1997 Provincial Governance Act and its 2014 amendment, as well as the 2010 Provincial Electoral Regulations. Municipal elections are based on the 1980 Municipal Act and its amendments, as well as the 1982 Municipal Council Elections Regulations. Finally, national referendums are supported by the 2004 Referendum Act and its amendment. The picture is one of a fragmented legal framework, with laws written in varied manner of detail and with different perspectives, which have been modified several times. There are inconsistencies between the different electoral acts, and there is a striking need to harmonize all the legal provisions governing direct elections in the country.



Recommendations

In that context, given the fragmented nature of the electoral legal framework, a first general recommendation is that it would be useful to have the legal provisions for all direct elections integrated in a single law, including provisions for the general, provincial and local elections, as well as national referendums. This would facilitate coherence of approach and legal harmonization between all elections, facilitate information and understanding to all stakeholders and enhance transparency.

Additionally, and importantly, it would be beneficial to review and limit, as much as possible, detailed specific operational procedures in the law (such as Schedule 5 of the RPA, and most of the forms in the other schedules, mostly out of date, as well of Schedules 3 of both the Provincial Electoral Regulations and the Municipal Council Elections Regulations). This would move the procedures from the legal domain and would allow the electoral authorities to decide on operational matters through the exercise of its own regulatory powers (as bestowed by the Constitution). Ideally, the necessary forms for electoral procedures (now provided for in different schedules of the legal framework) should be developed by the EC (in the case of voter registration, by the VEO and the CRVS). In many countries, a lot of the procedures are not the subject of legal review but are treated by internal regulations of ECs, allowing for a more practical, flexible and realistic approach to electoral administration.





Part 5.

Results and Analysis

Electoral Turn Out

The official turnout for the 2020 general election is 52% (145,064 out of 278,931 registered voters). If calculated against the more realistic total of registered voters, it would be 69.26%. This percentage is even more competitive when compared to other developed countries voter turnout in recent general elections as shown below.

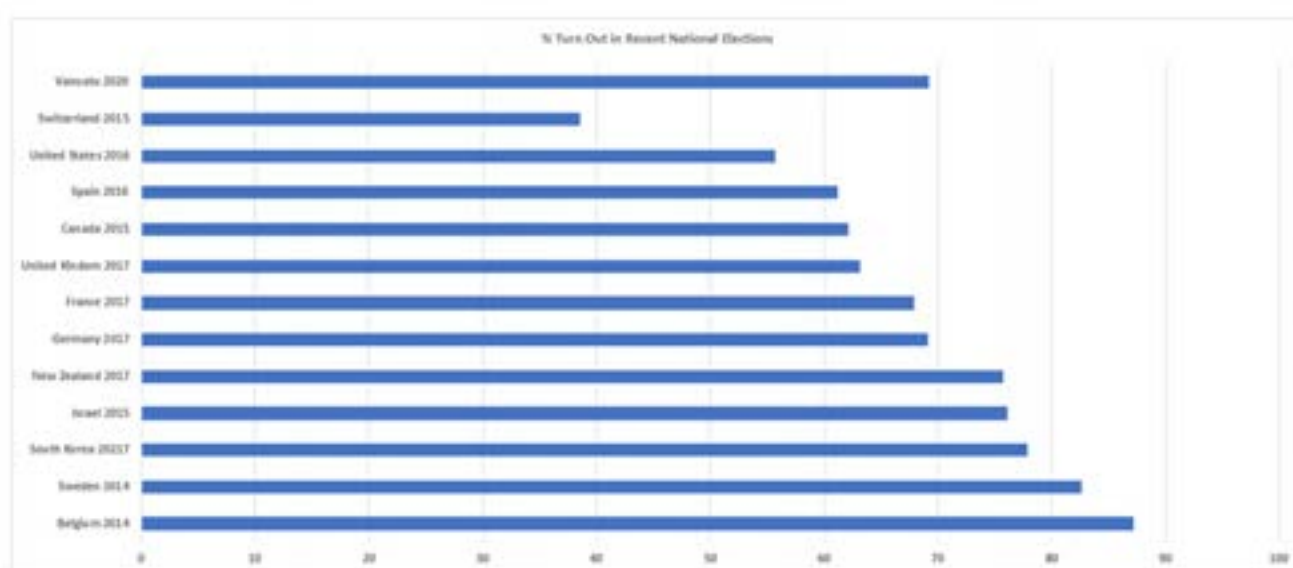


Table 4 – comparative %- turnout in recent national elections

Table 4 illustrates that Belgium had a turnout of 87.2% in its 2014 election although voting is compulsory or the law requires all eligible citizens to vote, the rules are not necessarily enforced. In 2016, Australia – which doesn't appear on the chart – experienced the lowest recorded turnout since the introduction of compulsory voting in the 1920s.

Conversely many countries that don't have a compulsory voting system get strong turnouts. For example, the turn-out for 2014 national election for Sweden is 82.6%, South Korea 77.9% in 2017, Israel 76.1% in 2015 and New Zealand 75.7% in 2017.

This suggests that achieving a much higher voter turn-out is quite difficult even in countries that have imposed compulsory voting. Additionally, implementing compulsory voting rules will be very challenging, notwithstanding the issue to ensure compliance and enforcement, as well as prosecution of offenders in Vanuatu's context.

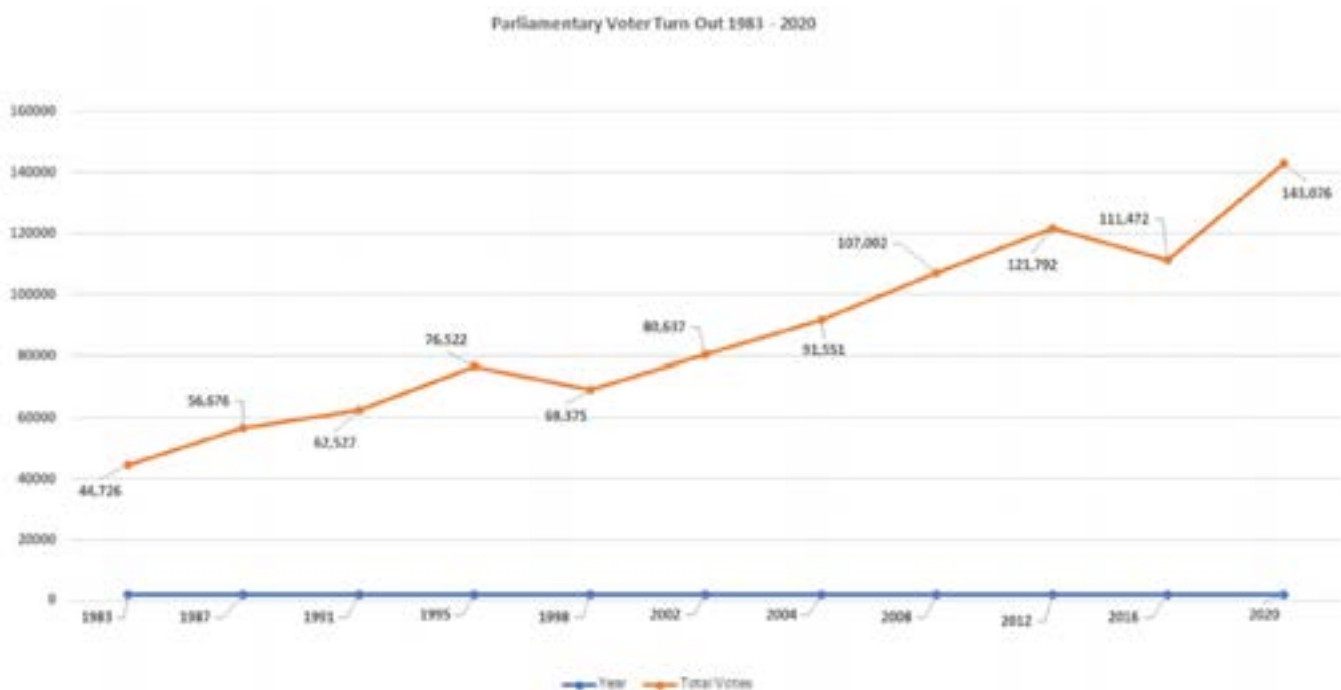


Table 5 – Voter turnout in Vanuatu, 1983 – 2020

The above table 5 indicates a continuous increase in trend in the total number of votes cast since 1983. It is vital to note that the total votes cast in 2020 is the highest ever in the Vanuatu electoral history meaning that the interest in electoral participation is there.

Declared Candidates

There were 295 declared candidates for the March 2020 election in Vanuatu, an increase compared to 265 in 2016 election, however lower than in 2008 and 2012 as shown in table 6. The graph also indicates that the total number of the declared candidates clearly fluctuates over the years.

The large number of candidates contesting in the 2020 election is the direct result of the Vanuatu's voting system, Vanuatu's electoral system is a combination of two "Majoritarian" systems: FPTP in single-member constituencies and SNVT in multiple-member constituencies. Both systems are candidate-based instead of party-based. The combination of both systems is an encouragement for candidates to run, in particular independent candidates, increasing the number of candidates in the election. Inevitably this has resulted in splitting of votes by individuals, rather than parties, meaning any of the votes cast for candidates that don't make to parliament will be 'lost'. This establishes underrepresentation in the national parliament and formation of unsustainable coalition governments which are based on individual candidate negotiations. It is evident from that data that the percentage of votes won by the successful candidates experience a decreasing trend, this corresponds directly to the increase in number of political parties and increase number of candidates contesting the elections.



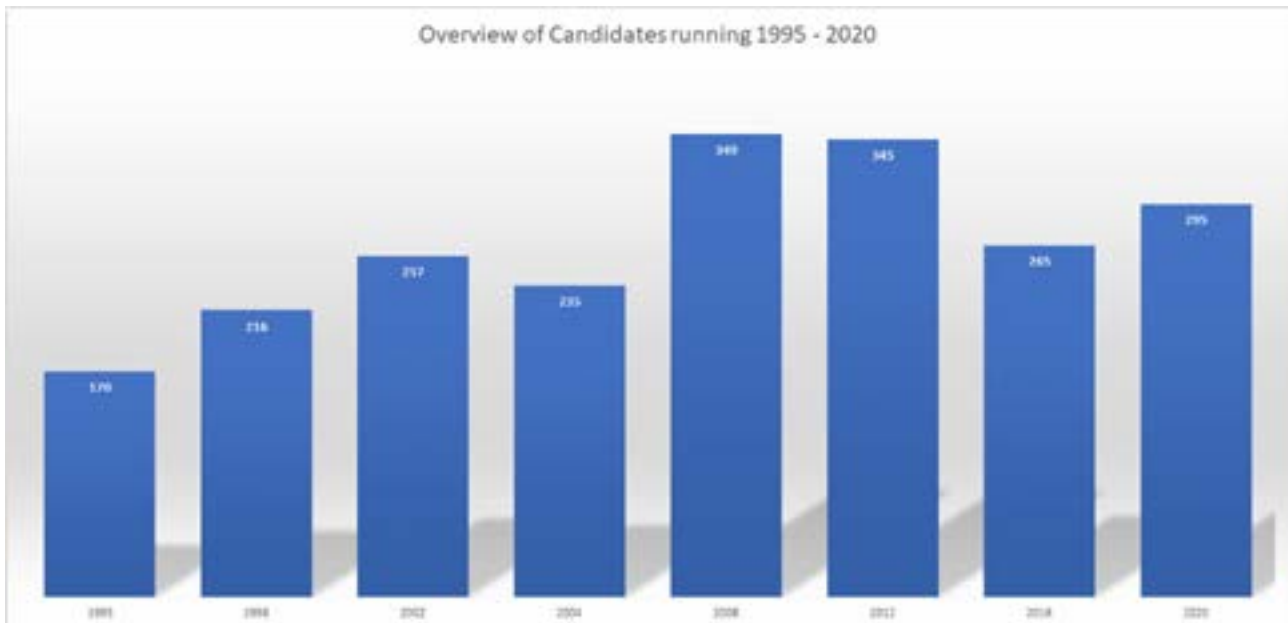


Table 6: illustrates the number of registered candidates per general election. Regardless of whether the constituency is a single-member one (with FPTP) or a multi-member one (with SNTV), they are both candidate-based, rather than party-based systems, and all of the candidates are in effect competing against all of the other candidates.



Candidates elected as Members of Vanuatu National Parliament

Of the 295 declared candidates, 52 members of the 12th legislature were duly elected on the 19th of March 2020 and were declared on the 6th of April 2020. The names of the elected MPs and their political party affiliation are itemized in table 7 below. The 52 members of the 12th legislature affiliates to only 19 political parties out of 48 political parties plus independents contesting the March 2020 national election.

It is worth noting that of the 19 political parties, 11 parties have only one member of Parliament, and that no political party has the majority of seats in the Parliament making it necessary to form a coalition government. This has been the case in Vanuatu since the 1990s causing political instability and difficulties is sustaining a collation government as candidates are not legally bound to any groups even within their parties. They find it easy to move from one group to the other causing instability and in some cases collapse of the collation government in power.



VANUATU 2020 GENERAL ELECTION										
Name	Party	Constituency	Sex	Seats	# Votes	# Cast Votes	% Votes	%	Registered Voters	
Ambae						4,030			9,969	
James Bule	People Unity Development Party	Ambae	Male	3	597		14.81%	5.99%		
John Still Tari Getu	National United Party	Ambae	Male	3	582		14.81%	5.84%		
Jay Ngwele	Rural Development Party	Ambae	Male	3	551		13.67%	5.53%		
Ambrym						4,261			7,027	
Bruno Tao Leingone	National United Party	Ambrym	Male	2	971		22.79%	13.82%		
John Dahmasing Salong	Graon mo Jastis Pati	Ambrym	Male	2	1172		27.51%	16.68%		
Efate						20,850			44,385	
Gillion William	Graon mo Jastis Pati	Efate	Male	5	1800		8.63%	4.06%		
John Mark Ruben	Vanua'aku Pati	Efate	Male	5	1160		5.56%	2.61%		
Hymak Anatole	Vanuatu First Party	Efate	Male	5	1340		6.43%	3.02%		
Jack Norris Kalmet	Reunification of Movement for Change (RMC)	Efate	Male	5	2301		11.04%	5.18%		
Bakoa Maraki Kaltongga	Leaders Party of Vanuatu	Efate	Male	5	1854		8.89%	4.18%		
Epi						3,975			5,666	
John Roy Niel	Vanuatu Progressive Development Party	Epi	Male	2	825		21%	14.56%		
Seouile Simeon Davidson	Reunification of Movement for Change (RMC)	Epi	Male	2	782		19.67%	13.80%		
Luganville						6,381			16,523	
Marc Ati	Iauko Group	Luganville	Male	2	871		13.65%	5.27%		
Matai Seremiah Nawalu	Leaders Party of Vanuatu	Luganville	Male	2	1164		18.24%	7.04%		
Maewo						2,102			3064	
Ian Toakalana Tarimalakesa Wilson	Ngwaso and a Custom Movement	Maewo	Male	1	1300		61.85%	42.43%		
Malekula						16,192			25,228	
Edmond Julun	Graon mo Jastis Pati	Malekula	Male	7	946		5.84%	30.87%		
Esmon Simon	Vanua'aku Pati	Malekula	Male	7	1005		6.21%	3.98%		
Sanick Asang	National United Party	Malekula	Male	7	989		6.11%	3.92%		
Francois Batick	Reunification of Movement for Change (RMC)	Malekula	Male	7	835		5.16%	3.31%		
Marcellino Barthélemy	Reunification of Movement for Change (RMC)	Malekula	Male	7	1204		7.44%	4.77%		
John Sala	Graon mo Jastis Pati	Malekula	Male	7	878		5.42%	3.48%		
Gracia Chadrack	Leaders Party of Vanuatu	Malekula	Male	7	997		6.16%	3.95%		
Malo/Aore						2,743			4,645	
Rasu Wesley	Vanua'aku Pati	Malo/Aore	Male	1	1334		48.63%	28.72%		
Pentecost						9,952			16,544	
Bule Silas	National United Party	Pentecost	Male	4	990		9.95%	5.98%		
Marc Melsul	Rural Development Party	Pentecost	Male	4	1043		10.48%	6.30%		
Reve Ephriam Boe	Graon mo Jastis Pati	Pentecost	Male	4	757		7.61%	4.58%		
Charlot Sahwai Tabimamas	Reunification of Movement for Change (RMC)	Pentecost	Male	4	1070		10.75%	6.47%		
Paama						853			1,533	
Andy Job Sam	Leaders Party of Vanuatu	Paama	Male	1	289		33.88%	18.85%		
Port Vila						18,543			51,831	
Alatoli Ishmael Kalsakau	Union of Moderate Parties	Port Vila	Male	5	1581		8.53%	3.05%		
Kenneth Natapei	Vanua'aku Pati	Port Vila	Male	5	1,255		6.77%	2.42%		
Harry Anthony	Union of Moderate Parties	Port Vila	Male	5	1466		7.91%	2.83%		
Ralph Regenvaru	Graon mo Jastis Pati	Port Vila	Male	5	1987		10.72%	3.83%		
Ulrich Sumptho	Reunification of Movement for Change (RMC)	Port Vila	Male	5	1819		9.81%	3.51%		
Santo						23,782			40,674	
Marco Rick Tchamako Mahe	Reunification of Movement for Change (RMC)	Santo	Male	7	2900		12.19%	7.13%		
Leonard Joshua Pikione	Nagriamel	Santo	Male	7	1204		5.06%	2.96%		
Gaetan Pikione	Vanuatu Liberal Movement	Santo	Male	7	1858		7.81%	4.57%		
Stevens Fabiano Nano	Vemarana	Santo	Male	7	1506		6.33%	3.70%		
Alfred Maohi	Graon mo Jastis Pati	Santo	Male	7	1572		6.61%	3.86%		
Lulu Sakaes	People's Progressive Party	Santo	Male	7	1141		4.80%	2.81%		
Samson Samsen	Vanuatu Cultural Self-reliance Movement	Santo	Male	7	1272		5.35%	3.13%		
Shepherds						884			1,441	
Willie Satearoto Pakoa	Vanuatu Green Confederation Party	Shepherds	Male	1	314		35.52%	21.79%		
Southern Outer Islands						2,370			4,305	
Edward Nalyal Molou	Vanua'aku Pati	Southern Outer Islands	Male	1	929		39.20%	64.47%		
Tanna						19,551			35,857	
Bob Loughman	Vanua'aku Pati	Tanna	Male	7	1321		6.76%	3.68%		
Johnny Koanapo	Vanua'aku Pati	Tanna	Male	7	1431		7.32%	3.99%		
Nako Natuman	Union of Moderate Parties	Tanna	Male	7	1175		6.01%	3.28%		
Robin Kapapa	Union of Moderate Parties	Tanna	Male	7	1584		8.10%	4.42%		
Xavier Harry Emmanuel	Iauko Group	Tanna	Male	7	1807		9.24%	5.04%		
Andrew Solomon Napuat	Graon mo Jastis Pati	Tanna	Male	7	1474		7.54%	4.11%		
Jotham Napat	Leaders Party of Vanuatu	Tanna	Male	7	1841		9.42%	5.13%		
Tongoa						1,193			2,401	
Kalo Willie	Union of Moderate Parties	Tongoa	Male	1	314		26.32%	13.08%		
Torres						2,058			2,966	
Claude Christophe Antoine Em	Vanuatu National Development Party	Torres	Male	1	1012		49.17%	42.15%		
Banks						3,356			5,095	
Danny Silas	Graon mo Jastis Pati	Banks	Male	1	1091		32.51%	21.41%		
Total				52	63,461		22.75%		278,954	

Table 7 – provides an overview of the names of the elected MPs and their political party affiliations

Overall Voter Representation versus non-representation in Vanuatu's Parliament

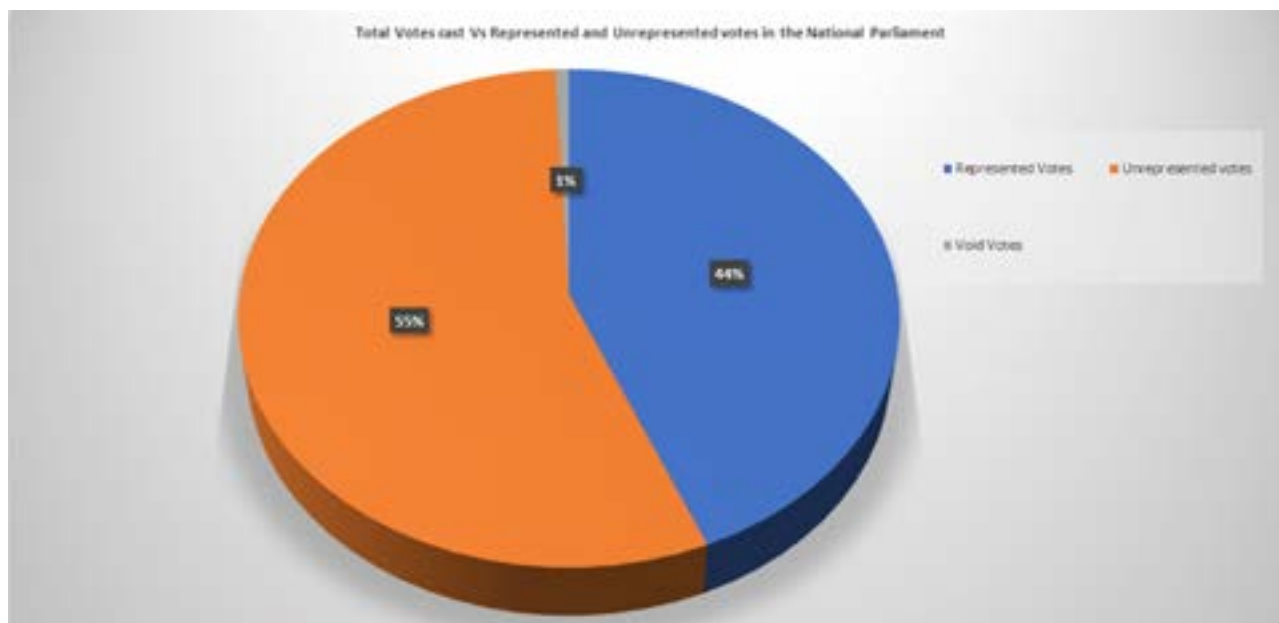


Table 8 looks at representation and indicates that the 52 MPs duly elected represent a minority, or 44 percent of the electors, that voted on 19th March 2020 election, whilst 55 percent of electors are currently unrepresented in the National Parliament.

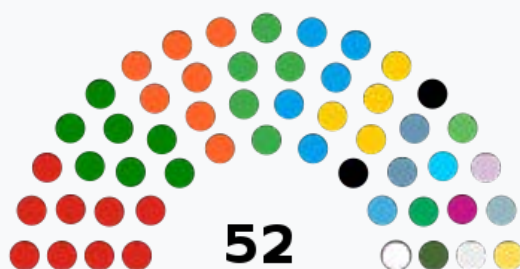
Vanuatu's political system is based on a Representative democracy. Representative democracies have different methods of acquiring that representation, among others through their choice of form and basis of representation. It is often said that proportional systems are more representative than majoritarian ones (especially when "winners-take-all" applies, such as in FPTP), mostly because they are more inclusive. The choice of system in Vanuatu (combination of FPTP and SNTV), the weakness of political parties (despite the increase in their numbers) and cultural elements such as the "wantok" system explains why the results appear less representative than wished for. It has been suggested that the current electoral system in use in Vanuatu for all direct elections is not fully constitutional. Article 17 (1) of the Vanuatu constitution on election of the members of parliament states: "Parliament

shall consist of members elected on the basis of universal franchise through an electoral system which includes an element of proportional representation so as to ensure fair representation of different political groups and opinions". Yet many argue that the combination of "first past the post" (FPTP) in single-member constituencies and "single non-transferable votes" (SNTV) in multiple-member constituencies lacks "an element of proportional representation". There are two major forms of representation around the world: majoritarian and proportional representation (there are combinations and variations, but these are the two main ways of translating votes into seats). In majoritarian systems, the candidate or candidates with the most votes win, regardless of the proportion of votes received. In proportional representation, the seats are distributed according to the percentage of

votes received; generally, voters vote for lists, not for candidates (as is the case in majoritarian system). In 2016 the EC and VEO proposed a COM paper to amend the RPA [CAP 146] in order to cancel by-elections (which are costly and inconvenient), but the Acting Attorney General, representing the SLO, advised that this would be unconstitutional, because article 17 stated the need for an “element of proportional representation”. The advice went on to say that currently the candidates are elected to parliament “in proportion to the votes he/she received”, thus cancelling by-elections would be unconstitutional. But it seems clear that there is no “element of proportional representation”, as candidates are elected not on a “proportion of votes”, but on who received the largest number of votes, as both FPTP and SNTV are majoritarian systems). In terms of FPTP, it is clear that in single member-constituencies, proportionality is not possible (there is a single seat). Proportional representation can only be achieved in multiple-member constituencies, the larger the number of seats, the greater the proportionality. It would be beneficial to study the matter and examine what system of proportional representation would best suit Vanuatu. Article 17 refers to members of parliament, but the combination of FPTP and SNTV also applies to the election of the provincial councils. Previously, municipal elections were based on a proportional representation, but the system was changed to SNTV in 2018. The most common version of proportional representation is the “list system”, where political parties, but also even independent candidates, would form a list and the seats would be distributed in that constituency based on the percentage of votes that list receives. Obviously, a rearrangement of the current constituencies would be required, as no proportional representation system can be implemented in a single-member constituency.

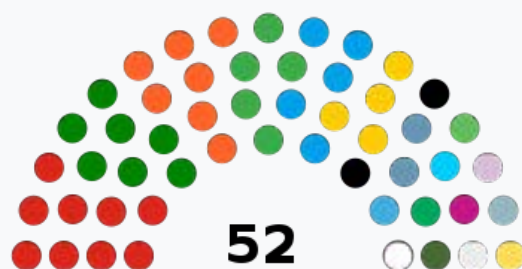


Performance of Political Parties



Party	Votes	%	Seats	+/-
Leaders Party of Vanuatu	17,992	12.49	5	+4
Vanua'aku Pati	17,460	12.12	7	+1
Reunification Movement for Change	16,298	11.32	7	+4
Land and Justice Party	14,400	10.00	9	+2
Union of Moderate Parties	11,043	7.67	5	-1
National United Party	5,377	3.73	4	0
Green Confederation	3,623	2.52	1	-1
Rural Development Party	3,600	2.50	2	New
Vanuatu Liberal Movement	3,147	2.19	1	New
Nagriamel	2,980	2.07	1	-2
Vanuatu Labour Party	2,866	1.99	0	-1
Iauko Group	2,847	1.38	2	-2
People's Progressive Party	2,664	1.85	1	0
Vanuatu First Party	2,112	1.46	1	New
Vanuatu National Development Party	2,102	1.46	1	-1
People Unity Development Party	1,870	1.30	1	New
Vanuatu Cultural Self-reliance Movement	1,637	1.14	1	New
New Nation Party	1,534	1.07	0	New
Vemarana	1,506	1.05	1	+1
Ngwasoanda Custom Movement	1,300	0.90	1	New
Oceania Transformation Movement	1,252	0.87	0	New
The People's Party	1,232	0.86	0	New
Vanuatu Community Movement	1,028	0.71	0	New
Friend Melanesian Party	996	0.69	0	-1
Kia Koe Party	958	0.67	0	New
Vanuatu Progressive Development Party	825	0.57	1	+1





Party	Votes	%	Seats	+/-
Upi Nafzan Iskei	729	0.51	0	New
People's Services Party	700	0.49	0	-1
Vanuatu People's Alliance for Change	602	0.42	0	New
Natatok Party	593	0.41	0	0
Vanuatu Progressive Republican Farmer Party	512	0.36	0	0
People's Democratic Party	505	0.35	0	New
National Party	448	0.31	0	0
Imaim	442	0.31	0	New
UCVP Party	436	0.30	0	New
Angai Tagaro	386	0.27	0	New
Melanesian Progressive Party	327	0.23	0	0
United Movements for Vanuatu People	315	0.22	0	New
Vanuatu Presidential Party	294	0.20	0	-1
Nodaru Masan Party	104	0.07	0	New
Shepherds Alliance Party	80	0.06	0	0
People's Action Party	77	0.05	0	0
Namaki Ahute Kastom Movement	71	0.05	0	New
People, Churches, Chiefs Party	70	0.05	0	New
Vanuatu Liberal Party	54	0.04	0	New
Movement for Righteousness, Justice and Peace	37	0.03	0	New
Vanuatu Peoples for Change Party	19	0.01	0	New
Vanuatu Reform Democratic Party	7	0.00	0	0
Independents	14,546	10.10	0	-8
Invalid/blank votes	1,061	-	-	-
Total	145,064	100	52	0
Registered voters/turnout	278,957	52.00	-	-

Table 9 demonstrates the performance of the various political parties

It is clear from the above data that Leaders Party of Vanuatu (LPV) is the leading political party in terms votes cast, claiming 18,000 votes, equal to 12.5% of the total votes cast in March 2020 National Election. LPV is followed by Vanu'aku Parti (VP) with approximately 17,500 votes claiming 12% of the total votes cast. Reunification Movement for Change (RMC) with 16,000 votes or 11% of the total votes cast. Graon mo Jastis Pati (GJP) with 14,000 votes, equal to 10%, Union of Moderate Parties (UMP) with 11,000 votes or 7.6 %. National United Party (NUP) with 5,300 votes or 4%. Vanuatu Green Confederation and Rural development Party with 3,623 and 3,600 votes respectively each claiming 2.5 % of the total votes casted. The Vanuatu Liberal Party and Nagriamel managed to secure about 3,000 votes calming 2% of the total votes cast. Iauko Group and other winning political parties secured less than 3,000 votes.

It is also essential to note in the graph below that 11,677 electors voted for the 9 winning candidates from the Graon mo Justis Pati followed by 10,911 electors who voted for the 7 winning candidates for the Reunification Movement for Change Party, 8,435 voted for 7 winning candidates for the Vanuaku Pati, 6,445 voted for 5 winning candidates for the Vanuatu Leaders Party, 6,120 voted for 5 winning candidates for the Union of Moderate parties, 3,532 voted for 4 winning candidates for the National United Party and so on as reflected in the above tables and the graph below.

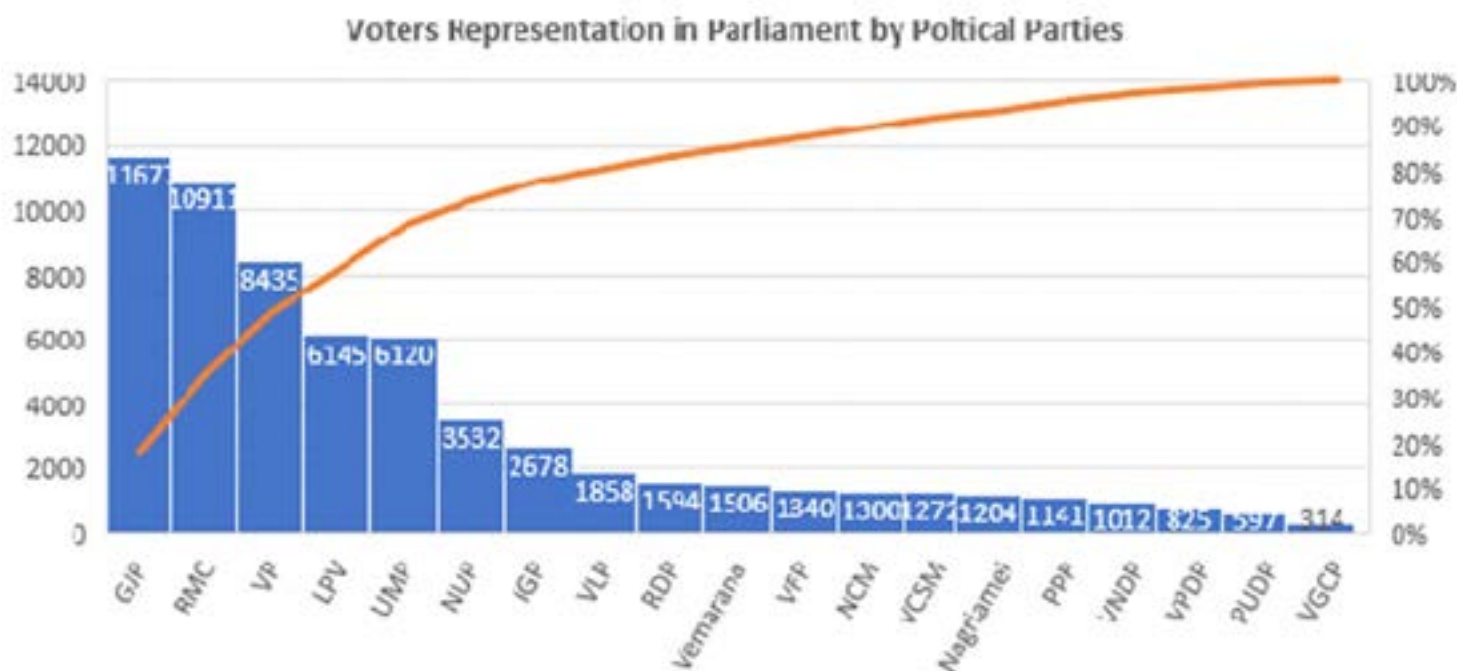


Table 10 illustrates voter representation in parliament by political parties.

Independent Candidates

The number of elected independent candidates decreased, from eight in 2016, to zero in 2020. Consequently, the number of elected MPs belonging to a political party grew, from 44 in 2016, to 52 in 2020. This tendency would underline the importance of a candidate to belong to a party, however, it is worth noticing that 11 political parties only have one MP.

Participation in Elections and Rate of Success

Given the First Past the Post (FPTP) system, and depending on the number of contesting candidates, the range of percentage of votes for the winning candidate varied greatly: the lowest percentage is 4.8%, with the highest being 61.85%. Only one candidate received an absolute majority (50% + 1) in his constituency.

There were 17 women candidacies. No women candidate however won any seats in this national election, leaving the percentage of women representation in Parliament to 0% for another term. This is an issue as women constitute about 50% of Vanuatu's population and are in principle not given the chance to participate in the national politics to an extent proportional to their total population.

It can be argued that the use of the single non-transferable voting (SNTV) system in multi-seat constituencies is making it easier for women to succeed in elections, however the result proves otherwise which suggest that a review in Vanuatu's voting system is necessary to improve overall political representation and participation of women in the Vanuatu Parliament.



Percentage of Votes Received by MPs in the Elections by Constituency

The 2020 general election saw the 52 winning candidates gathering a total of 41.44% out of the total votes cast. Only one winning candidate obtained an absolute majority, in a single member constituency (Maewo). At level of constituencies, only 3 constituencies (Ambrym, Maewo and Tanna) out of 18 recorded an absolute majority of votes obtained by the winning candidates.

Vanuatu's political system is based on the principle of the representative democracy, but increasingly it is becoming less representative as the percentage of votes obtaining representation into Parliament is decreasing.

Constituency	No. of Seats	No. of Candidates	No. of Political Parties	No. of Independent Candidates	Votes of the winning candidates
Torres	1	5	5	0	49.17%
Banks	1	7	7	0	32.51%
Santo	7	35	22	6	48.16%
Malo/Aore	1	4	4	0	48.63%
Luganville	2	16	13	3	31.89%
Ambae	3	21	12	4	43.30%
Maewo	1	4	3	1	61.85%
Pentecost	4	22	12	3	38.79%
Malekula	7	38	18	9	42.33%
Ambrym	2	10	9	1	50.29%
Paama	1	7	7	0	33.88%
Epi	2	12	10	2	40.43%
Tongoa	1	10	8	2	26.32%
Shepherds Islands	1	3	3	0	35.52%
Efate	5	30	19	5	40.55%
Port Vila	5	38	20	11	43.73%
Tanna	7	28	13	7	54.39%
Southern Islands	1	5	5	0	39.20%
National Average					41.44%



Summary of Recommendations

Legal Framework

It is recommended to have the legal provisions for all direct elections integrated in a single law to facilitate legal harmonization between all elections and enhance transparency.

It is recommended to review and limit detailed specific operational procedures in the law such as Schedule 5 of the RPA, and most of the forms in the other schedules, , as well as Schedules 3 of both the Provincial Electoral Regulations and the Municipal Council Elections Regulations allowing electoral authorities to decide on operational matters through the exercise of its own regulatory powers (as bestowed by the Constitution).

It is recommended that a comprehensive work plan should be developed to facilitate any necessary legal reform and to strengthen the existent electoral legal framework.

It is recommended to urgently:

- Undertake the revision of the legal provisions for the registration of electors in a comprehensive and systematic manner, as the RPA is quite detailed in the procedures to register electors, all under the responsibility and supervision of the EC and VEO;
- Immediately review the current legal provisions covering the registration of electors (which go beyond the acceptance of the national ID card for the purposes of identification of voters) in coordination with the CRVS, to cover the current practice of “joint registration” during the transition period;
- Update the new legal provisions regarding the national ID so that they are also relevant to the provincial (local government council) and municipal elections;
- Modify the EC’s responsibility from “registering” voters to “establishing and maintaining a voter register” (the actual language used in the Constitution to describe the responsibility of the EC);
- Amend the provisions for registration of electors removing from the legal texts all mention of “electoral cards” and replaced with “national ID card”;
- Introduce the responsibility of the CVRS in relation to providing civil registration data to the VEO for the purposes of establishing and maintaining the voter register, and all operational details (including the forms used to apply for registration, the replacement of electoral cards by national ID cards, etc.).

Staffing

It is recommended that the new organogram approved for 2020, including the establishment of substantive units, is implemented soonest with recruitments as agreed. It is also recommended to revisit the organogram and create divisions to enhance clarity of roles and reporting lines.

In 2019, a new package of constitutional amendments and political reform was prepared and presented to Parliament. The new measures provided for the registration of political parties and stipulated that the function of “political party registrar” should be given to the Principal Electoral Officer (PEO). Should the political reform move ahead, additional staff would be required, the draft procedures finalized and the basic modalities for the set-up and functioning of the political party registrar component embedded within the VEO reviewed.

Election Campaigns

It is recommended to introduce provisions in the legal and regulatory framework for basic campaign financing disclosure, improving oversight of campaign contributions and expenditures in order to provide for greater transparency and accountability.

Observation

It is recommended to continue official counting of the national election via live streaming to enhance transparency in the Vanuatu election process.

Single ballot system

It is recommended to modify the ballot-paper design to a single ballot-paper system instead of printing a booklet of all candidates. This would signify substantive savings, easier logistics, better transparency and better safeguarding of the secrecy of the vote.

Overseas Voters

It is recommended for Vanuatu to consider overseas voting allowing overseas voters to vote for the constituency to which they are registered. VEO to develop practical measures to facilitate this, such as the use of diplomatic offices for polling purposes and the adoption of a single ballot paper per constituency.

Proxy Voting

It is recommended to cancel proxy voting and instead focus on easing other restrictions such as the three-month residency requirement and explore possible procedures for out-of-constituency voting and out-of-country voting and adopting single ballot paper system.



Three Months Residency Requirement

It is recommended that the three-month residency requirement for registration be relaxed because the current requirement is too restrictive and has proven to disenfranchise a number of voters who work outside their place of residency.

Data Validation and Clean-Up

It is recommended to undertake nation-wide data validation and data clean-up including removal of duplicates and deceased so that turn-out data in any elections are more realistic.

Data Storage and Security

It is recommended that individuals' personal data collected by the CRVS and the VEO are stored, manipulated and protected. VEO to develop policies, procedures and Data Protection and Privacy legislations so that the data protection principles are observed by the users.

Voter Registration

It is recommended that the cut-off time (6 weeks prior to polling date) for registration of the new electors is reviewed to allow sufficient time for the Electoral Officers to ensure that the voter list can go out for public scrutiny with time to do amendments, and to include new registrants in the voter register.

Voter Education

It is recommended that the efforts to establish Facebook page to reach the younger voting population, establishment of Voter Awareness Committee to finetune and disseminate key election messages and establishment of a free call center in line with so many new measures being introduced into the electoral processes should continue.

Women in Politics

It is recommended that gender issues and specifically support to women's participation in political processes is mainstreamed throughout all activities of the VEO.

Election Budget

It is recommended that the Vanuatu Government consider accommodating additional election expenses currently contributed by the developing Partners as shown in budget section above.



Appendices

1. Orders by the President
2. List of Candidates Official Gazette for 2020 General Elections No. 15
3. List of Candidates Official Gazette for 2020 General Elections No. 17
4. Constituency Maps Pages 60-68
5. Official Results by the Electoral Commission



Appendix 1.

Orders by the President



REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE [CAP 146]

Declaration of Candidature Order No. 149 of 2019

An Order to declare the closing date for the lodging of declaration of candidature for the general election to be held on Friday 11 February 2020.

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Electoral Commission by subsection 25(1) and section 69 of the Representation of the People Act [CAP 146], the Electoral Commission makes the following Order:

1 Closing date of declaration of candidature

- (1) A person who intends to stand as a candidate for the general election to be held on Thursday 19 March 2020 must lodge with the Electoral Office his or her candidature for the general election to Parliament in accordance with the requirements of section 25 of the Representation of the People Act [CAP 146] ("the Act").
- (2) The person's candidature must be lodged with the Electoral Office not later than Wednesday 11 February 2020 at 4.30pm.
- (3) The person must be qualified and eligible as required by sections 23A, 24 and 25 of the Act.

2 Commencement

This Order commences on the day on which it is made.

Made at Port Vila this 20th day of December, 2019.

Martin Tete
Chairman



Linnes Moli Tarianga
Member



REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS ACT [CAP 114]

Declaration of Public Holiday
Order No. 148 of 2019

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 2 of the Public Holidays Act [CAP 114], I, His Excellency Pastor OBED MOSES TALLIS TEMAR NE WERE, President of the Republic of Vanuatu, acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, declare Thursday 19 March 2020 to be a public holiday for all citizens of Vanuatu working and residing throughout Vanuatu for the purpose of the general election.

This Order commences on the day on which it is made.

Made at Port Vila this 20th day of December, 2019.



His Excellency Pastor OBED MOSES TALLIS TEMAR NE WERE
President of the Republic of Vanuatu



REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT [CAP 146]

**Declaration of Polling Day
Order No. 150 of 2019**

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 21 of the Representation of the People Act [CAP 146], I, His Excellency Pastor OBED MOSES TALLIS TEMAR NE WERE, President of the Republic of Vanuatu, acting on the advice of the Prime Minister given after consultation with the Electoral Commission and the Principal Electoral Officer, fix Thursday 19 March 2020 to be the polling day for the purpose of the general election.

This Order commences on the day on which it is made.

Made at Port Vila this 20th day of December, 2019.


His Excellency Pastor OBED MOSES TALLIS TEMAR NE WERE
President of the Republic of Vanuatu





REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

LIQUOR LICENSING ACT [CAP 52]

Liquor Licensing (Prohibition of Sale)
Order No. 152 of 2019

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 19 of the Liquor Licensing Act [CAP 52], I, the Honourable ANDREW SOLOMON NAPUAT, Minister of Internal Affairs, make the following Order.

1 Sale of Liquor Prohibited

The sale of liquor in or from licensed premises through out the provinces of TAFEA, SHEFA, MALAMPA, SANMA, PENAMA and TORBA whether for consumption on or off such premises is prohibited from 12 O'clock midnight Wednesday 18 March 2020 to 12 O'clock midday Friday 20 March 2020.

2 Exemption

Liquor may be sold during the period referred to clause 1 within the normal hours of the opening in restaurants and hotels to bona fide customers for consumption with food.

3 Commencement

This Order commences on the day on which it is made.


Made at Port Vila this 27th day of December, 2019.


Honourable **ANDREW SOLOMON NAPUAT**
Minister of Internal Affairs



Appendix 2.

List of qualified candidates (4 March 2020) Preliminary List

REPUBLIC DE VANUATU JOURNAL OFFICIEL		REPUBLIC OF VANUATU OFFICIAL GAZETTE
04 MARS 2020	NO. 15	04 MARCH 2020
<u>SONT PUBLIES LES TEXTES SUIVANTS</u>	<u>NOTIFICATION OF PUBLICATION</u> <u>ORDER</u> <u>REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT [CAP 146]</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• LIST OF NAMES OF CANDIDATES QUALIFIED TO CONTEST THE PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION ORDER NO. 11 OF 2020 <u>MARITIME ACT [CAP 131]</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MARITIME REGULATIONS (AMENDMENT) ORDER NO. 12 OF 2020 <u>IMMIGRATION ACT NO. 17 OF 2010</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• IMMIGRATION VISA REGULATION (AMENDMENT) ORDER NO. 13 OF 2020 <u>CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF VANUATU</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• APPOINTMENT OF ACTING JUDGE – JUSTICE RICHARD CONWAY WHITE ORDER NO. 14 OF 2020• APPOINTMENT OF ACTING JUDGE – JUSTICE JOHN WILLIAM HANSEN ORDER NO. 15 OF 2020	

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT –
JUSTICE ANDREE WILTENS GUSTAAF
ORDER NO. 16 OF 2020

- INSTRUMENT OF TRANSFER OF
MAGISTRATE JESSICA PALO
ORDER NO. 17 OF 2020

**JUDICIAL SERVICES & COURTS ACT NO. 54
OF 2000**

- EXTENSION OF APPOINTMENT OF
ACTING CHIEF MAGISTRATE ANNA
LALOYER ORDER NO. 18 OF 2020

VALUATION OF LANDS ACT [CAP 288]

- INSTRUMENT OF ACTING
APPOINTMENT AS VALUER GENERAL -
JIMMY SANO ORDER NO. 19 OF 2020

**OZONE LAYER PROTECTION ACT NO. 22 OF
2019**

- OZONE LAYER PROTECTION
REGULATION ORDER NO. 20 OF 2020

FISHERIES ACT NO. 10 OF 2014

- FISHERIES REGULATIONS
(AMENDMENT) ORDER NO. 21 OF 2020

MUNICIPALITIES ACT [CAP 126]

- INSTRUMENT OF APPOINTMENT OF
PERSONS TO INQUIRE INTO CERTAIN
MATTERS OF THE PORT VILA
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ORDER NO. 22 OF
2020

LEGAL NOTICE

CONTENT	PAGE
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TRADEMARKS ACT NO. 1 OF 2003

- | | |
|---|------|
| • PUBLICATION OF THE DETAILS FOR APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTERING TRADEMARKS NOTICE NO. 23 - 36 OF 2020 | 1-27 |
|---|------|

VANUATU TOURISM OFFICE ACT [CAP 142]

- | | |
|---|----|
| • INSTRUMENT OF REMOVAL – MEMBERS OF THE VANUATU TOURISM OFFICE NOTICE NO. 37 OF 2020 | 28 |
| • INSTRUMENT OF APPOINTMENT – MEMBERS OF THE VANUATU TOURISM OFFICE NOTICE NO. 38 OF 2020 | 29 |

UTILITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY ACT NO. 11 OF 2007

- | | |
|--|-------|
| • ADJUSTMENT OF THE DETERMINATION OF MAXIMUM PRICE OF ELECTRICITY FOR VANUATU UTILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED (VUI) NOTICE NO. 151 OF 2018; FOR THE CESSATION OF COLLECTION OF "GOVERNMENT ASSET CONTRIBUTION FUND AND APPROVAL OF COLLECTION OF "NATIONAL GREEN ENERGY FUND" NOTICE NO. 39 OF 2020 | 30-32 |
| • MONTHLY ADJUSTED PRICE OF ELECTRICITY FOR MALEKULA, TANNA AND PORT VILA FOR FEBRUARY 2020 NOTICE NO. 40 OF 2020 | 33-34 |

COMPANY ACT NO. 25 OF 2012

- NOTICE OF INTENTION TO
REMOVE COMPANY
NOTICE NO. 41 OF 2020 35
- STRUCK OFF NOTICE NO. 42 OF
2020 36



REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

ELECTORAL COMMISSION

Pursuant to section 28 of the Representation of the People Act [CAP 146], THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION HEREBY PUBLISHES the list of names of candidates qualified to contest the Parliamentary General Election scheduled to be held on Thursday 19th March 2020.

Order No: 11 of 2020

1. TORRES CONSTITUENCY 1 SEAT (3)

<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1. CLIFTON RAY LONSDALE	PARTY TRAVAILLIST VANUATU
2. HENRY NIN NELSON	VANUATU PEOPLES FOR CHANGE PARTY
3. CLAUDE CHRISTOPHE A. EMELEE	VANUATU NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY

2. BANKS CONSTITUENCY 1 SEAT (6)

<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1. WETIAS VICTOR	KIA KOE
2. TALO BATHOLOMEW WEUL	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT
3. HARRY BENJAMIN VANVA	PARTY TRAVAILLIST VANUATU
4. DANNY SILAS	GRAON MO JASTIS PATI
5. JACK AMSTRONG WONA	VANUATU NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY
6. DUNSTAN HILTON	PEOPLES PROGRESSIVE PARTY

3. SANTO CONSTITUENCY 7 SEATS (24)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	SAMSEN SAMSON	VANUATU CULTURAL SELF REALIANCE MOVEMENT
2.	LULU SAKAES	PEOPLES PROGRESSIVE PARTY
3.	ROCROC SILAS	VANUATU FIRST PARTY
4.	WARSAL RONALD KALMASEI	VANUAKU PARTY
5.	TEVIRI BULE CAP TABIMEL	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE
6.	MAHE RICK TCHAMAKO	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE
7.	LANGRERE MANUEL GARAE	NATIONAL UNITED PARTY
8.	ALFRED MAOH	GRAON MO JASTIS PATI
9.	KOUAI JOHN WESLEY	NODARU MASAN PARTY
10.	AMBLUS EDWIN MACREVETH	FREN MELANESIAN PATI
11.	WARLAN IAVRO	PEOPLE UNITY DEVELOPMENT PARTY
12.	MARAE CLARENCE	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT
13.	RAVU BRETEN	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY
14.	NEVU HOSEA AVOCK ROTHUI	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY
15.	JOHN WESLEY NEV	VANUATU GREEN CONFEDERATION
16.	ARUTAPE JOHNATHAN LAVO	VANUATU PRESIDENTIAL PARTY
17.	TOA VOKE STEVEN	KIA KOE
18.	PIKIOUNE LEONARD JOSHUA	NAGRIAMEL
19.	JOHN LUM	NAGRIAMEL
20.	LIVO MELE	VANUATU COMMUNITY MOVEMENT
21.	GAETAN PIKIOUNE	VANUATU LIBERIAL MOVEMENT
22.	BANI JOCOB	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU
23.	SENI MAO TARVAKAVAT	INDEPENDENT
24.	MOSES MOLI	INDEPENDENT

4. MALO/AORE CONSTITUENCY 1 SEAT (3)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	MOLI KALFAU	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY
2.	WARAWARA URI	GRAON MO JASTIS PATI
3.	SOLOMON VEROGIO	KIA KOE

5. LUGANVILLE CONSTITUENCY: 2 SEATS (9)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	VIRADIU JIMMY SOLOMON	NATIONAL UNITED PARTY
2.	KALO TOARA DANIEL	VANUAKU PARTY
3.	LEODORO BASIL	PARTY TRAVAILLISTE VANUATU
4.	NELLY CALEP	INDEPENDENT
5.	SEREMAJAH MATAI NAWALU	LEADERS PARTY VANUATU
6.	TANGA PEDRO	VANUATU CULTURAL SELF RELIANCE MOVEMENT
7.	MARC ATI	IAUKO GROUP
8.	GEORGE WELLS	VANUATU LIBERIAL MOVEMENT
9.	MILLIECON BRUNO	GRAON MO JASTIS PATI

6. MALEKULA CONSTITUENCY: 7 SEATS (28)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	NIRAMBATH JULES	KIA KOE
2.	TERRY JOHN EDWIN	VANUATU GREEN CONFEDERATION PARTY
3.	ASANG SANICK	NATIONAL UNITED PARTY
4.	ABONG MARCELIN GULGUL	VANUATU CULTURE AND SELF ALLIANCE MOVEMENT
5.	KEN DON NMALAMUWOMU	PIPOL'S SEVISIS PATI
6.	ROY JACK	PEOPLES PROGRESSIVE PARTY
7.	SHADRACK JULIAN NETHIE	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT
8.	NALET DANIEL	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT
9.	MANWO PETER	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY
10.	MALEB ANICET FAUSTIN	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY
11.	ONIS PETER	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY
12.	MELTEK DIANA	VANUAKU PARTY
13.	SIMON ESMON	VANUAKU PARTY
14.	KALTALJO SIMEON	VANUAKU PARTY
15.	JULUN EDMOND	GRAON MO JASTIS PARTY
16.	SALA JOHN	GRAON MO JASTIS PARTY
17.	TEILEMB KISITO	PCCP
18.	LUDVAUNE JEROME	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE
19.	BARTHELEMY MARCELLINO	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE
20.	BATICK FRANCOIS	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE

21.	SAMUEL MENZIES JACK	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU
22.	ALBERT MAX	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU
23.	CHADRACK GRACIA	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU
24.	SHING STEPHEN	INDEPENDENT
25.	PATUNVANU WILFORD	INDEPENDENT
26.	RAVUN PAUL ROBERT	INDEPENDENT
27.	ARNHAMBAT JOHNNY	INDEPENDENT
28.	MASING WILLIE APIA	INDEPENDENT

7. AMBRYM CONSTITUENCY: 2 SEATS (7)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	ALILEE MAROKON	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE
2.	SALONG JOHN DAHMASING	GRAON MO JASTIS PATI
3.	ALBERT WILLIAMS	VANUAKU PARTY
4.	BAE ARTHUR PETER	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY
5.	ETUL EDDIE PERCY	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU
6.	JAPETH JIMMY	NAGRIAMEL
7.	BRUNO LEINGKONE TAU	NATIONAL UNITED PARTY

8. PAAMA CONSTITUENCY: 1 SEAT (5)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	WILLIAM TASSO FRED	PARTI TRAVAILLISTE VANUATU
2.	JESSE DICK JOE	VANUAKU PARTY
3.	JOB SAM ANDY	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU
4.	PHILIP TOM WAIWAI	VANUATU LIBERIAL MOVEMENT
5.	FOIFO DEMIS LANGO STANLEY	KIA KOE

9. PENTECOST CONSTITUENCY: 4 SEATS (12)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	CHANI FRANCOIS XAVIER	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU
2.	WAPACK DONALD	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE
3.	SALWAI CHARLOT TABIMASMAS	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE
4.	LEONA RICHARD WALSH	VANUAKU PARTY
5.	BOGIRI GEORGE BADDELEY	INDEPENDENT
6.	JOHN SELWIN TEVI	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY
7.	TABIMWEL OBED	PEOPLE UNITY DEVELOPMENT PARTY

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 8. | TABIAGA KENEDY JOHN | KIA KOE |
| 9. | BULE ENOCH KENDRITH | KIA KOE |
| 10. | BOE REVE EPHRIAM | GRAON MO JASTIS PARTY |
| 11. | SALATHIEL TARI BAS | GROAN MO JASTIS PARTY |
| 12. | TABIRUPMEL BANABAS | OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT |

10. AMBAE CONSTITUENCY: 3 SEATS (19)

- | | <u>CANDIDATE</u> | <u>AFFILIATION</u> |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | NGWELE JAY | RURAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY |
| 2. | GARAEGESA JOSEPH MAURI JOE | UNION OF MODERATE PARTY |
| 3. | BANI JAMESON GWERO | PEOPLE'S ACTION PARTY |
| 4. | BULE JAMES | PEOPLE UNITY DEVELOPMENT PARTY |
| 5. | TANGWATA JACOB MATA | NAGRIAMAL |
| 6. | GAMALIERE ALICKSON VIRALONE | ANGAI TAGARO |
| 7. | BANGALAKUA JAMES TARI | GRAON MO JASTIS PARTY |
| 8. | TARI PHILIMON | GRAON MO JASTIS PARTY |
| 9. | KALO WILLIE | VANUATU FIRST PARTY |
| 10. | DURU JOEL HUBERT | VANUATU FIRST PARTY |
| 11. | TAMBE GEORGE | VANUAKU PARTY |
| 12. | MERA RICHARD | VANUAKU PARTY |
| 13. | VUTA PETER | INDEPENDENT |
| 14. | ALA RONLY | INDEPENDENT |
| 15. | NATUKOKONA ROBERT J HAKWA | INDEPENDENT |
| 16. | GARAESANI STEVEN | INDEPENDENT |
| 17. | TOA SAMSON | LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU |
| 18. | GARAE VUI ALBAN | LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU |
| 19. | LIUNAKWALAU HANNAH | LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU |

11. MAEWO CONSTITUENCY: 1 SEAT (4)

- | | <u>CANDIDATE</u> | <u>AFFILIATION</u> |
|----|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | PAUL ALLEN BOE | KIA KOE |
| 2. | IAN TOAKALANA WILSON | NGWASOANDA CUSTOM MOVEMENT |
| 3. | REVEALA ELISON | VANUAKU PARTY |
| 4. | BOESON REYNOLDS BOLEGURIEGA | INDEPENDENT |

12. EPI CONSTITUENCY: 2 SEATS (12)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	KALO JOHN MAWA	PARTY TRAVAILLISTE VANUATU
2.	KALSTAP YONAH	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT
3.	SIMEON SEOULE DAVIDSON	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE
4.	MARCEL YONA	GRAON MO JASTIS PATI
5.	IOAN BILLY PETER	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY
6.	NIL JOHN ROY	VPDP
7.	TONGOLILU ISSAAC DANIEL	VANUAKU PARTY
8.	VALIA MACKIN RITA	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU
9.	ERICK MOSES	IAUKO GROUP
10.	NIUMATAIWALU SAMMY BROWN	INDEPENDENT
11.	SAMUEL ABEL	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY
12.	WILLIAM ULANIM KEREN KATRINA	INDEPENDENT

13. TONGOA CONSTITUENCY: 1 SEAT (8)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	NOEL BONG WILLIE	UNITED MOVEMENTS FOR VANUATU PEOPLE
2.	JACK PAUL	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU
3.	KALO WILLIE	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY
4.	ALBERT WILLIE KARLOSARURU	VANUAKU PARTY
5.	BERRY FRED LUI MASOERANGI	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY
6.	CHARLEY ROBERT	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE
7.	ALICE KALORAN	SHEPHERDS ALLIANCE PARTY
8.	SANDY LOLOS	INDEPENDENT

14. SHEPHERDS CONSTITUENCY: 1 SEAT (3)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	TIMAKATA JOHN WILLIAM MATA'ARIKI	VANUAKU PARTY
2.	BAPTISTE FIRIAM	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU
3.	WILLIE PAKOA	VANUATU GREEN CONFEDERATION PARTY

15. EFATE CONSTITUENCY: 5 SEATS (28)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	CARLOT ALFRED ROLLAN	NATATOK PARTY

2.	KALUAT LIONEL NASOME	THE PEOPLE'S PARTY
3.	CARLOT PIERRE	MELANESIAN PROGRESSIVE PARTY
4.	KALTACK GHISLAIN	UPI NAFZAN ISKEI
5.	ROLLAND PIERRE	PARTI TRAVAILLISTE VANUATU
6.	KALMET EPHRAIM	PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY
7.	TARAVAKI MICHEL	VANUATU LIBERAL MOVEMENT
8.	KALMET TENI	UNITED MOVEMENT FOR VANUATU PEOPLE
9.	KALSARAP LITIANA	SHEPHERD ALLIANCE PARTY
10.	PHILIP FANNE	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY
11.	KALSAKAU JOSHUA	VANUATU LABOUR PARTY
12.	GILLION WILLIAM	GRAON MO JASTIS PARTY
13.	TAVIMASOE TAKALO	VANUAKU PARTY
14.	RUBEN JOHN MARK	VANUAKU PARTY
15.	PAKOA JACK	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT
16.	KALSAKAU HENDON	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT
17.	IASU JOHN	VANUATU GREEN CONFEDERATION PARTY
18.	RORO SAMBO	NEW NATION PARTY
19.	KALSAKAU SERETANGI	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE
20.	KALMET NORRIS JACK	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE
21.	KALTONGA BAKOA MARAKI	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU
22.	KALOKUL EDDIE	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU
23.	KALORISU EDWIN	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU
24.	HYMAK ANATOLE	VANUATU FIRST PARTY
25.	TAU JOHNSTON	INDEPENDENT
26.	NALPINI GRAHAM	INDEPENDENT
27.	KALTANG HENRY	INDEPENDENT
28.	SEREL JEAN PIERRE	INDEPENDENT

16. PORT VILA CONSTITUENCY: 5 SEATS (31)

<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1. REGENVANU RALPH	GRAON MO JASTIS PATI
2. SUMPTOH ULRICH	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE
3. JEAN PIERRE NIRUA	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE
4. KALSAKAU EPHRAIM	PARTY TRAVAILLISTE VANUATU
5. DANIEL PHILIPS OBED	THE PEOPLES PARTY
6. DONALD SHADRACK	NATIONAL PARTY

7.	JERRY MOLI TAMATA	NAGRIAMEL
8.	KAPAH TERRY	PEOPLES PROGRESSIVE PARTY
9.	GAROLEO REGINAL	NATIONAL UNITED PARTY
10.	NATAPEI KENNETH	VANUAKU PARTY
11.	SOPE BARAK TAME	MELANESIAN PROGRESSIVE PARTY
13.	TOSUL DAVID	MELANESIAN PROGRESSIVE PARTY
14.	MANLAU DAVID	VANUATU PEOPLES ALLIANCE FOR CHANGE
15.	OBED ROBERT DINIRO	VLM
16.	KALSAKAU ISHMAEL	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY
17.	HIMFORD LUO WENDY	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY
18.	THOMSON PAKOA	PEOPLE UNITY DEVELOPMENT PARTY
19.	PACKETE MANINA JUANITA	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT
20.	ROBERT MURRAY BOHN	VANUATU GREEN CONFEDERATION PARTY
21.	QUAI NIGEL	INDEPENDENT
22.	GEORGE BORUGU	INDEPENDENT
23.	NIBTIK MARKSON MAX	INDEPENDENT
24.	DEREK ALEXANDER	INDEPENDENT
25.	ANNE LEIMALA PAKOA TAU	INDEPENDENT
26.	MAEL TOKA GEORGE JONATHAN	INDEPENDENT
27.	KALOPO SEULE KALO	INDEPENDENT
28.	NADIA KANEGAI	INDEPENDENT
29.	MATOU SOWANY JOSEPH	INDEPENDENT
30.	MARIE JOSEPH KALOKA	INDEPENDENT
31.	STEPHEN DORRICK FELIX	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU

17. TANNA CONSTITUENCY: 7 SEATS (25)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	NAMER RICHARD	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT
2.	HARRY XAVIER EMANUEL	IAUKO GROUP
3.	KARU JOE HARRY	PARTI TRAVAILLISTE VANUATU
4.	NAPUAT ANDREW SOLOMON	GRAON MO JASTIS PARTY
5.	NATUMAN NAKO IANATOM	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY
6.	KAPAPA ROBIN	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY
7.	KAPUM ISSO	KIA KOE
8.	TAKIFU JOHN ENOCK	VANUATU PEOPLES ALLIANCE FOR CHANGE
9.	IONUM TOM GREGOIRE	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE

10.	KUAHI TOM IAPSEI	VANUATU GREEN CONFEDERATION PARTY
11.	LUKE LOTRICK IAWILICK	IMAIM
12.	IAPSON GEORGE KURAS	IMAIM
13.	NAPUATI JOHN LESS	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY
14.	NOAM TOM	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY
15.	NIPO JIMMY NANUMAN	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU
16.	NAPAT JOTHAM	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU
17.	LOUGHMAN BOB	VANUAKU PARTY
18.	KOANAPO JOHNNY	VANUAKU PARTY
19.	MILIAKI JOHN AM	INDEPENDENT
20.	FANIKU MARY KAVIAMU	INDEPENDENT
21.	KAUSIAMA ANDREW NAMPAT	INDEPENDENT
22.	NAUKA JAQUES MERIAGO	INDEPENDENT
23.	NOUMETA JAMES	INDEPENDENT
24.	NAUAM JOHNNY LAVAH	INDEPENDENT
25.	NASAK WILLIAM	INDEPENDENT

18 SOUTHERN OUTER ISLANDS CONSTITUENCY: 1 SEAT (5)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	BEN LEESHI	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU
2.	TOMKER NETVUNEI	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE
3.	EDWARD NALYAL MOLOU	VANUAKU PARTY
4.	RUTH DIANA DELARUE	INDEPENDENT
5.	SIMON LOVO UMAH	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY

MADE AT PORT VILA THIS 3RD DAY OF MARCH 2020.



MARTIN J TETE
CHAIRMAN




LINNES M TARIANGA
MEMBER



PS SHEM TEMA
MEMBER

Appendix 3.

List of qualified candidates (9 March 2020) Final List

REPUBLIQUE DE VANUATU <i>JOURNAL OFFICIEL</i>			REPUBLIC OF VANUATU <i>OFFICIAL GAZETTE</i>	
09 MARS 2020		NO. 17	09 MARCH 2020	
<u>SONT PUBLIES LES TEXTES SUIVANTS</u>		<u>NOTIFICATION OF PUBLICATION</u>		
		<u>ORDER</u>		
		<u>REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT</u> <u>[CAP 146]</u>		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• LIST OF NAMES OF CANDIDATES QUALIFIED TO CONTEST THE PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION ORDER NO. 24 OF 2020		

5.	JAMES SAMUEL TURKET	PEOPLES ACTION PARTY
6.	STEVENS FABIANO NANO	VEMARANA
7.	TIMOTHY IAN PUNE	INDEPENDENT
8.	COLLIN TAVI	INDEPENDENT
9.	CHARLEY JEAN VINCENT	INDEPENDENT
10.	JUDAH SIBA	INDEPENDENT
11.	VUTILOLO IOAN	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU

4. MALO/AORE CONSTITUENCY: 1 SEAT (1)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	RASU WESLEY	VANUAKU PARTY

5. LUGANVILLE CONSTITUENCY: 2 SEATS (7)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	NWANGO JAMES	NAGRIAMEL
2.	TABIBANG JEAN	NODARU MASAN PARTY
3.	DONALD HOSEA	VANUATU GREEN CONFEDERATION PARTY
4.	GORDEN JOHN ARNAMBAT	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION PARTY
5.	RESTUTUNE DONALD	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE
6.	HARRY BROWNHILL	INDEPENDENT
7.	REX ISSACHAR	INDEPENDENT

6. MALEKULA CONSTITUENCY: 7 SEATS (11)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	NEMTENMAT RAUL	NAMAKI AHUTE KASTOM MOVEMENT
2.	PATUNVANU JENEK	NAGRIAMEL
3.	SEWERE JEAN PHILIP	PARTY TRAVAILLIST VANUATU
4.	DAVID GIBSON	PEOPLE UNITY DEVELOPMENT PARTY
5.	MALCEKAN JEANNO	UCPV PARTY
6.	TEVANU ANSELMO	INDEPENDENT
7.	VEREMAITO ROGER	INDEPENDENT
8.	NIPTIC ANDREW WILLIE KAL	INDEPENDENT
9.	WILLIAMS AISEN	INDEPENDENT
10.	SATO KILMAN	PEOPLES PROGRESSIVE PARTY
11.	ATA TONY	VANUAKU PARTY

12. EFATE CONSTITUENCY: 5 SEATS (2)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	STANLEY KALTOI JOHN	VANUAKU PARTY
2.	ALICE ANNIES ATHY	INDEPENDENT

13. PORT VILA CONSTITUENCY: 5 SEATS (8)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	LIGO JOE WILSON	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU
2.	HARRY ANTHONY	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY
3.	LANGLOIS JOEL	PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC PARTY
4.	GRAHAM TABIRAP	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT
5.	LEVI TAROSA	INDEPENDENT
6.	MOLISA DANIEL	MOVEMENT FOR RIGHTOUSNESS JUSTICE & PEACE
7.	PALAUD DONALD	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY
8.	KERNOT CHRISTOPHER JOSEPH KIA KOE	

14. TANNA CONSTITUENCY: 7 SEATS (3)

	<u>CANDIDATE</u>	<u>AFFILIATION</u>
1.	JOHN YOUSE SIMIL	VANUAKU PARTY
2.	GEORGE RONALD	VANUAKU PARTY
3.	NIATU JERRY	VANUAKU PARTY

MADE AT PORT VILA THIS 6TH DAY OF MARCH 2020.



MARTIN J TETE
CHAIRMAN



LINNES M TARIANGA
MEMBER

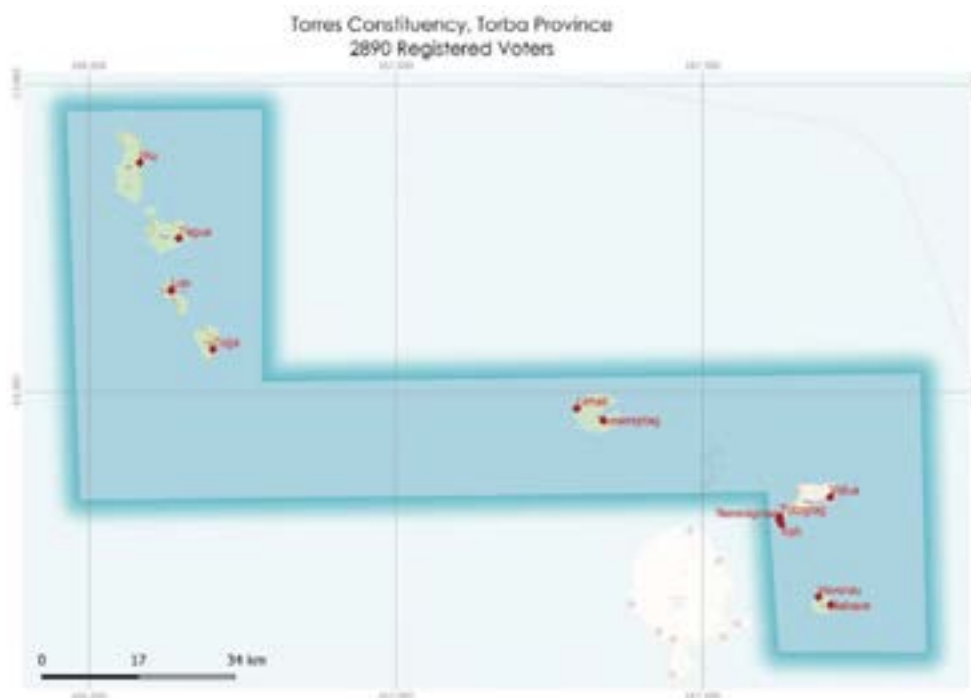


PS SHEM TEMA
MEMBER

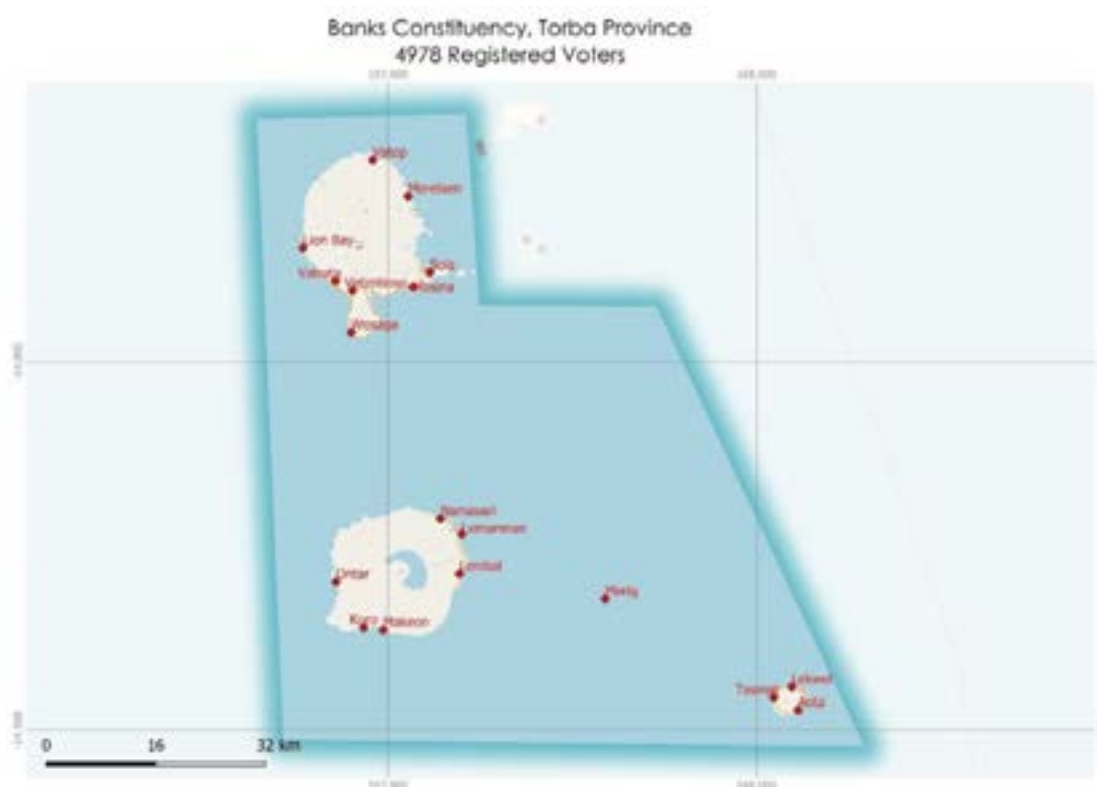
Appendix 4.

List of constituency maps

1. Constituency of Torres



2. Constituency of Banks



3. Constituency of Santo



4. Constituency of Malo-Aore



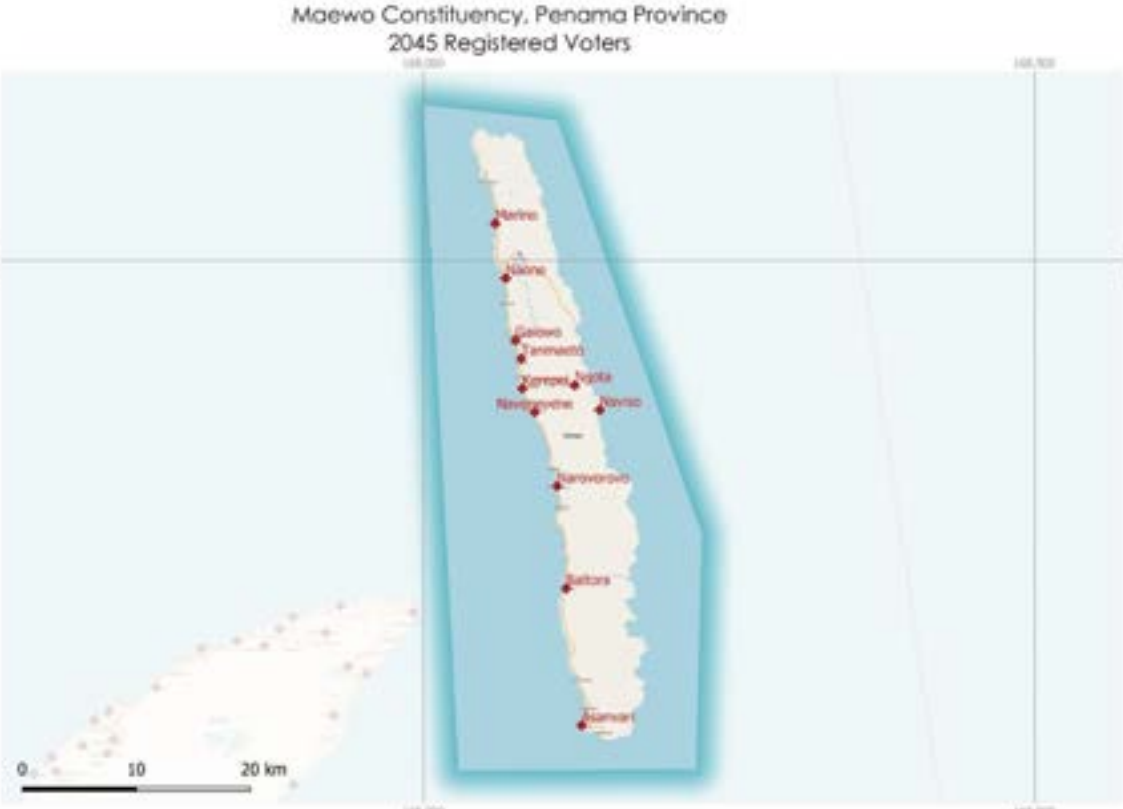
5. Constituency of Luganville



6. Constituency of Ambae



7. Constituency of Maewo



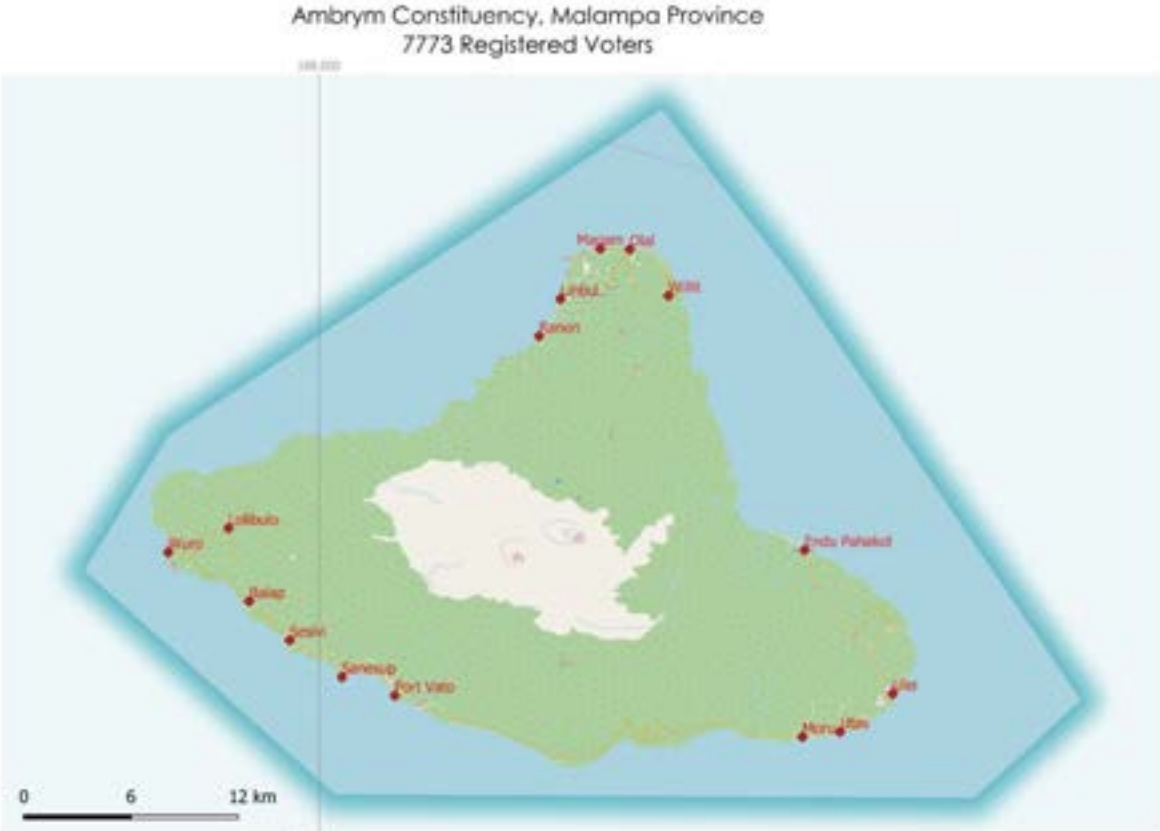
8. Constituency of Pentecost



9. Constituency of Malekula



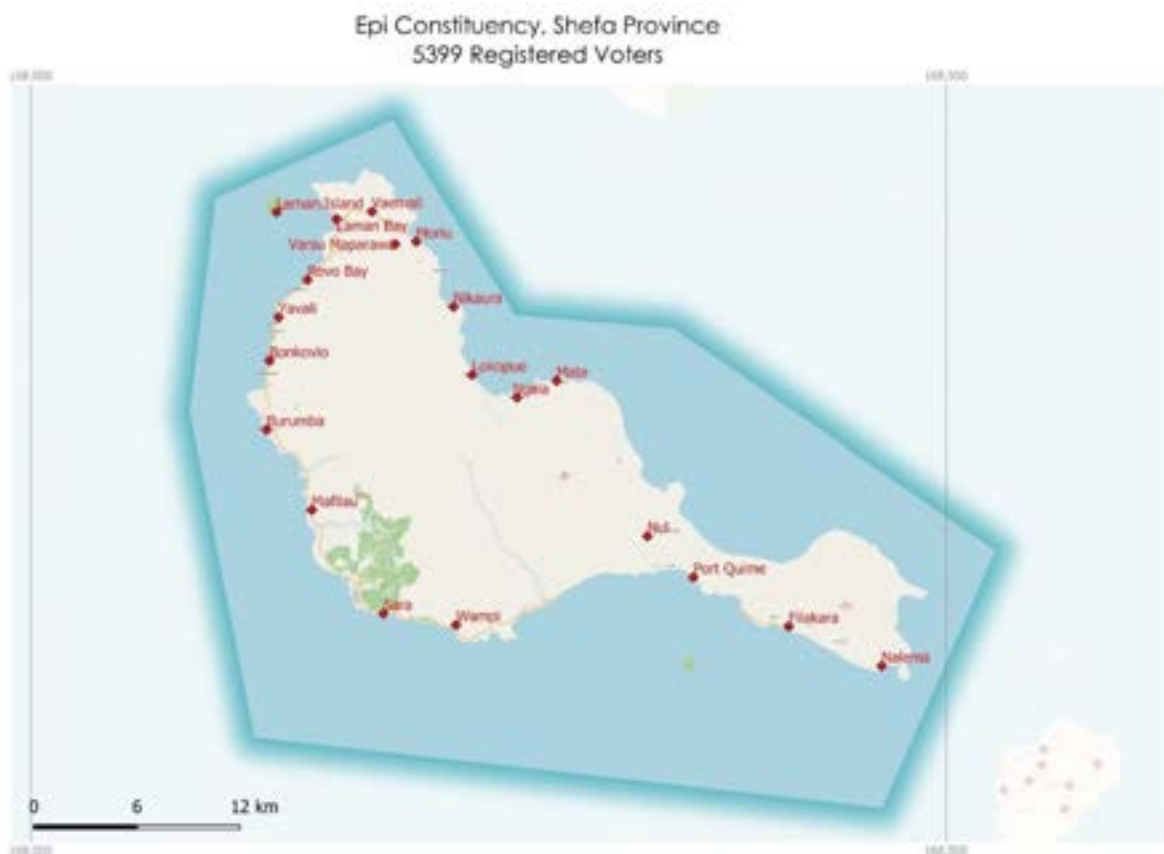
10. Constituency of Ambrym



11. Constituency of Paama



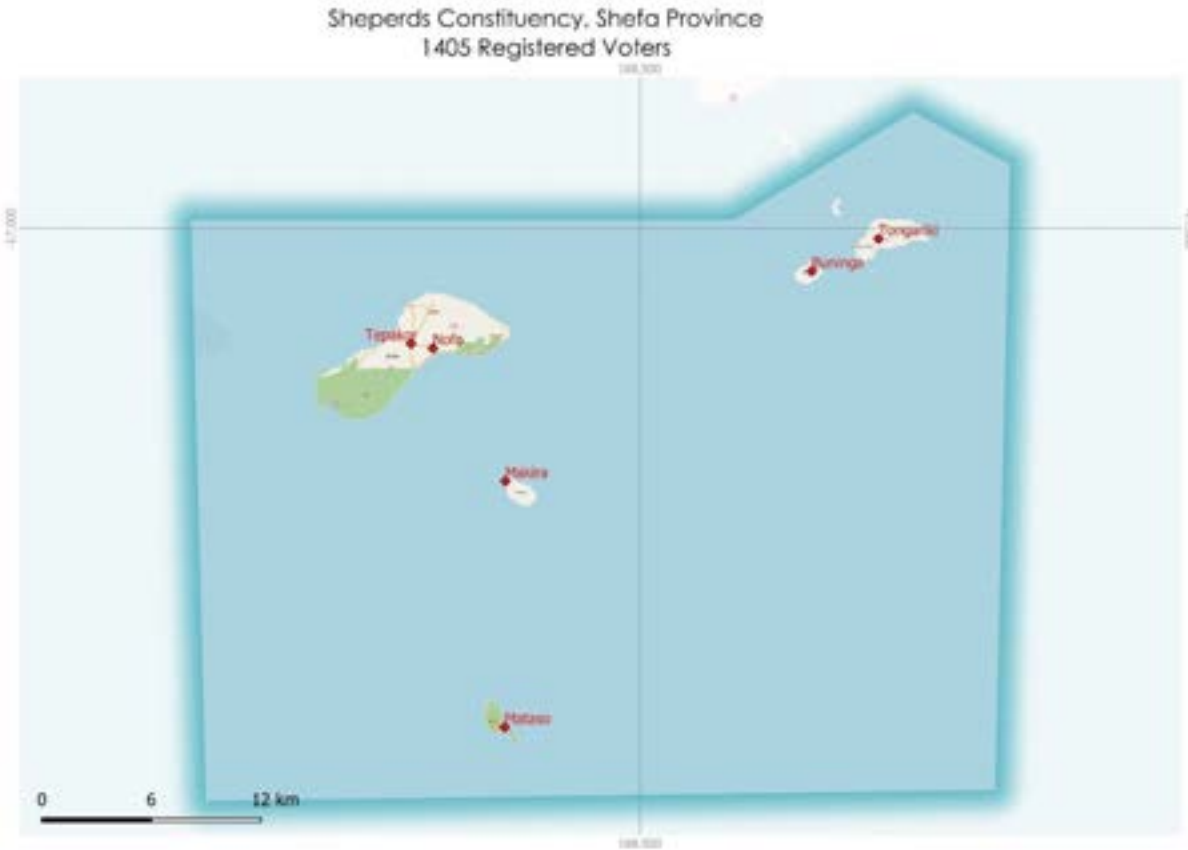
12. Constituency of Epi



13. Constituency of Tongoa



14. Constituency of Shepherds



15. Constituency of Efate



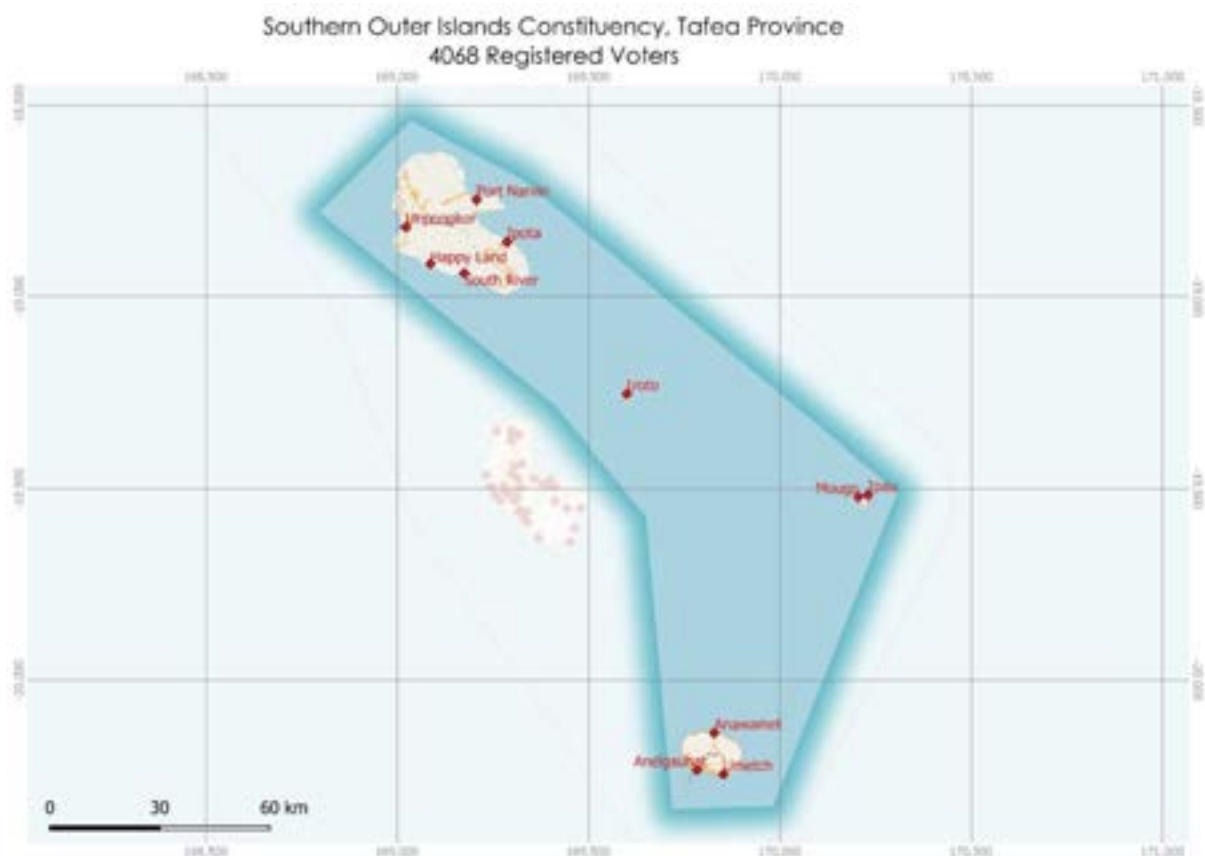
16. Constituency of Port Vila




Constituency of Tanna



18. Constituency of Southern Islands



Appendix 5. Official Results of the General Election by the Electoral Commission

REPUBLIQUE DE VANUATU <i>JOURNAL OFFICIEL</i>			REPUBLIC OF VANUATU <i>OFFICIAL GAZETTE</i>
08 AVRIL 2020		NO. 26	08 APRIL 2020
<u>SONT PUBLIES LES TEXTES SUIVANTS</u>	<u>NOTIFICATION OF PUBLICATION</u>		
	<u>ORDER</u>		
	<u>REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT</u> <u>[CAP 148]</u>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PUBLICATION OF RESULTS AND DECLARATION OF CANDIDATES ELECTED GENERAL ELECTION ORDER NO. 43 OF 2020		



REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLES ACT [CAP 146]

PUBLICATION OF RESULTS AND DECLARATION OF CANDIDATES ELECTED

GENERAL ELECTION ORDER NO OF 2020

IN EXERCISE of the powers contained in RULES 21 (1) OF Schedule 5 of the Representation of the Peoples Act [CAP. 146], and following the general election to Parliament of the Republic of Vanuatu held on Thursday 19th March 2020, THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION HEREBY ANNOUNCES the number of votes cast for each candidate and the names of candidates duly elected.

1. CONSTITUENCY OF TORRESS: 1 SEAT (5 CANDIDATES)

TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS: 2,966

TOTAL VOTES CAST: 2,058

TOTAL VOID VOTES: 33

TOTAL VALID VOTES: 2,025

TURN OUT: 69.38%

NAME OF CANDIDATES	AFFILIATION (PARTY)	VOTES CAST
1. CLIFTON RAY LONSDALE	PARTY TRAVAILLIST VANUATU	11
2. HENRY NIN NELSON	VANUATU PEOPLES FOR CHANGE PARTY	19
3. CLAUDE CHRISTOPHE A. EMELEE	VANUATU NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY	1012
4. MORRIS MANMELIN SOGOVMAN	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	973
5. BASIL HOPKINS	VANUATU GREEN CONFEDERATION PARTY	10

2. CONSTITUENCY OF BANKS: 1 SEAT (7 CANDIDATES)

TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS: 5,095

TOTAL VOTES CAST: 3,356

TOTAL VOID VOTES: 27

TOTAL VALID VOTES: 3,329

TURN OUT: 65.86%

NAME OF CANDIDATES	AFFILIATION (PARTY)	VOTES CAST
1. WETIAS VICTOR	KIA KOE	93
2. TALO BATHOLOMEW WEUL	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	102
3. HARRY BENJAMIN VANVA	PARTY TRAVAILLIST VANUATU	147

4.WELEGTABIT SHADRACK	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	450
5.DANNY SILAS	GRAON MO JASTIS PATI	1091
6.JACK AMSTRONG WONA	VANUATU NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY	1090
7.DUNSTAN HILTON	PEOPLES PROGRESSIVE PARTY	356

3. CONSTITUENCY OF SANTO: 7 SEATS (35 CANDIDATES)

TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS: 40,674

TOTAL VOTES CAST: 23,782

TOTAL VOID VOTES: 105

TOTAL VALID VOTES: 23,677

TURN OUT: 58.46%

NAME OF CANDIDATES	AFFILIATION (PARTY)	VOTES CAST
1.SAMSEN SAMSON	VANUATU CULTURAL SELF REALIANCE MOVEMENT	1272
2.LULU SAKAES	PEOPLES PROGRESSIVE PARTY	1141
3.ROCROC SILAS	VANUATU FIRST PARTY	274
4.WARSAL RONALD KALMASEI	VANUAKU PARTY	882
5.JULLIAN VARISIPITI	VANUAKU PARTY	318
6.TEVIRI BULE CAP TABIMEL	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	662
7.MAHE RICK TCHAMAKO	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	2900
8.LANGRERE MANUEL GARAE	NATIONAL UNITED PARTY	424
9.ALFRED MAOH	GRAON MO JASTIS PATI	1572
10.KOUAI JOHN WESLEY	NODARU MASAN PARTY	23
11.AMBLUS EDWIN MACREVETH	FREN MELANESIAN PATI	996
12.WARLAN IAVRO	PEOPLE UNITY DEVELOPMENT PARTY	422
13.MARAE CLARENCE	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	57
14.THOMAS ADNRINA KLT PRASAD	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	113
15.RAVU BRETEN	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	737
16.NEVU HOSEA AVOCK ROTHUI	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	462
17.LEON KATTY WARSAL	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	710
18.JOHN WESLEY NEV	VANUATU GREEN CONFEDERATION	83
19.ARUTAPE JOHNATHAN LAVO	VANUATU PRESIDENTIAL PARTY	294
20.TOA VOKE STEVEN	KIA KOE	61
21.PIKIOUNE LEONARD JOSHUA	NAGRIAMEL	1204
22.JOHN LUM	NAGRIAMEL	1048
23.JAMES SAMUEL TURKET	PEOPLES ACTION PARTY	21
24.LIVO MELE	VANUATU COMMUNITY MOVEMENT	1028
25.GAETAN PIKIOUNE	VANUATU LIBERIAL MOVEMENT	1858
26.BANI JOCOB	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	1131
27.VUTILOLO IOAN	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	483
28.RAVOU AKII KOLOMOULE JEAN	VANUATU PROGRESS REPUBLICAN FARMER PARTY	512
29.STEVENS FABIANO NANO	VEMARANA	1506
30.SENI MAO TARVAKAVAT	INDEPENDENT	205
31.MOSES MOLI	INDEPENDENT	152
32.TIMOTHY IAN PUNE	INDEPENDENT	30
33.COLLIN TAVI	INDEPENDENT	436

34.CHARLEY JEAN VINCENT	INDEPENDENT	598
35.JUDAH SIBA	INDEPENDENT	62

4. CONSTITUENCY OF MALO / AORE: 1 SEAT (4 CANDIDATES)

TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS: 4,645

TOTAL VOTES CAST: 2,743

TOTAL VOID VOTES: 14

TOTAL VALID VOTES: 2,729

TURN OUT: 59.05%

NAME OF CANDIDATES	AFFILIATION (PARTY)	VOTES CAST
1.RASU WESLEY	VANUAKU PARTY	1,334
2.MOLI KALFAU	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	107
3.WARAWARA URI	GRAON MO JASTIS PATI	1,288
4.SOLOMON VEROGIO	KIA KOE	0

5. CONSTITUENCY OF LUGANVILLE: 2 SEATS (16 CANDIDATES)

TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS: 16,523

TOTAL VOTES CAST: 6,381

TOTAL VOID VOTES: 42

TOTAL VALID VOTES: 6,339

TURN OUT: 38.61%

NAME OF CANDIDATES	AFFILIATION (PARTY)	VOTES CAST
1.VIRADIU JIMMY SOLOMON	NATIONAL UNITED PARTY	701
2.KALO TOARA DANIEL	VANUAKU PARTY	533
3.LEODORO BASIL	PARTY TRAVAILISTE VANUATU	319
4.NELLY CALEP	INDEPENDENT	47
5.TABIBANG JEAN	NODARU MASAN PARTY	81
6.SEREMAJAH MATAI NAWALU	LEADERS PARTY VANUATU	1,164
7.TANGA PEDRO	VANUATU CULTURAL SELF RELIANCE MOVEMENT	365
8.MARC ATI	IAUKO GROUP	871
9.GEORGE WELLS	VANUATU LIBERIAL MOVEMENT	258
10.MILLIECON BRUNO	GRAON MO JASTIS PATI	286
11.NWANGO JAMES	NAGRIAMEL	67
12.DONALD HOSEA	VANUATU GREEN CONFEDERATION PARTY	234
13.GORDEN JOHN ARNAMBAT	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	15
14.RESTUETUNE DONALD	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	844
15.HARRY BROWNHILL	INDEPENDENT	167
16.REX ISSACHAR	INDEPENDENT	387

6. CONSTITUENCY OF AMBAE: 3 SEATS (21 CANDIDATES)

TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS: 9,969

TOTAL VOTES CAST: 4,030

TOTAL VOID VOTES: 32

TOTAL VALID VOTES: 3,998

TURN OUT: 40.42%

NAME OF CANDIDATES	AFFILIATION (PARTY)	VOTES CAST
1.NGWELE JAY	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY	551
2.GARAEGESA JOSEPH MAURI JOE	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	54
3.BANI JAMESON GWERO	PEOPLE'S ACTION PARTY	56
4.VIRATIRO REMY EUGENE	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	49
5.BULE JAMES	PEOPLE UNITY DEVELOPMENT PARTY	597
6.TARI QETU JOHN STILL	NATIONAL UNITED PARTY	582
7.TANGWATA JACOB MATA	NAGRIAMAL	197
8.GAMALIERE ALICKSON VIRALONE	ANGAI TAGARO	386
9.BANGALAKUA JAMES TARI	GRAON MO JASTIS PARTY	261
10.TARI PHILIMON	GRAON MO JASTIS PARTY	44
11.KALO WILLIE	VANUATU FIRST PARTY	0
12.DUVU JOEL HUBERT	VANUATU FIRST PARTY	39
13.TAMBE GEORGE	VANUAKU PARTY	51
14.MERA RICHARD	VANUAKU PARTY	162
15.VUTA PETER	INDEPENDENT	148
16.ALA RONLY	INDEPENDENT	7
17.NATUKOKONA ROBERT J HAKWA	INDEPENDENT	12
18.GARAESANI STEVEN	INDEPENDENT	50
19.TOA SAMSON	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	321
20.GARAE VUI ALBAN	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	395
21.UUNAKWALAU HANNAH	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	36

7. CONSTITUENCY OF MAEWO: 1 SEATS (4 CANDIDATES)

TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS: 3,064

TOTAL VOTES CAST: 2,102

TOTAL VOID VOTES: 77

TOTAL VALID VOTES: 2,025

TURN OUT: 68.60%

NAME OF CANDIDATES	AFFILIATION (PARTY)	VOTES CAST
1.PAUL ALLEN BOE	KIA KOE	27
2.IAN TOAKALANA WILSON	NGWASOANDA CUSTOM MOVEMENT	1,300
3.REVEALA ELISON	VANUAKU PARTY	225
4.BOESON REYNOLDS BOLEGURIEGA	INDEPENDENT	473

8. CONSTITUENCY OF PENTECOST: 4 SEATS (22 CANDIDATES)

TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS: 16,544

TOTAL VOTES CAST: 9,952

TOTAL VOID VOTES: 136

TOTAL VALID VOTES: 9,816

TURN OUT: 60.15%

NAME OF CANDIDATES	AFFILIATION (PARTY)	VOTES CAST
1.CHANI FRANCOIS XAVIER	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	738
2.WAPACK DONALD	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	422
3.SALWAI CHARLOT TABIMASMAS	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	1,070
4.LEONA RICHARD WALSH	VANUAKU PARTY	681
5.JOHN SELWIN TEVI	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY	180
6.MARC MELSUL	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY	1,043
7.TABIMWEL OBED	PEOPLE UNITY DEVELOPMENT PARTY	280
8.TABIAGA KENEDY JOHN	KIA KOE	28
9.BULE ENOCH KENDRITH	KIA KOE	149
10.BOE REVE EPHRIAM	GRAON MO JASTIS PARTY	757
11.SALATHIEL TARI BAS	GRAON MO JASTIS PARTY	202
12.VIRALALA JEAN PAUL BULEWAK	VANUATU FIRST PARTY	459
13.LINI HAM VANUAROROA	NATIONAL UNITED PARTY	720
14.BULE SILAS	NATIONAL UNITED PARTY	990
15.TABIRUPMEL BANABAS	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	489
16.MOLBAH ROLLAND	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	17
17.NORBERT SUMSUM	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	122
18.Mc DONALD BULE	NATIONAL PARTY	20
19.WREATH BULE	PARTY TRAVAILLISTE VANUATU	32
20.BOGIRI GEORGE BADDELEY	INDEPENDENT	712
21.GIDEON TABIUS	INDEPENDENT	60
22.SALTUKRO JEAN BAPTIST	INDEPENDENT	645

9. CONSTITUENCY OF MALEKULA: 7 SEATS (38 CANDIDATES)

TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS: 25,228

TOTAL VOTES CAST: 16,192

TOTAL VOID VOTES: 61

TOTAL VALID VOTES: 16,131

TURN OUT: 64.18 %

NAME OF CANDIDATES	AFFILIATION (PARTY)	VOTES CAST
1.NIRAMBATH JULES	KIA KOE	51
2.TERRY JOHN EDWIN	VANUATU GREEN CONFEDERATION PARTY	527
3.ASANG SANICK	NATIONAL UNITED PARTY	989
4.KEN DON NMALAMUWOMU	PIPOL'S SEVISIS PATI	700
5.ROY JACK	PEOPLES PROGRESSIVE PARTY	260

6.KILMAN SATO	PEOPLES PROGRESSIVE PARTY	784
7.SHADRACK JULIAN NETHIE	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	22
8.NALET DANIEL	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	99
9.MANWO PETER	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	491
10.MALEB ANICET FAUSTIN	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	251
11.ONIS PETER	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	160
12.MELTEK DIANA	VANUAKU PARTY	566
13.SIMON ESMON	VANUAKU PARTY	1,005
14.KALTALIO SIMEON	VANUAKU PARTY	568
15.ATA TONY	VANUAKU PARTY	214
16.JULUN EDMOND	GRAON MO JASTIS PARTY	946
17.SALA JOHN	GRAON MO JASTIS PARTY	878
18.TEILEMB KISITO	PCCP	70
19.LUDVAUNE JEROME	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	447
20.BARTHELEMY MARCELLINO	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	1,204
21.BATICK FRANCOIS	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	835
22.SAMUEL MENZIES JACK	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	604
23.ALBERT MAX	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	260
24.CHADRACK GRACIA	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	997
25.NEMTENMAT RAUL	NAMAKI AHUTE KASTOM MOVEMENT	71
26.PATUNVANU JENEK	NAGRIAMEL	175
27.SEWERE JEAN PHILIP	PARTY TRAVAILLIST VANUATU	177
28.DAVID GIBSON	PEOPLE UNITY DEVELOPMENT PARTY	254
29.MALCEKAN JEANNO	UCPV PARTY	436
30.TEVANU ANSELMO	INDEPENDENT	24
31.VEREMAITO ROGER	INDEPENDENT	159
32.NIPTIC ANDREW WILLIE KAL	INDEPENDENT	514
33.WILLIAMS AISEN	INDEPENDENT	21
34.SHING STEPHEN	INDEPENDENT	296
35.PATUNVANU WILFORD	INDEPENDENT	660
36.RAVUN PAUL ROBERT	INDEPENDENT	306
37.ARNHAMBAT JOHNNY	INDEPENDENT	91
38.MASING WILLIE APIA	INDEPENDENT	29
39. ABONG MARCELINO GULGUL	VANUATU CULTURE AND SELF ALLIANCE MOVEMENT	0

10. CONSTITUENCY OF AMBRYM: 2 SEATS (10 CANDIDATES)

TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS: 7,027

TOTAL VOTES CAST: 4,261

TOTAL VOID VOTES: 41

TOTAL VALID VOTES: 4,220

TURN OUT: 60.63%

NAME OF CANDIDATES	AFFILIATION (PARTY)	VOTES CAST
1.ALILEE MAROKON	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	518
2.ANDENG JIMMY	VANUATU GREEN CONFEDERATION PARTY	339
3.SALONG JOHN DAHMASING	GRAON MO JASTIS PATI	1,172
4.ALBERT WILLIAMS	VANUAKU PARTY	746

5.BAE ARTHUR PETER	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	52
5.ETUL EDDIE PERCY	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	178
6.JAPETH JIMMY	NAGRIAMEL	218
7.BRUNO LEINGKONE TAU	NATIONAL UNITED PARTY	971
8.NAROS WILLIAMSON OBED	VANUATU REFORM DEMOCRATIC PARTY	7
9.HOPA DAVID TUNGON TIARE	INDEPENDENT	19

11. CONSTITUENCY OF PAAMA: 1 SEAT (7 CANDIDATES)

TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS: 1,533

TOTAL VOTES CAST: 853

TOTAL VOID VOTES: 6

TOTAL VALID VOTES: 847

TURN OUT: 55.64%

NAME OF CANDIDATES	AFFILIATION (PARTY)	VOTES CAST
1.WILLIAM TASSO FRED	PARTI TRAVAILLISTE VANUATU	184
2.JESSE DICK JOE	VANUAKU PARTY	216
3.JOB SAM ANDY	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	289
4.PHILIP TOM WAIWAI	VANUATU LIBERIAL MOVEMENT	43
5.FOIFO DEMIS LANGO STANLEY	KIA KOE	9
6.TAKAU GLEN	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	73
7.MAHIT TOUT JOHN AVOCK	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	33

12. CONSTITUENCY OF EPI: 2 SEATS (12 CANDIDATES)

TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS: 5,666

TOTAL VOTES CAST: 3,975

TOTAL VOID VOTES: 25

TOTAL VALID VOTES: 3,950

TURN OUT: 70.15%

NAME OF CANDIDATES	AFFILIATION (PARTY)	VOTES CAST
1.KALO JOHN MAWA	PARTY TRAVAILLISTE VANUATU	35
2.KALSTAP YONAH	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	11
3.SIMEON SEOULE DAVIDSON	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	782
4.MARCEL YONA	GRAON MO JASTIS PATI	642
5.IOAN BILLY PETER	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	382
6.NIL JOHN ROY	VANUATU PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT PARTY	825
7.TONGOLILU ISSAAC DANIEL	VANUAKU PARTY	405
8.VALIA MACKIN RITA	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	350
9.ERICK MOSES	IAUKO GROUP	169
10.SAMUEL ABEL	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY	121
11. NIUMATAIWALU SAMMY BROWN	INDEPENDENT	225
12.WILLIAM ULANIM KEREN KATRINA	INDEPENDENT	3

13. CONSTITUENCY OF TONGOA: 1 SEATS (10 CANDIDATES)

TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS: 2,401

TOTAL VOTES CAST: 1,193

TOTAL VOID VOTES: 6

TOTAL VALID VOTES: 1,187

TURN OUT: 49.68%

NAME OF CANDIDATES	AFFILIATION (PARTY)	VOTES CAST
1.NOEL BONG WILLIE	UNITED MOVEMENTS FOR VANUATU PEOPLE	87
2.JACK PAUL	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	277
3.KALO WILLIE	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	314
4.ALBERT WILLIE KARLOSARURU	VANUAKU PARTY	92
5.BERRY FRED LUI MASOERANGI	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY	141
6.CHARLEY ROBERT	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	107
7.ALICE KALORAN	SHEPHERDS ALLIANCE PARTY	1
8.RORY RICHARD	VANUATU GREEN CONFEDERATION PARTY	49
9.JOHN FIJI BEN	INDEPENDENT	65
10.SANDY LOLOS	INDEPENDENT	54

14. CONSTITUENCY OF SHEPHERDS: 1 SEAT (3 CANDIDATES)

TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS: 1,441

TOTAL VOTES CAST: 884

TOTAL VOID VOTES: 9

TOTAL VALID VOTES: 875

TURN OUT: 61.34%

NAME OF CANDIDATES	AFFILIATION (PARTY)	VOTES CAST
1.TIMAKATA JOHN WILLIAM MATA'ARIKI	VANUAKU PARTY	299
2.BAPTISTE FIRIAM	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	232
3.WILLIE PAKOA SATEAROTO	VANUATU GREEN CONFEDERATION PARTY	344

15. CONSTITUENCY OF EFATE: 5 SEATS (30 CANDIDATES)

TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS: 44,385

TOTAL VOTES CAST: 20,850

TOTAL VOID VOTES: 124

TOTAL VALID VOTES: 20,726

TURN OUT: 46.97%

NAME OF CANDIDATES	AFFILIATION (PARTY)	VOTES CAST
1.CARLOT ALFRED ROLLAN	NATATOK PARTY	593
2.KALUAT LIONEL NASOME	THE PEOPLE'S PARTY	1,043

3.CARLOT PIERRE	MELANESIAN PROGRESSIVE PARTY	90
4.KALTACK GHISLAIN	UPI NAFZAN ISKEI	729
5.ROLLAND PIERRE	PARTI TRAVAILLISTE VANUATU	507
6.KALMET EPHRAIM	PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY	144
7.TARAVAKI MICHEL	VANUATU LIBERAL MOVEMENT	988
8.KALMET TENI	UNITED MOVEMENT FOR VANUATU PEOPLE	228
9.KALSARAP LITIANA	SHEPHERD ALLIANCE PARTY	79
10.PHILIP FANNE	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	511
11.KALSAKAU JOSHUA	VANUATU LABOUR PARTY	834
12.GILLION WILLIAM	GRAON MO JASTIS PARTY	1,800
13.TAVIMASOE TAKALO	VANUAKU PARTY	706
14.RUBEN JOHN MARK	VANUAKU PARTY	1,160
15.STANLEY KALTOI JOHN	VANUAKU PARTY	589
16.PAKOA JACK	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	75
17.KALSAKAU HENDON	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	47
18.IASU JOHN	VANUATU GREEN CONFEDERATION PARTY	684
19.RORO SAMBO	NEW NATION PARTY	901
20.KALSAKAU SERETANGI	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	361
21.KALMET NORRIS JACK	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	2,301
22.KALTONGA BAKOA MARAKI	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	1,854
23.KALOKUL EDDIE	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	948
24.KALORISU EDWIN	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	1,017
25.HYMAK ANATOLE	VANUATU FIRST PARTY	1,340
26.TAU JOHNSTON	INDEPENDENT	248
27.NALPINI GRAHAM	INDEPENDENT	397
28.KALTANG HENRY	INDEPENDENT	113
29.SEREL JEAN PIERRE	INDEPENDENT	369
30.ALICE ANNIES ATHY	INDEPENDENT	70

16. CONSTITUENCY OF POT VILA: 5 SEATS (38 CANDIDATES)

TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS: 51,831
TOTAL VOTES CAST: 18,543
TOTAL VOID VOTES: 122
TOTAL VALID VOTES: 18,421
TURN OUT: 35.77%

NAME OF CANDIDATES	AFFILIATION (PARTY)	VOTES CAST
1.REGENVANU RALPH	GRAON MO JASTIS PATI	1,987
2.SUMPTOH ULRICH	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	1,819
3.JEAN PIERRE NIRUA	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	991
4.KALSAKAU EPHRAIM	PARTY TRAVAILLISTE VANUATU	584
5.DANIEL PHILIPS OBED	THE PEOPLES PARTY	189
6.DONALD SHADRACK	NATIONAL PARTY	428
7.JERRY MOLI TAMATA	NAGRIAMEL	71
8.KAPAH TERRY	PEOPLES PROGRESSIVE PARTY	123

9.GAROLEO REGINAL	NATIONAL UNITED PARTY	633
10.NATAPEI KENNETH	VANUAKU PARTY	1,255
11.SOPE BARAK TAME	MELANESIAN PROGRESSIVE PARTY	181
12.TOSUL DAVID	MELANESIAN PROGRESSIVE PARTY	56
13.MANLAU DAVID	VANUATU PEOPLES ALLIANCE FOR CHANGE	373
14.OBED ROBERT DINIRO	VANUATU LIBERAL PARTY	54
15.KALSAKAU ISHMAEL	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	1,581
16.HIMFORD LUO WENDY	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	226
17.HARRY ANTHONY	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	1,466
18.PALAUD DONALD	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	688
19.THOMSON PAKOA	PEOPLE UNITY DEVELOPMENT PARTY	317
20.PACKETE MANINA JUANITA	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	12
21.GRAHAM TABIRAP	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	68
22.ROBERT MURRAY BOHN	VANUATU GREEN CONFEDERATION PARTY	1,089
23.STEPHEN DORRICK FELIX	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	1,159
24.LIGO JOE WILSON	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	591
25.LANGLOIS JOEL	PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC PARTY	361
26.MOLISA DANIEL	MOVEMENT FOR RIGHTOUSNESS JUSTICE& PEACE	37
27.KERNOT CHRISTOPHER JOSEPH	KIA KOE	65
28.QUAI NIGEL	INDEPENDENT	395
29.GEORGE BORUGU	INDEPENDENT	136
30.NIBTIK MARKSON MAX	INDEPENDENT	44
31.DEREK ALEXANDER	INDEPENDENT	179
32.ANNE LEIMALA PAKOA TAU	INDEPENDENT	158
33.MAEL TOKA GEORGE JONATHAN	INDEPENDENT	572
34.KALOPO SEULE KALO	INDEPENDENT	411
35.NADIA KANEGAI	INDEPENDENT	858
36.MATOU SOWANY JOSEPH	INDEPENDENT	889
37.MARIE JOSEPH KALKOA	INDEPENDENT	29
38.LEVI TAROSA	INDEPENDENT	324

17. CONSTITUENCY OF TANNA: 7 SEATS (28 CANDIDATES)

TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS: 35,857

TOTAL VOTES CAST: 19,551

TOTAL VOID VOTES: 166

TOTAL VALID VOTES: 19,385

TURN OUT: 54.52%

NAME OF CANDIDATES	AFFILIATION (PARTY)	VOTES CAST
1.NAMEL RICHARD	OCEANIA TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	3
2.HARRY XAVIER EMANUEL	IAUKO GROUP	1,807
3.KARU JOE HARRY	PARTI TRAVAILLISTE VANUATU	36
4.NAPUAT ANDREW SOLOMON	GRAON MO JASTIS PARTY	1,474
5.NATUMAN NAKO IANATOM	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	1,175
6.KAPAPA ROBIN	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	1,584
7.KAPUM ISSO	KIA KOE	462
8.TAKIFU JOHN ENOCK	VANUATU PEOPLES ALLIANCE FOR CHANGE	229

9.IONUM TOM GREGOIRE	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	148
10.KUAHI TOM IAPSEI	VANUATU GREEN CONFED	264
11.LUKE LOTRICK IAWILICK	IMAIM	4
12.IAPSON GEORGE KURAS	IMAIM	438
13.NAPUATI JOHN LESS	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY	823
14.NOAM TOM	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY	741
15.NIPO JIMMY NANUMAN	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	1,135
16.NAPAT JOTHAM	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	1,841
17. LOUGHMAN BOB	VANUAKU PARTY	1,321
18.KOANAPO JOHNNY	VANUAKU PARTY	1,431
19.JOHNSON YOUSE SIMIL	VANUAKU PARTY	505
20.GEORGE RONALD	VANUAKU PARTY	310
21.NIATU JERRY	VANUAKU PARTY	957
22.MILIAKI JOHN AM	INDEPENDENT	389
23.FANIKU MARY KAVIAMU	INDEPENDENT	299
24.KAUSIAMA ANDREW NAMPAT	INDEPENDENT	467
25. NAUKA JAQUES MERIAGO	INDEPENDENT	54
26.NOUMETA JAMES	INDEPENDENT	968
27.NAUAM JOHNNY LAVAH	INDEPENDENT	429
28.NASAK WILLIAM	INDEPENDENT	91

18. CONSTITUENCY OF SOUTHERN ISLANDS: 1 SEAT (5 CANDIDATES)

TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS: 4,105

TOTAL VOTES CAST: 2,370

TOTAL VOID VOTES: 35

TOTAL VALID VOTES: 2,335

TURN OUT: 57.73%

NAME OF CANDIDATES	AFFILIATION (PARTY)	VOTES CAST
1.BEN LEESHI	LEADERS PARTY OF VANUATU	569
2.TOMKER NETVUNEI	REUNIFICATION MOVEMENT FOR CHANGE	805
3.EDWARD NALYAL MOLOU	VANUAKU PARTY	929
4.RUTH DIANA DELARUE	KIA KOE	13
5.SIMON LOVO UMAH	UNION OF MODERATE PARTY	19

THEREFORE IN EXERCISE of the powers contained in Rule 21 (2) of schedule 5 of the Representation of the Peoples Act [CAP. 146], THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION HEREBY DECLARES the following candidates duly elected as representatives of their respective constituency to the National Parliament of the Republic of Vanuatu.

CONSTITUENCY	ELECTED CANDIDATE	AFFILIATION
TORRES	CLAUDE CHRISTOPHE A. EMELEE	VNDP
BANKS	DANNY SILAS	GJP
SANTO	MAHE RICK TCHAMAKO	RMC
	GAETAN PIKIOUNE	VLLP
	ALFRED MAOH	GJP
	STEVENS NANO FABIANO	VEMARANA
	SAMSON SAMSEN	VSRM
	PIKOUNE JOSHUA LEONARD	NAG
	SAKAES LULU	PPP
MALO/AORE	RASU WESLY	VP
LUGANVILLE	SEREMAI AH NAWALU MATAI	LPV
	MARC ATI	IG
PENTECOST	SALWAI CHARLOT TABIMASMAS	RMC
	MARC MELSUL	RDP
	SILAS BULE	NUP
	BOE REVE EPHRAIM	GJP
AMBAE	BULE JAMES	PUDP
	TARI QETU JOHN STILL	NUP
	NGWELE JAY	RDP
MAEWO	IAN WILSON TOAKALANA	NCM
MALEKULA	BARTHELEMY MARCELLINO	RMC
	SIMON ESMON	VP
	CHADRACK GRACIA	LPV
	ASANG SANICK	NUP
	JULUN EDMOND	GJP
	SALA JOHN	GJP
	BATICK FRANCOIS	RMC
AMBRYM	SALONG DAHMASING JOHN	GJP
	BRUNO TAU LEINGKONE	NUP

PAAMA	JOB SAM ANDY	LPV
EFATE	KALMET JACK NORRIS	RMC
	KALTONGA BAKOA MARAKI	LPV
	GILLION WILLIAM	GJP
	HYMAK ANATOLE	VFP
	RUBEN JOHN MARK	VP
EPI	NIL JOHN ROY	VPDP
	SIMEON SEOULE DAVIDSON	RMC
TONGOA	KALO WILLIE	UMP
SHEPHERDS	WILLIE PAKOA SATEAROTO	GC
PORT VILA	REGENVANU RALPH	GJP
	SUMPTOH ULRICH	RMC
	KALSAKAU ISHMAEL	UMP
	ANTHONY HARRY	UMP
	NATAPEI KENNETH	VP
TANNA	NAPAT JOTHAM	LPV
	HARRY XAVIER EMANUEL	IG
	KAPAPA ROBIN	UMP
	NAPUAT ANDREW SOLOMON	GJP
	KAONAPO JOHNNY	VP
	LOUGHMAN BOB	VP
	NATUMAN NAKO IANATOM	UMP
SOUTHERN OUTER ISLANDS	EDWARD NALYAL MOLU	VP

MADE at Port Vila this 6th day of April, 2020.



Edward Kaltamat

EDWARD KALTAMAT
CHAIRMAN

Linnes M Tarianga

LINNES M TARIANGA
MEMBER

PS Shem Tema

PS SHEMA
MEMBER



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



NEW ZEALAND