

THE POLITICAL PARTIES COMMISSION



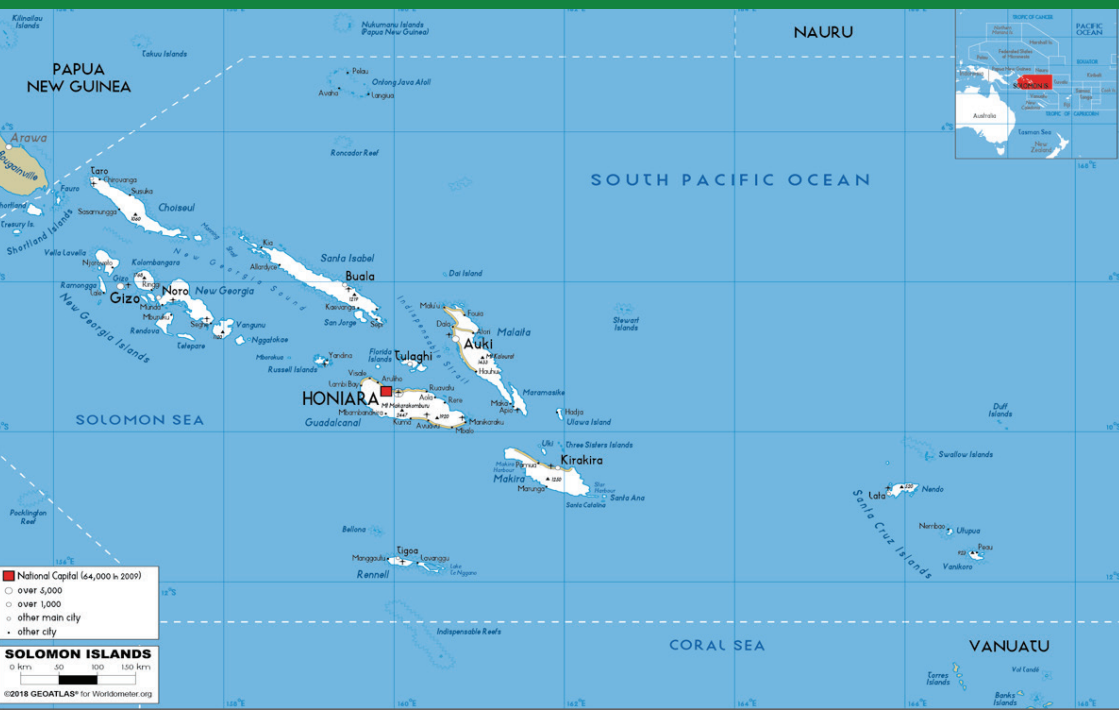


Table of Contents

Welcome and introduction	1
1. What is the Political Parties Commission	2
2. What does the PPC do?	2
3. Who are Commissioners and what do they do?	3
4. What is a political party?	4
Qualities of a Political Party	5
Functions, duties and responsibilities of political parties	5
Structure of a political party	7
5. Process to register a political party	7
How two political parties can merge into one	8
When can the PPC strike a party off the Register?	9
6. Joining a political party	9
7. Political parties and women	10
List of registered political parties as of 30 October 2020	11
Glossary	15
Annex 1:	
Schedule 1 Minimum Provisions for the Constitution and Rules of Political Parties	17
Annex 2: Forms	
Application for registration (PPI 1)	18
Declaration by a member of a political party (PPI 2)	23
Certificate of registration of a political party (PPI 9)	25
Notice of coalition of political parties (PPI 23)	26

Welcome and Introduction

Honiara, 30 October 2020

Welcome to this booklet about the Solomon Islands Political Parties Commission. In it you will find an explanation of what the Commission is, what its responsibilities are and why its work matters not only to people active in politics, but to every citizen in Solomon Islands.

In a democracy, political parties play an important role. For this reason, in 2014, the National Parliament of Solomon Islands passed a new law called the Political Parties Integrity Act (PPIA, No. 9 in 2014). It established a new official organisation, the Political Parties Commission (PPC), the statutory body responsible for making sure that our political parties fulfil the legal requirements and integrity standards established in this Act.

This was an important step in consolidating democracy in Solomon Islands because for the first time, a legal framework was created to regulate political parties and define what the basic requirements are for parties to exist officially and what they may or may not do.

Political parties are corporate bodies operating under democratic principles and values. They are formed by a group of individuals who share ideas and a common approach on what should be the priorities to be implemented in the country. They present their views and propose actions to the citizens and also explain why they agree, disagree or what they would do differently from other politicians and parties if they were elected. Citizens can learn about these ideas and decide whether they want to support the proposals of a political party and their candidates. A citizen can vote for a political party without necessarily being a member of that party.

Some candidates do not belong to a political party and submit their candidacy on their own. These are independent candidates. Unlike candidates from registered political parties, independent candidates can develop their own political programmes are not subject to the oversight of the political party executives or the PPC.

In a democracy, citizens have their say through their vote in periodic elections.

Sometimes the vote of the electorate is fragmented and political parties do not reach the necessary majority to form a government. In these cases, often two or more political parties join forces and this is known as a coalition. The coalitions need to be registered and the PPIA establishes the minimum rules for this to happen.

It is the wish of the Political Parties Commission that this booklet helps the citizens of Solomon Islands learn more about the role of the PPC and political parties to contribute to a democratic society. Enhancing knowledge on these issues will make PPC and the political parties of Solomon Islands better and more accountable.

Thank you,

Taeasi Sanga
Chairperson, Political Parties Commission

On behalf of the present commissioners:

Sir Paul Tovua, Ms Ruth Liloqula, Mr Ashley Wickham and Dr Jack Maebuta

1. What is the Political Parties Commission

The Political Parties Commission (PPC) is an independent body established in 2014 through a law called the Political Parties Integrity Act (PPIA). This was an important new law that provided a legal framework around political parties defining what political parties can and cannot do. The PPC is responsible for ensuring that political parties do not break the law.

The aim of the PPC is to provide a system for political parties to function correctly. The PPC works to make sure that the political parties operate under democratic principles and values contributing to a stable and tolerant political environment in Solomon Islands.

To improve the development, functioning and administration of political parties in Solomon Islands, the PPC has been granted powers and duties relating to the governance of political parties.

In order for a political party to exist and take part in elections, it must be registered with the Commission. The PPC is the body that reviews the applications, verifying that all legal requirements to establish a political party are met.

2. What does the PPC do?

The first job of the Commission is to study, review and monitor the policies that regulate the political parties and make new ones if needed. The Commission meets at least once every three months.

In addition, the PPC

- Oversees the registration, administration and development of political parties.
- Registers political parties and also removes political parties from the Register when needed.
- Makes sure that political parties operate within the law and behave with integrity.
- Makes sure political parties comply with the PPIA and enforces the Integrity Standards under the PPIA.
- Investigates and enquires into political parties to check if they have broken the law.

- Oversees the formation of coalitions. A coalition is when two or more political parties decide to join forces and work together.
- Delivers public education and awareness in relation to the provisions of the PPIA and other laws relating to political parties.
- Oversees the financing of political parties

The PPC keeps the Register of Political Parties up to date. Members of the public can consult it at certain times and places.

3. Who can be a Commissioner and what do they do?

The Commission is comprised of five members who are appointed for a three year term by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition.

They can be reappointed only twice. Accordingly, the maximum period for a Commissioner to remain in office is 9 years.

It is the Prime Minister who recommends to the Governor General the name of the person who serves as the Chairperson of the PPC.

Requisites to become a Commissioner:

Members of the Commission must:

Have good knowledge of the political institutions and systems in Solomon Islands. The Commissioners are chosen among people who have held important positions in the past like Governor General, Speaker of the Parliament, retired judges or a leading member of a faith organisation.

And must not:

Be members of a political party
Be in elected office in the National Parliament, Provincial or local government.
Have been convicted of any crime or act of dishonesty.

Who is the Registrar and what does he or she do?

The Registrar is the Secretary to the Commission. He or she is responsible for:

- Maintaining the Register of political parties and producing the guidelines, procedures and practices to achieve this.
- Management and processing of the applications from political parties to be included on the Register.
- Administrative control and direction of the Office of the Registrar.
- Keeping a record of the Commission's meetings and decisions.
- Supervision, training and development of the staff in the office.

In the run-up to an election, the Registrar must check on the status of each political party and make sure they are still active. The Registrar enquires in writing and political parties have 30 days to confirm to the Registrar that they are active and in operation. If they miss the deadline, the Registrar will not include them as a party contesting the election.

Candidates submit their nominations to run for an election to the Returning Officers. In the case of candidates from political parties, the Electoral Office seeks the confirmation of the Office of the Registrar of the PPC that the nomination of these candidates has been endorsed by those political parties. The Registrar receives, checks and publishes the list of candidates for each political party running for an election and makes sure that candidates are only on one list among those submitted for election by a political party.

4. What is a Political Party?

A political party is an organisation of people who share the same opinions, principles and aspirations regarding how a society should be managed. They agree on their vision for the country and wish to implement this by obtaining power through elections. If a person agrees with the ideas of the party he or she can choose to join, become a member and help the party grow bigger and stronger to have a better chance to win a majority in elections and gain power in the government.

Joining a party allows members of the public to become active participants in the political life of the country and influence the way it is governed.

Political parties play an important role in a democratic system. A developed democracy has different political parties that have a wide variety of ideas and ways in which they

would run the country if they gained power. This is known as democratic “**plurality**,” meaning citizens have a variety of options when comes to choosing a party that best represents their own ideas and values.

A political party should have what is known as a “**programme**.” This is a sort of road map that lays out what the party stands for and the actions it would take if it is in power. It is important to understand the programme of a political party so that you as a voter have a chance to choose which one is closest to your way of thinking about what is most important for the country.

Even if leaders are important, a political party’s main asset are the ideas and policies shared by its members. The party should remain true to its values and visions and be there to serve the interests of the people.

Qualities of a Political Party

The PPIA describes some of the qualities that should be demonstrated by all political parties in Solomon Islands. They include respect for:

- *Democratic principles and values*
- *Human Rights and dignity*
- *Principles, values and goals that are fundamental to building national unity and communal solidarity*
- *Broad participation of people in the national and provincial governance of the affairs of the people of Solomon Islands without any form of discrimination.*

Functions, duties and responsibilities of Political Parties

Political parties play an important role in a democracy. Political parties provide a link between the citizens and the government. The objective of a political party is to be in power in order to implement its vision for the country. Political parties give the country direction. When a political party wins in an election, it gains power and joins in government. Its ideas, policies and strategies can be implemented.

A political party must be registered with the PPC before it can present candidates to stand for election. The party chooses people from among its registered members to become candidates. A political party should do this democratically and fairly. During the campaign for elections, the candidates represent the party and what it stands for. As election time draws near, the party should publish the main ideas in its programme and make its

intentions clear to voters. This is known as the “**manifesto**.” The candidates use the party’s colours and symbols during their public rallies. They uphold the party’s manifesto and promise to do what it says.

A political party should be inclusive and ensure everyone in society is represented among its members, including women in sufficient numbers, as well as youth, People with Disabilities (PWDs) and marginalized groups.

It should include proposals on how to resolve the problems and challenges faced by the people. It should also include what plans the party has for promoting the development of the country. The manifesto allows voters to decide if the party’s ideas are close to their own thinking and if they are convinced willing to vote for it.

In Solomon Islands, there are many political parties. When a political party receives the vote of many citizens, it can win a big enough majority and become the ruling party. Often, the number of votes is not sufficient to form a government with just one party and political parties have to establish agreements to govern jointly with another. This is called a **Coalition Government**.

Political parties must earn the trust of the people by living up to their promises and delivering what they said they would do in their manifesto. Parties must behave with integrity and honesty. The PPC is responsible for ensuring political parties behave in accordance with the Integrity Standards in the PPIA. If they don’t, the PPC could decide to cancel the party’s registration.

The Integrity Standards for political parties include:

- **Transparency:** *the party operates in a way that is open and honest, in particular when it comes to how it raises and spends money.*
- **Accountability to manifesto:** *the party does what it says in its manifesto and delivers what it promised before, during and after the elections.*
- **Representativity:** *the party includes all people such as women, youth and PWDs.*
- **Internal democracy:** *the party applies democratic principles in its own way of operating such as holding elections to choose its executive officers.*
- **Campaign Fairness:** *the party abides by the rules of political campaigning at election time.*

Structure of a Political Party: executive and leadership

All parties must fulfil a certain number of obligations in terms of how they are structured in order to be considered a proper party and be able to apply for registration. In particular, the party executive must include the following positions:

➤ **President** ➤ **Vice-President** ➤ **Treasurer** ➤ **Secretary**

When a political party has succeeded in having members elected to the National Parliament, it must appoint someone at the party leader if one is not already named.

5. Process to register a Political Party

In order to exist officially and be able to take part in elections, a political party must be registered with the PPC. In addition to the proper structure mentioned above, the basic requirements for registration are:

- The proposed name of the political party
- The proposed symbol of the political party (in colour)
- The names and details of the executive officers of the political party
- The political party's constitution
- The manifesto giving the vision, aims, policies and strategy of the political party.

What is the Constitution of a political party?

The political party's Constitution is what establishes its fundamental rules and sets out how it operates. In order to comply with the PPIA, the Constitution must include several elements.

The first is a disciplinary panel of three or more members who have the power to hear and determine disciplinary matters. The details of how disciplinary matters are dealt with are in section 37 of the PPIA and stress that it is a person's right to be heard and to appeal if there is a disciplinary action against them.

Other steps that need to be taken for the registration of a political party are:

Minimum Membership: In order to apply for registration, at present the law requires that a party must have a minimum of 250 members¹ who must all be registered voters on the Electoral Roll. The Registrar checks with the Electoral Commission to make sure that this is the case.

Period of Registration: Applications to establish a political party cannot be submitted between the date set for an election by the Governor General and the announcement of the results of that election.

Publication: When an application is complete, the Registrar publishes a notice in the newspaper informing the public that the party has applied to register. A citizen can object within 14 days of this notice being published if there are proper reasons. This must be done in writing, including the name, address and signature of the person making the objection.

Objections Period: An objection could be related to the name of the party if it is too similar to the name of an existing party, or if it seems offensive in some way. The symbol of the party can also be objected to for the same reasons. The political party is given the chance to modify their application.

Application Review: Applications are then reviewed by the PPC. If the application is complete and no objection is maintained, the PPC accepts to register the party and informs its Secretary. If the PPC refuses to register the party, it must give the reasons why. If the registration is successful, the party will be given a certificate to prove it is officially registered. (see Annex 2 form PPI 9)

And after registration has been completed:

Financial Audits: A political party must lodge an annual audited financial report with the Commission before 31 March each year.

Changes: Once a party is registered and if it wants to make changes, for example to its symbol or to the people who are the executive officers, it must inform the PPC.

How two political parties join into one (AMALGAMATION)

If two parties have similar values and ideas, they can decide to join forces, amalgamate (merge) and become a single party. Before they can apply to be registered as one party, they must prove to the PPC that at least 75% of the members in Parliament of each party are in favour of merging. Among other steps, they must sign a document to this effect and file it in their application to the PPC.

¹ There have been talks to increase the minimum number of members in the future.

When can the PPC strike a party off the Register? (DE-REGISTRATION)

The PPC can decide to strike a political party off the Register for a number of reasons, but in particular if the party breaks some of the Integrity Standards. The PPC must inform the party of its decision and the reasons why. The political party has three months in which it can work to rectify the situation and ask the Commission to reconsider. If a political party remains inactive, the PPC can automatically remove it from the Register.

6. Joining a Political Party (Membership)

Any citizen of Solomon Islands who is 18 or over is free to join any political party. This is a fundamental right provided in Section 13 of the Constitution of Solomon Islands. If you want to join, you must declare this in writing and sign a membership form (see form PPI 2). This also means that you agree to follow the rules of the party that are described in its constitution. It is important to read and understand it.

Joining more than one political party is not allowed, so choose carefully and make sure the party represents the values and ideals that you hold dear. If you want to change to a different political party, you are free to do so, but you must resign from the first one beforehand.

Being a member of a political party allows you to have a voice in deciding what the priorities and policies should be for the country. It also means you can share your ideas with people who have similar values as you and want the same thing to be prioritized things to be prioritized for the development of your community and country. It also means you could eventually be chosen to run as a candidate for that party and stand a chance to be elected to Parliament or local government.

It is important to ensure that the membership of the political party reflects society as a whole. This means being inclusive and having an equal number of men and women, as well as youth, PWDs and marginalized groups. All citizens have equal rights and every voice has the same value. Many political parties choose to have a “women’s wing” and a “youth wing” in which women and youth get together and work on the issues that most concern them. These “wings” can be a good way of including and listening to issues that are important from those directly concerned. Also, sometimes people feel more comfortable expressing themselves among their own kin. Some of the bigger political parties may have branches or offices in the Provinces. Citizens should feel free to approach them and learn more about what the party stands for and consider joining if they feel convinced.

7. Women, youth and political parties

Women's active political participation hand in hand with men brings many benefits to society as a whole. Further, the membership of a political party should try to reflect the society and this means that it is important to have as many women as men. Women have a great deal to contribute about what is best for the community, economic development, education, health and for the future of the next generations.

If you are in a political party and notice that there are very few women, try to encourage some to join. You can raise the issue of women's participation with the political party executives so they can explore measures to increase the number of women members. This can help to have more women put forward as candidates for elections both at national and provincial levels.

The PPIA says that political parties must reserve for women at least 10% of the total number of candidates endorsed to contest an election. However, if the number of women who applied or agreed to be nominated as candidates of a political party is less than 10%, then the political party has not contravened this requirement.

If a woman candidate from a political party wins, the party receives a sum of money as a special grant. So, the more women are elected, the more money there will be for the party to conduct its activities. Even if a woman stood as an independent candidate but decides to join a political party after she is elected, the party can request the grant. This grant was established in the PPIA as a Temporary Special Measure to encourage women's political participation. This measure is administered by the PPC.

Legal instruments related to the political parties' system in Solomon Islands:

A number of key legal instruments form the framework around political parties and how they work. These include.

- **Constitution of Solomon Islands**
- **PPIA**
- **Subsidiary legislation: Political Parties Integrity Standards Regulations**
- **Provincial Government Act**

Registered Political Parties

(Listed in alphabetical order)



Democratic Alliance Party (DAP)

President: John Teddy Usuramo

Secretary: Leban Trevor

Treasurer:

Contact: 8841212

Email: JUusramo@pmc.gov.sb



Green Party of Solomon Islands (GPSI)

President: Ernest Kolly

Vice President: Vacant

Secretary: Frances Salua

Treasurer:

Contact: 7588103

Email: (Ernest) ekolly619@gmail.com



National Transformation Party Solomon Islands (NTPSI)

President: James Apaniai

Secretary: Dr. Derrick Mane

Treasurer:

Contact: 7886772/7495933

Email: dmanesmls@gmail.com



New Nation Party (NNP)

President: Edward Ronia

Vice President: Martha Allacky

Secretary: David Tuhonuku

Treasurer:

Contact: 7889448/8488687

Email: ed.jronia@gmail.com



Ownership Unity Responsibility Party (OUR PARTY)

President: Robson Djokovic
Vice President: Ronald Fugui
Secretary: Wilson Rano
Treasurer: Jimson Tangangada



Peoples Alliance Party (PAP)

President: Sir Nathaniel Waena
Vice president: Casper Fa'asala
Secretary: Cecil Ono
Treasurer:
Contact: 7559936/7364337



Peoples Progressive Party (PPP)

President: Charles Dausabea
Vice President: Jerry Pakivai
Secretary: Charles Ashley
Treasurer:
Contact: 7494628/7572777
Email: cashley@sipa.com.sb



Solomon Islands Democratic Party (SIDP)

President: Dr. Alice Pollard
Vice President: Gabriel Suri
Secretary: Chris Waiwori
Treasurer: James Kana
Contact: 7494132/7499716
Email: aruheeta@gmail.com



Solomon Islands Kadere Party (SIKP)

President: Vincent Anisi
 Vice President:
 Secretary: George Tausiria
 Treasurer: Peter Osike
 Contact: 7498116
 Email: vanisi@gmail.com.sb



Solomon Islands Pan Melanesian Congress Party (SIPMCP)

President: Martin Matai
 Secretary: Alick Moro
 Treasurer:
 Contact: 7488230/7973775



Solomon Islands Party for Rural Advancement (SIPRA)

President: Gordon Darcy Lilo
 Secretary: Lilly Chekana
 Treasurer: Obri Talasasa
 Contact: 7907970/8419155
 Email: lilychken@gmail.com



Solomon Islands Peoples First Party (SIPFP)

President: Joyce Konofilia
 Secretary: Josephine Teakeni
 Treasurer:
 Contact: 7426586/7495244
 Email: jaykonofilia@gmail.com



Solomon Islands United Party (UP)

President: John Kwaita

Vice President: Adam Bartlet

Secretary: Robert Imaia

Treasurer: Jackson Irota

Contact: 7495220 (Adam) 7368010 Robet

Email: adambartlet@bulkshopsolomon.com



United Democratic Party for Social Reform & Economic Advancement (UDP)

President: Snyder Rini

Vice President: Tommy Mana

Secretary: Barnabas Henson

Treasurer: Mrs. Jennifer Fugui

Contact: 7651207/7494307

Email: (Barnabas) barnzie.itch@gmail.com



Youth Owned Urban and Rural Party

President: Jonathan Zama

Secretary: Wilfred Atomea

Treasurer:

Contact: 7446718

GLOSSARY

(see Notice of coalition Form PP1 23')

Amalgamation

When two or more registered parties decide to become one political party (see Section 28 of PPIA)

Commission

A collective body formed by a group of people entrusted by the authorities with a set of powers and duties. In the PPIA, Commission means the Political Parties Commission established under this Act responsible for the oversight, registration and control of political parties in Solomon Islands (see Sections 4 to 8 of PPIA).

Coalition agreement

An agreement or Memorandum of Understanding between two or more political parties for the purpose of mutual cooperation. There can be a coalition agreement for the government side or the opposition side (see Sections 53, 54 and Schedule 2 on minimum rules for coalition agreements)

De-registration

This is when a political party is struck off the registry of political parties.

A political party can submit a request to the Registrar for de-registration.

The Commission shall suspend a political party and advise the Registrar to give within 5 days a notice of intention to de-register if it is of the opinion that a ground for de-registration in accordance with Section 31 exists. The party will have 3 months to make representations in writing as to why should not be de-registered and take steps to ensure compliance with the PPIA. At the expiry of the 3 months period, the Commission shall decide to de-register or lift the suspension.

When the Commission is satisfied that a political party has become inactive and is no longer in operation, it can direct the Registrar to automatically de-register the political party (Section 34).

Election

An election is a process by which voters choose their local, regional or national representatives. Elections take place on a regular basis. In Solomon Islands National General Elections are held every four years. This is when registered voters choose their representatives in Parliament

through a process by which they express their choice of candidate on a special paper called a ballot. The ballot is marked in secret by the voter who then places it in a ballot box. The number of votes for each candidate are then counted to determine the winning candidate.

Integrity standards

Integrity is the practice of being honest, truthful and showing a consistent and uncompromising adherence to strong moral and ethical principles and values. Integrity standards are a set of rules and guidelines that need to be followed to ensure this. Integrity standards for political parties are set by the PPIA Act Section 72 and regulations thereof.

Non-contesting party

A non-contesting party is a registered political party which decides not to take part in an election (see Sections 55 through 57). The party can still continue to exist as a party even if it decides not to enter into the electoral race.

Parliamentary party leader

When a political party is represented in Parliament, that political party must appoint from among its members in Parliament a parliamentary party leader (see Section 43) ,

Political party executive

All political parties must have an executive which shall be the governing authority comprised at least of President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary (see Section 42).

Political party candidates.

Members of a political party selected by this political party to run in an election (see Section 46)

Register of political parties

The Register of Political Parties is established by the Registrar under Section 13. Subject to the payment of a prescribed fee, the Register shall be available for inspection by the public at places and time prescribed in the regulations.

Registrar

The person holding the Office of the Registrar appointed by the Public Service Commission in consultation with the PPC as established under Section 13 of the PPIA. The Registrar manages, administers and directs the Office of the Registrar.

Annex 1:

Schedule 1 Minimum Provisions for the Constitution and Rules of Political Parties

(Sections 2 and 37)

1. Name and objects of the political party
2. Office of the political party
3. Executive body, including the Secretary and other office holders
4. Procedures for the appointment of parliamentary leader, including the appointment of a new parliamentary leader if the leader is not elected a Member of Parliament after an election
5. Functions and powers of the executive body
6. Membership and entry requirements, including a requirement of signing of a consent form to abide by the constitution and rules of the political party
7. Elections or nomination of candidates, including a democratic and transparent process of selection of candidates, including women candidates
8. Regulation of its members of Parliament, including the rules on political party solidarity and voting on its important policies, such as amendments to the National Constitution, budget and other important policies
9. Disciplinary powers and procedures for members
10. Resignation and removal of members
11. Financial provisions
12. Appointment of an auditor
13. Other administrative provisions to give effect to the development and management of the political party
14. Creation of branch or provincial offices
15. Creation of other divisions, such as youth and women divisions
16. Amalgamation rules
17. Coalition rules

Annex 2: Forms

Application for registration (PPI 1)



POLITICAL PARTIES INTEGRITY ACT 2014
POLITICAL PARTIES INTEGRITY REGULATIONS 2014
Form PPI 1
(Section 19(1))

..... PARTY

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

I TO the Registrar of Political Parties

I (President)

and I (Secretary)

being the President and Secretary of the above Party, hereby apply for the Party to be registered in accordance with section 19 of the Act.

The following are the required particulars of the Party:

1. Name.....

1A. Abbreviation

2. Symbol

2A. Symbol for ballot paper (in black and white)

3. Date of formation of Party/adoption of provisional constitution

4. The present status of the above Party is

[State whether the party is, for example:

- an existing charitable trust,
- a club or association,
- a company, or
- an informal group without corporate identity.]

If registered under any law, give the registration particulars.



5. Details of any bank account(s) at present used by the Party:

6. Address for service

Electronic address (if any):

7. Name and address of President

Name

Address

Telephone

E-mail

Voter no.

--	--	--

8. Name and address of Secretary

Name

Address

Telephone

E-mail

Voter no.

--	--	--

9. Number of members who have consented under section 39 of the Act (see Schedule attached)

DECLARATION

We hereby declare and affirm that the activities of the above Party will not prejudice the rights and freedoms of others guaranteed by the Constitution of Solomon Islands, or the public interest generally, and will be conducted exclusively for political objectives and as a not-for-profit organisation.

We undertake that once registered we will seek to ensure that the constitution, manifesto, policies and strategies of the Party continue to be in conformity with section 37 of and



Schedule 1 to the Act, with the Political Parties Integrity Regulations 2014 and with the Integrity Standards.

We undertake to require all members of the Party to abide by the Leadership Code and other provisions of section 94 of the Constitution and by the Integrity Standards.

We undertake to use our best endeavours to ensure compliance by the party and its members and candidates with the financial disclosure requirements of the Political Parties Integrity Regulations 2014 and of the Integrity Standards.

We undertake to inform the Registrar of any changes in the above particulars, to file any amendments to the party constitution, and to inform the Registrar if the membership of the Party falls below 250.

[If the party is registered under the Charitable Trusts Act:]

We undertake to apply to the Registrar of Companies for cancellation of the registration of the party as a charitable trust under the Charitable Trusts Act and to submit a scheme to the Attorney General for transfer of the assets of the trust within 30 days of being registered under the Political Parties Integrity Act 2014.

[Delete if not applicable]

Signed by:

President

Secretary

WITNESS

Name

Voter no.

--	--	--

Signature

Date

Included with this application are:

- a) Documents (if any) relating to the present status of the Party
- b) A copy of the constitution of the Party
- c) A copy of the Party manifesto
- d) Copies of the consent forms by at least 250 members
- e) A receipt from the Treasury for the fee of \$5,000

[Note: The party should keep copies of all these documents for its own use.]



SCHEDULE OF MEMBERS

Name

Voter no.

1.

2.

3. etc.

.

.

.

250.

[Note: A party should submit more than 250 names in order to ensure that at least 250 of them can be certified by the Electoral Commission.]

CERTIFICATION OF THE SCHEDULE

This is to certify, on behalf of the Electoral Commission, that at least 250 of the members listed above in the Schedule of Members of theParty (PPI No.....) are duly registered in the National Parliament Electoral Register pursuant to section 18 of the National Parliament Electoral Provisions Act.

Signed

Position held

pp. Electoral Commission

Date

Office stamp



For Registrar use:

Date application received:



Receipt for fee no.:
PPI no. allocated:
Application checked:
EC declaration received:
Advertised:
Objections received:
Responses to objections received:
Sent to PP Commission:
Decision on application:
Party informed:

Declaration by a member of a political party (PPI 2)



POLITICAL PARTIES INTEGRITY ACT 2014
POLITICAL PARTIES INTEGRITY REGULATIONS 2014

Form PPI 2
(Section 39)

DECLARATION BY MEMBER OF A POLITICAL PARTY

..... PARTY

TO the Secretary of the Party

A. PERSONAL PARTICULARS

Family name

Other names

Voter no.

--	--	--

Gender: M/F (*Circle one*)

Date of birth:

Constituency:

Postal address:

Telephone:
(Required)

Email:
(Optional)

B. DECLARATION

I consent to be a member of the above Party.

I am aware of the Manifesto and policies of the party and I support them.

I agree to abide by the constitution and all lawful resolutions of the party and undertake to support the Party in its lawful activities.

I undertake not to do anything as a member of the party that would put the party in breach of the Integrity Standards or of the financial disclosure requirements of the Political Parties Integrity Regulations 2014.

I am not a member of any other political party, and if I join another political party I will resign from the above Party and inform the Secretary of the above Party accordingly.



I am not registered as a voter except under the voter number shown above.

I consent to the inclusion of my name and voter number in the public section of the register.

I make this declaration of my own free will. I have not accepted any financial or other inducement to make it.

I understand that giving false information in this form is an offence under the Penal Code.

Signed.....

Date

C. WITNESS

Name

Voter no.

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Signature

Date

For Party Secretary use only:
Date received:
Date sent to Registrar with Form PPI 1:

For Registrar use only:
Date received:
Sent to Electoral Commission:
Added to Form PPI 1 for the above Party:

Certificate of registration of a political party (PPI 9)



POLITICAL PARTIES INTEGRITY ACT 2014

POLITICAL PARTIES INTEGRITY REGULATIONS 2014

Form PPI 9
(Section 25)

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A POLITICAL PARTY

In accordance with a direction from the Political Parties Commission given under section 24(1) of the Act and dated, this Certificate of Registration is issued to the

..... Party

PPI No....

It certifies that the Party is registered in accordance with the Political Parties Integrity Act 2014 as a political party and is a legal person in terms of section 26 of the Act.

Signed:

Registrar of Political Parties

Dated

Office stamp



For office use:

Certificate no.

Date of Gazetteal

Notice of coalition of political parties (PPI 23)



POLITICAL PARTIES INTEGRITY ACT 2014
POLITICAL PARTIES INTEGRITY REGULATIONS 2014

Form PPI 23
(Section 53)

NOTICE OF COALITION OF REGISTERED PARTIES

TO the Registrar of Political Parties

TAKE Notice that the following registered political parties have entered into a Coalition Agreement in the terms of the attached document.

President of the [A B C] Party
PPI No.

Name.....

Signed

President of the [D E F] Party
PPI No.

Name.....

Signed

Date.....

COALITION AGREEMENT DATED ATTACHED

For office use
Received:
Acknowledged:

For more information contact:

Political Parties Commission

P.O. Box G4, Honiara

Telephone: +677 27019