

Date Printed: 01/05/2009

JTS Box Number: IFES_17
Tab Number: 8
Document Title: NO 14, 1962 - AN ACT TO REGULATE THE
COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSE OF
Document Date: 1962
Document Country: SIE
Document Language: ENG
IFES ID: EL00318



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Amendment
of section 2
of Act 44 of
1961.

2. Section 2 of the Franchise and Electoral Registration Act, 1961 (hereinafter called the principal Act), is hereby amended by the insertion immediately after the definition "Electoral Commission" of the following new definition—

"field registrar" means a person appointed as such under the provisions of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 17;

Amendment
of section 17
of Act 44 of
1961.

3. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 17 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of the semicolon and the word "and" at the end thereof and the addition thereto of the following—

"and such field registrars may perform such other duties connected with the registration of electors as may be assigned to them by the Registration Officer; and"

Amendment
of section 27
of Act 44 of
1961.

4. Section 27 of the principal Act is hereby amended by—
(a) renumbering the existing section as subsection (1);
(b) the addition thereto of the following subsection—

"(2) The Electoral Commission, if it considers it expedient to do so, may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, enlarge the time prescribed in this Act for the giving of any notice or for the doing of any act or thing; and

(c) the substitution of the words "Regulations and extension of time." for the word "Regulations" in the marginal note thereto.

Passed in the House of Representatives this 3rd day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

S. V. WRIGHT,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

THIS PRINTED IMPRESSION has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the House of Representatives and found by me to be a true and correctly printed copy of the said Bill.

S. V. WRIGHT,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

M.P. E1/3

Assented to in Her Majesty's name this 12th day of April, 1962.

A 57

MAURICE H. DORMAN,
Governor-General.

LS

No. 14

1962



Sierra Leone

An Act to Regulate the Composition of the House
of Representatives and the Election of Members
to the House of Representatives and to
Local Authorities

[14th October, 1961]

Date of
commence-
ment.

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the House of Representatives in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I—PRELIMINARY

1. This Act may be cited as the Electoral Provisions Act, 1962, and shall be deemed to have come into operation on the fourteenth day of October, 1961.

F Clifton White Resource Center
International Foundation for Election Systems

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Interpreta-
tion.P.N. No. 78
of 1961.P.N. No. 78
of 1961.P.N. No. 78
of 1961.Act 44 of
1961.P.N. No. 78
of 1961.

Cap. 65.

Cap. 75.

Cap. 79.

Cap. 76.

Cap. 80.

Cap. 295.

P.N. No. 78
of 1961.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—
"Assistant Returning Officer" means any person appointed under the provisions of subsection (2) of section 10;
"ballot paper" means the printed form used for the purpose of voting for a candidate;

"bye-election" means an election for a Member of the House of Representatives or for a member of a local Authority, to fill a vacancy among the elected Members of the House of Representatives or a Local Authority, as the case may be;

"candidate" means a person submitting himself for election either to the House of Representatives or to a Local Authority;

"constituency" means a constituency prescribed by the Electoral Commission under the provisions of subsection (1) of section 38 of the Constitution;

"district" means a district as defined in subsection (3) of section 30 of the Constitution;

"election" means any election for membership of the House of Representatives or of a Local Authority;

"electoral area" means a constituency, district or ward, whichever is the appropriate;

"Electoral Commission" means the commission appointed in accordance with section 37 of the Constitution;

"elector" means any person whose name is on any Register of Electors prepared in accordance with the Franchise and Electoral Registration Act, 1961, or in the case of an election for a Paramount Chief Member, a person whose name is on the Gazette list;

"Gazette List" means the latest list of a Tribal Authority appearing in the Gazette prior to an election;

"general election" means a general election of Members of the House of Representatives (referred to in section 56 of the Constitution) or of a Local Authority;

"Local Authority" means the City Council of Freetown established under the Freetown Municipality Act, or any Rural Area Council, Rural District Council or Village Council established under the Rural Area Act, or any District Council constituted under the District Councils Act, or the Sherbro Urban District Council established under the Sherbro Urban District Council Act, or the Bo Town Council established under the Bo Town Council Act, or any Town Council established under the Townships Act;

"Minister" means the Minister of Internal Affairs;

"nomination paper" means the printed form used for the purpose of nominating a candidate for an election;

"official mark" means an official secret mark (if any be prescribed by the Electoral Commission) impressed upon a ballot paper before delivery to an elector at an election;

"Ordinary Member" means a member of the House of Representatives referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 30 of the Constitution;

"Paramount Chief" means a chief who is not subordinate in his ordinary jurisdiction to any other chief but does not include an acting chief or a regent chief;

"Paramount Chief Member" means a member of the House of Representatives referred to in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 30 of the Constitution;

"Polling Assistant" means any person appointed as such under paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of section 22;

"polling station" means a polling station provided under paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 22;

"Presiding Officer" means any person appointed as such under paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section 22;

"Register of Electors" for any ward means the Register of Electors for that ward determined by section 24 of the Franchise and Electoral Registration Act, 1961;

"Returning Officer" means any person appointed as such under subsection (1) of section 10;

"the Speaker" means the person for the time being holding the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives under section 33 of the Constitution;

"voter" means any person who votes at an election;

"ward" means one of the wards into which Sierra Leone is divided under the provisions of section 3 of the Franchise and Electoral Registration Act, 1961.

PART II—MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

3. The composition of the House of Representatives shall be as prescribed in section 30 of the Constitution and the number of Ordinary Members shall be sixty-two.

4. The qualifications and disqualifications for membership of the House of Representatives shall be as prescribed in sections 31 and 32 of the Constitution.

5. Sierra Leone shall be divided into constituencies in accordance with section 38 of the Constitution for the purpose of electing the Ordinary Members.

PART III—ELECTIONS AND PROCEDURE CONCERNING NOMINATIONS

6. The Governor-General may by Proclamation—

- appoint a time for a general election in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of section 56 of the Constitution;
- appoint a time for a bye-election for the House of Representatives.

Act 44 of
1961.P.N. No. 78
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1961.Composition
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of House of
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of 1961.Division of
Sierra Leone
into consti-
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of 1961.Proclama-
tion of times
for elections
to the House
of Representa-
tives.P.N. No. 78
of 1961.

Conduct of elections subject to supervision of Electoral Commission.

Date for election and receipt of nominations.

Publication in Gazette of day or days appointed for voting.

Appointment of Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers.

Returning Officer to give notice of voting day and last date and place for delivery of nomination papers.

7. The conduct of all elections shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the Electoral Commission.

8. Whenever a time is appointed for an election under the provisions of section 6 or the Minister or other authority declares or appoints a date or dates for an election for membership of a Local Authority under the provisions of any Act, the Electoral Commission shall, by notice published in the *Gazette*, require that nominations of candidates in respect of any electoral area concerned be delivered to the Returning Officer of such area before four o'clock in the afternoon on the day specified in such notice for that area, which day shall be not more than thirty and not less than fifteen days before the first day appointed for voting to take place in that area.

9. Where the time appointed for an election consists of a number of days the Electoral Commission shall by notice published in the *Gazette* appoint the day or days on which voting shall take place in any electoral area concerned. Such notice shall be so published at least fourteen clear days before the first day so appointed for voting.

10. (1) Whenever a time is appointed for an election under the provisions of section 6 or the Minister or other authority declares or appoints a date or dates for an election for membership of a Local Authority under the provisions of any Act, the Electoral Commission shall, by notice published in the *Gazette*, appoint a fit and proper person, who shall not be a candidate, to be Returning Officer for the electoral area in respect of which the election is to take place.

(2) A Returning Officer may appoint any number of fit and proper persons, none of whom shall be a candidate, to be Assistant Returning Officers. Such Assistant Returning Officers shall, subject to any special or general directions of the Returning Officer, have all the powers and may perform any of the duties of a Returning Officer.

(3) An Assistant Returning Officer shall have all the powers of a Presiding Officer and may if he thinks fit relieve a Presiding Officer of his duties at any polling station and in such event may appoint a Polling Assistant to be Presiding Officer.

(4) Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers shall comply with any general or special directions, not inconsistent with this Act or with any Regulations made thereunder, which may be given by the Electoral Commission with respect to the arrangements to be made by such officers for carrying out their duties under this Act.

11. The Returning Officer for an electoral area shall give notice, as early as possible, and in such manner as he shall think fit, within the electoral area of—

(a) the day appointed for any election; or

(b) where the time appointed for an election consists of a number of days, the day or days appointed for voting under section 9,

and the last date and place for the delivery of nomination papers.

✓ 12. (1) Every candidate shall be nominated in writing by Nominations three electors of the electoral area for which he is a candidate and of Candidates no candidate may be nominated for more than one electoral area. dates.

(2) The writing shall be subscribed by the candidate and the persons nominating him—

(a) in the case of the election of an Ordinary Member Form A. in the Form A;

(b) in the case of the election of a Paramount Chief Form B. Member, in the Form B;

(c) in the case of the elections for membership of a Local Form C. Authority, in the Form C;

prescribed in the First Schedule.

First Schedule.

(3) Any Returning Officer shall provide nomination papers and shall supply any elector with such number of nomination papers as he may reasonably require and shall, at the request of any elector, the candidate and all his nominators being present, complete any such nomination paper on such elector's behalf.

(4) Each candidate, or one of the persons nominating him, shall deliver his nomination paper, subscribed as hereinbefore provided, at the office of the Returning Officer before four o'clock on the forenoon of the last day for the delivery of nomination papers.

13. (1) Every candidate for election as an Ordinary Member Deposit. at the time when his nomination paper is delivered at the office of the Returning Officer in accordance with section 12 shall deposit or cause to be deposited with the Returning Officer the sum of one hundred pounds or a written receipt issued by or on behalf of the Accountant-General for one hundred pounds received from or on account of such candidate in respect of such sum, and the nomination shall not be valid until such deposit has been made.

✗ (2) The deposit of one hundred pounds referred to in subsection (1) of this section shall be repayable to such candidate or his personal representatives if—

(a) he dies before the date of the election; or

(b) there is no contested election; or

(c) if in a contested election the candidate obtains votes equivalent to not less than one-tenth of the total number of votes cast.

In all other events the deposit shall be forfeited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Sierra Leone.

14. No person shall sign as a nominator more than one valid Limit to nomination paper at the same election. If he does so, his signature right of nomination shall be inoperative on any second or subsequent paper which he signs as a nominator.

Provided that for the purpose of this section no account shall be taken of the nomination of any candidate who has died or withdrawn or whose nomination has been rejected as invalid before the delivery of the second or subsequent nomination paper.

Nominations (to be received between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.); allotment of symbols and publication of names.

15. (1) On the last day for the delivery of nomination papers and at the place notified under section 11 for the receipt of nominations, the Returning Officer (or Assistant Returning Officer) shall attend between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon to receive the nominations of any duly qualified candidate for election.

(2) On the delivery of the nomination paper of a candidate together with the deposit or receipt referred to in subsection (1) of section 13 where such deposit or receipt is required, the Returning Officer shall forthwith inform the candidate in writing of the symbol allotted him.

(3) When the requirements concerning the completion and delivery of nomination papers have been duly completed the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish by placarding in a conspicuous manner at the place of receipt of the nomination, a notice containing the name of the candidate and the names of the electors nominating him, and the symbol which has been allotted him.

Objections to nominations.

16. (1) Any elector of the electoral area in which a candidate is standing for election may at any time up to five o'clock in the afternoon of the last day appointed for the receipt of nominations object to the nomination of that candidate but only on one or more of the grounds set out in subsection (2), and the Returning Officer shall decide on the validity of the objection.

(2) The Returning Officer shall be entitled to hold a nomination paper invalid only on one or more of the following grounds, that is to say—

- (a) that the particulars of the candidate or his nominators are not as required by law;
- (b) that the paper is not subscribed as so required;
- (c) that any one of the nominators is not an elector;
- (d) that the candidate is a person who, within the twelve months preceding the day appointed for the delivery of nomination papers, was employed under the provisions of this Act, or the Franchise and Electoral Registration Act, 1961, in the performance of duties connected with any election in which he is standing as a candidate, or with the registration of electors in any electoral area.

Act 44 of 1961.

(3) The Returning Officer shall give his decision on any objection to a nomination paper as soon as practicable after it is made, but in any event before six o'clock in the afternoon of the last day appointed for the receipt of nominations.

(4) Where the Returning Officer decides that a nomination paper is invalid, he shall endorse and sign on the paper the fact and the reasons for his decision. Any candidate aggrieved by the decision of the Returning Officer as to the validity or otherwise of a nomination paper may appeal to the Electoral Commission, who may uphold the decision of the Returning Officer or reverse the same.

(5) The decision of the Returning Officer or, in the case of an appeal, the Electoral Commission, that a nomination paper is valid shall be final and shall not be questioned in any proceeding whatsoever.

(6) Subject to subsection (5) of this section nothing in this section shall prevent the validity of a nomination being questioned on an election petition.

17. If by six o'clock in the afternoon of the last day appointed for the receipt of nominations—

- (a) the number of persons remaining nominated exceeds the number of vacancies, a poll shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
- (b) the number of persons remaining nominated is the same as the number of vacancies, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such person or persons to be duly elected;
- (c) no person is or remains nominated, or if the number of persons remaining nominated is less than the number of vacancies, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the persons remaining nominated to be duly elected and shall forthwith notify the Electoral Commission who shall by notice in the *Gazette* appoint some other convenient day for the election to fill any vacancy which remains unfilled and all proceedings with reference to the election to fill such vacancy shall commence afresh.

Contested election and unopposed candidates.

18. Any candidate may withdraw his nomination by notice in writing signed by, and delivered by him to the Returning Officer, not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth day before the first day appointed for the election:

Provided that—

- (i) such notices of withdrawal shall take effect in the order in which they are delivered; and
- (ii) no notice shall have effect if it would result in there being no candidate in respect of any vacancy in an electoral area.

19. If when any nominated candidate withdraws his candidature under the provisions of section 18—

- (a) the number of persons remaining nominated exceeds the number of vacancies, a poll shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

Action to be taken on withdrawal.

(b) the number of persons remaining nominated is the same as the number of vacancies, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such person or persons to be duly elected;

(c) no person is or remains nominated, or the number of persons remaining nominated is less than the number of vacancies, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the persons remaining nominated to be duly elected and shall forthwith notify the Electoral Commission who shall by notice in the *Gazette* appoint some other convenient day for the election to fill any vacancy which remains unfilled and all proceedings with reference to the election to fill such vacancy shall commence afresh.

Death of candidate.

20. (1) If, after the date appointed for the receipt of nominations one of the candidates nominated for election in any electoral area shall die before the poll has commenced, the Returning Officer shall, upon being satisfied of the fact of such death, countermand the notice of the poll and shall forthwith report the fact to the Electoral Commission.

(2) In such case the Electoral Commission shall appoint some other convenient day or days for the election and all proceedings with reference to the election shall commence afresh:

Provided that no fresh nomination shall be necessary in the case of a candidate who stood nominated at the time when the notice of poll was countermanded.

+ List of candidates to be published.

21. The Returning Officer not later than ten days before the first day appointed for the election, shall cause to be published in the *Gazette*, and in such other manner within the electoral area as he may deem appropriate, a list containing the full names, addresses and occupations of the candidates, and of the persons by whom they were nominated.

PART IV—CONTESTED ELECTIONS POLLING AND COUNTING OF VOTES IN ELECTIONS OF ORDINARY MEMBERS AND OF MEMBERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Returning Officer to make arrangements for contested elections.

22. (1) It shall be the duty of the Returning Officer to make arrangements for the holding of a contested election at the time and place notified under section 11.

(2) The Returning Officer shall—

(a) provide one or more polling stations in each electoral area and allot the voters within the electoral area to the polling stations in such manner as he thinks most convenient;

(b) on or before the fourth day before the day of election give notice of the election in such manner as he may think fit, specifying—

(i) the day and hours fixed for voting;

(ii) the full name, address and occupation of each candidate, together with a description of the symbol which he has allotted to each candidate;

(iii) the full names, addresses and occupations of the persons who nominated each candidate; and

(iv) the situation of the polling station or stations and a statement of the persons entitled to vote thereat;

(c) appoint such person as he may think fit, other than a candidate for election, to be in charge of each polling station who shall be known as the Presiding Officer and who shall be under the direction of the Returning Officer and who shall have all the powers conferred upon a Polling Assistant by this Act;

(d) appoint in respect of each electoral area such persons as he may think fit, other than any candidate for election, to assist at the voting in the election who shall be known as Polling Assistants, and who shall be under the direction of the Presiding Officer;

(e) (i) provide each Presiding Officer with as many ballot boxes as there are candidates, each of which boxes shall be marked with the name of the candidate and the symbol allotted to him, and such number of ballot papers as in the opinion of the Returning Officer may be necessary;

(ii) If any candidate makes application in that behalf in writing accompanied by a true photograph of himself, the Presiding Officer shall affix such photograph to the box allotted to the candidate in addition to marking the box with the candidate's name and symbol;

(f) in any Local Authority elections in which the number of vacancies to be filled exceeds one, provide one additional box of a different colour clearly marked with the words "UNUSED BALLOT PAPERS";

(g) provide the Presiding Officer at each polling station (if the Electoral Commission so direct) with instruments for making an official mark on the ballot papers and with pads impregnated with indelible ink;

(h) provide the Presiding Officer at each polling station with copies of the Register of Electors or such part thereof as contains the names of the electors allotted to vote at such polling station;

(i) cause to be published in each polling station the symbol which he has allotted to each candidate for whom a vote can be cast at such polling station;

(j) do such other acts and things as may be necessary for conducting the election in the manner provided in this Act.

Polling Agents.

23. (1) Each nominated candidate may appoint two persons, hereinafter referred to as polling agents, to attend at each polling station within the electoral area for which he is a candidate, for the purpose of detecting personation and making representations to Polling Assistants under the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 26, or to the Presiding Officer under the provisions of subsection (1) of section 30; and generally for drawing the attention of the Presiding Officer to irregularities in the procedure at a polling station.

(2) Notice in writing of the appointment, stating the names and addresses of the polling agents, together with the polling stations to which they have been assigned, shall be given by the candidate to the Returning Officer not later than three days before the first day appointed for the election and before four o'clock in the afternoon of the last day for the delivery of the notice.

(3) If any polling agent dies or becomes incapable of acting as such, the candidate may appoint another polling agent in his place, and shall forthwith give to the Returning Officer notice in writing of the name and address of the polling agent so appointed.

(4) A candidate may do any act or thing which his polling agent is authorised to do under subsection (1).

Precautions to ensure secrecy.

24. (1) Every ballot box shall be so constructed that the ballot papers can be put therein by the voter but cannot by him be withdrawn.

(2) The Presiding Officer shall cause to be placed at the polling station, ballot boxes equivalent in number to the number of candidates remaining nominated.

(3) Immediately before the commencement of voting the Polling Officer at each polling station shall show the ballot boxes empty to such persons as may be lawfully present so that they may see that they are empty and shall in such persons presence close and place distinctive seals upon the boxes in such manner as to prevent the boxes being opened without breaking the seals and shall keep them so closed and sealed until the voting is completed. He shall also seal to his ballot box the symbol and photograph (if any) allotted to the candidate in such manner as to prevent it or them being removed from the box without breaking the seal.

Ballot Box

(4) The Presiding Officer shall place the ballot boxes, which he shall have caused to be prepared as aforesaid, in the place of voting at the polling station and shall cause them to be screened or hidden from observation by all persons other than the voter casting his vote, in such manner that no person other than the voter can see in which ballot box a voter places any ballot paper.

25. The hours of voting shall be from eight o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the afternoon, and no ballot paper may be placed in any ballot box outside these hours of voting.

Provided that in the case of a polling station which can be adequately lighted the hours of voting may be fixed by the Returning Officer to be from eight o'clock in the morning to nine o'clock in the evening. In any such case the Returning Officer shall give notice as is provided under subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 22 of the location of the polling station or stations to which this condition shall apply.

26. The voting at an election shall be conducted in the following manner—

(a) Every elector desiring to record his vote shall present himself to a Polling Assistant at the polling station at which he is entitled to vote, and the Polling Assistant, after satisfying himself—

(i) that the name of such elector appears in the copy of the Register of Electors, or part thereof, provided for that polling station; and

(ii) that he has not already voted;

shall deliver to him as many ballot papers as there are vacancies in the electoral area concerned:

Provided that the Presiding Officer may, before any ballot paper is delivered to the elector, require the elector to submit to being searched in private by a person appointed by the Presiding Officer for the purpose of ensuring that no ballot paper relating to the election is already in his possession, and if the elector in such case does not submit to a search he shall not be entitled to receive a ballot paper or to vote, and provided that no female elector shall be searched except by a female.

(b) Immediately before the Polling Assistant delivers a ballot paper or ballot papers to an elector—

(i) he shall call out the elector's serial ward number and his name and address as stated in the Register of Electors;

(ii) he shall examine the elector's left hand for traces of the ink (if any) referred to in paragraph (e) and if he is satisfied that there are such traces he shall not deliver any ballot paper to that elector;

- (iii) he shall mark the ballot paper or papers with any official mark which may be prescribed by the Electoral Commission;
- (iv) the number of the elector in the copy of the Register of Electors shall be marked on the counter-foil of the ballot paper or ballot papers;
- (v) a mark shall be placed against the number of the elector in the copy of the Register of Electors to denote that a ballot paper or ballot papers have been delivered, but without stating or showing the printed number of the ballot paper or ballot papers which have been delivered.
- (c) A Polling Assistant may, and, if required by a candidate or polling agent, shall put to any persons applying for a ballot paper or papers at the time of his application, but not afterwards, the following questions, or any of them—
 - (i) "Are you the person whose name is on the Register of Electors as (reading the entry in the Register)?"
 - (ii) "Have you already voted at the present election at this or any other polling station?"
- (d) No person who is required by the Polling Assistant to answer these questions, or either of them, shall be provided with a ballot paper or allowed to vote until he has answered the same to the satisfaction of the Presiding Officer.
- (e) An elector, if the Electoral Commission so direct, immediately before receiving a ballot paper, shall submit to having his left thumb or a finger of the left hand marked with indelible ink.
- (f) The elector shall then go alone to the ballot boxes and shall secretly cast his vote by placing one ballot paper in the box of any candidate for whom he wishes to vote:

Provided that where there are more vacancies than one to be filled at any election in a ward and any elector does not wish to record all his votes he shall place the ballot paper or ballot papers with which he does not wish to record his vote in the additional box provided for that purpose and marked "UNUSED BALLOT PAPERS".
- (g) An elector who has accidentally dealt with a ballot paper in such manner that it cannot conveniently be used as a valid ballot paper may, on delivering such ballot paper, and any other ballot paper issued to him bearing the same serial number to the Presiding Officer and after satisfying the Presiding Officer that the ballot paper has been spoiled by accident, obtain another ballot paper or other ballot papers in the place of the ballot paper or ballot papers so delivered up, and the spoiled ballot paper or ballot papers and any other ballot paper

bearing the same number shall be immediately cancelled by the Presiding Officer writing the word "CANCELLED" across the face of the same, and the Presiding Officer shall preserve all such cancelled ballot papers and shall deliver them to the Returning Officer as hereinafter mentioned.

- (h) (i) An elector shall not place on the ballot paper any writing or mark by which he may be identified.
- (ii) For the purpose of subparagraph (i) a fingerprint or other mark caused by merely handling a ballot paper shall not be regarded as a mark of identification.
- (i) If any elector, by reason of blindness, or other physical disability, is unable to cast his vote or votes in person, he may call the Presiding Officer or the Assistant Returning Officer aside and inform him, no other person being within hearing, of the name or names of the candidate or candidates for whom he wishes to vote, and the Presiding Officer or Assistant Returning Officer shall record that elector's vote or votes by placing the elector's ballot paper or ballot papers in the ballot box or boxes of such candidate or candidates and shall place any ballot paper with which the elector does not wish to record a vote in an additional box provided for that purpose and marked "UNUSED BALLOT PAPERS".
- (j) If, on the day of voting an elector will be engaged on official duties in connection with the election which a Returning Officer is satisfied, will preclude the elector from recording his vote, such Returning Officer may, on application by such elector, made not less than seven days before the day or days appointed for voting at the polling station at which the elector is entitled to vote, provide such elector with a certificate of authorization in a form approved by the Electoral Commission to authorise the Presiding Officer of the polling station at which the elector is entitled to vote to record the vote or votes of such elector. The elector shall insert in the appropriate place in the certificate the name or names of the candidate or candidates for whom he wishes to record his vote or votes and the Returning Officer shall then seal the certificate in the presence of the elector and cause it to be transmitted to the Presiding Officer authorised to record the vote or votes, as the case may be. A Presiding Officer on the day of voting, shall record the votes, for the recording of which he has an authority given in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph, in conformity with the directions contained in such authority.
- (k) A civil servant or an employee of a public corporation or commercial firm or mining company or mission displaced or a member of the Sierra Leone Police or the Royal Sierra Leone Military Forces if transferred by his

mark
again no
signature
in the
choice

Other
the public

Act 44 of
1961.

employer or superior officer to a place of employment in another constituency between the time of his registration under the provisions of the Franchise and Electoral Registration Act, 1961, and the time of the next general election for members of the House of Representatives after such registration may, not less than seven days before a poll is appointed to be taken at the station at which he is entitled to vote, apply to the Returning Officer, who, if he is satisfied that that application is well founded and supported by the written confirmation of the employer or superior officer that the employee was so transferred, shall provide the elector making such application with the certificate of authorization described in the paragraph (j); and the elector and the Returning Officer shall then act as set out in that paragraph and the appropriate Presiding Officer shall record that elector's vote.

Numbering
of ballot
papers.

27. Every ballot paper shall have a number printed thereon and shall be attached to a counterfoil bearing the same number as is printed on the ballot paper. The ballot papers shall be numbered in such a manner that, when any elector receives more than one ballot paper at an election where more vacancies than one are to be filled, all the ballot papers delivered to him shall have the same number printed upon them, but so that no elector shall receive ballot papers bearing the same numbers as any ballot papers delivered to any other elector in that electoral area.

Admission
of persons
to polling
stations.

28. (1) No person shall be permitted to vote at any polling station other than the one allocated to him under the provisions of paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 22.

(2) The Presiding Officer shall regulate the admission of electors to the polling station, and shall exclude all other persons except candidates, polling agents, Polling Assistants, constables on duty, and any other person who in his opinion has lawful reason to be admitted.

(3) It shall be the duty of electors present in the polling station to comply with any directions of the Presiding Officer for regulating the casting of votes and generally to conduct themselves in an orderly manner.

Presiding
Officer to
inspect
ballot boxes
at intervals.

29. The Presiding Officer, who may be accompanied by one polling agent of each candidate, shall inspect the ballot boxes at least once each hour during the hours of voting, and at more frequent intervals if he considers it necessary. Upon such inspection any ballot papers found upon or in contact with a ballot box shall be placed in that box by the Presiding Officer and any other ballot papers found near a ballot box shall be treated as spoilt papers:

Provided that failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall not render any election invalid.

Personation.

30. (1) If at the time a person applies for a ballot paper or ballot papers or after he has so applied and before he has left the polling station, a polling agent declares to the Presiding Officer that he has reasonable cause to believe that the applicant has committed the offence of personation and undertakes to substantiate

the charge in a court of law or, if the Presiding Officer himself has reasonable cause to believe that an applicant for a ballot paper or ballot papers has committed the offence of personation, the Presiding Officer may order a constable to arrest such person and the order of the Presiding Officer shall be sufficient authority for the constable to do so.

(2) A person in respect of whom a polling agent makes a declaration in accordance with subsection (1) of this section or whom the Presiding Officer has reasonable cause to believe has committed the offence of personation shall not, by reason thereof, be prevented from voting, but the Presiding Officer shall cause the words "Protested against for personation" to be placed against his name in the marked copy of the Register of Electors or part thereof.

Provided that where a person in respect of whom such declaration is made admits to the Presiding Officer that he is not the person he held himself out to be, he shall not be permitted to vote if he has not already done so, and if he has already voted, the Presiding Officer shall make a note of the number of the ballot paper or ballot papers delivered to him, and upon the count being taken, such ballot paper or papers shall be invalid.

(3) A person arrested under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be a person taken into custody by a constable for an offence in respect of which he may be arrested without a warrant.

31. If a person representing himself to be an elector named in the Register of Electors applies for a ballot paper after another person has voted as such elector, the applicant shall, upon giving satisfactory answers to the questions set out in paragraph (c) of section 26, be entitled to receive a ballot paper or ballot papers as the case may be, and record his vote or votes in the same manner as any other elector, but every such ballot paper (hereinafter called a tendered ballot paper) shall be of a colour differing from the other ballot papers.

32. (1) The Presiding Officer shall keep order in the polling station.

(2) If any person misconducts himself in a polling station or fails to obey any lawful order of the Presiding Officer, he may, by order of the Presiding Officer, be removed from the polling station by any constable, or by any other person authorised in writing by the Presiding Officer in that behalf; and the person so removed shall not, without the permission of the Presiding Officer, again enter the polling station during the day of the election; and any person so removed may, if the Presiding Officer considers it necessary, be arrested and charged with the commission of an offence in such polling station and shall be deemed to be a person taken into custody by a constable for an offence in respect of which he may be arrested without a warrant;

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not be exercised so as to prevent any elector who is otherwise entitled to vote at any polling station from having an opportunity of so voting.

Despatch of
ballot boxes,
etc., to
Returning
Officer.

33. (1) On the day appointed for an election, or, where the time appointed for an election consists of a number of days, on the last day for voting appointed under the provisions of section 9, the Presiding Officer at each polling station shall, at the expiration of the hours of voting prescribed by or under the provisions of section 25 close the polling station and cease to receive any votes and shall as soon as is practicable thereafter, in the presence of any polling agents in attendance, make up into separate packets, each sealed with his own seal—

- (a) each ballot box in use at the polling station, unopened and sealed so as to prevent the introduction of additional ballot papers;
 - (b) any certificates he has received under paragraphs (j) and (k) of section 26;
 - (c) the unused and spoilt ballot papers, placed together;
 - (d) the tendered ballot papers in separate packets relating to each candidate;
 - (e) the marked copies of the Register of Electors or the part thereof; and
 - (f) the counterfoils of the used ballot papers;
- and shall deliver the packets to the Returning Officer.

Form D
First
Schedule.

(2) The packets shall be accompanied by a statement to be called the Ballot Papers Account, which shall be in the Form D prescribed in the First Schedule, prepared by the Presiding Officer, showing the number of ballot papers entrusted to him and accounting for them under the following heads—

- (a) number of spoilt ballot papers; and
- (b) number of unused ballot papers; and
- (c) number of persons marked on the Register of Electors as having been issued with a ballot paper.

Counting
Agents.

34. (1) Each candidate may appoint one person, hereinafter referred to as a counting agent, to attend at the counting of votes.

(2) Notice in writing of the appointment, stating the name and address of the counting agent, shall be given by the candidate to the Returning Officer not later than three days before the last day of the election and before four o'clock in the afternoon of the last day for the delivery of the notice; and the Returning Officer may refuse to admit to the place where the votes are counted any person purporting to be a counting agent in respect of whom such notice has not been given.

(3) If a counting agent dies or becomes incapable of acting as such, the candidate may appoint another counting agent in his place, and shall immediately give to the Returning Officer notice in writing of the name and address of the counting agent so appointed.

35. (1) The Returning Officer shall make arrangements for counting the votes in the presence of the counting agents (if any) as soon as practicable after the receipt of the ballot boxes from the polling station or stations within the electoral area and shall then open each ballot box and, taking out the ballot papers, cause them to be counted subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of section 30 and of sections 37 and 38, and the number of valid ballot papers to be recorded, but so that the contents of each ballot box shall be kept separate from the contents of the other ballot boxes.

(2) From the time of delivery of the sealed packets by the Presiding Officer under the provisions of subsection (1) of section 33 until the counting of votes the Returning Officer shall keep such packets in safe custody.

36. Except with the consent of the Returning Officer no person other than the Returning Officer, his assistants, the candidates and their counting agents may be present at the counting of votes. Persons who may be present at counting of votes. ✓

37. At any counting of votes in terms of subsection (1) of section 35 any ballot paper— Void ballot papers.

- (a) which bears a number or mark or variation indicating that it was issued for use at a polling station other than that at which it was used to vote; or X
- (b) which bears the same number as another ballot paper found in the same ballot box and which has already been counted; or ✓
- (c) not bearing any official mark (if any such mark has been prescribed by the Electoral Commission); or ✓
- (d) on which anything is written or marked by which the voter may be identified (other than a fingerprint) except the printed number thereon ✓

shall not be counted.

38. (1) The Returning Officer shall endorse the word "Rejected" on any ballot paper which, under the provisions of section 37 is not counted. The Returning Officer shall add the words "Rejection objected to" if an objection to his decision is made by any counting agent. Rejection of void ballot papers. ✓

(2) The Returning Officer shall not allow any tendered ballot paper to be counted as a vote in favour of any candidate.

39. The decision of the Returning Officer as to any question arising in respect of any ballot paper shall be final and subject to review only on an election petition questioning the election. Returning Officer's decision final.

Re-count.

40. (1) A candidate or his counting agent may, if present when the counting or any re-count of the votes is completed, require the Returning Officer to have the votes recounted or again recounted but the Returning Officer may refuse to do so if in his opinion the request is unreasonable.

(2) No step shall be taken on the completion of the counting or any re-count of votes until the candidates and counting agents present at the completion thereof have been given a reasonable opportunity to exercise the right conferred by this section.

Equality of votes.

41. Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote would entitle any one of them to be declared elected, the Returning Officer shall order a re-count of the votes cast. If there be again an equality of votes, as ascertained by such re-count, the Returning Officer shall forthwith decide between those candidates by lot, and proceed as if the candidate on whom the lot falls had received an additional vote.

Returning Officer's duties at conclusion of counting.

42. Upon the conclusion of the counting of the votes the Returning Officer shall seal up in separate packets (a) the counted and (b) the rejected and tendered ballot papers, the ballot papers for each candidate being kept separate from those of any other candidate, and each packet shall be endorsed on the outside by the Returning Officer with the name of the candidate for whom the votes represented by the ballot papers therein were cast. He shall not open the sealed packet containing the marked copy of the Register of Electors nor the sealed packets containing the counterfoils of used ballot papers, but shall proceed, in the presence of the counting agents, to verify the Ballot Paper Account given by each Presiding Officer by comparing it with the number of ballot papers counted or rejected in accordance with section 35 and the unused and spoilt papers in his possession, and shall reseal each packet after examination. The Returning Officer shall prepare a statement as to the result of the verification and showing the number of ballot papers rejected, which shall be in the Form E prescribed in the First Schedule and shall, on request by any counting agent, allow him to copy the statement.

Form E First Schedule.

Declaration of results.

43. When the result of the election has been ascertained, the Returning Officer shall—

- (a) forthwith declare to be elected the candidate or candidates, as the case may be, for whom the majority of votes has been cast;
- (b) forthwith publish at the place of counting, the number of votes cast in favour of each candidate and the name or names of the candidate or candidates whom he has declared to be elected;
- (c) send notification of election in writing to the successful candidate or candidates;
- ✓ (d) deliver personally to the Secretary of the Electoral Commission or transmit to him by registered post the sealed packages containing the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election, including all forms whether used or unused; and

(e) (i) in the case of an election to the House of Representatives, certify to the Electoral Commission in writing the result of the election; or

(ii) in the case of an election to a Local Authority, inform the Minister and the Electoral Commission in writing of the result of the election.

44. (1) The Electoral Commission, on receipt of the results of an election in accordance with section 43 shall forthwith cause to be published in the *Gazette* the result of the election, together with the number of votes recorded for each candidate.

(2) The Secretary of the Electoral Commission shall retain in safe custody the voting papers and other documents transmitted to him under seal by the Returning Officer for a period of six months, on the expiration of which period he shall destroy such of them as are not required for the investigation or trial of any election petition or offence.

45. A Polling Assistant may be authorised by the Presiding Officer to do any act which the Presiding Officer is required or authorised to do at a polling station by this Act, except that he may not order the arrest or search of any person, or the exclusion or removal of any person from the polling station.

46. A candidate may do any act or thing which his agent would have been authorised or required to do, and may assist his agent in the doing of any such act or thing.

47. Where in this Act any act or thing is required or authorised to be done in the presence of the candidates or polling or counting agents, the non-attendance of any candidate or agent or agents at the time and place appointed for the purpose shall not, if the act or thing is otherwise duly done, invalidate the act or thing done.

48. The Returning Officer, Assistant Returning Officers, Presiding Officers and Polling Assistants shall receive such reasonable remuneration for their services as the Minister shall authorise, on the recommendation of the Electoral Commission.

49. (1) All expenses properly incurred by the Returning Officer in the conduct of the election, the remuneration of the officers specified in section 48 and, except where the proceedings result from the act or omission of a Returning Officer done otherwise than in the *bona fide* performance of his duty under this Act, any expenses incurred by a Returning Officer in any legal proceedings arising in connection with an election held under the provisions of this Act, shall be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(2) Upon the determination of any legal proceedings arising in connection with an election under the provisions of this Act, the Supreme Court shall, if a Returning Officer is a party thereto, certify whether or not such proceedings result from an act or omission of the Returning Officer done otherwise than in the *bona fide* performance of his duty under this Act.

Secrecy of voting.

50. No person who has voted at an election shall, in any legal proceedings arising out of the election, be required to state for whom he voted.

PART V
CONTESTED ELECTIONS, POLLING AND COUNTING
OF VOTES FOR ELECTION OF PARAMOUNT CHIEF
MEMBERS

Application of this part.

51. (1) The provisions of this Part shall apply only to elections for Paramount Chief Members.

(2) The provisions of Part IV shall not apply to elections of Paramount Chief Members:

Provided that sections 22, 23, 24, paragraphs (f) and (g) of section 26, sections 27, 29, 30, 32, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, subsection (2) of section 49, and section 50 of Part I V shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to such elections.

(3) The Register of Electors where referred to in Part IV shall, for the purposes of this Part, be construed to mean the *Gazette* List.

(4) In the exercise of his functions under this Part a Returning Officer shall act as the Presiding Officer at an election.

Returning Officer to meet Tribal Authority and conduct polling.

52. (1) The Returning Officer shall appoint the hours and place of voting and meet each Tribal Authority at the time and place appointed by him.

(2) Upon so meeting a Tribal Authority the Returning Officer shall—

- (a) mark numbers serially against the names of the members of that Tribal Authority who are present in the order in which they appear in the *Gazette* List;
- (b) read the list of candidates remaining nominated and display the symbols allocated to such candidates;
- (c) show the ballot boxes to the electors in the manner provided in section 24;
- (d) call the name of each elector in the *Gazette* List and cause a Polling Assistant to issue a ballot paper to each elector in turn.

(3) ~~Before so issuing a ballot paper the Polling Assistant shall—~~

- (a) ~~mark the ballot paper with the official mark, where such mark is prescribed;~~
- (b) ~~mark the number of the elector as entered in the *Gazette* List on the counterfoil of the ballot paper;~~
- (c) ~~place a mark against the number of the elector in the *Gazette* List to denote that a ballot paper has been delivered, but without showing the number of the ballot paper which has been issued.~~

3. Before so issuing a ballot paper the Polling Asst shall place a mark against the number of the elector in the *Gazette* List to denote

(4) The elector shall then go alone to the ballot boxes and shall secretly cast his vote by placing the ballot paper issued to him in the ballot box of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote.

53. The Returning Officer at a polling station shall, at the conclusion of the time appointed for voting under subsection (1) of section 52, close the polling station and cease to receive any votes and shall as soon as is practicable thereafter proceed to open each ballot box, take out the ballot papers and count the same subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of section 30 and section 37 and subsection (1) of section 38, and record the number of valid ballot papers, but so that the contents of each ballot box shall be kept separate from the contents of the other ballot boxes.

54. Except with the consent of the Returning Officer, no person other than the Returning Officer, his assistants, the candidates and their polling agents may be present at the counting of votes.

55. Upon the conclusion of the counting the Returning Officer shall—

(a) prepare a statement to be called the Ballot Papers Account, which shall be in the Form D prescribed in the First Schedule;

(b) seal up in separate packets (a) the counted and (b) the rejected ballot papers, the ballot papers for each candidate being kept separate from those of any other candidate;

(c) endorse on the outside of each packet the name of the candidate for whom the votes represented by the ballot papers therein were cast;

(d) seal in separate packets the marked copy of the *Gazette* List, the counterfoils of used ballot papers, and any unused ballot papers;

(e) prepare a statement to be called the verification of Ballot Papers, which shall be in the Form E prescribed in the First Schedule and shall, on request by any candidate or his polling agent, allow him to copy the statement.

56. Except where legal proceedings result from the act or omission of a Returning Officer done otherwise than in the performance of his duty under this Act, any expenses incurred by a Returning Officer in any legal proceedings arising in connection with an election held under the provisions of this Act shall be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

PART VI—ELECTION PETITION AND CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

57. (1) All questions which may arise as to the right of any person to be or remain an elected Member of the House of Representatives shall be referred to and determined by a Judge of the Supreme Court on a petition presented by the Attorney-General or by an elector and in accordance with the procedure prescribed by sections 61 and 62 for the trial of an election petition.

(2) Where the question to be decided concerns the right of any person to remain a Member of the House of Representatives the Court shall certify its decision in writing to the Speaker and the Electoral Commission and where the Court has decided that any person is not entitled to remain a Member of the House of Representatives such person shall thereupon cease to be such Member, subject to the provisions of sections 66 and 67 in the event of an appeal.

Election valid unless questioned within fifteen days of publication of result.

58. (1) Every election not called in question within fifteen days after the publication of the result thereof in the *Gazette* shall be deemed to have been to all intents a good and valid election.

(2) No election petition founded on acts amounting to an offence under Part VII shall be brought unless those acts occurred between the last day appointed for the delivery of nomination papers notified under section 8 and the time of the day at which the result of the election is declared under the provisions of section 43.

Presentation of election petition.

59. (1) A petition complaining of an undue return or undue election of a Member of the House of Representatives or of a Local Authority, hereinafter called an election petition, may within fifteen days from the date of the publication of the result of the election in the *Gazette* be presented to a Judge of the Supreme Court by any one or more of the following persons, that is to say—

- (a) some person who voted or had a right to vote at the election to which the petition relates; or
- (b) some person who claims to have had a right to be returned or elected at such election; or
- (c) some person who alleges himself to have been a candidate at such election.

(2) Any person presenting such election petition shall forthwith deliver a copy of the same to the Electoral Commission.

Security for costs.

60. (1) At the time of presenting an election petition, or within such time as the Court may order, the petitioner shall give security for the payment of all costs, charges and expenses which may become payable by him to any witnesses summoned on his behalf or to any respondent.

(2) The security shall be of such amount (not exceeding three hundred pounds), and shall be given in such manner as the Court may order and in the event of any failure to comply with such order, no proceedings shall be heard on the petition.

Trial of election petition.

61. (1) Every election petition shall be tried by a Judge of the Supreme Court in open Court.

(2) During such trial the Court may order—

- (a) the inspection and production of any rejected ballot papers; or
- (b) the opening of any sealed packet of counterfoils of used ballot papers; or
- (c) the inspection of any counted ballot papers:

Provided that in making and carrying into effect the order, care shall be taken that the way in which the vote of any particular elector has been given shall not be disclosed until it has been proved that his vote was given and the vote has been declared by the Court to be invalid.

(3) At the conclusion of the trial, the Court shall determine whether the person whose return or election is complained of was duly returned or elected, or whether the election was void, and shall certify such determination as provided in subsection (2) of section 57 where the question decided concerns an election to the House of Representatives, or, where such question concerns an election to a Local Authority, the Court shall certify its determination to the Minister and the Electoral Commission.

62. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and without prejudice to any power to make Rules under the Courts Act, the Chief Justice may from time to time make, amend or revoke Rules for regulating the practice and procedure to be observed on election petitions, and subject to such Rules, the procedure at the trial of an election petition shall as near as circumstances will admit, be the same, and the Court shall have the same powers, jurisdiction, and authority as if it were trying a civil action; and witnesses shall be subpoenaed and sworn in the same manner, as near as circumstances will admit, as in the trial of a civil action in the Supreme Court, and shall be subject to the same penalties for perjury.

(2) Until other provision is made under this section, the House of Representatives Election Petition Rules, as in force immediately before this Act came into force, shall, with any necessary modifications and adaptations, be deemed to have been made under this section and may be amended or revoked by Rules made under subsection (1) of this section.

63. Election petitions and proceedings in the Supreme Court taken under the provisions of section 57 shall, in respect of the right to priority of hearing by the Court, enjoy (save as provided in section 220 of the Customs Act) precedence over all other civil proceedings other than those which are part heard.

64. No election shall be invalid by reason of a non-compliance with this Act (or any Regulations made under this Act) if it appears to the Court that the election was conducted in accordance with the principles laid down herein (or in any such Regulations) or that such non-compliance did not affect the result of the election.

65. (1) A person called as a witness in any proceedings in the Supreme Court, under this Part, shall not be excused from answering any question relating to any offence at, or connected with, such election on the grounds that the answer thereto may incriminate or tend to incriminate himself, or on the grounds of privilege:

Provided that—

- (a) a witness who answers truly all questions which he is required by the Court to answer shall be entitled to receive a certificate of indemnity under the hand of the presiding Judge stating that such witness has so answered, and
- (b) an answer by a person to a question before the Court shall not, except in the case of any criminal proceedings for perjury in respect of such evidence, be admissible in any proceedings civil or criminal in evidence against him.

(2) When a person has received a certificate of indemnity in relation to any offence disclosed by answering any question which he was required to answer by virtue only of subsection (1), and any legal proceedings are at any time brought against him for any such offence, the Court having cognizance of the case shall, on proof of the certificate, stay the proceedings and may at its discretion, award to the said person such costs as he may have been put to in the proceedings.

Appeal from
Supreme
Court.

66. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal from the determination of the Supreme Court upon an election petition, or a proceeding in the Supreme Court taken under the provisions of section 57, at the suit of a party to such a petition or proceeding, and the decision of the Court of Appeal on any such appeal shall be final to all intents and purposes.

(2) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary the Court of Appeal shall not entertain any appeal under this section unless notice of such appeal shall have been given within twenty-one days of the determination in question.

Security for
costs on
appeal.

(3) At the time of filing the notice of appeal (otherwise than an appeal by the Attorney-General) the appellant shall give security for the payment of all costs, charges and expenses which may become payable by him to any witnesses summoned on his behalf or to any respondent. The security shall be of such amount (not exceeding three hundred pounds) and shall be given in such manner, as the Court may order and in the event of any failure to comply with such order, no proceedings shall be heard on the appeal.

Effect on
election
return of
notice of
appeal.

67. (1) If the Supreme Court shall have determined that a candidate returned as elected was not duly elected and that the election was void then that candidate's seat shall become vacant from the time of the decision of the Supreme Court and if notice of appeal from such decision shall have been given within twenty-one days such seat shall remain vacant for the period until the determination of the Court of Appeal be given on such appeal or the appeal shall be abandoned.

Certification,
etc., of result
of petitions.

(2) (a) Where the question to be decided by the Court of Appeal concerns an election to or the right to remain a member of the House of Representatives, the Registrar of the Court of Appeal shall certify the decision in writing to the Speaker and the Electoral Commission.

(b) Where the question to be decided by the Court of Appeal concerns an election to a Local Authority, the Registrar of the Court of Appeal shall certify the decision in writing to the Minister and the Electoral Commission.

(3) Where the Supreme Court has determined that a candidate was duly returned or elected, or that the election was void, and no notice of appeal has been given against such determination within twenty-one days, or where on appeal the Court of Appeal has determined that a candidate was duly returned or elected, or that the election was void, then—

(a) in the case of the return or election of a Member of the House of Representatives, the Speaker; or

(b) in the case of the return or election of a member of a Local Authority, the Minister;

shall publish by notification in the *Gazette* whether the candidate whose return or election is questioned is duly returned or elected, or whether the election is void.

(4) If the election is declared void, another election shall be held.

PART VII—ELECTION OFFENCES

68. (1) In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, Interpretation.
"corrupt practice" means any of the following offences against the provisions of this Part namely, personation, treating, undue influence, bribery, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring any such offences.

(2) No prosecution shall be initiated for an offence created by this Part unless such offence is committed during the period between the day notified under the provisions of section 8 for the delivery of nomination papers for an election and the time of the day at which the result of that election is declared in accordance with the provisions of section 43.

(3) A corrupt practice shall be deemed to be committed by a candidate if it is committed with his knowledge and consent.

69. Where on an election petition it is shown that corrupt or illegal practices committed in reference to the election for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of any person thereat have so extensively prevailed that they may be reasonably supposed to have affected the result, his election, if he has been elected, shall be void. Corrupt or illegal practices may void election.

70. Any person who at a lawful public meeting, held in connection with the election of any person, acts or incites others to act in a disorderly manner for the purpose of preventing the transaction of the business for which the meeting was called together shall be guilty of an illegal practice and shall be liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to a term of imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment and shall be incapable, during a period of five years from the date of his conviction, of voting at any election. Interference with lawful public meeting.

71. (1) Any person who prevents, obstructs or disturbs any election by force, violence or threats shall be guilty of an offence and liable to conviction on information to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding two years. Prevention of election by force, etc.

(2) Any attempt to commit an offence specified in this section shall be punishable in the manner in which the offence is punishable.

72. Every person who, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, makes use of or threatens to make use of any force, violence or restraint, or inflicts or threatens to inflict, by himself or any other person, any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm or loss upon or against any person in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at any election held under this Act, or who by abduction, duress or any fraudulent device or contrivance impedes or prevents the free exercise of the franchise by any elector or thereby compels, induces or prevails upon any elector, either to give or refrain from giving his vote at any such election, shall be guilty of the offence of undue influence and shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds. Undue influence.

Offences
in respect
of nomination
papers,
ballot
papers, etc.

73. (1) Every person who—

- (a) forges or fraudulently defaces or fraudulently destroys any nomination paper, or delivers to any person or authority to whom nomination papers are required by this Act, or any Regulations made hereunder, to be delivered, any nomination paper knowing the same to be forged; or
- (b) signs a nomination paper as candidate in more than one constituency; or
- (c) forges or counterfeits or fraudulently defaces or fraudulently destroys any ballot paper or any official mark on any ballot paper; or
- (d) without due authority, supplies any ballot paper to any person; or
- (e) fraudulently puts into any ballot box any paper other than a ballot paper which he is authorised by law to put in; or
- (f) without the authority of the Presiding Officer brings into or takes out of any polling station, place of voting or place of election, any ballot paper; or
- (g) without due authority, destroys, takes, opens, or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers then in use for the purposes of the election; or
- (h) unlawfully votes for more candidates than one or records more than one vote in favour of any candidate;

shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Any attempt to commit an offence specified in this section shall be punishable in the manner in which the offence itself is punishable.

(3) In any prosecution for an offence in relation to the nomination papers, ballot boxes, ballot papers, counterfoils, marking instruments and other things in use at an election, the property in such papers, boxes, instruments and things may be stated to be in the Returning Officer at such election.

74. Any person, having an official duty to perform under this Act, or any Regulations made hereunder, who wilfully or negligently fails to perform such duty, or who fails to perform such duty in an impartial manner, or who makes use of or attempts to make use of his official duties or position to influence the way in which any person votes, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment.

75. Every person who makes a false answer to any of the questions prescribed in paragraph (c) of section 26, knowing it to be false or not believing it to be true, shall be guilty of an offence and shall

Improper
practices by
election
staff.

Penalty for
false
answer.

be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment.

76. (1) Every officer, Polling Assistant, and polling agent shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting in an election and shall not communicate, except for some purpose authorised by law, before the election is closed, to any person any information as to the name or number on a Register of Electors or a *Gazette* List of any elector who has or has not applied for a ballot paper or voted, or as to any official mark. Infringement of secrecy.

(2) No such officer, Polling Assistant or polling agent, and no person whatsoever shall interfere with or attempt to interfere with an elector when casting his vote, or otherwise attempt to obtain information as to the candidate for whom any elector is about to vote or has voted, or communicate at any time to any person information obtained during any election as to the candidate for whom any elector is about to vote or has voted or as to the number on the ballot paper given to any elector:

Provided always that the provisions of this subsection shall not extend or be construed to extend to any procedure prescribed by this Act for recording the vote or votes of any elector who is incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause from casting his vote himself.

(3) Every officer, polling Assistant, candidate or polling agent in attendance at the counting of the votes shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting, and shall not communicate any information obtained at such counting as to the candidate for whom any vote is given by any particular ballot paper.

(4) Every person who acts in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

77. Any person who, being an officer charged with the counting of votes or the making of a return at any election, wilfully falsifies the count of such votes or makes a false return shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding five years. Falsification of return of election.

78. Any person who at an election held under this Act knowingly votes or attempts to vote or applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether that name be that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person, or who, having voted once at any such election votes or attempts to vote at the same election in his own name shall be guilty of the offence of personation, and every person so guilty shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months. Personation.

79. (1) Any person who corruptly by himself or by any other person, between the date of publication of the notice in the *Gazette* appointing a day or days for the holding of an election and the time of the day at which the result of that election is declared, directly or indirectly, gives or provides, or pays wholly or in part the expense of providing any food, drink, entertainment, or provision to or for

Treating.

any person, for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person, or any other person to vote or refrain from voting at such election, or on account of such person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting, at such election, shall be guilty of the offence of treating and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds.

(2) Every elector who corruptly accepts or takes any such food, drink, entertainment, or provision, shall also be guilty of the offence of treating, and shall be liable on summary conviction to the penalty in this section specified.

(3) The following shall not constitute the offence of treating—

- (a) the provision of a reasonable quantity of food or drink in accordance with any custom existing in Sierra Leone;
- (b) the provision of a reasonable quantity of food or drink during any celebrations or festivities on the day of the election.

Bribery.

80. (1) The following persons shall be deemed guilty of the offence of bribery and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds—

- (a) every person who, directly or indirectly by himself or by any other person on his behalf, gives, lends, agrees to give or lend, offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure, any money or valuable consideration to or for an elector, or to or for any person on behalf of any elector, or to or for any other person, in order to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of such elector having voted or refrained from voting at any election under this Act;
- (b) every person, who directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, gives, procures, agrees to give or procure, offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure, any office, place or employment, to or for any elector, or to or for any person on behalf of any elector, or to or for any other person, in order to induce such elector to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of any elector having voted or refrained from voting at any election under this Act;
- (c) every person who, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, makes any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement as aforesaid to or for any person in order to induce such person to procure or endeavour to procure the return of any person as a Member of the House of Representatives or of a Local Authority or the vote of any elector at any election under this Act;

(d) every person who, upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement, procures or engages, promises or endeavours to procure, the return of any person as a Member of the House of Representatives or of a Local Authority, or the vote of any elector at any election under this Act;

(e) every person who advances or pays or causes to be paid any money to or for the use of any other person, with the intent, that such money or part thereof shall be expended in bribery at any election under this Act; or who shall knowingly pay or cause to be paid any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at any such election;

Provided always that the provisions of this section shall not extend or be construed to extend to any money paid or agreed to be paid for or on account of any lawful expenses *bona fide* incurred at or concerning any election, and in particular to the hire of transport by or on behalf of a candidate to take electors to a polling station, the remuneration of any candidate's agent or the travelling expenses of a candidate or his agent.

(2) The following persons shall also be deemed guilty of the offence of bribery and shall be liable on summary conviction to the penalty specified in subsection (1)—

- (a) every elector who before or during any election under this Act, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, receives, agrees or contracts for any money, gift, loan, valuable consideration, office, place or employment, for himself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting at any such election;
- (b) every person who, after any election under this Act directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, receives any money, gift, loan, valuable consideration, office, place or employment for himself or for any other person, on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting at any such election.

81. Every person who is convicted of personation, treating, undue influence or bribery, or aiding, counselling or procuring the commission of the offence of personation, shall in addition to any other punishment, be incapable during a period of five years from the date of his conviction—

- (a) of being registered as an elector or voting at any election;

- (b) of being elected a Member of the House of Representatives or of any Local Authority, or, if elected before his conviction, of retaining his seat as a Member of the House of Representatives or any Local Authority.

Penalty for certain illegal practices.

82. Every person who—

- (a) votes or induces or procures any person to vote at any election under this Act knowing that he or such other person is prohibited by this Act or by any other law from voting at such election;
- (b) before or during an election under this Act knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at such election for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of another candidate;

shall be guilty of an illegal practice and shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds and be incapable during a period of five years from the date of his conviction, of being registered as an elector or voting at any election.

Use of fetish, etc.

83. Every person who—

- (a) (i) swears or administers any oath otherwise than for the purpose of any legal proceedings, whether or not such oath is recognised as lawful by the customary laws; or
- (ii) administers, invokes or makes any other use of any fetish; or
- (iii) makes any other invocation; or
- (iv) purports to cast any spell;

and relates any such act to or connects any such act with the voting or refraining from voting by any person at any election held under this Act; or

- (b) on the day or days of voting beats a drum or employs any other means of calling attention or of promulgating public messages normally used by the Paramount Chief or the Tribal Authority for public purposes, accompanied by any statement or announcement relating to or connected with the voting or refraining from voting by any person at any election held under this Act, other than an announcement or statement of the date, time, and place at which the voting is to take place; or

- (c) threatens any act referred to in paragraph (a);

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and imprisonment, and shall be incapable for a

period of five years from the date of conviction, of being registered as an elector or of voting at any election held under this Act, and of being elected as a Member of the House of Representatives or of any Local Authority, or, if elected before his conviction, of retaining his seat as such Member.

84. (1) No person other than a candidate shall within any building where voting for an election is in progress or on any highway, market place, square, street, bridge or other place lawfully used by the public, within a distance of fifty yards of any entrance to such building, wear or display any card, symbol, favour or other emblem indicating any support for a particular candidate or political party and no person shall within four hundred yards of any such building make any public address indicating support for a particular candidate or political party.

Display of emblems in vicinity of place of voting prohibited.

Provided that the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a vehicle bearing a party symbol which proceeds along a public highway and which does not stop within the said distance of fifty yards.

(2) Any person acting in contravention of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

85. If a candidate for any election or a political party or agent acting on his or their behalf has convened a public meeting any where in the Provinces for the purpose of advocating any candidate's election such meeting shall not be prohibited or interfered with by any Paramount Chief or Tribal Authority or Local Authority or by a Government Officer, unless it is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or has in fact become disorderly.

Election meetings in Provinces not to be prohibited, etc.

86. Before or during any election a Paramount Chief may, if so requested by any person or persons belonging to that Paramount Chief's Chiefdom, advise such person or persons on any matter concerning that election.

Paramount Chief may advise if requested.

87. Any person acting in contravention to the provisions of section 85 shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Penalty.

PART VIII—MISCELLANEOUS

88. (1) The Governor-General may make Regulations generally for giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

Regulations and extension of time.

(2) The Electoral Commission, if it considers it expedient to do so, may, by notice published in the *Gazette*, enlarge the time prescribed in this Act for the giving of any notice or for the doing of any act or thing.

Amendment and repeal. Second Schedule. Third Schedule. Fourth Schedule.

89. (1) The sections of the Acts specified in the Second Schedule are hereby amended (a) to the extent specified in the last column of Part I of the said Schedule, and (b) as specified in Part II thereof.

(2) The sections of the Acts specified in the Third Schedule are hereby repealed.

(3) The Regulations specified in the Fourth Schedule are hereby revoked.

(4) The amendments, repeals and revocations effected by this section shall not affect anything lawfully done under any of the enactments so amended, repealed or revoked.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Section 12 (2)(a))
FORM A
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTIONS
ORDINARY MEMBERS
ELECTORAL PROVISIONS ACT, 1962
NOMINATION PAPER

Constituency for which candidate seeks election.....
Date of election.....

1. I, the undersigned, am the candidate to whom this nomination paper relates, and I hereby certify that I am willing to stand for election to the House of Representatives as a Member for the..... Constituency.

2. I also hereby state that I am qualified, and not disqualified, for election to the House of Representatives in accordance with the requirements of sections 31 and 32 of the Constitution.

Full Name.....
Occupation.....
Address.....
Date.....

Signature.....

We, the undersigned, are the three nominators of the above candidate, and are electors of the constituency for which this candidate seeks election.

1

Name.....
Occupation.....
Address.....
Date.....

Signature.....

2

Name.....
Occupation.....
Address.....
Date.....

Signature.....

3

Name.....
Occupation.....
Address.....
Date.....

Signature.....

This nomination paper was completed and signed in our presence

(1) Name..... Address.....

(2) Name..... Address.....

Signature of Witness (1).....

Signature of Witness (2).....

RECEIVED by me at..... o'clock..... m. on the..... day
of..... 19.....

Signed.....

Returning Officer
..... Constituency.

Note—The nominators and the candidate must all sign in the presence of the two witnesses who must be of full age and who must sign on the place indicated.

FORM B (Section 12(2)(b))
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTIONS
PARAMOUNT CHIEF MEMBERS
ELECTORAL PROVISIONS ACT, 1962
NOMINATION PAPER

To the Returning Officer of the..... District.

We the undersigned being members of Tribal Authorities of the..... District hereby nominate Paramount Chief..... of the..... Chiefdom as a fit and proper candidate for election as a Paramount Chief Member of the House of Representatives.

(1) Name.....

Address.....

Tribal Authority.....

Chiefdom.....

.....
Signature or Mark.

(2) Name.....
 Address.....
 Tribal Authority.....
Chiefdom.

.....
Signature or Mark.

(3) Name.....
 Address.....
 Tribal Authority.....
Chiefdom.

.....
Signature or Mark.

I of
 being Paramount Chief of the Chiefdom of
 the District hereby certify that I am willing to stand
 for election by the Tribal Authorities of the District
 and in doing so I hereby declare that I am qualified and not disqualified for
 membership in accordance with requirements of sections 31 and 32 of the
 Constitution.

.....
Signature.

Date.....

This nomination paper was completed and signed in the presence of—

(1) Name..... of.....

(2) Name..... of.....

Signatures of:—

Witness (1).....

Witness (2).....

Received by me at o'clock m. on the

..... day of 19.....

Signed.....

Returning Officer.

..... District.

Note—The nominators and the candidate must all sign in the presence of the
 two witnesses who must be of full age and who must sign on the places
 indicated.

FORM C

(Section 12(2)(c))

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTIONS

ELECTORAL PROVISIONS ACT, 1962

NOMINATION PAPER

We the undersigned being electors for the Ward
 in the hereby Location of
 nominate of Ward.

as a fit and proper candidate for election as a member for the said
 Ward.

Dated the day of 19.....

Signed (1) of.....

Signed (2) of.....

Signed (3) of.....

I, of
 hereby consent to stand for election for the Ward
 in the at the election to be Location of
 held on the day of 19..... and in so doing Ward.
 I hereby declare that I am qualified and not disqualified on any Name of
 lawful grounds for membership of Local
 Authority.

Dated this day of 19.....

Signature of Candidate.

This Nomination Paper was completed and signed in our
 presence.

(1) Name..... Address.....

(2) Name..... Address.....

Signature or Mark of Witness (1).....

Signature or Mark of Witness (2).....

Received by me at o'clock m. on the day of

..... 19.....

Returning Officer.

..... Ward.

Note—The nominators and the candidate must all sign in the
 presence of the two witnesses who must be of full age and
 who must sign on the places indicated.

FORM D

(Sections 33 (2) and 55(a))

ELECTIONS

ELECTORAL PROVISIONS ACT, 1962

BALLOT PAPERS ACCOUNT

TO THE RETURNING OFFICER.....

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Serial numbers provided (to be completed by the Returning Officer)	Serial numbers unused	Serial numbers spoilt	Number of persons marked on Register or Gazette List as being issued with Ballot papers

Date.....

Signature of Presiding Officer/
Returning Officer †.....Polling Station
.....Electoral Area

* (State the nature of the elections here)

† (Delete inappropriate)

FORM E

(Sections 42 and 55(e))

ELECTIONS

ELECTORAL PROVISIONS ACT, 1962

VERIFICATION OF BALLOT PAPERS

†.....Constituency/District/Ward

No. of ballot papers issued toPolling Station
Station.....

	Name	Ballots
(1) No. of ballot papers cast for
(2) No. of ballot papers cast for
(3) No. of ballot papers cast for

No. of ballot papers spoilt
No. of ballot papers unused
No. of ballot papers rejected, under categories (b) and (c) below

Total

REJECTED BALLOT PAPERS

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
No. cast for candidate No. (1)
No. cast for candidate No. (2)
No. cast for candidate No. (3)
.....
.....
.....
Totals

(a) bearing a number not included amongst those issued to the station;

(b) bearing the same number as another ballot paper found in the same candidate's box and which has already been counted;

(c) not bearing the official mark (if any has been prescribed); cast by an admitted impersonator; or bearing identification mark other than a finger print or printed number;

(d) tendered ballot papers.

Date.....

.....
(Signature of Returning Officer.)

* (State nature of election here)

† (Delete inappropriate)

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Section 89 (1))

PART I

Short Title	Section	Extent of Amendment
Cap. 65. Freetown Municipality Act.	28	Renumber the section as 28. (1) and add the following new subsection— “ (2) After the coming into operation of the Electoral Provisions Act, 1962, all elections of elected members of the Council shall be held in accordance with the provisions of that Act.”.
	29	After “Council” in the third line insert “, with the prior approval of the Electoral Commission,”.
Cap. 75. Rural Area Act.	6, 7 and 8	Substitute “the Electoral Provisions Act, 1962,” for “this Ordinance” where those words occur in these sections.
	12	Substitute “the Electoral Provisions Act, 1962,” for “this Ordinance” in the third line of subsection (1), and at the end of subsection (2); and after “Council” in the fifth line of subsection (1) insert “, with the prior approval of the Electoral Commission,”.
	24	Substitute “the Electoral Provisions Act, 1962,” for “this Ordinance” at the end of subsection (2).
Cap. 76. Sherbro Urban District Council Act.	17	Renumber the section as 17. (1) and add the following new subsection— “ (2) After the coming into operation of the Electoral Provisions Act, 1962, all elections of elected members of the Council shall be held in accordance with the provisions of that Act.”.
	18	After “Council” in the third line insert “, with the prior approval of the Electoral Commission,”.
Cap. 79. District Councils Act.	6	Substitute “the Electoral Provisions Act, 1962,” for “this Ordinance” in the second line of paragraph (b) of subsection (1).
	9	Substitute “the Electoral Provisions Act, 1962,” for “this Ordinance” at the end of subsection (2).
	10	(a) Substitute the following for subsection (1)—

“ (1) Whenever a casual vacancy has occurred among the elected members of a District Council a fresh election to fill such vacancy shall be held in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Provisions Act, 1962, on such date as the Minister, after consultation with the Electoral Commission, may by Order declare:

Provided that, if the vacancy occurs within a period of less than six months before the third anniversary of the date on which the last general election was held in that ward, the vacancy shall not be filled.”;

(b) substitute “the Electoral Provisions Act, 1962,” for “this Ordinance” at the end of subsection (2).

Cap. 80. Bo Town Council Act.

17

Renumber the section as 17. (1) and add the following new subsection—

“ (2) After the coming into operation of the Electoral Provisions Act, 1962, all elections of elected members of the Council shall be held in accordance with the provisions of that Act.”.

18

After “Council” in the third line insert “, with the prior approval of the Electoral Commission,”.

Cap. 295. Townships Act.

13

After “Councillors” in the first line insert “, in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Provisions Act, 1962,”.

14

After “Council” in the third line insert “, with the prior approval of the Electoral Commission,”.

PART II

Insert in section 2 of each of the Acts specified in the first column of Part I of this Schedule, in the appropriate alphabetical place, the following new definition—

“ “Electoral Commission” means the Commission established in accordance with subsection (1) of section 37 of the Constitution;”.

THIRD SCHEDULE

(Section 89 (2))

Short Title	Sections Repealed
Cap. 65. The Freetown Municipality Act ..	30 to 47 (inclusive).
Cap. 75. The Rural Area Act	25 and 27 to 43 (inclusive).
Cap. 76. The Sherbro Urban District Council Act ..	19 to 37 (inclusive).
Cap. 79. The District Councils Act ..	11, 13 and 15 to 30 (inclusive).
Cap. 80. The Bo Town Council Act ..	19 to 37 (inclusive).
Cap. 295. The Townships Act	15 to 34 (inclusive).

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(Section 89 (3))

Vol. VI p. 37.	The House of Representatives (Elections) Regulations, 1957.
Vol. VI p. 599.	The Freetown Municipality (Elections) Regulations.
Vol. VI p. 687.	The Rural Area (Elections) Regulations.
Vol. VI p. 713.	The Sherbro Urban District Council (Elections) Regulations.
Vol. VI p. 764.	The District Councils (Elections) Regulations.
Vol. VI p. 862.	The Bo Town Council (Elections) Regulations.
P.N. No. 8 of 1962.	The Townships (Elections) Regulations, 1962.

Passed in the House of Representatives this 2nd day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

S. V. WRIGHT,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

THIS PRINTED IMPRESSION has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed the House of Representatives and found by me to be a true and correctly printed copy of the said Bill.

S. V. WRIGHT,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

M.P. E1/3

Assented to in Her Majesty's name this 12th day of April, 1962.

MAURICE H. DORMAN,
Governor-General.

LS

No. 15

1962



Sierra Leone

An Act for the Imposition of Sanctions Against the Republic of South Africa

[26th April, 1962.] ^{Date of commencement.}

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the House of Representatives in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Republic of South Africa Short title Act, 1962.

2. In this Act—"goods of South African origin" means Definition goods which are grown, produced or manufactured in the Republic of South Africa: