

# ELECTORAL ACT 2022

---

Including INEC Regulations and Guidelines  
for the Conduct of Elections (2022)

---









# Electoral Act 2022

Including INEC Regulations and Guidelines  
for the Conduct of Elections (2022)

*Printed by*



Policy and Legal Advocacy Centre (PLAC)  
Plot 451 Gambo Jimeta Crescent  
Guzape District, Abuja.

Website: [www.placng.org](http://www.placng.org)  
Email: [info@placng.org](mailto:info@placng.org)  
Phone: +2348091899999



[www.facebook.com/placng](http://www.facebook.com/placng)



[@placng](https://twitter.com/placng)



[@placng](https://www.instagram.com/placng)

Re-Print 2023

With Support from the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)



## INTRODUCTION

---

This publication contains the provisions of the new Electoral Act 2022 and most recent INEC Regulations and Guidelines for the Conduct of Elections in Nigeria.

The Electoral Act was signed into federal law on 25 February 2022 repealing the 2010 Act. It consolidates retained provisions from the 2010 Act, subsequent amendments made in 2010, 2011, and 2015, as well as new provisions added in 2022.

A repeal and re-enactment of the law was considered by the National Assembly to be the best approach to producing a consolidated document that incorporates all the changes made to the 2010 Act since its enactment and introducing new innovations. The signing of the Act followed from a lengthy process and period that saw several proposed revisions to it before a final document was agreed upon by the legislature and the executive.

Experiences from past elections revealed gaps in the old law which this new law addresses. For instance, the new Act introduces novel and innovative provisions on the use of technology in elections, which has the potential to improve the administration of elections in Nigeria.

The 2022 Act notably mandates early funding for elections, increases timeframes for various activities in the election cycle and expands the powers of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) to enhance the performance of its constitutional role as Nigeria's electoral management body. It introduces provisions to promote the internal democracy of political parties regarding their candidates' nominations process and clarifies ambiguities such as what happens in the instance of the death of a candidate while election is ongoing, but before the announcement and declaration of results.

Other notable provisions aim to promote greater inclusivity of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in the electoral process. Overall, the Electoral Act 2022 provides an improved and robust framework which, if complied with, will allow for improved credibility in the electoral process.

Given PLAC's broad engagement with the National Assembly and particularly with its committees on INEC and Electoral Matters, PLAC considers itself well-placed to disseminate this new Act for use by the public. The INEC Regulations and Guidelines for the Conduct of Elections, which is made pursuant to the Commission's Constitutional powers, is attached to complement the Act and for ease of reference.

It is hoped that this publication will be a useful tool for all election stakeholders, as it represents an authentic reproduction of the official gazette of the Electoral Act and the Regulations issued by the Commission.

## **Arrangement of sections**

### **PART I - ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONS OF INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION**

---

1. Establishment of Independent National Electoral Commission
2. Functions of the Commission
3. Establishment of the Independent National Electoral Commission Fund
4. Expenditure of the Commission
5. Annual estimates and accounts
6. Establishment of office in each State, Federal Capital Territory and Local Government Area
7. Committees of the Commission

### **PART II – STAFF OF THE COMMISSION**

---

8. Secretary and other staff of the Commission

### **PART III – NATIONAL REGISTER OF VOTERS AND VOTERS' REGISTRATION**

---

9. National register of voters and voters' registration
10. Continuous registration
11. Appointment of officers
12. Qualification for registration
13. Transfer of registered voters
14. Demand for information regarding registration
15. Power to print or issue register of voters
16. Power to print or issue voters card
17. Custody of voters' register
18. Power to issue replacement permanent voters' card
19. Display of copies of voters' list
20. Revision officer for hearing of claims
21. Proprietary rights in the voters' card
22. Offences of buying and selling voters' cards
23. Offences relating to register of voters

## PART IV – PROCEDURE AT ELECTION

---

24. Conduct and postponement of election in emergency
25. Announcement and declaration of election results
26. Oath of neutrality by election officials
27. Appointment of other officers for the conduct of registration of voters and elections
28. Notice of elections
29. Submission of list of candidates and their affidavits by political parties
30. Prohibition of double nomination
31. Withdrawal of candidate
32. Publication of nomination
33. Political parties changing candidates
34. Death of a candidate
35. Invalidity of multiple nomination
36. Failure of nomination
37. Contested election
38. When poll is required
39. Uncontested election
40. Establishment of polling units
41. Ballot boxes and voting devices
42. Format of ballot papers
43. Polling agents
44. Notice of poll
45. Hour of poll
46. Display of ballot boxes
47. Accreditation of voters and voting
48. Right to challenge issue of ballot paper
49. Separate queues for men and women
50. Conduct of poll by open secret ballot
51. Over voting
52. Ballot not to be marked by voter for identification
53. Accidental destruction or marking of ballot paper
54. Visually impaired and incapacitated voters
55. Personal attendance
56. Voting at appropriate polling unit
57. Impersonation by applicant to vote
58. Conduct at polling units
59. Closing of poll

60. Counting of votes and forms
61. Recount
62. Post-election procedure and collation of election results
63. Rejection of ballot paper without official mark
64. Endorsement on rejected ballot paper without official mark
65. Decision of returning officer on ballot paper
66. Declaration of results
67. Equality of votes
68. Posting of results
69. Custody of documents
70. Step by step recording of poll
71. Result forms to be signed and countersigned
72. Certificate of return
73. Forms for use at elections
74. Access to election documents

## **PART V - POLITICAL PARTIES**

---

75. Powers of the Commission to register political parties
76. Decision of the Commission subject to judicial review
77. Political parties to be bodies corporate
78. Contravention of section 227 of the 1999 Constitution
79. Symbols of political parties
80. Allocation of symbols
81. Merger of political parties
82. Notice of convention, congress
83. Monitoring of political parties
84. Nomination of candidates by parties
85. Offences in relation to finances of a political party
86. Period to be covered by annual statement
87. Power to limit contribution to a political party
88. Limitation on election expenses
89. Election expenses of political parties
90. Disclosure by political parties
91. Conduct at political rallies, and processions
92. Prohibition of certain conduct at political campaigns
93. Prohibition of use of force or violence during political campaign
94. Limitation on political broadcast and campaign by political parties
95. Campaign for election

96. Prohibition of broadcast 24 hours preceding or on polling day
97. Campaign based on religion or tribe

## **PART VI – PROCEDURE FOR ELECTION TO AREA COUNCIL**

---

98. Powers of the Commission
99. Election to offices of Chairman, Vice-chairman and Councilors
100. Division of Area Council into registration area
101. Qualification
102. Disqualification
103. Date of Area Council elections and method of voting
104. Procedure for Area Council elections
105. Procedure for nomination
106. Election of Area Council Chairman
107. Death of Chairman or Vice-Chairman before oath of office
108. Dissolution of Area Council
109. Vacation of seat of members
110. Removal of Chairman or Vice-Chairman
111. Permanent incapacity of Chairman or Vice-Chairman of an Area Council
112. Performance of functions of Chairman or Vice-Chairman of an Area Council
113. Recall

## **PART VII – ELECTORAL OFFENCES**

---

114. Offences in relation to registration
115. Offences in respect of nomination
116. Disorderly behavior at political meetings
117. Improper use of voters cards
118. Improper use of vehicles
119. Impersonation and voting when not qualified
120. Dereliction of duty
121. Bribery and conspiracy
122. Requirement of secrecy in voting
123. Wrongful voting and false statements
124. Voting by unregistered person
125. Disorderly conduct at elections
126. Offences on election day

127. Undue influence
128. Threatening
129. Offences relating to recall

## **PART VIII – DETERMINATION OF ELECTION PETITIONS ARISING FROM ELECTIONS**

---

130. Proceedings to question an election
131. Establishment of Area Council Election Tribunal
132. Establishment of Area Council Election Appeal Tribunal
133. Persons entitled to present election petitions
134. Grounds for petition
135. Certain defects not to invalidate election
136. Nullification of election by Tribunal or Court
137. Effect of non-compliance
138. Person elected to remain in office pending determination of appeal
139. Legal representation of Commission
140. Rules of procedure for election petition

## **PART IX – MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

---

141. Persons disqualified from acting as election officers
142. Election expenses by the Commission
143. Secrecy of ballot
144. Prosecution of offence disclosed in election petition
145. Trial of offences
146. Inspection of documents
147. Delegation of powers of the Commission
148. Regulations
149. Validation
150. Procedure for Local Government election in furtherance of paragraph 11 Part II of the Second Schedule to the Constitution
151. Repeal of the Electoral Act No. 6, 2010
152. Interpretation
153. Citation

Schedules



**ACT No. 13**

**AN ACT TO REPEAL THE ELECTORAL ACT, NO. 6, 2010 AND ENACT THE ELECTORAL ACT, 2022, TO REGULATE THE CONDUCT OF FEDERAL, STATE AND AREA COUNCILS IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY ELECTIONS ; AND FOR RELATED MATTERS.**

[Commencement] [25th Day of February, 2022 ]

ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria—

**PART I—ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONS OF INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION**

**Establishment of Independent National Electoral Commission**

1. (1) The Independent National Electoral Commission as established by section 153 of the Constitution (in this Act referred to as “the Commission”) —
  - (a) is a body corporate with perpetual succession; and
  - (b) may sue and be sued in its corporate name.
- (2) The National Headquarters of the Commission shall be situated in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

*Cap. C23, LFN, 2004.*

**Functions of the Commission**

2. In addition to the functions conferred on it by the Constitution, the Commission shall have power to—
  - (a) conduct voter and civic education;
  - (b) promote knowledge of sound democratic election processes; and
  - (c) conduct any referendum required to be conducted under the provisions of the Constitution or an Act of the National Assembly.

*Cap. C23 LFN, 2004.*

**Establishment of the Independent National Electoral Commission Fund**

3. (1) There is established the Independent National Electoral Commission Fund (in this Act referred to as “the Fund”).
- (2) There shall be paid into the Fund—

- (a) such sums and payments received from the Federal Government available to the Commission for the performance of its functions under this Act;
  - (b) such sums as may be credited to the Fund by way of interest from investments made from the Fund; and
  - (c) aids, grants or any other accruals to the Commission in order to perform its functions.
- (3) The election funds due to the Commission for any general elections are to be released to the Commission not later than one year before the next general election.
- (4) Disbursements from the Fund shall be made in accordance with rules set out by the Commission.

### **Expenditure of the Commission**

4. (1) The Commission may apply the proceeds of the Fund to—
- (a) defray the cost of administration of the Commission;
  - (b) reimburse members or members of any committee set up by the Commission for such expenses as may be expressly authorised by the Commission in accordance with the rates approved by it;
  - (c) the payment of the salaries, fees or other remuneration or allowances and pensions, superannuation allowance and gratuities payable to the officers and servants of the Commission;
  - (d) the maintenance of any property vested in the Commission; and
  - (e) all or any of its functions under this Act.
- (2) No payment of any kind under subsection (1) (c), except payment as may be expressly authorised, shall be made to any person who is in receipt of emoluments from the Government of the Federation or of a State.

### **Annual estimates and accounts.**

5. The Commission shall keep proper accounts and records in respect of each financial year and shall cause its accounts to be audited as soon as possible after the end of each financial year as required by law.

### **Establishment of office in each State, Federal Capital Territory and Local Government Area.**

6. (1) There is established in each State of the Federation, Federal Capital Territory and Local Government Area, an office of the Commission which shall perform such functions as may be assigned to it by the Commission.
- (2) A person appointed to the office of a Resident Electoral Commissioner shall—
- (a) be answerable to the Commission; and
  - (b) hold office for a term of five years from the date of his or her appointment which may be renewable for another term of five years and no more.
- (3) The Resident Electoral Commissioner appointed under the Constitution may only be removed by the President, acting on an address supported by two-thirds majority of the Senate praying that the Resident Electoral Commissioner be so removed for inability to perform the functions of the office, whether arising from infirmity of mind or body or any other cause, or for misconduct.

*Cap. C23 LFN, 2004.*

- (4) The appointment of a Resident Electoral Commissioner shall be in compliance with section 14 (3) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and section 4 of the Federal Character Commission (Establishment, etc.) Act.

*Cap. F7 LFN, 2004.*

### **Committees of the Commission.**

7. The Commission may appoint one or more committees to perform any of its functions under this Act.

## PART II—STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

---

### **Secretary and other staff of the Commission.**

8.(1) There shall be a Secretary to the Commission who shall—

- (a) be appointed by the Commission;
  - (b) have such qualifications and experience to be determined by the Commission as are appropriate for a person required to perform the functions of his or her office under this Act; and
  - (c) hold office for a term of four years from the date of his or her appointment which may be renewable for another term of four years and no more.
- (2) Subject to the general direction of the Commission, the Secretary shall be—
- (a) responsible for keeping proper records of the proceedings of the Commission;
  - (b) the head of the Commission's secretariat and be responsible for its administration; and
  - (c) responsible for the direction and control of all other employees of the Commission with the approval of the Commission.
- (3) The Commission shall have power to appoint, dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over its staff as may be prescribed by this Act or any other enactment by the National Assembly.
- (4) All employees of the Commission appointed under subsection (3), excluding persons appointed on a temporary basis for an honorarium, shall have the same rights and obligations as provided for in the Pension Reform Act.
- (5) A person who, being a member of a political party, misrepresents himself by not disclosing his membership, affiliation, or connection to any political party in order to secure an appointment with the Commission in any capacity, commits an offence and is liable on conviction, to a fine of N5,000,000 or imprisonment for a term not more than two years or both.

*Act No.4, 2014.*

## PART III—NATIONAL REGISTER OF VOTERS AND VOTERS' REGISTRATION

---

### **National Register of Voters and voters' registration.**

9. (1) The Commission shall compile, maintain, and update, on a continuous basis, a National Register of Voters (in this Act referred to as "the Register of Voters") which shall include the names of all persons—
- (a) entitled to vote in any Federal, State, Local Government or Federal Capital Territory Area Council election; and
  - (b) with disability status disaggregated by type of disability.
- (2) The Commission shall keep the Register of Voters in its National Headquarters and other locations as the Commission may determine: Provided that the Commission shall keep the Register of Voters in—
- (a) electronic format in its central database; and
  - (b) manual, printed, paper-based record or hard copy format.
- (3) The Commission shall maintain as part of the Register of Voters, a register of voters for each State of the Federation and for the Federal Capital Territory.
- (4) The Commission shall maintain as part of the Register of Voters for each State and the Federal Capital Territory, a Register of Voters for each Local Government or Area Council within the State and the Federal Capital Territory.
- (5) The Register of Voters shall contain, in respect of each person, the particulars required in the Form prescribed by the Commission.
- (6) The registration of voters, updating and revision of the Register of Voters under this section shall stop not later than 90 days before any election covered by this Act.
- (7) The registration of voters shall be at the registration centers designated for that purpose by the Commission and notified to the public.

**Continuous registration.**

- 10.—(1) Without prejudice to section 9 (6), there shall be continuous registration of all persons qualified to be registered voters.
- (2) Each applicant for registration under the continuous registration system shall appear in person at the registration venue with any of the following documents—
- (a) birth certificate;
  - (b) national passport, identity card or driver's licence; or
  - (c) any other document that will prove the identity, age and nationality of the applicant.
- (3) The Commission shall, within 60 days after each year, make available to every political party the names and address of each person registered during that year.
- (4) When a general election is notified by the Commission under section 28 of this Act, the current official Register of Voters certified by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be the official voters' register for those elections.
- (5) In the case of every bye-election conducted under this Act, the official voters' register for use at such elections shall be the existing current register relating to the senatorial district or the constituency concerned.
- (6) As soon as claims and objections have been dealt with or the period for making claims and objections has expired, the supplementary list shall be included in the revised register, which shall be certified by the Commission as the official Register of Voters for the purpose of any election conducted under this Act and supersedes all previous registers.

**Appointment of officers.**

- 11.(1) For the purpose of maintaining and updating the Voters' Register, the Commission shall appoint such registration, revision or update officers as it may require, provided that such officers shall not be members of any political party.
- (2) Any person may raise an objection against any officer during the registration or updating exercise provided that failure to raise such objection shall not vitiate the register.

- (3) The officers appointed under subsection (1) shall perform such functions and discharge such duties as may be specified by the Commission, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and shall not be subject to the direction or control of any person or authority other than the Commission in the performance of their functions and discharge of their duties.

### **Qualification for registration.**

12.(1) A person shall be qualified to be registered as a voter if such a person—

- (a) is a citizen of Nigeria;
  - (b) has attained the age of 18 years;
  - (c) is ordinarily resident, works in, originates from the Local Government, Area Council or Ward covered by the registration centre;
  - (d) presents himself to the registration officers of the Commission for registration as a voter; and
  - (e) is not subject to any legal incapacity to vote under any law, rule or regulations in force in Nigeria.
- (2) A person shall not register in more than one registration centre or register more than once in the same registration centre.
- (3) A person who contravenes subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not more than N100,000 or imprisonment for a term not more than one year or both.

### **Transfer of registered voters.**

13.(1) A person who before the election is resident in a constituency other than the one in which he or she was registered may apply to the Resident Electoral Commissioner of the State where he or she is currently resident for his or her name to be entered on the Transferred Voters List for the constituency.

- (2) An application under subsection (1) shall be accompanied by a copy of the applicant's voters' card and shall be made not later than 90 days before the date of an election in the constituency where the applicant is resident.

- (3) The Resident Electoral Commissioner to whom an application is made under this section shall cause the applicant's name to be entered in the Transferred Voters' List if he or she is satisfied that the applicant is resident in a polling area in the constituency and is registered in another constituency.
- (4) Whenever an electoral officer on the direction of the Resident Electoral Commissioner enters the name of any person on the Transferred Voters' List for his or her constituency, he or she shall—
  - (a) assign that person to a polling station or a polling area in his or her constituency and indicate in the list the polling area or polling station to which that person is assigned;
  - (b) issue the person with a new voters' card and retrieve his or her previous voter's card; and
  - (c) send a copy of the entry to the electoral officer of the constituency where the person whose name has been so entered was originally registered and upon receipt of this entry, that electoral officer shall delete the name from the voters' list.

**Demand for information regarding registration.**

14. In the performance of his or her duties under this Act, a registration officer and an update officer shall—
  - (a) demand from any applicant the information necessary to enable him or her to ascertain whether the applicant is qualified to be registered as a voter in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and
  - (b) require any voter or applicant to complete an application form for the purpose of the registration, but in the case of an illiterate or disabled person such application form may be completed by the registration officer on the applicant's request.

**Power to print or issue register of voters.**

15. The Commission shall cause a voters' register for each State to be printed, reproduced, copied, duplicated or saved in electronic format and any person or political party may obtain from the Commission, on payment of such fees as may be determined by the Commission, a certified true copy of any voters' register for the State or for a Local Government or Area Council polling units or registration area within it.

**Power to print or issue voters card.**

- 16.(1) The Commission shall design, cause to be printed and control the issuance of voters' cards to voters whose names appear in the register.
- (2) No voter shall hold more than one valid voters' card.
- (3) Any person who contravenes subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction, to a fine not more than N500,000 or imprisonment for a term not more than one year or both.
- (4) The Commission may, whenever it considers it necessary, replace all or any voters' cards for the time being held by voters.

**Custody of voters' register.**

17. Each electoral officer shall take custody of the voters register for his or her Local Government Area or Area Council under the general supervision of the Resident Electoral Commissioner.

**Power to issue replacement permanent voters' cards.**

18. (1) Whenever a voter's card is lost, destroyed, defaced, torn or otherwise damaged, the owner of such card shall, not less than 90 days before polling day, apply in person to the electoral officer or any other officer duly authorised for that purpose by the Resident Electoral Commissioner, stating the circumstances of the loss, destruction, defacement or damage.
- (2) Where the electoral officer or any other officer is satisfied as to the circumstances of loss, destruction, defacement or damage of the voter's card, he or she shall issue to the voter a replacement permanent voter's card.
- (3) No person shall issue a replacement permanent voter's card to any voter less than 90 days before polling day.
- (4) Where the electoral officer or any other officer is satisfied as to the circumstances of the loss, destruction, defacement or damage of the voter's card, he or she shall issue to the voter another copy of the voter's original voter's card with the word "REPLACEMENT" clearly marked or printed on it, showing the date of issue.

- (5) Any person who contravenes subsection (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction, to a fine not more than N200,000 or imprisonment for a term not more than two years or both.

**Display of the copies of the voters' list.**

- 19.—(1) Subject to the provisions of section 9 (5) of this Act, the Commission shall, not later than 90 days to a general election, appoint a period of seven days during which a copy of the voters' register for each Local Government, Area Council or Ward shall be displayed or published for public scrutiny at every registration area and on its official website or any website established by the Commission for that purpose.
- (2) Upon displaying or publishing the voters register in accordance with this section, the Commission shall accept and consider objections and complaints in relation to the names omitted or included in the voters' register or in relation to any necessary correction, within 14 days after displaying the voters register in accordance with this section.
- (3) During the period of the display of the voters' list under this Act, any person may—
- (a) raise an objection on the form prescribed by the Commission against the inclusion in the supplementary voters' register of the name of a person on grounds that the person is not qualified to be registered as a voter in the State, Local Government or Area Council, Ward or registration area or that the name of a deceased person is included in the register; or
  - (b) make a claim on the form prescribed by the Commission that the name of a person registered to vote has been omitted.
- (4) Any objection or claim under subsection (2) shall be addressed to the Resident Electoral Commissioner through the electoral officer in charge of the Local Government or Area Council
- (5) An official or staff of the Commission, who fails to display or publish the voters' register as provided under subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of N100,000 or imprisonment for a term of six months or both.

**Revision officer for hearing of claims.**

- 20.(1) The Commission may appoint as a Revision Officer any person to hear and determine claims for and objection to any entry in or omission from the preliminary list of voters and may appoint such number of other persons as it deems necessary to assist the Revision Officer.
- (2) Any person dissatisfied with the determination by a Revision Officer or person or persons assisting a Revision Officer of his or her claims or objection as mentioned in subsection (1), shall within seven days, appeal against the decision to the Resident Electoral Commissioner in charge of that State whose decision shall be final.

**Proprietary rights in the voters' card.**

21. The proprietary rights in any voters' card issued to any voter shall vest in the Commission.

**Offences of buying and selling voters' cards.**

22. Any person who—
- (a) is in unlawful possession of any voter's card whether issued in the name of any voter or not; or
  - (b) sells or attempts to sell or offers to sell any voter's card whether issued in the name of any voter or not; or
  - (c) buys or offers to buy any voters' card whether on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not more than N500,000 or imprisonment not more than two years or both.

**Offences relating to register of voters.**

- 23.(1) Any person who—
- (a) after demand or requisition made of him or her under this Act without just cause, fails to give any such information as he or she possesses or does not give the information within the time specified;
  - (b) in the name of any other person, whether living, dead or fictitious, signs an application form for registration as a voter to have that other person registered as a voter;

- (c) transmits or is involved in transmitting to any person as genuine a declaration relating to registration which is false in any material particular, knowing it to be false;
  - (d) intentionally procures the inclusion in the Register of Voters of his or herself or any other person with the knowledge that he or she or that other person ought not to have been registered; or
  - (e) by his or herself or any other person procures the registration of a fictitious person, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not more than N100,000 or imprisonment for a term not more than one year or both.
- (2) Any person who—
- (a) by duress, including threats of any kind causes or induces any person or persons generally to refrain from registering as a voter or voters; or
  - (b) in any way hinders another person from registering as a voter; commits an offence and is liable on conviction, to a fine not more than N500,000 or imprisonment for a term not more than five years.

## PART IV—PROCEDURE AT ELECTION

---

### **Conduct and postponement of election in emergency.**

- 24.(1) In the event of an emergency affecting an election, the Commission shall, as far as practicable, ensure that persons displaced as a result of the emergency are not disenfranchised.
- (2) Where a date has been appointed for the holding of an election, and there is reason to believe that a serious breach of the peace is likely to occur if the election is proceeded with on that date or it is impossible to conduct the elections as a result of natural disasters or other emergencies, the Commission may postpone the election and shall in respect of the area, or areas concerned, appoint another date for the holding of the postponed election, provided that such reason for the postponement is cogent and verifiable.

- (3) Where an election has commenced and there is reason to believe that there is or has been substantial disruption of election in a polling unit or constituency or it is impossible to continue with the election occasioned by threat to peace and security of electoral officials and materials, the Commission shall suspend the election and appoint another date for the continuation of the election or the process.
- (4) Where the Commission appoints a substituted date in accordance with subsections (2) and (3), there shall be no return for the election until polling has taken place in the area or areas affected.
- (5) Notwithstanding subsection (3), the Commission may, if satisfied that the result of the election will not be affected by voting in the area or areas in respect of which substituted dates have been appointed, direct that a return of the election be made.
- (6) The decision of the Commission under subsection (4) may be challenged by any of the contestants at a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction and on such challenge, the decision shall be suspended until the matter is determined.

### **Announcement and declaration of election results.**

25.(1) The results of all the elections shall be announced by the—

- (a) Presiding officer at the polling unit;
  - (b) Ward Collation Officer at the registration area or Ward Collation Centre;
  - (c) Local Government or Area Council Collation Officer at the Local Government or Area Council Collation Centre; and
  - (d) State Collation Officer at the State Collation Centre.
- (2) The returning officer shall announce the result and declare the winner of the election at—
- (a) Registration Area or Ward Collation Centre in the case of Councillorship election in the Federal Capital Territory;
  - (b) Area Council Collation Centre in the case of Chairmanship and Vice Chairmanship election in the Federal Capital Territory;

- (c) State Constituency Collation Centre in the case of State House of Assembly election;
  - (d) Federal Constituency Collation Centre in the case of election to the House of Representatives;
  - (e) Senatorial District Collation Centre in the case of election to the Senate;
  - (f) State Collation Centre in the case of election of a Governor of a State;
  - (g) State Collation Centre in the case of a Presidential election; and
  - (h) National Collation Centre in the case of election of the President.
- (3) The Chief Electoral Commissioner shall be the returning officer at the Presidential election.

### **Oath of neutrality by election officials.**

26. (1) All staff, electoral officers, presiding officers, returning officers and security officials taking part in the conduct of an election shall affirm or swear to an oath of loyalty and neutrality as in the Second Schedule, indicating that they will not accept bribe or gratification from any person, and shall perform their functions and discharge their duties impartially and in the interest of the Federal Republic of Nigeria without fear or favour.
- (2) Any person who violates subsection (1), commits an offence and is punishable under section 120 (dereliction of duty).

#### *Second Schedule*

### **Appointment of other officers for the conduct of registration of voters and elections.**

27. (1) The Commission shall for the purpose of an election or under this Act, appoint and designate such officers as may be required provided that no person who is a member of a political party or who has openly expressed support for any candidate shall be so appointed.
- (2) The officers appointed under subsection (1) shall perform such functions and discharge such duties as may be specified by the Commission, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and shall not be subject to the direction or control of any person or authority other than the Commission in the performance of their functions and discharge of their duties.

- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law and for purpose of securing the vote, the Commission shall be responsible for requesting for the deployment of relevant security personnel necessary for elections or registration of voters and shall assign them in the manner determined by the Commission in consultation with the relevant security agencies :

Provided that the Commission shall only request for the deployment of the Nigerian Armed Forces for the purpose of securing the distribution and delivery of election materials and protection of election officials.

### **Notice of election.**

28. (1) The Commission shall, not later than 360 days before the day appointed for holding of an election under this Act, publish a notice in each State of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory—
- (a) stating the date of the election; and
  - (b) appointing the place at which nomination papers are to be delivered.
- (2) The notice shall be published in each constituency in respect of which an election is to be held.
- (3) In the case of a by-election, the Commission shall, not later than 14 days before the date appointed for the election, publish a notice stating the date of the election.
- (4) There shall not be substitution of candidates in a by-election except where a candidate of a political party in a by-election dies, the party shall submit to the Commission the name of its substitute candidate within seven days of the death of the candidate in the Form prescribed by the Commission.

### **Submission of list of candidates and their affidavits by political parties.**

- 29.(1) Every political party shall, not later than 180 days before the date appointed for a general election under this Act, submit to the Commission, in the prescribed Forms, the list of the candidates the party proposes to sponsor at the elections, who must have emerged from valid primaries conducted by the political party.

- (2) The list or information submitted by each candidate shall be accompanied by an affidavit sworn to by the candidate at the Federal High Court, High Court of a State, or Federal Capital Territory, indicating that he or she has fulfilled all the constitutional requirements for election into that office.
- (3) The Commission shall, within seven days of the receipt of the personal particulars of the candidate, publish same in the constituency where the candidate intends to contest the election.
- (4) Any person may apply to the Commission for a copy of nomination form, affidavit and any other document submitted by a candidate at an election and the Commission shall, upon payment of a prescribed fee, issue such person with a certified copy of the document within 14 days.
- (5) Any aspirant who participated in the primaries of his political party who has reasonable grounds to believe that any information given by his political party's candidate in the affidavit or any document submitted by that candidate in relation to his constitutional requirements to contest the election is false, may file a suit at the Federal High Court against that candidate seeking a declaration that the information contained in the affidavit is false.
- (6) Where the Court determines that any of the information contained in the affidavit is false only as it relates to constitutional requirements of eligibility, the Court shall issue an order disqualifying the candidate and the sponsoring political party and then declare the candidate with the second highest number of valid votes and who satisfies the constitutional requirement as the winner of the election.
- (7) A candidate for an election shall, at the time of submitting the prescribed form, furnish the Commission with an identifiable address in the state where he or she intends to contest the election at which address all documents and court processes from either the Commission or any other person shall be served on him or her.
- (8) A political party which presents to the Commission the name of a candidate who does not meet the qualification stipulated in this section, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of N10,000,000.

### **Prohibition of double nomination.**

- 30.(1) A candidate for an election shall be nominated in writing by such number of persons whose names appear on the register of voters in the constituency as the Commission may prescribe.
- (2) A person shall not nominate more than one person for an election to the same office.
- (3) Any person who contravenes subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not more than N100,000 or imprisonment for a term of three months or both, but his or her action shall not invalidate the nomination.
- (4) An account shall not be taken of the signature of a person on a nomination paper where the candidate had died, withdrawn or the nomination paper was held invalid by a Court of competent jurisdiction.
- (5) A person who has subscribed as a nominator shall not, so long as the candidate stands nominated withdraw his or her nomination.

### **Withdrawal of candidate.**

31. A candidate may withdraw his or her candidature by notice in writing signed by him and delivered personally by the candidate to the political party that nominated him for the election and the political party shall convey such withdrawal to the Commission not later than 90 days to the election.

### **Publication of nomination.**

- 32.(1) The Commission shall, at least 150 days before the day of the election, publish by displaying or causing to be displayed at the relevant office or offices of the Commission and on the Commission's web site, a statement of the full names and addresses of all candidates standing nominated.
- (2) Any registered political party that observes that the name of its candidate is missing on the list published in accordance with subsection (1) shall notify the Commission in writing, signed by its National Chairman and Secretary, supported with an affidavit not later than 90 days to the election.
- (3) Failure of the political party to notify the Commission in accordance with subsection (2) shall not be a ground to invalidate the election.

### **Political parties changing candidates.**

33. A political party shall not be allowed to change or substitute its candidate whose name has been submitted under section 29 of this Act, except in the case of death or withdrawal by the candidate :

Provided that in the case of such withdrawal or death of a candidate, the political party affected shall, within 14 days of the occurrence of the event, hold a fresh primary election to produce and submit a fresh candidate to the Commission for the election concerned.

### **Death of a candidate.**

34. (1) If after the time for the delivery of nomination paper and before the commencement of the poll, a nominated candidate dies, the Chief National Electoral Commissioner shall, being satisfied of the fact of the death, countermand the poll in which the deceased candidate was to participate and the Commission shall appoint some other convenient date for the election within 14 days.

(2) The list of voters to be used at a postponed election shall be the official voters register which was to be used if the election had not been postponed.

(3) If after the commencement of polls and before the announcement of the final result and declaration of a winner, a candidate dies—

(a) the Commission shall, being satisfied of the fact of the death, suspend the election for a period not more than 21 days; and

(b) in the case of election into a legislative House, the election shall start afresh and the political party whose candidate died may, if it intends to continue to participate in the election, conduct a fresh primary within 14 days of the death of its candidate and submit the name of a new candidate to the Commission to replace the dead candidate:

Provided that in the case of presidential or gubernatorial or Federal Capital Territory Area Council election, the running mate shall continue with the election and nominate a new running mate.

**Invalidity of multiple nomination.**

35. Where a candidate knowingly allows himself to be nominated by more than one political party or in more than one constituency, his nomination shall be void.

**Failure of nomination.**

36. Where at the close of nomination there is no candidate validly nominated, the Commission shall extend the time for nomination and fix a new date for the election.

**Contested election.**

37. Subject to any other provisions of this Act, if after the latest time for the delivery of nomination papers and the withdrawal of candidates for an election under this Act more than one person remains validly nominated, a poll shall be taken.

**When poll is required.**

38. A poll shall take place in accordance with the provisions of this Act in the case of an election to—

- (a) the office of President or Governor of a State, whether or not only one person is validly nominated in respect of such office; and
- (b) any other office, if after the expiry of the time for delivery of nomination papers there is more than one person standing nominated.

**Uncontested election.**

39. (1) Where after the expiration of time for delivery of nomination papers, withdrawal of candidates and the extension of time as provided for in this Act there is only one person who is validly nominated in respect of an election, other than to the office of the President or Governor, that person shall be declared elected.

- (2) Where a person is declared elected under subsection (1), a Declaration of Result Form as may be prescribed by the Commission shall be completed and a copy issued to the person by the returning officer while the original of the form shall be returned to the Commission as in the case of a contested election.

### **Establishment of polling units.**

- 40.(1) The Commission shall divide each Local Government Area into registration areas or Electoral Wards not being less than 10 and not more than 20 as the circumstance of the Local Government Area may require.
- (2) The Commission shall establish adequate number of polling units in each registration area or Electoral ward and shall allot voters to such polling units.

### **Ballot boxes and voting devices.**

41. (1) The Commission shall provide suitable boxes, electronic voting machine or any other voting device for the conduct of elections.
- (2) The forms to be used for the conduct of elections to the offices mentioned in this Act shall be determined by the Commission.
- (3) The Polling agents shall be entitled to be present at the distribution of the election materials, electronic voting machine and voting devices from the office to the polling booth.
- (4) Polling agents who are in attendance at a polling unit, may be entitled, before the commencement of the election, to have originals of electoral materials to be used by the Commission for the election inspected, and this process may be recorded as evidence in writing, on video or by other means by any Polling Agent, accredited observer or official of the Commission.
- (5) A Polling Agent who is in attendance at a polling unit, may observe originals of the electoral materials and this may be recorded as evidence.
- (6) The Commission shall, before the commencement of voting in each election, provide all election materials for the conduct of such election at the polling unit.

**Format of ballot papers.**

42. (1) The Commission shall prescribe the format of the ballot papers which shall include the symbol adopted by the political party of the candidate and such other information as it may require.
- (2) The ballot papers shall be numbered serially with differentiating colours for each office being contested.
- (3) The Commission shall, not later than 20 days to an election, invite in writing, a political party that nominated a candidate in the election to inspect its identity appearing on samples of relevant electoral materials proposed for the election and the political party may state in writing within two days of being so invited by the Commission that it approves or disapproves of its identity as it appears on the samples.
- (4) Unless the political party disapproves of its identity under subsection (3) in writing, it shall not complain of unlawful exclusion from the election under this Act in relation to its identity appearing on electoral materials used for the election.
- (5) A political party that fails to comply with an invitation by the Commission under subsection (3) shall be deemed to have approved its identity on samples of electoral materials proposed to be used for an election.

**Polling agents.**

43. (1) Each Political Party, in consultation with its candidate, may, by notice in writing addressed to the Resident Electoral Commissioner of the State, appoint a polling agent for each polling unit and collation centre in the Local Government Area or Area Council for which it has candidate and the notice, which sets out the name, address and contact details of the polling agent, shall be accompanied by two passport photographs of each polling agent and sample signature of the polling agent and be given to the electoral officer at least 14 days before the date fixed for the election :

Provided that no person who is serving as Chairman or member of a Local Government Area or Area Council, Commissioner, Deputy Governor or Governor of a State, Minister of the Federal Government, or any other person holding elective or appointive political office under any tier of government and who has not resigned from his office at least three months prior to the said election shall serve as a polling agent of any political party, either at the polling unit or at any centre designated for collation of results of election.

- (2) Notwithstanding the requirement of subsection (1), a candidate shall not be precluded from doing any act or thing which his political party, in consultation with him, has appointed a polling agent to do on his or her behalf under this Act.
- (3) Where in this Act, an act or thing is required or authorised to be done by or in the presence of a Polling Agent, the non-attendance of the Polling Agent at the time and place appointed for the act or thing or refusal by the Polling Agent to do the act or thing shall not, if the act or thing is otherwise done properly, invalidate the act or thing.

### **Notice of poll.**

44. The Commission shall, not later than 14 days before the day of the election, cause to be published, in such manner as it may deem fit, a notice specifying the—
- (a) day and hours fixed for the poll;
  - (b) persons entitled to vote; and
  - (c) location of the polling units.

### **Hour of poll.**

45. Voting in any particular election under this Act shall take place on the date and time appointed by the Commission.

**Display of ballot boxes.**

- 46.(1) At the hour fixed for opening of the poll before the commencement of accreditation and voting, the Presiding officer shall open the empty ballot box or present the voting device and show same to such persons as may lawfully be present at the polling unit and shall then close and seal the box in such manner as to prevent its being opened by any unauthorised person.
- (2) The ballot box shall then be placed in full view of all present and be so maintained until the close of poll.

**Accreditation of voters and voting.**

47. (1) A person intending to vote in an election shall present himself with his voter's card to a Presiding officer for accreditation at the polling unit in the constituency in which his name is registered.
- (2) To vote, the presiding officer shall use a smart card reader or any other technological device that may be prescribed by the Commission, for the accreditation of voters, to verify, confirm or authenticate the particulars of the intending voter in the manner prescribed by the Commission.
- (3) Where a smart card reader or any other technological device deployed for accreditation of voters fails to function in any unit and a fresh card reader or technological device is not deployed, the election in that unit shall be cancelled and another election shall be scheduled within 24 hours if the Commission is satisfied that the result of the election in that polling unit will substantially affect the final result of the whole election and declaration of a winner in the constituency concerned.

**Right to challenge issue of ballot paper.**

48. A candidate or a Polling Agent may challenge the right of a person to vote on such grounds and in accordance with such procedures as are provided for in this Act.

**Separate queues for men and women.**

49. The Presiding officer shall separate the queue between men and women if in that area of the country the culture is such that it does not permit the mingling of men and women in the same queue.

**Conduct of poll by open secret ballot.**

50. (1) Voting at an election under this Act shall be by open secret ballot.

(2) Subject to section 63 of this Act, voting at an election and transmission of results under this Act shall be in accordance with the procedure determined by the Commission.

(3) A voter on receiving a ballot paper shall mark it in the manner prescribed by the Commission.

(4) All ballots at an election under this Act at any polling station shall be deposited in the ballot box in the open view of the public.

**Over voting.**

51.(1) No voter shall vote for more than one candidate or record more than one vote in favour of any candidate at any one election.

(2) Where the number of votes cast at an election in any polling unit exceeds the number of accredited voters in that polling unit, the Presiding officer shall cancel the result of the election in that polling unit.

(3) Where the result of an election is cancelled in accordance with subsection (2), there shall be no return for the election until another poll has taken place in the affected polling unit.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (2) and (3) the Commission may, if satisfied that the result of the election will not substantially be affected by voting in the area where the election is cancelled, direct that a return of the election be made.

**Ballot not to be marked by voter for identification.**

52. (1) Where a voter makes any writing or mark on a ballot paper by which he or she may be identified, such ballot paper shall be rejected provided that any print resulting from the staining of the thumb of the voter in the voting compartment shall not be or be deemed to be a mark of identification under this section.
- (2) The Commission shall use indelible ink for any thumb mark by voters on ballot papers.

**Accidental destruction or marking of ballot papers.**

53. A voter who by accident deals with his or her ballot paper in such a manner that it may not be conveniently used for voting, may deliver it to the Presiding officer and if the Presiding officer is satisfied that the ballot paper is spoilt he or she shall issue another ballot paper to the voter in place of the ballot paper delivered up, and the spoilt ballot paper shall be immediately marked cancelled by the Presiding officer.

**Visually impaired and incapacitated voters.**

- 54.(1) A Voter with visual impairment or other form of disability who is otherwise unable to distinguish symbol or who suffers from any other physical disability may be accompanied into the polling unit by a person chosen by him or her and that person shall, after informing the Presiding officer of the disability, be permitted to accompany the voter into the voting compartment and assist the voter to make his or her mark in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Commission.
- (2) The Commission shall take reasonable steps to ensure that persons with disabilities, special needs and vulnerable persons are assisted at the polling place by the provision of suitable means of communication, such as Braille, large embossed print, electronic devices, sign language interpretation, or off site voting in appropriate cases.

**Personal attendance.**

55. No voter shall record his or her vote otherwise than by personally attending at the polling unit or voting centres and recording his or her vote in the manner prescribed by the Commission.

**Voting at appropriate polling unit.**

56. No person shall be permitted to vote at any polling unit other than the one to which he or she is allotted.

**Impersonation by applicant to vote.**

- 57.(1) If at the time a person applies to vote and before he or she has left the polling unit, a Polling Agent, polling unit official or security agent informs the Presiding officer that he or she has reasonable cause to believe that the person is under the age of 18 years or has committed the offence of impersonation and gives an undertaking on a prescribed form to substantiate the charge in a court of law, the Presiding officer may order a police officer to arrest that person and the Presiding officer's order shall be sufficient authority for the police officer to act.
- (2) A person in respect of whom a Polling Agent, polling official, or security agent gives an information in accordance with the provision of subsection (1) shall not by reason of the information, be prevented from voting, but the Presiding officer shall cause the words "protested against for impersonation" to be placed against his or her name in the marked copy of the register of voters or part of the register of voters.
- (3) Where a person in respect of whom a declaration is made under subsection (2), admits to the Presiding officer that he or she is not the person he or she held themselves out to be, he or she shall not be permitted to vote and shall be handed over to the police or security agent.
- (4) A person arrested under this section shall be deemed to be a person taken into custody by a police officer.

**Conduct at polling units.**

- 58.(1) The presiding officer shall regulate the admission of voters to the polling unit and shall exclude all persons other than the candidates, polling agents, poll clerks and persons lawfully entitled to be admitted including accredited observers, and the Presiding officer shall keep order and comply with the requirements of this Act at the polling unit.
- (2) The presiding officer may order a person to be removed from a polling unit, who behaves in a disorderly manner or fails to obey a lawful order.

- (3) A person removed from a polling unit under this section shall not, without the permission of the presiding officer, again enter the polling unit during the day of the election, and if charged with the commission of an offence in that polling unit, the person shall be deemed to be a person taken into custody by a police officer for an offence in respect of which he may be arrested without a warrant.
- (4) The provisions of subsection (3) shall not be enforced so as to prevent a voter who is otherwise entitled to vote at a polling unit from having an opportunity of voting.
- (5) In the absence of the presiding officer, the poll clerk shall enjoy and exercise all the powers of the presiding officer in respect of a polling unit

### **Closing of poll.**

59. At the prescribed hour for the close of poll, the Presiding officer shall declare the poll closed and no more person shall be admitted into the Polling unit and only those already inside the polling unit shall be allowed to vote.

### **Counting of votes and forms.**

- 60.(1) The Presiding officer shall, after counting the votes at the polling unit, enter the votes scored by each candidate in a form to be prescribed by the Commission as the case may be.
- (2) The form shall be signed and stamped by the presiding officer and counter signed by the candidates or their polling agents where available at the polling unit.
  - (3) The presiding officer shall give to the polling agents and the police officer where available a copy each of the completed forms after it has been duly signed as provided under subsection (2).
  - (4) The presiding officer shall count and announce the result at the polling unit.
  - (5) The presiding officer shall transfer the results including total number of accredited voters and the results of the ballot in a manner as prescribed by the Commission.

- (6) A presiding officer who wilfully contravenes any provision of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not more than N500,000 or imprisonment for a term of at least six months.

**Recount.**

61. A candidate or a polling agent may, where present at a polling unit when counting of votes is completed by the presiding officer, demand to have the votes recounted provided that the presiding officer shall cause the votes to be so recounted only once.

**Post-election procedure and collation of election results.**

- 62.(1) After the recording and announcement of the result, the presiding officer shall deliver same along with election materials under security and accompanied by the candidates or their polling agents, where available, to such person as may be prescribed by the Commission.
- (2) The Commission shall compile, maintain and update, on a continuous basis, a register of election results to be known as the National Electronic Register of Election Results which shall be a distinct database or repository of polling unit by polling unit results, including collated election results, of each election conducted by the Commission in the Federation, and the Register of Election Results shall be kept in electronic format by the Commission at its national headquarters.
- (3) Any person or political party may obtain from the Commission, on payment of such fees as may be determined by the Commission, a certified true copy of any election result kept in the National Electronic Register of Election Results for a State, Local Government, Area Council, registration area or Electoral Ward or Polling Unit, as the case may be, and the certified true copy may be in printed or electronic format.

**Rejection of ballot paper without official mark.**

- 63.(1) Subject to subsection (2), a ballot paper which does not bear official mark prescribed by the Commission shall not be counted.
- (2) If the returning officer is satisfied that a ballot paper which does not bear the official mark was from a book of ballot papers which was furnished to the presiding officer of the polling unit in which the vote was cast for use at the election in question, he or she shall, notwithstanding the absence of the official mark, count that ballot paper.

### **Endorsement on rejected ballot paper without official mark.**

64. (1) The presiding officer shall endorse the word “rejected” on the ballot paper rejected under section 52 (1) of this Act and for any other reason, and the ballot papers shall not be counted except otherwise allowed by the returning officer who may overrule the presiding officer.
- (2) If an objection to the decision of a presiding officer to reject a ballot paper is raised by a candidate or a polling agent at the time the decision is made, the presiding officer shall add to the word “rejected”, the phrase “but objected to”.
- (3) The presiding officer shall prepare a statement on rejected ballot papers, stating the number rejected, the reason for rejection and their serial number, and he or she shall on request, allow a candidate or a polling agent to copy the statement.
- (4) A collation officer or returning officer at an election shall collate and announce the result of an election, subject to his or her verification and confirmation that the—
- (a) number of accredited voters stated on the collated result are correct and consistent with the number of accredited voters recorded and transmitted directly from polling units under section 47 (2) of this Act; and
  - (b) the votes stated on the collated result are correct and consistent with the votes or results recorded and transmitted directly from polling units under section 60 (4) of this Act.
- (5) Subject to subsection (1), a collation officer or returning officer shall use the number of accredited voters recorded and transmitted directly from polling units under section 47 (2) of this Act and the votes or results recorded and transmitted directly from polling units under section 60 (4) of this Act to collate and announce the result of an election if a collated result at his or a lower level of collation is not correct.
- (6) Where during collation of results, there is a dispute regarding a collated result or the result of an election from any polling unit, the collation officer or returning officer shall use the following to determine the correctness of the disputed result—
- (a) the original of the disputed collated result for each polling unit where the election is disputed;

- (b) the smart card reader or other technology device used for accreditation of voters in each polling unit where the election is disputed for the purpose of obtaining accreditation data directly from the smart card reader or technology device;
  - (c) data of accreditation recorded and transmitted directly from each polling unit where the election is disputed as prescribed under section 47 (2) of this Act; and
  - (d) the votes and result of the election recorded and transmitted directly from each polling unit where the election is disputed, as prescribed under section 60 (4) of this Act.
- (7) If the disputed result under subsection (6) were otherwise found not to be correct, the collation officer or returning officer shall re-collate and announce a new result using the information in subsection (6) (a)-(d).
- (8) Where the dispute under subsection (6) arose at the level of collation and the returning officer has satisfied the provision of subsection (6) (a)-(d), the returning officer shall accordingly declare the winner of the election.
- (9) A returning officer or collation officer, as the case may be, commits an offence if he or she intentionally collates or announces a false result and is liable on conviction to a fine of N5,000,000 or imprisonment for a term of at least three years or both.

### **Decision of returning officer on ballot paper.**

65.—(1) The decision of the returning officer shall be final on any question arising from or relating to—

- (a) unmarked ballot paper;
- (b) rejected ballot paper; and
- (c) declaration of scores of candidates and the return of a candidate :

Provided that the Commission shall have the power within seven days to review the declaration and return where the Commission determines that the said declaration and return was not made voluntarily or was made contrary to the provisions of the law, regulations and guidelines, and manual for the election.

- (2) A decision of the returning officer under subsection (1) may be reviewed by an election tribunal or court of competent jurisdiction in an election petition proceedings under this Act.

**Declaration of result.**

66. In an election to the office of the President or Governor whether or not contested and in any contested election to any other elective office, the result shall be ascertained by counting the votes cast for each candidate and subjected to the provisions of sections 133, 134 and 179 of the Constitution, the candidate that receives the highest number of votes shall be declared elected by the appropriate returning officer.

*Cap. C23 LFN, 2004.*

**Equality of votes.**

67. Where two or more candidates poll equal number of votes being the highest in an election, the returning officer shall not return any of the candidates and a fresh election shall be held for the candidates who polled equal number of votes on a date to be appointed by the Commission.

**Posting of results.**

68. The Commission shall cause to be posted on its notice board and website, a notice showing the candidates at the election and their scores, and the person declared as elected or returned at the election.

**Custody of documents.**

69. The Chief Electoral Commissioner or any officer authorised by him or her shall keep official custody of all the documents, including statement of results and ballot papers relating to the election, which are returned to the Commission by the returning officers.

**Step-by-step recording of poll.**

70. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Commission shall issue and publish in the Federal Government Gazette, guidelines for the elections which shall make provisions, among other things, for the step-by-step recording of the poll in the electoral forms as may be prescribed beginning from the polling unit to the last collation centre for the ward or constituency where the result of the election shall be declared.

**Result forms to be signed and countersigned.**

71. Every result form completed at the ward, local government, state and national levels in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any guidelines issued by the Commission shall be stamped, signed and countersigned by the relevant officers and polling agents at those levels and copies given to the police officers and the polling agents, where available.

**Certificate of return.**

72. (1) A sealed certificate of return at an election in a prescribed form shall be issued within 14 days to every candidate who has been returned by the returning officer in an election under this Act :

Provided that where the Court of Appeal or the Supreme Court being the final appellate court in any election petition, as the case may be, nullifies any candidate's certificate of return, the Commission shall within 48 hours after receipt of the court's order, issue the successful candidate with a valid certificate of return.

- (2) Where the Commission fails, refuses, or neglects to issue the certificate of return under subsection (1), a certified true copy of the order of the court shall, by that very fact, be sufficient for the purpose of swearing-in a candidate declared as the winner of the election by that court.

**Forms for use at elections.**

73. (1) The forms to be used for the conduct of elections under this Act shall be determined by the Commission.

- (2) An election conducted at a polling unit without the prior recording in the forms prescribed by the Commission of the quantity, serial numbers and other particulars of results sheets, ballot papers and other sensitive electoral materials made available by the Commission for the conduct of the election shall be invalid.
- (3) A Presiding officer who intentionally announces or signs any election result in violation of subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of N10,000,000 or imprisonment for a term of at least one year or both.

### **Access to election documents.**

74. (1) The Resident Electoral Commissioner in a state where an election is conducted shall, within 14 days after an application is made to him by any of the parties to an election petition, cause a certified true copy of such document to be issued to the said party.
- (2) Any Resident Electoral Commissioner who willfully fails to comply with the provisions in subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N2,000,000 or imprisonment for a term of 12 months or both.

## **PART V—POLITICAL PARTIES**

### **Powers of the Commission to register political parties.**

- 75.(1) Any political association that complies with the provisions of the Constitution and this Act for the purposes of registration shall be registered as a political party :

PROVIDED however, that such application for registration as a political party shall be duly submitted to the Commission not later than 12 months before a general election.

*Cap. C23 LFN, 2004.*

- (2) The Commission shall, on receipt of the documents in fulfillment of the conditions stipulated by the Constitution, immediately issue the applicant with a letter of acknowledgement stating that all the necessary documents had been submitted to the Commission.

- (3) If the association has not fulfilled all the conditions under this section, the commission shall within 90 days from the receipt of its application notify the association in writing stating the reasons for non-registration.
- (4) A political association that meets the conditions stipulated in the Constitution and this Act shall be registered by the Commission as a political party within 60 days from the date of receipt of the application, and if after the 60 days such association is not registered by the Commission, unless the Commission informs the association to the contrary, it shall be deemed to have been registered.
- (5) An association, its executive members or principal officer who gives false or misleading information, commit an offence and is liable on conviction, in the case of —
  - (a) the association to a fine of N5,000,000; and
  - (b) each executive or principal officer of the association to a fine of N3,000,000 or imprisonment for a term of at least two years or both.
- (6) An application for registration as a political party shall not be processed unless there is evidence of payment of administrative fee as may be fixed by the Commission.

### **Decision of the Commission subject to judicial review.**

76. The decision of the Commission not to register any association as a political party may be challenged in the Federal High Court, provided that any legal action challenging the decision of the Commission shall be commenced within 14 days from the date of receipt of the decision on non-registration from the Commission.

### **Political parties to be bodies corporate.**

- 77.(1) A political party registered under this Act shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and may sue and be sued in its corporate name.
- (2) Every registered political party shall maintain a register of its members in both hard and soft copy.
  - (3) Each political party shall make such register available to the Commission not later than 30 days before the date fixed for the party primaries, congresses or convention.

### **Contravention of section 227 of the 1999 Constitution.**

78. (1) Any political party or association, which contravenes the provisions of section 227 of the Constitution, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of —
- (a) N5,000,000 for the first offence;
  - (b) N7,000,000 for any subsequent offence; and
  - (c) N500,000 for every day that the offence continues.
- (2) Any person or group of persons who aids or abets a political party in contravening the provisions of section 227 of the Constitution commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of N5,000,000 or imprisonment for a term of five years or both.

*Cap. C23 LFN, 2004.*

### **Symbols of political parties.**

79. (1) The Commission shall keep a register of symbols and name for use at elections.
- (2) The Commission shall register the symbol and name of a political party if it is satisfied that—
- (a) no other symbol and name of the same design is registered;
  - (b) the symbol and name is distinctive from any other symbol already registered; and
  - (c) its use will not be offensive or otherwise objectionable.
- (3) The Commission shall remove a symbol or name from the register of symbols and names if the Commission is of the opinion that the political party in whose name the symbol is registered has ceased to exist or to use the symbol “and names”.
- (4) Nothing in this section shall authorise the allotment or registration for use at any election of a symbol or material as symbol of a party, if it portrays—
- (a) the Coat of Arms of the Federation;
  - (b) the Coat of Arms of any other country;
  - (c) a device or emblem which in the opinion of the Commission is normally associated with—

- (i) the official acts of Government,
  - (ii) any of the Armed Forces of the Federation or the Nigeria Police Force or other uniformed service,
  - (iii) the regalia of a Chief,
  - (iv) any tribe or ethnic group,
  - (v) any religion or cult, or
  - (vi) any portrait of a person living or dead; or
- (d) any symbol or part of a symbol which under the provision of this section continues to be registered by another political party.
- (5) Subject to the provisions of this section, the symbol allotted to a political party and in use immediately before the coming into force of this Act shall continue to be available to, and be used by, that political party without payment of the fee.
- (6) Where a political party is deregistered, no political association shall be permitted to use the name, symbol, logo or acronym of the deregistered political party within five years of deregistration.

### **Allocation of symbols.**

80. Where a symbol is registered by a political party in accordance with this Act, the Commission shall allot the symbol to any candidate sponsored by the political party at any election.

### **Merger of political parties.**

- 81.(1) Any two or more registered political parties may merge on approval by the Commission following a formal request presented to the Commission by the political parties for that purpose.
- (2) Political parties intending to merge shall each give to the Commission nine months' notice of their intention to do so before a general election.
- (3) The written request for merger shall be sent to the Chairman of the Commission and shall be signed jointly by the National Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the different political parties proposing the merger and shall be accompanied by—
- (a) a special resolution passed by the national convention of each of the political parties proposing to merge, approving the merger;
  - (b) the proposed full name and acronym, Constitution, manifesto, symbol or logo of the party together with the addresses of the national office of the party resulting from the merger; and

- (c) evidence of payment of administrative fee as may be fixed by the Commission.
- (4) On receipt of the request for merger of political parties the Commission shall consider the request, and if the parties have fulfilled the requirements of the Constitution and this Act, approve the proposed merger and communicate its decision to the parties concerned before the expiration of 60 days from the date of receipt of the formal request:
- Provided that where the Commission fails to communicate its decision within 60 days, the parties shall within 14 days thereafter challenge the decision of the Commission at the court and establish by cogent and verifiable reason that they have met all the constitutional requirements for merger.
- (5) Where the request for the proposed merger is approved, the Commission shall withdraw and cancel the certificates of registration of all the political parties opting for the merger and substitute a single certificate of registration in the name of the party resulting from the merger.

**Notice of convention and congress.**

82. (1) Every registered political party shall give the Commission at least 21 days' notice of any convention, congress, conference or meeting convened for the purpose of "merger" and electing members of its executive committees, other governing bodies or nominating candidates for any of the elective offices specified under this Act.
- (2) The Commission may, with or without prior notice to the political party attend and observe any convention, congress, conference or meeting which is convened by a political party for the purpose of —
- (a) electing members of its executive committees or other governing bodies;
- (b) nominating candidates for an election at any level; and
- (c) approving a merger with any other registered political party.
- (3) The election of members of the executive committee or other governing body of a political party, including the election to fill a vacant position in any of the aforesaid bodies, shall be conducted in a democratic manner and allowing for all members of the party or duly elected delegates to vote in support of a candidate of their choice.

- (4) Notice of any congress, conference or meeting for the purpose of nominating candidates for Area Council elections shall be given to the Commission at least 21 days before such congress, conference or meeting.
- (5) Failure of a political party to notify the Commission as stated in subsection (1) shall render the convention, congress, conference or meeting invalid.

### **Monitoring of political parties.**

83. (1) The Commission shall keep records of the activities of all the registered political parties.
- (2) The Commission may seek information or clarification from any registered political party in connection with any activities of the political party which may be contrary to the provisions of the Constitution or any other law, guidelines, rules or regulations made pursuant to an Act of the National Assembly.
  - (3) The Commission may direct its enquiry under subsection (2) to the Chairman or Secretary of the political party at the national, state, local government or area council or ward level, as the case may be.

*Cap. C23 LFN, 2004.*

- (4) A political party which fails to provide the required information or clarification under subsection (2) or carry out any lawful directive given by the Commission in conformity with the provisions of this section is liable to a fine not more than N1,000,000.

### **Nomination of candidates by parties.**

84. (1) A political party seeking to nominate candidates for elections under this Act shall hold primaries for aspirants to all elective positions which shall be monitored by the Commission.
- (2) The procedure for the nomination of candidates by political parties for the various elective positions shall be by direct, indirect primaries or consensus.

### **Qualifications of Aspirants and Candidates**

- (3) A political party shall not impose nomination qualification or disqualification criteria, measures, or conditions on any aspirant or candidate for any election in its constitution, guidelines, or rules for nomination of candidates for elections, except as prescribed under sections 65, 66, 106, 107, 131, 137, 177 and 187 of the Constitution.

*Cap. C23 LFN, 2004.*

### **Direct Primaries**

- (4) A political party that adopts the direct primaries procedure shall ensure that all aspirants are given equal opportunity of being voted for by members of the party and shall adopt the procedure outlined—
- (a) in the case of presidential primaries, all registered members of the party shall vote for aspirants of their choice at a designated centre at each ward of the Federation;
  - (b) the procedure under paragraph (a) shall be adopted for direct primaries in respect of Gubernatorial, Senatorial, Federal and State Constituencies;
  - (c) Special conventions or congresses shall be held to ratify the candidate with the highest number of votes at designated centres at the National, State, Senatorial, Federal and State Constituencies, as the case may be.

**Indirect Primaries**

(5) A political party that adopts the system of indirect primaries for the choice of its candidate shall adopt the procedure outlined—

(a) in the case of nominations to the position of Presidential candidate, the—

(i) political party shall hold a special presidential convention at a designated centre in the Federal Capital Territory or any other place within the Federation that is agreed to by the National Executive Committee of the party where delegates shall vote for aspirants of their choice.

(ii) aspirant with the highest number of votes cast at the end of voting shall be declared the winner of the presidential primaries of the political party and that aspirant's name shall be forwarded to the Commission as the candidate of the party;

(b) in the case of nominations to the position of a Governorship candidate, the political party shall, where it intends to sponsor candidates—

(i) hold a special congress in the State Capital or any other place within the State with delegates voting for aspirants of their choice at the congress to be held on a specified date appointed by the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the party, and

(ii) the aspirant with the highest number of votes cast at the end of voting shall be declared the winner of the primaries of the party and the aspirant's name shall be forwarded to the Commission as the candidate of the party, for the particular State;

(c) in the case of nominations to the position of a Senatorial candidate, a Member of the House of Representatives and a Member of a State House of Assembly, the political party shall, where it intends to sponsor candidates—

(i) hold special congresses in the Senatorial District, Federal Constituency and the State Assembly Constituency respectively, with delegates voting for aspirants of their choice in designated centres on specified dates, and

- (ii) the aspirant with the highest number of votes cast at the end of voting shall be declared the winner of the primaries of the party and the aspirant's name shall be forwarded to the Commission as the candidate of the party;
- (d) in the case of the position of a Chairmanship candidate of an Area Council, the political party shall, where it intends to sponsor a candidate—
  - (i) hold special congresses in the Area Councils, with delegates voting for aspirants of their choice at designated centres on a specified date, and
  - (ii) the aspirant with the highest number of votes cast at the end of voting shall be declared the winner of the primaries of the party and the aspirant's name shall be forwarded to the Commission as the candidate of the party;
- (6) In the case of a Councillorship candidate, the procedure for the nomination of the candidate shall be by direct primaries in the ward, and the name of the candidate with the highest number of votes cast shall be submitted to the Commission as the candidate of the party.
- (7) Where there is only one aspirant or a consensus candidate in a political party for any of the elective positions mentioned in subsection (5) (a), (b), (c) and (d), the party shall convene a special convention or congress at a designated centre on a specified date for the confirmation of such aspirant and the name of the aspirant shall be forwarded to the Commission as the candidate of the party.
- (8) A political party that adopts the system of indirect primaries for the choice of its candidate shall clearly outline in its constitution and rule the procedure for the democratic election of delegates to vote at the convention, congress or meeting.

### **Consensus Candidate**

- (9) A political party that adopts a consensus candidate shall secure the written consent of all cleared aspirants for the position, indicating their voluntary withdrawal from the race and their endorsement of the consensus candidate.

- (10) Where a political party is unable to secure the written consent of all cleared aspirants for the purpose of a consensus candidate, it shall revert to the choice of direct or indirect primaries for the nomination of candidates for the aforesaid elective positions.
- (11) A special convention or nomination congress shall be held to ratify the choice of consensus candidates at designated centres at the National, State, Senatorial, Federal and State Constituencies, as the case may be.

***Political Appointee not Eligible as a Voting Delegate or Aspirant***

- (12) No political appointee at any level shall be a voting delegate or be voted for at the Convention or Congress of any political party for the purpose of the nomination of candidates for any election.
- (13) Where a political party fails to comply with the provisions of this Act in the conduct of its primaries, its candidate for election shall not be included in the election for the particular position in issue.
- (14) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act or rules of a political party, an aspirant who complains that any of the provisions of this Act and the guidelines of a political party have not been complied with in the selection or nomination of a candidate of a political party for election, may apply to the Federal High Court for redress.
- (15) Nothing in this section shall empower the Courts to stop the holding of primaries or general elections under this Act pending the determination of a suit.

**Offences in relation to finances of a political party.**

85. Any political party that—

- (a) holds or possesses any fund outside Nigeria in contravention of section 225 (3) (a) of the Constitution, commits an offence and shall on conviction forfeit the funds or assets purchased with such funds to the Commission and in addition may be liable to a fine of at least N5,000,000; or

- (b) retains any fund or other asset remitted to it from outside Nigeria in contravention of section 225 (3) (a) of the Constitution commits an offence and shall on conviction forfeit the funds or assets to the Commission and in addition may be liable to a fine of at least N5,000,000.

*Cap. C23 LFN, 2004.*

### **Period to be covered by annual statement.**

- 86.(1) Every political party shall submit to the Commission a detailed annual statement of assets and liabilities and analysis of its sources of funds and other assets, together with statement of its expenditure including hard and soft copy of its list of members or in such a form as the Commission may require.
- (2) Any official of the political party who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable to a fine of N1,000,000 or imprisonment for a term of six months or both.
- (3) A political party shall grant to any officer authorised in writing by the Commission, access to examine the records and audited accounts kept by the political party in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the political party shall give to the officer all such information as may be requested in relation to all contributions received by or on behalf of the party.
- (4) The Commission shall publish the report on such examinations and audit in two national newspapers and Commission's website within 30 days of receipt of the results.

### **Power to limit contribution to a political party.**

87. (1) The Commission shall have power to place limitation on the amount of money or other assets which an individual can contribute to a political party or candidate and to demand such information on the amount donated and source of the funds.
- (2) Any individual, candidate or political party who exceeds the limit placed by the Commission in subsection (1), commits an offence and is liable on conviction to—

- (a) in case of a political party, a fine not more than N10,000,000 and forfeiture of the amount donated; and
- (b) in case of an individual, a fine of five times the amount donated in excess of the limit placed by the Commission.

### **Limitation on election expenses**

88.(1) Election expenses shall not exceed the sum stipulated in subsections (2)-(7).

- (2) The maximum election expenses to be incurred by a candidate at a presidential election shall not exceed N5,000,000,000.
- (3) The maximum amount of election expenses to be incurred by a candidate in respect of governorship election shall not exceed N1,000,000,000.
- (4) The maximum amount of election expenses to be incurred by a candidate in respect of Senatorial and House of Representatives seat shall not exceed N100,000,000 and N70,000,000 respectively.
- (5) In the case of State Assembly election, the maximum amount of election expenses to be incurred by a candidate shall not exceed N30,000,000.
- (6) In the case of a chairmanship election to an Area Council, the maximum amount of election expenses to be incurred by a candidate shall not exceed N30,000,000.
- (7) In the case of Councillorship election to an Area Council, the maximum amount of election expenses to be incurred by a candidate shall not exceed N5,000,000.
- (8) No individual or other entity shall donate to a candidate more than N50,000,000.
- (9) A candidate who knowingly acts in contravention of this section, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of 1% of the amount permitted as the limit of campaign expenditure under this Act or imprisonment for a term not more than 12 months or both.
- (10) Any individual who knowingly acts in contravention of subsection (9) is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N500,000 or imprisonment for a term of nine months or both.

- (11) An accountant who falsifies, or conspires or aids a candidate to forge or falsify a document relating to his expenditure at an election or receipt or donation for the election or in any way aids and abets the contravention of the provisions of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of N3,000,000 or imprisonment for a term of three years or both.

### **Election expenses of political parties.**

- 89.(1) For the purposes of an election, "election expenses" means expenses incurred by a political party within the period from the date notice is given by the Commission to conduct an election up to and including, the polling day in respect of the particular election.
- (2) Election expenses incurred by a political party for the management or the conduct of an election shall be determined by the Commission in consultation with the political parties.
- (3) Election expenses of a political party shall be submitted to the Commission in a separate audited return within six months after the election and such return shall be signed by the political party's auditors and countersigned by the Chairman of the party and be supported by a sworn affidavit by the signatories as to the correctness of its contents.
- (4) A political party which contravenes subsection (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N1,000,000 and in the case of failure to submit an accurate audited return within the stipulated period, the court may impose a maximum penalty of N200,000 per day on any party for the period after the return was due until it is submitted to the Commission.
- (5) The return referred to in subsection (3) shall show the amount of money expended by or on behalf of the party on election expenses, the items of expenditure and commercial value of goods and services received for election purposes.
- (6) The political party shall cause the return submitted to the Commission under subsection (3) to be published in at least two national newspapers and official website of the party.

- (7) Any political party that incurs election expenses beyond the limit set in subsection (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N1,000,000 and forfeiture to the Commission, of the amount by which the expenses exceed the limit set by the Commission.
- (8) The Commission shall make available for public inspection during regular business hours at its headquarters and state offices the audited returns of the political parties required by subsection (3) which shall include the names, addresses, occupation, and amount contributed by each contributor to a party.

### **Disclosure by political parties.**

90. (1) A political party shall not accept or keep in its possession any anonymous monetary or other contribution, gift or property, from any source.
- (2) A political party shall keep an account and asset book into which shall be recorded—
- (a) all monetary and other forms of contributions received by the party; and
  - (b) the name and address of any person or entity that contributes any money or asset which exceeds N1,000,000.
- (3) A political party shall not accept any monetary or other contribution which is more than N50,000,000 unless it can identify the source of the money or other contribution to the Commission.
- (4) A political party sponsoring the election of a candidate shall, within three months after the announcement of the results of the election, file a report of the contributions made by individuals and entities to the Commission.

### **Conduct at political rallies and processions.**

- 91.(1) The Commissioner of Police in each State of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, shall provide adequate security for proper and peaceful conduct of political rallies and processions in their respective jurisdictions and, for this purpose, the Police may be supported by the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps and any other security agency of the Federal Government.

- (2) For the purpose of subsection (1), a person shall be deemed to be acting in pursuance of a lawful duty if he is acting in his capacity as a police officer or as a member of a security agency authorised to carry arms and is specifically posted to be present at that political rally or procession.
- (3) Notwithstanding any provision in the Police Act, the Public Order Act and any regulation made thereunder or any other law to the contrary, the role of the Nigerian Police Force and the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps and any other security agency of the Federal Government in political rallies, processions and meetings shall be limited to the provision of adequate security as provided in subsection (1).

*Act No. 2, 2020.*

- (4) No registered political party in Nigeria, its aspirants or candidate shall be prevented from holding rallies, processions or meetings at any time for their constitutional political purposes, and the Police shall in a consultative manner, resolve any conflict of time and venue between and amongst parties where such arises.

*Cap. P42 LFN, 2004.*

### **Prohibition of certain conduct at political campaigns.**

- 92.(1) A political campaign or slogan shall not be tainted with abusive language directly or indirectly likely to injure religious, ethnic, tribal or sectional feelings.
- (2) Abusive, intemperate, slanderous or base language or insinuations or innuendoes designed or likely to provoke violent reaction or emotions shall not be employed or used in political campaigns.
  - (3) Places designated for religious worship, police stations, and public offices shall not be used—
    - (a) for political campaigns, rallies and processions; or
    - (b) to promote, propagate or attack political parties, candidates or their programmes or ideologies.

- (4) Masquerades shall not be employed or used by any political party, aspirant or candidate during political campaigns or for any other political purpose.
- (5) A political party, aspirant or candidate of a political party shall not retain, organise, train or equip any person or group of persons for the purpose of enabling them to be employed for the use or display of physical force or coercion in promoting any political objective or interest, or in such manner as to arouse reasonable apprehension that they are organised, trained or equipped for that purpose.
- (6) A political party, aspirant or candidate shall not keep or use armed private security organisation, vanguard or any other group or individual by whatever name called for the purpose of providing security, assisting or aiding the political party or candidate in whatever manner during campaigns, rallies, processions or elections.
- (7) A political party, aspirant or candidate that contravenes any of the provisions of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—
  - (a) in the case of an aspirant or candidate, to a maximum fine of N1,000,000 or imprisonment for a term of 12 months; and
  - (b) in the case of a political party, to a fine of N2,000,000 in the first instance, and N1,000,000 for any subsequent offence.
- (8) A person or group of persons who aids or abets a political party, an aspirant or a candidate in contravening the provisions of subsection (5), commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of N500,000 or imprisonment for a term of three years or both.

### **Prohibition of use of force or violence during political campaign.**

- 93.(1) A party, candidate, aspirant, or person or group of persons shall not directly or indirectly threaten any person with the use of force or violence during any political campaign in order to compel that person or any other person to support or refrain from supporting a political party or candidate.

- (2) A political party, candidate, aspirant, person or group of persons that contravenes the provisions of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction—
- (a) in the case of a candidate, aspirant, or person or group of persons, to a maximum fine of N1,000,000 or imprisonment for a term of 12 months; and
  - (b) in the case of a political party, to a fine of N2,000,000 in the first instance, and N500,000 for any subsequent offence.

**Limitation on political broadcast and campaign by political parties.**

- 94.(1) For the purpose of this Act, the period of campaigning in public by every political party shall commence 150 days before polling day and end 24 hours prior to that day.
- (2) A registered political party which through any person acting on its behalf during the 24 hours before polling day—
- (a) advertises on the facilities of any broadcasting undertaking; or
  - (b) procures for publication or acquiesces in the publication of an advertisement in a newspaper, for the purpose of promoting or opposing a particular candidate, commits an offence under this Act and is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N500,000.

**Campaign for election.**

- 95.(1) A candidate and his or her party shall campaign for the elections in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be determined by the Commission.
- (2) State apparatus including the media shall not be employed to the advantage or disadvantage of any political party or candidate at any election.
- (3) Media time shall be allocated equally among the political parties or candidates at similar hours of the day.
- (4) At any public electronic media, equal airtime shall be allotted to all political parties or candidates during prime times at similar hours each day, subject to the payment of appropriate fees.
- (5) At any public print media, equal coverage and visibility shall be allotted to all political parties.

- (6) A person who contravenes subsections (3) and (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction, in the case of —
- (a) a public media, to a fine of N2,000,000 in the first instance and N5,000,000 for subsequent conviction; and
  - (b) principal officers and other officers of the media house, to a fine of N1,000,000 or imprisonment for a term of six months.

**Prohibition of broadcast, 24 hours preceding or on polling day.**

- 96.(1) A person, print or electronic medium that broadcasts, publishes, advertises or circulates any material for the purpose of promoting or opposing a particular political party or the election of a particular candidate over the radio, television, newspaper, magazine, handbills, or any print or electronic media whatsoever called within twenty four hours immediately preceding or on polling day commits an offence under this Act.
- (2) Where an offence under subsection (1) is committed by a body corporate, the principal officers of that body shall be deemed to have equally committed the same offence.
- (3) A person convicted of an offence under this section is liable—
- (a) in the case of a body corporate to a maximum fine of N1,000,000; and
  - (b) in the case of an individual to a maximum fine of N1,000,000 or to imprisonment for a term of six months or both.

**Campaign based on religion or tribe.**

- 97.(1) A candidate, person or association that engages in campaigning or broadcasting based on religious, tribal, or sectional reason for the purpose of promoting or opposing a particular political party or the election of a particular candidate, commits an offence under this Act and is liable on conviction—
- (a) to a maximum fine of N1,000,000 or imprisonment for a term of 12 months or both; and
  - (b) in the case of a political party, to a maximum fine of N10,000,000.

## PART VI—PROCEDURE FOR ELECTION TO AREA COUNCIL

---

### **Powers of the Commission.**

- 98.(1) The conduct of elections into the offices of Chairman, Vice Chairman and a member of an Area Council and the recall of a member of an Area Council shall be under the direction and supervision of the Commission in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
- (2) The register of voters compiled and the polling units established by the Commission and any other regulations, guidelines, rules or manuals issued or made by the Commission shall be used for elections into the Area Councils or recall of a member.

### **Election to offices of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Councilors.**

99. (1) There shall be elected for each Area Council in the Federal Capital Territory a Chairman and Vice-Chairman.
- (2) There shall be a Councilor for each Electoral Ward in an Area Council of the Federal Capital Territory.

### **Division of Area Council into registration area.**

100. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Commission shall divide each Area Council into registration areas or Electoral Wards not being less than 10 and not more than 20 as the circumstance of each Area Council may require.
- (2) The boundaries of each registration area or Electoral Ward shall be such that the number of inhabitants of the registration area or Electoral Ward is as nearly equal to the population quota as is reasonably practicable.
- (3) The Commission shall review the division of every Area Council at intervals of not less than 10 years and may alter such registration area or Electoral Ward in accordance with subsection (1) to such extent as it may consider desirable in the light of the review.

- (4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), the Commission may, at any time, carry out such a review and alter the Electoral Ward in accordance with the provisions of this section to such extent as it considers necessary in consequence of any amendment to section 3 of the Constitution or any provision replacing that provision or by reason of the holding of a national population census or pursuant to an Act of the National Assembly.

*Cap. C23 LFN, 2004.*

### **Qualification.**

101. A person shall be qualified for election under this Part of this Act if he or she—
- (a) is a citizen of Nigeria;
  - (b) is registered as a voter;
  - (c) has attained the age of 25 years for Councillor and 30 years for Chairman and Vice Chairman;
  - (d) is educated up to at least School Certificate level or its equivalent; and
  - (e) is a member of a political party and is sponsored by that party.

### **Disqualification.**

- 102.(1) A person shall not be qualified to contest an Area Council election under this Act if he or she—
- (a) subject to the provisions of section 28 of the Constitution, has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a country other than Nigeria or, except in such cases as may be prescribed by the National Assembly, has made a declaration of allegiance to such a country;
- Cap. C23 LFN, 2004.*
- (b) is adjudged to be a lunatic or otherwise declared to be of unsound mind under any law in force in any part of Nigeria;
  - (c) is under a sentence of death imposed on him or her by any competent court of law or tribunal in Nigeria;

- (d) within a period of less than 10 years before the date of an election to the Area Council, has been convicted and sentenced for an offence involving dishonesty or has been found guilty of contravention of the Code of Conduct;
  - (e) is an undischarged bankrupt, having been adjudged or otherwise declared bankrupt under any law in force in any part of Nigeria;
  - (f) is a person employed in the public service of the Federation or of any State or Area Council, other than a person holding elective office, and has not resigned, withdrawn or retired from such employment 30 days before the date of election;
  - (g) is a member of any secret society;
  - (h) has within the preceding period of 10 years presented a forged certificate to the Commission;
  - (i) has been dismissed from the public service of the Federation, State, Local Government or Area Council; or
  - (j) has been elected to such office at any two previous elections in the case of Chairman.
- (2) Where in respect of any person who has been—
- (a) adjudged to be a lunatic;
  - (b) declared to be of unsound mind;
  - (c) sentenced to death or imprisonment; or
  - (d) adjudged or declared bankrupt,
- any appeal against the decision is pending in any court of law in accordance with any law in force in Nigeria, subsection (1) shall not apply during a period beginning from the date when such appeal is lodged and ending on the date when the appeal is finally determined or, as the case may be, the appeal lapses or is abandoned, whichever is earlier.
- (3) For the purpose of subsection (2), an “*appeal*” includes any application for an injunction or an order of *certiorari*, *mandamus*, prohibition, or *habeas corpus*, or any appeal from any such application.

**Date of Area Council elections and method of voting.**

- 103.(1) Election into all the Area Councils shall be held on the same date and day throughout the Federal Capital Territory.
- (2) Bye-elections to fill vacancies that occur in Area Councils shall be held within 30 days from the date the vacancy occurred.
- (3) The date mentioned in subsection (1) shall not be earlier than 150 days before and not later than 30 days before the expiration of the term of office of the last holder of that office.
- (4) Where a vacancy occurs more than three months before the day the Area Council stands dissolved there shall be a bye-election to fill the vacancy not later than 30 days from the date the vacancy occurred.
- (5) Voting shall be by open-secret ballot.

**Procedure for Area Council elections.**

104. The procedure for filing nominations and the casting and counting of votes for Area Council elections shall be the same as is applicable to other elections under this Act.

**Procedure for nomination.**

- 105.(1) If after the expiration of time for the delivery of nomination papers and the withdrawal of candidates for election of Councillors under this Act only one candidate remains duly nominated, that candidate shall be declared returned unopposed.
- (2) If after the expiration of time for the delivery of nomination papers and the withdrawal of candidates for election of Councillors under this section more than one candidate remains duly nominated, a poll shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
- (3) Where at the close of nomination for election to the office of Chairman, only one candidate—
- (a) has been nominated; or
  - (b) remains nominated by reason of the disqualification, withdrawal, incapacitation, disappearance, or death of the other candidate, the Commission shall extend the time for nomination by seven days :

Provided that where after the extension, only one candidate remains validly nominated there shall be no further extension.

### **Election of Area Council Chairman**

106.(1) A candidate for an election to the office of Chairman shall be deemed to have been duly elected to the office where being the only candidate nominated for the election he or she has—

- (a) a majority of YES votes over NO votes cast at the election; and
- (b) not less than one-third of the votes cast at the election in each of at least two-thirds of all the wards in the Area Council :

Provided that where the only candidate fails to be elected in accordance with this subsection then there shall be fresh nomination.

- (2) A candidate for an election to the office of the Chairman shall be deemed to have been elected where there being only two candidates for the election he has—
  - (a) a majority of the votes cast at the election; and
  - (b) not less than one-quarter of the votes cast at the election in each of at least two-thirds of all the wards in the Area Council, as the case may be.
- (3) If no candidate is duly elected under subsection (2), the Commission shall within 14 days conduct a second election between the two candidates, and the candidate who scored the majority of votes cast at the election shall be deemed duly elected at the election.
- (4) A candidate for an election to the office of Chairman shall be deemed to have been duly elected where, there being more than two candidates for the election, he or she has—
  - (a) the highest number of votes cast at the election; and
  - (b) not less than one-quarter of the votes cast at the election in each of at least two-thirds of all wards in the Area Council, as the case may be.
- (5) If no candidate is duly elected in accordance with subsection (4), there shall be a second election in accordance with subsection (6) at which the only candidates shall be—

- (a) the candidate who scored the highest number of votes at the election held under subsection (4); and
  - (b) one among the remaining candidates who has the majority of votes in the highest number of wards so however that where there are more than one candidate, the one among them with the highest total number of votes cast at the election shall be the second candidate for the election.
- (6) In default of a candidate duly elected under the foregoing subsections, the Commission shall within 14 days of the result of the election held under the said subsections arrange for another election between the two candidates and a candidate at such an election shall be deemed to have been duly elected to the office of a Chairman of the Area Council if he or she has—
- (a) a majority of the votes cast at the election; and
  - (b) not less than one-quarter of the votes cast at the election in each of at least two-thirds of all the wards in the Area Council, as the case may be.
- (7) If no candidate is duly elected under subsection (6), arrangements shall be made within 14 days of the result of the previous election, for another election between the two candidates specified in subsection (6), and a candidate at this last election shall be deemed duly elected to the office of Chairman of the Area Council if he scores a simple majority of votes cast at the election.

### **Death of Chairman or Vice- Chairman before oath of office**

- 107.(1) If a person duly elected as Chairman dies before taking and subscribing to the Oath of Allegiance and Oath of Office, the person elected with him or her as Vice-Chairman shall be sworn in as Chairman who shall then nominate and with the approval of a majority of the members of the Area Legislative Council appoint a new Vice-Chairman.
- (2) Where the Vice-Chairman is appointed from among the Councilors as the new Vice-Chairman, the Commission shall conduct a bye-election to fill the vacant seat created in the Ward from which the new Vice-Chairman has been appointed.

- (3) Where the persons duly elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of an Area Council die before taking and subscribing the Oath of Allegiance and Oath of Office during which period the Area Council has not been inaugurated the Commission shall within 21 days conduct an election to fill the vacancies.
- (4) If, after the commencement of poll and before the announcement of the final result and declaration of a winner, a nominated candidate dies—
- (a) the Commission shall, being satisfied of the fact of the death, suspend the election for a period not exceeding 21 days; and
  - (b) in the case of election into a legislative House, the election shall start afresh and the political party whose candidate died may, if it intends to continue to participate in the election, conduct a fresh primary within 14 days of the death of its candidate and submit the name of a new candidate to the Commission to replace the dead candidate :

Provided that in the case of Area Council Chairmanship election, the running mate of the deceased candidate shall continue with the election and nominate a new running mate.

### **Dissolution of Area Council.**

108. (1) An Area Council shall stand dissolved at the expiration of a period of four years commencing from the date when the—
- (a) Chairman took the oath of office; or
  - (b) legislative arm of the Council was inaugurated, whichever is earlier.
- (2) In the determination of the four years term, where a re-run election has taken place and the person earlier sworn in wins the re-run election, the time spent in office before the date the election was annulled, shall be taken into account.

### **Vacation of seat of members.**

- 109.(1) A member of an Area Council shall vacate his or her seat in the Council—

- (a) on the date given in his or her letter of resignation;
- (b) if he or she takes up full time paid employment at any level of the government or in the private sector;
  - (c) if he or she becomes a member of a secret society or does any other thing disqualifying him or her from holding the office of Chairman or Councillor under this Act; or
  - (d) if the Leader of the Area Legislative Council receives a certificate under the hand of the Commission stating that the provisions of section 113 of this Act have been complied with in respect of the recall of that member.
- (2) The Leader of the Area Legislative Council shall give effect to subsection (1), so that the Leader shall first present evidence satisfactory to the Area Council that any of the provisions of that subsection has become applicable in respect of that member.

### **Removal of Chairman or Vice- Chairman.**

- 110.(1) The Chairman or Vice-Chairman may be removed from office in accordance with the provision of this section.
- (2) Whenever a notice of any allegation of gross misconduct in writing signed by not less than one-third of the members of the Area Legislative Council stating that the holder of the office of Chairman or Vice-Chairman is guilty of misconduct in the performance of the functions of his office, detailed particulars shall be specified and presented to the Speaker of the Area Legislative Council.
  - (3) The Leader of the Area Legislative Council shall, within seven days of the notice, cause a copy of the notice to be served on the holder of the office and each member of the Area Legislative Council and shall also cause any statement made in reply to the allegation by the holder of the office to be served on each member of the Area Legislative Council.
  - (4) Within 14 days of the presentation of the notice, whether or not any statement was made by the holder of the office in reply to the allegation contained in the notice, the Area Legislative Council, shall resolve by motion without any debate whether or not the allegation shall be investigated.

- (5) A motion of the Area Legislative Council that the allegation be investigated shall not be declared as having been passed unless it is supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds majority of all the members of the Area Legislative Council.
- (6) Within seven days of the passing of a motion under subsection (4), the Leader of the Area Legislative Council shall inform the Chief Judge of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, who shall appoint a panel of seven persons who, in the opinion of the Chief Judge, are of unquestionable integrity not being members of —
  - (a) any public or civil service;
  - (b) a legislative house; or
  - (c) a political party, to investigate the allegation as provided in this section.
- (7) The holder of an office whose conduct is being investigated under this section shall have the right to defend his or herself in person or be represented before the panel by a legal practitioner of his or her own choice.
- (8) A panel appointed under this section shall—
  - (a) have such powers and exercise its functions in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed by an Act of the National Assembly; and
  - (b) within three months of its appointment, report its findings to the Area Legislative Council.
- (9) Where the panel reports to the Area Legislative Council that the allegation has not been proven, no further proceedings shall be taken in respect of the matter.
- (10) Where the report of the panel is that the allegation against the holder of the office has been proved, then within 14 days of the receipt of the report, the Area Legislative Council shall consider the report and if by a resolution of the Area Legislative Council supported by not less than two-thirds majority of all its members the report of the panel is adopted, then the holder of the office shall stand removed from office as from the date of the adoption of the report.

### **Permanent incapacity of Chairman or Vice- Chairman of an Area Council.**

111.(1) The Chairman or Vice-Chairman of an Area Council shall cease to hold office if —

- (a) by resolution passed by two-thirds majority of all members of the Executive Council of the Area Council, it is declared that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman is incapable of discharging the functions of his or her office; and
  - (b) the declaration in paragraph (a) is verified, after such medical examination panel established under subsection (4) in its report to the Speaker of the Area Legislative Council.
- (2) Where the medical panel certifies in its report that, in its opinion, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman is suffering from such infirmity of body or mind as renders him permanently incapable of performing the functions of his office, a notice signed by the Speaker of the Area Legislative Council shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Area Council.
- (3) The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall cease to hold office as from the date of publication of the notice of the medical report under subsection (2).
- (4) The medical panel to which this section relates shall be appointed by the Speaker of the Area Legislative Council and shall consist of five medical practitioners in Nigeria—
- (a) one of whom shall be the personal physician of the holder of the office concerned; and
  - (b) four other medical practitioners who have, in the opinion of the Speaker of the Area Legislative Council, attained a high degree of eminence in the field of medicine relative to the nature of examination to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this section.
- (5) In this section, the reference to “Executive Council of the Area Council” is a reference to the body of Supervisory Councilors of the Area Council, established by the Chairman and charged with such responsibility for the functions of government as the Chairman may direct.

### **Performance of functions of Chairman or Vice- Chairman of an Area Council.**

112.(1) The Vice Chairman of an Area Council shall hold the office of the Chairman of the Area Council if the office of the Chairman becomes vacant by reason of death, resignation, permanent incapacity or removal of the Chairman from office for any other reason in accordance with section 110 or 111 of this Act.

(2) Where any vacancy occurs in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (1) during a period when the office of Vice-Chairman of the Area Council is also vacant, the Speaker of the Area Legislative Council shall hold office of the Chairman of the Area Council for a term of not less than three months, during which there shall be an election of a new Chairman of the Area Council who shall hold office for the unexpired term of office of the last holder of the office.

(3) Where the office of the Vice-Chairman becomes vacant—

- (a) by reason of death, resignation, permanent incapacity or removal in accordance with section 110 or 111 of this Act;
- (b) by his assumption of the office of Chairman of an Area Council in accordance with subsection (1); or
- (c) for any reason, the Chairman shall nominate and, with the approval of the legislative arm of the Area Council, appoint a new Vice-Chairman.

### **Recall.**

113. A member of an area council may be recalled as a member if —

- (a) there is presented to the Chairman of the Commission a petition in that behalf signed by not less than one-half of the persons registered to vote in that member's constituency alleging their loss of confidence in that member and which signatures are duly verified by the Independent National Electoral Commission; and
- (b) the petition is thereafter approved in a referendum conducted by the Commission within 90 days of the date of the receipt of the petition by a simple majority of the votes of the persons registered to vote in that member's constituency.

## PART VII—ELECTORAL OFFENCES

---

### Offences in relation to registration

114. A person who—

- (a) without authority, destroys, mutilates, defaces or remove or makes any alteration in any notice or document required for the purpose of registration under this Act;
- (b) presents his or herself to be or does any act whereby he or she is by whatever name or description howsoever, included in the register of voters for a constituency in which he or she is not entitled to be registered or causes his or herself to be registered in more than one registration or revision centre;
- (c) publishes any statement or report which he or she knows to be false or does not believe to be true so as to prevent persons who are qualified to register from registering as voters;
- (d) makes in any record, register or document which he or she is required to prepare, publish or keep for the purpose of registration, any entry or statement which he or she knows to be false or does not believe to be true;
- (e) impedes or obstructs a registration officer or a revision officer in the performance of his or her duties;
- (f) without proper authority, wears the identification of a registration officer or assistant registration officer or wears any other identification purporting to be the identification of a registration officer or assistant registration officer;
- (g) forges a registration card; or
- (h) carries out registration or revision of voters at a centre or place not designated by the Commission, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N1,000,000 or to imprisonment for a term of 12 months or both.

**Offences in respect of nomination.**

115.(1) A person who—

- (a) forges any nomination paper or result form,
- (b) willfully defaces or destroys any nomination paper or result form,
- (c) delivers to an electoral officer any nomination paper or result form knowing it to be forged,
- (d) signs a nomination paper or result form as a candidate in more than one constituency at the same election,
- (e) forges any ballot paper or official mark on any ballot paper or any certificate of return or result form,
- (f) willfully destroys any ballot paper or official mark on any ballot paper or any certificate of return or result form,
- (g) without authority gives a ballot paper or result form to any person,
- (h) willfully places in any ballot box any unauthorised paper or result form,
- (i) willfully removes from a polling station any ballot paper or result form whether or not the ballot paper or result form was issued to him or her in that polling station,
- (j) without authority destroys or in any other manner interferes with a ballot box or its contents or any ballot paper or result form then in use or likely to be used for the purpose of an election,
- (k) signs a nomination paper consenting to be a candidate at an election knowing that he or she is ineligible to be a candidate at that election, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a maximum term of imprisonment for two years.

(2) A person who—

- (a) without proper authority prints a ballot paper or what purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot paper or result form at an election,
- (b) being authorised by the Commission to print ballot papers or result form, prints more than the number or quantity the Commission authorised,

- (c) without authority, is found in possession of a ballot paper or result form when he or she is not in the process of voting and at a time when the election for which the ballot paper or result form is intended, is not yet completed,
  - (d) manufactures, constructs, imports into Nigeria, has in his or her possession, supplies to any election official or uses for the purpose of an election, or causes to be manufactured, constructed or imported into Nigeria, supplies to any election official for use for the purpose of any election, any ballot box including any compartment, appliance, voting device or mechanism or by which a ballot paper or result form may or could be secretly placed or stored in, or having been deposited during polling may be secretly diverted, misplaced or manipulated,
- commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N50,000,000 or imprisonment for a term not less than 10 years or both.

(3) An attempt to commit any offence under this section shall be punishable in the same manner as the offence itself.

### **Disorderly behavior at political meetings.**

116. Any person who, at a political meeting —

- (a) acts or incites another to act in a disorderly manner for the purpose of preventing the transaction of the business for which the meeting was convened, or
- (b) has in his possession an offensive weapon or missiles, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N500,000 or imprisonment for a term of 12 months or both.

### **Improper use of voters cards.**

117. Any person who—

- (a) being entitled to a voters card, gives it to some other person for use at an election other than an officer appointed and acting in the course of his or her duty under this Act,
- (b) not being an officer acting in the course of his or her duty under this Act, receives any voters card in the name of some other person or persons for use at an election uses it fraudulently,

- (c) without lawful excuse has in his possession more than one voters card, or
- (d) buys, sells, procures or deals, with a voters card otherwise than as provided in this Act, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N1,000,000 or imprisonment for a term of 12 months or both.

### **Improper use of vehicles.**

- 118.(1) No person shall provide for the purpose of conveying any other person to a registration office or to a polling unit any government vehicle or boat, or any vehicle or boat belonging to a public corporation except in respect of a person who is ordinarily entitled to use such vehicle or boat and in emergency in respect of an electoral officer.
- (2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of this section, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N500,000 or imprisonment for a term of six months or both.

### **Impersonation and voting when not qualified.**

- 119.(1) Any person who—
- (a) applies to be included in any list of voters in the name of some other person, whether such name is that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person;
  - (b) having once to his or her knowledge been improperly included in a list of voters under this Act as a voter entitled to vote at any election, applies, except as authorised by this Act, to be included in any other list of voters prepared for any constituency as a voter at an election;
  - (c) applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether such name is that of a person living or dead or of a fictitious person;
  - (d) having voted once at an election applies at the same election for another ballot paper;
  - (e) votes or attempts to vote at an election knowing that he or she is not qualified to vote at the election; or

- (f) induces or procures any other person to vote at an election knowing that such other person is not qualified to vote at the election, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N500,000 or imprisonment for a term of 12 months or both.
- (2) Any person who commits the offence of impersonation or who aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of that offence, is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N500,000 or imprisonment for a term of 12 months or both.

### **Dereliction of duty.**

- 120.(1) Any officer appointed for the purposes of this Act, who without lawful excuse commits any act or omits to act in breach of his or her official duty commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N500,000 or imprisonment for a term of 12 months or both.
- (2) Any polling official who fails to report promptly at his or her polling unit on an election day without lawful excuse commits an offence of dereliction of duty and is liable on conviction to maximum fine of N500,000 or imprisonment for a term of 12 months or both.
- (3) Any polling agent, political party or party agent who conspires to make false declaration of result of an election commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N500,000 or imprisonment for a term of 12 months or both.
- (4) Any person who announces or publishes an election result knowing same to be false or which is at variance with the signed certificate of return commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of 36 months.
- (5) Any returning officer or collation officer who delivers or causes to be delivered a false certificate of return knowing same to be false, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a maximum term of three years without an option of fine.
- (6) Any person who delivers or causes to be delivered a false certificate of return knowing same to be false to any news media commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of three years.

## **Bribery and conspiracy**

121.(1) Any person who does any of the following—

- (a) directly or indirectly, by his or herself or by any other person on his or her behalf, corruptly makes any gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement to or for any person, in order to induce such person to procure or to endeavour to procure the return of any person as a member of a legislative house or to an elective office or the vote of any voter at any election;
  - (b) upon or in consequence of any gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement or agreement corruptly procures, or engages or promises or endeavours to procure, the return of any person as a member of a legislative house or to an elective office or the vote of any voter at any election;
  - (c) 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 any part thereof shall be expended in bribery at any election, or who knowingly pays or causes to be paid any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at any election;
  - (d) after any election directly, or indirectly, by his or herself, or by any other person on his or her behalf receives any money or valuable consideration on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting, or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting or having induced any candidate to refrain from canvassing for votes for his or herself at any such election, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N500,000 or imprisonment for a term of 12 months or both.
- (2) A voter commits an offence of bribery where before or during an election directly or indirectly by his or herself or by any other person on his or her behalf, receives, agrees or contracts for any money, gift, loan, or valuable consideration, office, place or employment, for his or herself, or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting at any such election.
- (3) Nothing in this section shall extend or apply to money paid or agreed to be paid for or on account of any lawful expenses bona fide incurred at or concerning any election.

- (4) Any person who commits the offence of bribery is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N500,000 or imprisonment for a term of 12 months or both.
- (5) Any person who conspires, aids or abets any other person to commit any of the offences under this Part of this Act commits the same offence and is liable to the same punishment.
- (6) For the purpose of this Act, a candidate shall be deemed to have committed an offence if it was committed with his or her knowledge and consent.

**Requirement of secrecy in voting.**

- 122.(1) Every person in attendance at a polling unit including every officer charged with the conduct of an election and his or her assistants and every polling agent and candidate in attendance at a polling station or at the collation centre, as the case may be, shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting.
- (2) No person in attendance at a polling booth under this section shall, except for some purpose authorised by law, communicate to any person information as to the name or number on the register of any voter who has or has not voted at the place of voting.
  - (3) No person shall—
    - (a) interfere with a voter casting his or her vote, or by any other means obtain or attempt to obtain in a polling unit, information as to the candidate for whom a voter in that place is about to vote for or has voted for; or
    - (b) communicate at any time to any other person information obtained in a polling unit as to the candidate to whom a voter is about to vote or has voted for.
  - (4) Any person acting contrary to the provisions of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N100,000 or imprisonment for a term of three months or both.

**Wrongful voting and false statements.**

123. Any person who—

- (a) votes at an election or induces or procures any person to vote at an election, knowing that he or she or such person is prohibited from voting at the election;
- (b) before or during an election, publishes any statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at such election knowing it to be false or reckless as to its truth or falsity; or
- (c) before or during an election publishes any statement as to the personal character or conduct of a candidate calculated to prejudice the chance of election of the candidate or to promote or procure the election of another candidate and such statement is false and was published without reasonable grounds for belief by the person publishing it that the statement is true, commits, an offence and is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N100,000 or imprisonment for a term of six months or both.

**Voting by unregistered person.**

124.(1) Any person who knowingly votes or attempts to vote in a constituency in respect of which his or her name is not on the register of voters commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N100,000 or imprisonment for a term of six months or both.

- (2) Any person who knowingly brings into a polling unit during an election a voter's card issued to another person commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of N100,000 or imprisonment for a term of six months or both.

**Disorderly conduct at elections.**

125. Any person who at an election acts or incites others to act in a disorderly manner commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a maximum fine of N500,000 or imprisonment for a term of 12 months or both.

**Offences on election day.**

126.(1) No person shall do any of the following acts or things in a polling unit or within a distance of 300 metres of a polling unit on the date on which an election is held—

- (a) canvass for votes;
- (b) solicit for the vote of any voter;
- (c) persuade any voter not to vote for any particular candidate;
- (d) persuade any voter not to vote at the election;
- (e) shout slogans concerning the election;
- (f) be in possession of any offensive weapon or wear any dress or have any facial or other decoration which in any event is calculated to intimidate voters;
- (g) exhibit, wear or tender any notice, symbol, photograph or party card referring to the election;
- (h) use any vehicle bearing the colour or symbol of a political party by any means whatsoever;
- (i) loiter without lawful excuse after voting or after being refused to vote;
- (j) snatch or destroy any election materials; and
- (k) blare siren.

(2) No person shall within the vicinity of a polling unit or collation centre on the day of which an election is held—

- (a) convene, hold or attend any public meeting during the hours of poll as may be prescribed by the Commission;
- (b) unless appointed under this Act to make official announcements, operate any megaphone, amplifier or public address apparatus; or
- (c) wear or carry any badge, poster, banner, flag or symbol relating to a political party or to the election.

(3) A person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of N100,000 or imprisonment for a term of six months for every such offence.

- (4) Any person who snatches or destroys any election material or any election device, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of 24 months.

**Undue influence.**

127. A person who—

- (a) corruptly by his or herself or by any other person at any time after the date of an election has been announced, directly or indirectly gives or provides or pays money to or for 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 at such election; or
- (b) being a voter, corruptly accepts or takes money or any other inducement during any of the period stated in paragraph (a), commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of N100,000 or imprisonment for a term of 12 months or both.

**Threatening.**

128. A person who—

- (a) directly or indirectly, by his or herself or by another person on his or her behalf, makes use of or threatens to make use of any force, violence or restraint;
- (b) inflicts or threatens to inflict by his or herself or by any other person, any minor or serious injury, damage, harm or loss on or against a person in order to induce or compel that person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting;
- (c) by abduction, duress, or a fraudulent device or contrivance, impedes or prevents the free use of the vote by a voter or thereby compels, induces, or prevails on a voter to give or refrain from giving his vote; or

- (d) prevents any political aspirant from free use of the media, designated vehicles, mobilisation of political support and campaign at an election, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of N1,000,000 or imprisonment for a term of three years.

### **Offences relating to recall.**

129. The offences referred to in this Act shall apply to recall of a member of a Legislative House and a member of an Area Council *mutatis mutandis*.

## **PART VIII—DETERMINATION OF ELECTION PETITIONS ARISING FROM ELECTIONS**

---

### **Proceedings to question an election.**

130. (1) No election and return at an election under this Act shall be questioned in any manner other than by a petition complaining of an undue election or undue return (in this Act referred to as an “election petition”) presented to the competent tribunal or court in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution or of this Act, and in which the person elected or returned is joined as a party.

*Cap. C23 LFN, 2004.*

- (2) In this Part “tribunal or court” means—

- (a) in the case of Presidential election, the Court of Appeal; and
- (b) in the case of any other elections under this Act, the election tribunal established under the Constitution or by this Act.

- (3) The election tribunals shall—

- (a) be constituted not later than 30 days before the election; and
- (b) when constituted, open their registries for business seven days before the election.

### **Establishment of Area Council Election Tribunal.**

131. (1) There is established for the Federal Capital Territory one or more Election Tribunal (in this Act referred to as “the Area Council Election Tribunal”) which shall, to the exclusion of any other court or tribunal, have original jurisdiction to hear and determine any question as to whether—
- (a) any person has been validly elected to the office of Chairman, Vice- Chairman or Councilor;
  - (b) the term of office of any person elected to the office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Councilor;
  - (c) the seat of a member of an Area Council has become vacant;
  - (d) a question or petition brought before the Area Council Election Tribunal has been properly or improperly brought.
- (2) An Area Council Election Tribunal shall consist of a Chairman and two other members.
- (3) The Chairman shall be a Chief Magistrate and the two other members shall be appointed from among Magistrates of the judiciary of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja and legal practitioners of at least 10 years post-call experience, non-legal practitioners of unquestionable integrity or other members of the judiciary of the Federal Capital Territory not below the rank of a Magistrate.
- (4) The Chairman and other members of the Area Council Election Tribunal shall be appointed by the Chief Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.
- (5) The Area Council Election Tribunal shall—
- (a) be constituted not later than 21 days before the election; and
  - (b) when constituted, open their registries for business not later than eight days after the election.
- (6) An Area Council Election Tribunal shall deliver its judgment in writing within 90 days from the date of filing of the petition.

### **Establishment of Area Council Election Appeal Tribunal.**

- 132.(1) There is established for the Federal Capital Territory the Area Council Election Appeal Tribunal which shall to the exclusion of any other court or tribunal hear and determine appeals arising from the decision of the Area Council Election Petition Tribunal.
- (2) The decision of the Area Council Election Appeal Tribunal in respect of Area Council elections shall be final.
  - (3) An Area Council Election Appeal Tribunal shall consist of a Chairman and two other members and the Chairman shall be a Judge of the High Court and the two other members shall be appointed from among Judges of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Kadis of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Judges of the Customary Court of Appeal or other members of the Judiciary of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, not below the rank of a Chief Magistrate.
  - (4) The Chairman and other members of the Area Council Election Appeal Tribunal shall be appointed by the Chief Judge of the High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.
  - (5) The Area Council Election Appeal Tribunal shall—
    - (a) be constituted not later than 14 days before the election; and
    - (b) when constituted, open their registries for business not later than 30 days after the election.
  - (6) The quorum of the Area Council Election Appeal Tribunal when hearing any appeal from decisions of the Area Council Election Tribunal shall be all three members of the Appeal Tribunal.
  - (7) An election petition shall be filed within 21 days after the date of the declaration of result of the elections.
  - (8) The Tribunal shall deliver a judgment in writing within 180 days from the date of the filing of the petition.
  - (9) An appeal from a decision of an Area Council Election Tribunal shall be heard and disposed of within 60 days from the date of the delivery of judgment of the Tribunal.
  - (10) The Court in all appeals from Election Tribunal may adopt the practice of first giving its decision and reserving the reason to a later date.

**Persons entitled to present election petitions.**

- 133.(1) An election petition may be presented by one or more of the following persons—
- (a) a candidate in an election; or
  - (b) a political party which participated in the election.
- (2) A person whose election is complained of is, in this Act, referred to as the respondent.
- (3) If the petitioner complains of the conduct of an electoral officer, a presiding or returning officer, it shall not be necessary to join such officers or persons notwithstanding the nature of the complaint and the Commission shall, in this instance, be—
- (a) made a respondent; and
  - (b) deemed to be defending the petition for itself and on behalf of its officers or such other persons.

**Grounds of petition.**

- 134.(1) An election may be questioned on any of the following grounds—
- (a) a person whose election is questioned was, at the time of the election, not qualified to contest the election;
  - (b) the election was invalid by reason of corrupt practices or non-compliance with the provisions of this Act; or
  - (c) the respondent was not duly elected by majority of lawful votes cast at the election.
- (2) An act or omission which may be contrary to an instruction or directive of the Commission or of an officer appointed for the purpose of the election but which is not contrary to the provisions of this Act shall not of itself be a ground for questioning the election.
- (3) With respect to subsection (1) (a), a person is deemed to be qualified for an elective office and his election shall not be questioned on grounds of qualification if, with respect to the particular election in question, he meets the applicable requirements of sections 65, 106, 131 or 177 of the Constitution and he is not, as may be applicable, in breach of sections 66, 107, 137 or 182 of the Constitution.

*Cap. C23 LFN, 2004.*

### **Certain defects not to invalidate election.**

- 135.(1) An election shall not be liable to be invalidated by reason of non-compliance with the provisions of this Act if it appears to the Election Tribunal or Court that the election was conducted substantially in accordance with the principles of this Act and that the non-compliance did not affect substantially the result of the election.
- (2) An election shall not be liable to be questioned by reason of a defect in the title or want of title of the person conducting the election or acting in the office provided such a person has the right or authority of the Commission to conduct the election.
- (3) No election shall be questioned or cancelled by reason that there is a mistake, conflict or inconsistency in the date contained in the result of such election signed by a returning officer or any other officer of the Commission.

### **Nullification of election by Tribunal or Court.**

- 136.(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), if the Tribunal or the Court as the case may be, determines that a candidate who was returned as elected was not validly elected on any ground, the Tribunal or Court shall nullify the election and order the Commission to conduct a fresh election not later than 90 days after the—
- (a) decision if an appeal is not filed against the decision; or
- (b) nullification of the election by the court having final appellate jurisdiction in respect of the said election.
- (2) Where an election tribunal or court nullifies an election on the ground that the person who obtained the highest votes at the election was not qualified to contest the election, the election tribunal or court shall declare the person with the second highest number of valid votes cast at the election who satisfies the requirements of the Constitution and this Act as duly elected :
- Provided that the person with the second highest number of valid votes cast at the election remains a member of the political party on which platform he contested the election otherwise, the candidate with the next highest number of votes in the election and who satisfies the same conditions shall be declared the winner of the election.

*Cap. C23 LFN, 2004.*

- (3) If the tribunal or the court determines that a candidate who was returned as elected was not validly elected on the ground that he did not score the majority of valid votes cast at the election, the election tribunal or the Court, as the case may be, shall declare as elected the candidate who scored the highest number of valid votes cast at the election and satisfied the requirements of the Constitution and this Act.

*Cap. C23 LFN, 2004.*

- (4) All objections filed in an election petition shall be determined at the time of final judgment.

### **Effect of non-compliance.**

137. It shall not be necessary for a party who alleges non-compliance with the provisions of this Act for the conduct of elections to call oral evidence if originals or certified true copies manifestly disclose the non-compliance alleged.

### **Person elected to remain in office pending determination of appeal**

- 138.(1) Where the election is nullified by the Court and notice of appeal against the decision is given within the stipulated period for appeal, the elected candidate shall, notwithstanding the contrary decision of the Court, remain in office and enjoy all the benefits that accrued to the office pending the determination of the appeal and shall not be sanctioned for the benefits derived while in office.
- (2) If the Election Tribunal or the Court, as the case maybe, determines that a candidate returned as elected was not validly elected, the candidate returned as elected shall, notwithstanding the contrary decision of the Election Tribunal or the Court, remain in office pending the expiration of the period of 21 days within which an appeal may be brought.

### **Legal representation of Commission.**

- 139.(1) Where the Commission has been joined as a respondent in an election petition, a legal officer of the Commission or a legal practitioner engaged by the Commission shall represent the Commission at the Tribunal or Court.

- (2) A private legal practitioner or legal officer engaged by the Commission under subsection (1) shall be entitled to be paid such professional fees or honorarium, as the case may be, to be determined by the Commission.

**Rules of procedure for election petition.**

140.(1) The rules of procedure to be adopted for election petitions and appeals arising therefrom shall be as set out in the First Schedule to this Act.

- (2) The President of the Court of Appeal may issue practice directions to the—

- (a) Court of Appeal, in respect of pre-election and post-election appeals; and
- (b) Election Tribunal, in respect of post-election matters.

*First Schedule*

**PART IX—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

---

**Persons disqualified from acting as election officers.**

141. No person holding an elective office to which this Act relates or a registered member of a political party shall be eligible for or be appointed to carry out the duties of a returning officer, an electoral officer, presiding officer or a poll clerk, and any officer appointed to carry out any of those duties shall be ineligible for nomination as a candidate for election while he or she continues to hold such appointment.

**Election expenses by the Commission.**

142.(1) The Commission may prescribe a scale of —

- (a) remuneration for officers appointed under this Act for the conduct of elections; and
- (b) maximum charges in respect of other expenses incurred by an electoral officer, a presiding officer or a returning officer in connection with an election, and may revise the scale as it thinks fit or expedient.

- (2) An electoral officer, presiding officer, or returning officer shall, in addition to any remuneration prescribed under subsection (1) (a), be entitled to such sums in respect of expenses not exceeding the prescribed scale, in connection with the conduct of an election as are reasonable.
- (3) The Commission may pay such honoraria as it may determine to all other persons and officers who may be involved in one way or the other in conducting an election under this Act, or in carrying out any task in connection with an election or election petition arising therefrom.
- (4) All fees and other remunerations approved under subsection (1) shall be paid from the Fund established under section 3 (1) of this Act and shall be paid in such manner as the Commission deems fit.

### **Secrecy of ballot.**

143. No person who has voted in any election under this Act shall, in any legal proceedings arising out of the election, be required to say for whom he or she voted.

### **Prosecution of offence disclosed in election petition.**

144. The Commission shall consider any recommendation made to it by a tribunal with respect to the prosecution by it of any person for an offence disclosed in any election petition.

### **Trial of offences.**

145. (1) An offence committed under this Act shall be triable in a Magistrate Court or a High Court of a State in which the offence is committed, or the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.
- (2) A prosecution under this Act shall be undertaken by legal officers of the Commission or any legal practitioner appointed by it.

### **Inspection of documents.**

- 146.(1) An order for inspection of a polling document or any other document or packet in the custody of the Chief National Electoral Commissioner or any other officer of the Commission may be made by an Election Tribunal or a Court of competent jurisdiction if it is satisfied that the order required is for the purpose of instituting, maintaining or defending an election petition.

- (2) A document other than a document referred to in subsection (1) relating to an election and which is retained by the Chief National Electoral Commissioner or any other officer of the Commission in accordance with this section shall be open for inspection on an order made by the Election Tribunal or the Court in exercise of its powers to compel the production of documents in legal proceedings.
- (3) Where there is a breach of an order of the Election Tribunal or the Court directed at the Commission, particularly order to produce, inspect or take copies of electoral documents or materials, the Commission shall first be summoned to show cause why it cannot comply with the order to establish disobedience before it can be deemed to have disobeyed the order.
- (4) Such disobedience where established, shall attract court sanctions, which shall include the committal by the Tribunal or Court of the Commission's official to whom the order is directed to summary conviction to imprisonment for at least two years, without an option of fine.

### **Delegation of powers of the Commission.**

147. Without prejudice to other provisions of this Act, the Commission may delegate any of its powers and functions to any National Electoral Commissioner, Resident Electoral Commissioner, electoral officer, any other officer of the Commission or any other officer appointed under the provision of this Act subject to any conditions or limitations which it may consider necessary or expedient to impose and no such delegation shall be construed to limit the right of the Commission to exercise such power, itself.

### **Regulations.**

148. The Commission may, subject to the provisions of this Act, issue regulations, guidelines, or manuals for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act and for its administration.

**Validation.**

149. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, any defect or error arising from any actions taken by an official of the Commission in relation to any notice, form or document made or given or other things done by the official in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution or of this Act, or any rules made thereunder remain valid, unless otherwise challenged and declared invalid by a competent court of law or tribunal.

*Cap. C23 LFN, 2004.*

**Procedure for Local Government Election in furtherance of paragraph 11 of Part II of the Second Schedule to the Constitution.**

150.(1) In furtherance of the provision of paragraph 11 of Part II of the Second Schedule to the Constitution, the procedure regulating elections conducted by the Commission to Area Councils in the Federal Capital Territory under this Act shall be the same and apply with equal force as the procedure regulating elections conducted to Local Government Areas by any State Commission.

- (2) For the purpose of subsection (1), a State Commission shall be deemed to have and exercise the powers of the Commission in respect of the procedure regulating elections to Area Councils under this Act.
- (3) Any election to a Local Government Area that is conducted by a State Commission in violation of subsection (1) shall be invalid.
- (4) Any official of a State Commission who contravenes the provision of subsection (1) commits an offence and shall be subject to prosecution as if he were an official of the Commission who committed the same offence under this Act.

*Cap. C23 LFN, 2004.*

**Repeal of the Electoral Act No. 6, 2010.**

151. The Electoral Act No. 6, 2010 is repealed.

**Interpretation.**

152. In this Act—

**“Area Council”** means Area Councils recognised and existing by virtue of section 3 (6) of the Constitution and as set out in Part II of the First Schedule thereof and any additional Area Council provided by an Act of the National Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution;

**“appointment”** includes appointment to an office, confirmation of appointment, promotion or transfer;

**“aspirant”** means a person who aspires or seeks or strives to contest an election to a political office;

**“association”** means a body of persons (corporate or otherwise) who agree to act together for any common purpose and includes an association formed for any ethnic, social, cultural, occupational or religious purpose;

**“Attorney-General of the Federation”** means the Chief Law Officer of the Federation;

**“Area Councils”** means Area Councils in the Federal Capital Territory;

**“authority”** includes government or government agency and corporate bodies;

**“campaigning in public”** referred to in section 95 means the campaign that commences after the publication of the notice of election by the Commission under section 28 of this Act;

**“candidate”** means a person who has secured the nomination of a political party to contest an election for any elective office;

**“Chief Electoral Commissioner”** means the Chairman of the Independent National Electoral Commission;

**“civil servant”** means a person employed in the civil service of the Federation or of a State or Local government as contained in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999;

**“Clerk”** means the Clerk of the National Assembly, Clerk of the State House of Assembly, and Clerk of the Legislative House of the Local Government or Area Council or any person acting in that capacity;

**“Commission”** means the Independent National Electoral Commission established by the Constitution;

**“Constitution”** means the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999;

**“conviction”** means a pronouncement by a court or tribunal that a person is guilty of an offence under this Act or under the provisions of the Constitution whether or not any punishment is imposed on the person as a result of the conviction and includes admission by a person in writing, verbally, or by conduct that he is guilty, or has committed or aided and abetted the commission of the offence or crime concerned;

**“conduct”** referred to in the latter is, for instance, where a person reimburses the sums of money or any parts of it obtained through corrupt practice in order to avoid prosecution;

**“decision”** means in relation to court or tribunal, any determination of that court or tribunal and includes a judgment, decree, conviction, sentence, order or recommendation;

**“direct primaries”** means an election at which candidates for elective office are chosen by direct vote of political party members instead of by delegates at a convention or congress;

**“election”** means any election held under this Act and includes a referendum;

**“electoral officer”** means a staff of the Commission who is the head of the Commission’s office at a Local Government Area or Area Council level;

**“electronic format”** refers to the electronic version of the Register of Voters or National Electronic Register of Election Results, as the case may be, created, recorded, transmitted or stored in digital form or in other intangible forms by electronic, magnetic or optical means or by any other means that has capabilities for creation, recording, transmission or storage similar to those means and which may be converted to or reproduced in a paper document;

**“Federation”** means the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

**“function”** includes powers and duties;

**“general election”** means an election held in the Federation at large which may be at all levels, and at regular intervals to select officers to serve after the expiration of the full terms of their predecessors;

**“Government”** includes the Government of the Federation, a State, Local Government Area or Area Council, or any person or organ exercising power or authority on its behalf;

**“House”** or **“Legislative House”** means the Senate, House of Representatives, House of Assembly of a State and includes the Legislative House of a Local Government Area or Area Council;

**“leader of an association”** means every person holding an executive position in that association, including in particular, the Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer of the association and every member of its committee management, however described;

**“leader of a political party”** means every person holding an executive position in that political party, including in particular, the Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer of the political party and every member of its committee of management, however described;

**“legal incapacity”** means a person disqualified under the Constitution or this Act or any other law, rules and regulations from registering as a voter or from contesting elections;

**“Local Government”** means Local Government recognised and existing by section 3(6) of the Constitution and set out in Parts I and II of the First Schedule and any additional Local Government provided for by an Act of the National Assembly in accordance with section 8 (5) of the Constitution;

**“National Assembly”** means the Senate and the House of Representatives;

**“number of accredited voters”** means number of intending voters accredited to vote in an election;

**“offensive weapon or missile”** includes any cannon, gun, rifle, carbine, revolver, pistol or any other firearm, bow and arrow, spear, cutlass, knife, dagger, axe, cudgel, or any other thing capable of being used as an offensive weapon or missile, including teargas, acid, and any inflammable substance capable of injuring a person;

**“office”** or **“public office”** means any of the offices the occupation to which is by election or appointment under this Act;

**“person with disability”** means—

- (a) a person who has received temporary or permanent Certificate of Disability to a have condition which is expected to continue permanently or for a considerable length of time which can reasonably be expected to limit the person’s functional ability substantially, but not limited to seeing, hearing, thinking, ambulating, climbing, descending, lifting, grasping, rising and includes any related function or any limitation due to weakness or significantly decreased endurance so that it cannot perform his everyday routine, leaving and working without significantly increased hardship and vulnerability to everyday obstacles and hazards; and
- (b) a person with long time physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairment which interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on equal basis with others;

**“person with special needs”** means a person who requires assistance for disabilities that may be medical, mental, emotional, physical or psychological;

**“petition”** means an election petition under this Act;

**“polling agent”** means a person representing a political party or its candidate at the polling unit, ward, Local Government, Federal constituency, Senatorial district, State or Federal collation centres;

**“polling unit”** means the place, enclosure, booth, shade or house at which voting takes place under this Act;

**“political party”** includes any association of persons whose activities includes canvassing for votes in support of a candidate for election under this Act and registered by the Commission;

**“powers”** includes functions and duties;

**“President”** means the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

**“Presiding Officer”** means a person appointed by the Commission to be in charge of the conduct of election in a polling unit or polling station, and this shall include persons who may be under different titles but who are charged by the Commission with the same responsibilities at a polling unit or polling station as a Presiding officer;

**“primaries”** or **“primary election”** mean intra-party election by voters of a given political party to nominate candidates for elective office in accordance with a political party’s constitution and the law;

**“Registrar”** includes Chief Registrar, Deputy Chief Registrar and Registrar of other grades of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Federal High Court and the High Court of a State;

**“Registration Officer”** includes supervisory assistant registration officer and assistant registration officer;

**“Resident Electoral Commissioner”** means the Commissioner deployed for the time being to a State;

**“return”** means the declaration by a returning officer of a candidate in an election under this Act as being the winner of that election;

**“returning officer”** means a person appointed by the Commission to be in charge of the conduct of election in a constituency, and this includes persons who may be under different titles but who are charged by the Commission with the same responsibilities in a constituency as a Returning Officer;

**“school certificate”** has the meaning as defined in the Constitution;

**“secret society”** has the meaning as defined in the Constitution;

**“State”** when used otherwise than in reference to one of the component parts of the Federal Republic of Nigeria shall include government of a State and all references in this Act to a State in the Federation shall, where appropriate, be deemed to include references to the Federal Capital Territory;

**“State Commission”** means State Independent Electoral Commission created under section 197 of the Constitution;

**“vulnerable person”** means a woman, child or person living under extreme poverty, person with disability, the sick and the elderly, refugee, internally displaced person, migrant, person in detention or ethnic and religious minority groups; and

**“ward collation officer”** means registration area Collation Officer.

**Citation.**

153. This Act may be cited as the Electoral Act, 2022.

## SCHEDULES

### FIRST SCHEDULE Section 140 (1) and 152

#### Rules of Procedure for Election Petitions

##### Interpretation

1. In this Schedule—

**“Attorney-General”** means the Attorney-General of the Federation and includes the Attorney-General of a State where the context admits;

**“Civil Procedure Rules”** means the civil procedure rules of the Federal High Court for the time being in force;

**“election”** means any election under this Act to which an election petition relates;

**“registry”** means a registry set up for an Election Tribunal established by the Constitution or this Act or the registry of the Court of Appeal;

**“Secretary”** means the Secretary of an Election Tribunal established by the Constitution or this Act and shall include the Registrar of the Court of Appeal or any officer or Clerk acting for him;

**“Tribunal”** means an Election Tribunal established under this Act or the Court of Appeal;

**“tribunal notice board”** means a notice board at the Registry or a notice board at the place of hearing where notice of presentation of election petition or notice of hearing an election petition or any other notice may be given or posted.

##### Security for costs

2. (1) At the time of presenting an election petition, the petitioner shall give security for all costs which may become payable by him to a witness summoned on his behalf or to a respondent.

- (2) The security shall be of such amount not less than N5,000 as the Tribunal or Court may order and shall be given by depositing the amount with the Tribunal or Court.
- (3) Where two or three persons join in an election petition, a deposit as may be ordered under subparagraph (2) shall be sufficient.
- (4) If no security is given as required by this paragraph, there shall be no further proceedings on the election petition.

### **Presentation of Election Petition**

3. (1) The presentation of an election petition under this Act shall be made by the petitioner (or petitioners if more than one) in person, or by his solicitor, if any, named at the foot of the election petition to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall give a receipt.
- (2) The Petitioner shall, at the time of presenting the election petition, deliver to the Secretary a copy of the election petition for each respondent and ten other copies to be preserved by the Secretary.
- (3) The Secretary shall compare the copies of the election petition received in accordance with subparagraph (2) with the original petition and shall certify them as true copies of the election petition on being satisfied by the comparison that they are true copies of the election petition.
- (4) The petitioner or his solicitor, as the case may be, shall, at the time of presenting the election petition, pay the fees for the service and the publication of the petition, and for certifying the copies and, in default of the payment, the election petition shall be deemed not to have been received; unless the Tribunal or Court otherwise orders.

### **Contents of election petition**

4. (1) An election petition under this Act shall—
  - (a) specify the parties interested in the election petition;
  - (b) specify the right of the petitioner to present the election petition;
  - (c) state the holding of the election, the scores of the candidates and the person returned as the winner of the election; and
  - (d) state clearly the facts of the election petition and the ground or grounds on which the petition is based and the relief sought by the petitioner.

- (2) The election petition shall be divided into paragraphs each of which shall be confined to a distinct issue or major facts of the election petition, and every paragraph shall be numbered consecutively.
- (3) The election petition shall—
- (a) conclude with a prayer or prayers, as for instance, that the petitioner or one of the petitioners be declared validly elected or returned, having polled the highest number of lawful votes cast at the election or that the election may be declared nullified, as the case may be; and
  - (b) be signed by the petitioner or all petitioners or by the solicitor, if any, named at the foot of the election petition.
- (4) At the foot of the election petition there shall also be stated an address of the petitioner for service at which address documents intended for the petitioner may be left and its occupier.
- (5) The election petition shall be accompanied by—
- (a) a list of the witnesses that the petitioner intends to call in proof of the petition;
  - (b) written statements on oath of the witnesses; and
  - (c) copies or list of every document to be relied on at the hearing of the petition.
- (6) A petition which fails to comply with subparagraph (5) shall not be accepted for filing by the Secretary.
- (7) An election petition, which does not comply with subparagraph (1) or any provision of that subparagraph is defective and may be struck out by the Tribunal or Court.

### **Further particulars**

5. Evidence need not to be stated in the election petition, but the Tribunal or Court may order such further particulars as may be necessary—
- (a) to prevent surprise and unnecessary expense;
  - (b) to ensure fair and proper hearing in the same way as in a civil action in the Federal High Court; and
  - (c) on such terms as to costs or otherwise as may be ordered by the Tribunal or Court.

**Address of service**

6. For the purpose of service of an election petition on the respondents, the petitioner shall furnish the Secretary with the address of the respondents' abode or the addresses of places where personal service can be effected on the respondents.

**Action by Secretary**

7. (1) On the presentation of an election petition and payment of the requisite fees, the Secretary shall immediately—
- (a) cause notice of the presentation of the election petition, to be served on each of the respondents;
  - (b) post on the tribunal notice board a certified copy of the election petition; and
  - (c) set aside a certified copy for onward transmission to the person or persons required by law to adjudicate and determine the election petition.
- (2) In the notice of presentation of the election petition, the Secretary shall state a time, not being less than five days but not more than seven days after the date of service of the notice, within which each of the respondents shall enter an appearance in respect of the election petition.
- (3) In fixing the time within which the respondents are to enter appearance, the Secretary shall have regard to—
- (a) the necessity for securing a speedy hearing of the election petition; and
  - (b) the distance from the Registry or the place of hearing to the address furnished under paragraph 4 (4).

**Personal service on respondent**

8. (1) Subject to subparagraph (2) and (3), service on the respondents—
- (a) of the documents mentioned in paragraph 7 (1) (a); and
  - (b) of any other documents required to be served on them before entering appearance, shall be personal.

- (2) Where the petitioner has furnished, under paragraph 6, the addresses of the places where personal service can be effected on the respondents and the respondents or any of them cannot be found at the place or places, the Tribunal or Court on being satisfied, on an application supported by an affidavit showing that all reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, may order that service of any document mentioned in subparagraph (1) be effected in any ways mentioned in the relevant provisions of the Civil Procedure Rules for effecting substituted service in civil cases and that service shall be deemed to be equivalent to personal service.
- (3) The proceedings under the election petition shall not be vitiated notwithstanding the fact that—
- (a) the respondents or any of them may not have been served personally; or
  - (b) a document of which substituted service has been effected pursuant to an order made under subparagraph (2) did not reach the respondent, and in either case, the proceedings may be heard and continued or determined as if the respondents or any of them had been served personally with the document and shall be valid and effective for all purposes.

### **Entry of appearance**

9. (1) Where the respondent intends to oppose the election petition, he shall—
- (a) within such time after being served or deemed to have been served with the election petition; or
  - (b) where the Secretary has stated a time under paragraph 7 (2), within such time as is stated by the Secretary, enter an appearance by filing in the registry a memorandum of appearance stating that he intends to oppose the election petition and giving the name and address of the solicitor, if any, representing him or stating that he acts for himself, as the case may be, and, in either case, giving an address for service at which documents intended for him may be left or served.
- (2) If an address for service and its occupiers are not stated, the memorandum of appearance shall be deemed not to have been filed, unless the Tribunal or Court otherwise orders.

- (3) The memorandum of appearance shall be signed by the respondent or his solicitor, if any.
- (4) At the time of filing the memorandum of appearance, the respondent or his solicitor, as the case may be, shall—
  - (a) leave a copy of the memorandum of appearance for each of the other parties to the election petition and three other copies of the memorandum to be preserved by the Secretary; and
  - (b) pay the fees for service as may be prescribed or directed by the Secretary and in default of the copies being left and the fees being paid at the time of filing the memorandum of appearance, the memorandum of appearance shall be deemed not to have been filed, unless the Tribunal or Court otherwise orders.
- (5) A respondent who has a preliminary objection against the hearing of the election petition on grounds of law may file a conditional memorandum of appearance.

### **Non-filing of Memorandum of Appearance**

10. (1) If the respondent does not file a memorandum of appearance as required under paragraph 9, a document intended for service on him may be posted on the tribunal notice board and that shall be sufficient notice of service of the document on the respondent.
- (2) The non-filing of a memorandum of appearance shall, not bar the respondent from defending the election petition if the respondent files his reply to the election petition in the registry within a reasonable time, but, in any case, not later than 21 days from the receipt of the election petition.

### **Notice of Appearance**

11. The Secretary shall cause copies of the memorandum of appearance to be served on, or its notice to be given to the other parties to the election petition.

### **Filing of reply**

12. (1) The respondent shall, within 21 days of service of the petition on him file in the registry his reply, specifying in it which of the facts alleged in the election petition he admits and which he denies, and setting out the facts on which he relies in opposition to the election petition.
- (2) Where the respondent in an election petition, complaining of an undue return and claiming the seat or office for a petitioner intend to prove that the claim is incorrect or false, the respondent in his reply shall set out the facts and figures clearly and distinctly disproving the claim of the petitioner.
- (3) The reply may be signed by the respondent or the solicitor representing him, if any and shall state the name and address of the solicitor at which subsequent processes shall be served; and shall be accompanied by copies of documentary evidence, list of witnesses and the written statements on oath.
- (4) At the time of filing the reply, the respondent or his solicitor, if any shall leave with the Secretary copies of the reply for services on the other parties to the election petition with 10 extra copies of the reply to be preserved by the Secretary, and pay the fees for service as may be prescribed or directed by the Secretary, and in default of leaving the required copies of the reply or paying the fees for service, the reply shall be deemed not to have been filed, unless the Tribunal or Court otherwise orders.
- (5) A respondent who has an objection to the hearing of the petition shall file his reply and state the objection in it, and the objection shall be heard along with the substantive petition.

### **Service of Reply**

13. The Secretary shall cause a copy of the reply to be served on each of the other parties to the election petition.

### **Amendment of Election petition and reply**

14. (1) Subject to subparagraph (2), the provisions of the Civil Procedure Rules relating to amendment of pleadings shall apply in relation to an election petition or a reply to the election petition as if for the words "*any proceedings*" in those provisions, there were substituted the words, "the election petition or reply".
- (2) After the expiration of the time limited by—

- (a) Section 132 (7) of this Act for presenting the election petition, no amendment shall be made—
  - (i) introducing any of the requirements of paragraph 4 (1) not contained in the original election petition filed, or
  - (ii) effecting a substantial alteration of the ground for, or the prayer in, the election petition, or
  - (iii) except anything which may be done under subparagraph (2) (a) (ii), effecting a substantial alteration of or addition to, the statement of facts relied on to support the ground for, or sustain the prayer in the election petition; and
- (b) paragraph 12 for filing the reply, no amendment shall be made—
  - (i) alleging that the claim of the seat or office by the petitioner is incorrect or false, or
  - (ii) except anything which may be done under the provisions of subparagraph (2) (a) (ii), effecting any substantial alteration in or addition to the admissions or the denials contained in the original reply filed, or to the facts set out in the reply.

### **Particulars of votes rejected**

15. When a petitioner claims the seat alleging that he had the highest number of valid votes cast at the election, the party defending the election or return at the election shall set out clearly in his reply particulars of the votes, if any, which he objects to and the reasons for his objection against such votes, showing how he intends to prove at the hearing that the petitioner is not entitled to succeed.

### **Petitioner's Reply**

16. (1) If a person in his reply to the election petition raises new issues of facts in defence of his case which the petition has not dealt with, the petitioner shall be entitled to file in the registry, within five days from the receipt of the respondent's reply, a petitioner's reply in answer to the new issues of fact, so that—
- (a) the petitioner shall not at this stage be entitled to bring in new facts, grounds or prayers tending to amend or add to the contents of the petition filed by him; and
  - (b) the petitioner's reply does not run counter to the provisions of paragraph 14 (1).

- (2) The time limited by subparagraph (1) shall not be extended.
- (3) The petitioner in proving his case shall have the time limit as prescribed under paragraph 41 (10).

### **Further particulars or directive**

17. (1) If a party in an election petition wishes to have further particulars or other directions of the Tribunal or Court, he may, at any time after entry of appearance, but not later than 10 days after the filing of the reply, apply to the Tribunal or Court specifying in his notice of motion the direction for which he prays and the motion shall, unless the Tribunal or Court otherwise orders, be set down for hearing on the first available day.
- (2) If a party does not apply as provided in subparagraph (1), he shall be taken to require no further particulars or other directions and the party shall be barred from so applying after the period laid down in subparagraph (1) has lapsed.
- (3) Supply of further particulars under this paragraph shall not entitle the party to go beyond the ambit of supplying such further particulars as have been demanded by the other party, and embark on undue amendment of, or additions to, his petition or reply, contrary to paragraph 14.

### **Pre-hearing session and scheduling**

18. (1) Within seven days after the filing and service of the petitioner's reply on the respondent or seven days after the filing and service of the respondent's reply, whichever is the case, the petitioner shall apply for the issuance of pre-hearing notice as in Form TF 007.
- (2) Upon application by a petitioner under sub-paragraph(1),the Tribunal or Court shall issue to the parties or their legal practitioners (if any) a pre- hearing conference notice as in Form TF 007 accompanied by a pre-hearing information sheet as in Form TF 008 for—
- (a) the disposal of all matters which can be dealt with on interlocutory application;

- (b) giving such directions as to the future course of the petition as appear best adapted to secure its just, expeditious and economical disposal in view of the urgency of election petitions;
  - (c) giving directions on order of witnesses to be called and such documents to be tendered by each party to prove their cases having in view the need for the expeditious disposal of the petition; and
  - (d) fixing clear dates for hearing of the petition.
- (3) The respondent may bring the application in accordance with subparagraph (1) where the petitioner fails to do so, or by motion which shall be served on the petitioner and returnable in three clear days, apply for an order to dismiss the petition.
- (4) Where the petitioner and the respondent fail to bring an application under this paragraph, the Tribunal or Court shall dismiss the petition as abandoned petition and no application for extension of time to take that step shall be filed or entertained.
- (5) Dismissal of a petition under subparagraphs (3) and (4) is final, and the Tribunal or Court shall be *functus officio*.
- (6) At the pre-hearing session, the Tribunal or Court shall enter a scheduling Order for—
- (a) joining other parties to the petition;
  - (b) amending petition or reply or any other processes;
  - (c) filing and adoption of written addresses on all interlocutory applications;
  - (d) additional pre-hearing session;
  - (e) order of witnesses and tendering of documents that will be necessary for the expeditious disposal of the petition; and
  - (f) any other matters that will promote the quick disposal of the petition in the circumstances.
- (7) At the pre-hearing session, the Tribunal or Court shall consider and take appropriate action in respect of the following as may be necessary or desirable—
- (a) amendments and further and better particulars;

- (b) the admissions of facts, documents and other evidence by consent of the parties;
  - (c) formulation and settlement of issues for trial;
  - (d) hearing and determination of objections on point of law;
  - (e) control and scheduling of discovery inspection and production of documents;
  - (f) narrowing the field of dispute between certain types of witnesses especially the Commission's staff and witnesses that officiated at the election, by their participation at pre-hearing session or in any other manner;
  - (g) giving orders or directions for hearing of cross-petitions or any particular issue in the petition or for consolidation with other petitions;
  - (h) determining the form and substance of the pre-hearing order; and
  - (i) such other matters as may facilitate the just and speedy disposal of the petition bearing in mind the urgency of election petitions.
- (8) At the pre-hearing session, the Tribunal or Court shall ensure that hearing is not delayed by the number of witnesses and objections to documents to be tendered and shall pursuant to subparagraphs 7 (b), and (e)—
- (a) allow parties to admit or exclude documents by consent; and
  - (b) direct parties to streamline the number of witnesses to those whose testimonies are relevant and indispensable.
- (9) The pre-hearing session or series of the pre-hearing sessions with respect to any petition shall be completed within 14 days of its commencement, and the parties and their legal practitioners shall cooperate with the Tribunal or Court in working within this time table and as far as practicable, pre-hearing sessions shall be held from day to day or adjourned only for purposes of compliance with prehearing sessions, unless extended by the Chairman or the Presiding Justice.
- (10) After a pre-hearing session or series of pre-hearing sessions the Tribunal or Court shall issue a report and this report shall guide the subsequent course of the proceedings, unless modified by the Tribunal or Court.

- (11) If a party or his Legal Practitioner fails to attend the pre-hearing sessions or obey a scheduling or pre-hearing order or is substantially unprepared to participate in the session or fails to participate in good faith, the Tribunal or Court shall in the case of —
- (a) the petitioner, dismiss the petition; and
  - (b) a respondent enter judgment against him.
- (12) Any judgment given under subparagraph (11) may be set aside upon an application made within seven days of the judgment (which shall not be extended) with an order as to costs of a sum not less than N20,000.00.
- (13) The application shall be accompanied by an undertaking to participate effectively in the pre-hearing session jointly signed by the applicant and the Legal Practitioner representing him.

### **Hearing of petition to be in open tribunal or court**

19. Every election petition shall be heard and determined in an open tribunal or court.

### **Time and place of hearing petition**

- 20.(1) Subject to the provisions of subparagraph (2), the time and place of the hearing of an election petition shall be fixed by the Tribunal or Court and notice of the time and place of the hearing, which may be as in Form TF. 005 set out in Second Schedule to this Act, shall be given by the Secretary at least five days before the day fixed for the hearing by—
- (a) posting the notice on the tribunal notice board; and
  - (b) sending a copy of the notice by registered post or through a messenger to the—
    - (i) petitioner's address for service,
    - (ii) respondent's addresses for service, if any, or
    - (iii) Resident Electoral Commissioner or the Commission as the case may be.
- (2) In fixing the place of hearing, the Tribunal or Court shall have due regard to the proximity to and accessibility from the place where the election was held.

**Notice of hearing**

21. A tribunal or court, as the case may be, shall publish the notice of hearing by causing a copy of the notice to be displayed in the place which was appointed for the delivery of nomination papers prior to the election or in some conspicuous place or places within the constituency, but failure to do so or any miscarriage of the copy of notice of hearing shall not affect the proceedings if it does not occasion injustice against any of the parties to the election petition.

**Posting of notice on tribunal notice board deemed to be good notice**

22. The posting of the notice of hearing on the tribunal notice board shall be deemed and taken to be good notice, and the notice shall not be vitiated by any miscarriage of the copy or copies of the notice sent pursuant to paragraph 16.

**Postponement of hearing**

23. (1) The Tribunal or Court may, by order made on the application of a party to the election petition or at the instance of the Tribunal or Court, postpone the beginning of the hearing to such day as the Tribunal or Court may consider appropriate having regard at all times to the need for speedy conclusion of the hearing of the election petition.
- (2) A copy of the order shall be sent by the Secretary by registered post or messenger to the electoral officer or the Resident Electoral Commissioner or the Commission who shall publish the order in the manner provided in paragraph 20 for publishing the notice of hearing, but failure on the part of the electoral officer or Resident Electoral Commissioner or the Commission to publish the copy of the order of postponement shall not affect the proceedings in any manner whatsoever.
- (3) The Secretary shall post or cause to be posted on the tribunal notice board a copy of the order.
- (4) Where the Tribunal or Court gives an order of postponement at its own instance a copy of the order shall be sent by the Secretary by registered post or messenger to the address for service given by the petitioner and to the address for service, if any, given by the respondents or any of them.

- (5) The provisions of paragraph 21 shall apply to an order or a notice of postponement as they do to the notice of hearing.

### **Non arrival of Chairman of tribunal or Presiding Justice of the court**

24. If the Chairman of the tribunal or presiding justice of the court has not arrived at the appointed time for the hearing or at the time to which the hearing has been postponed, the hearing shall, by reason of that fact, stand adjourned to the following day and so from day to day.

### **Hearing continues from day to day**

- 25.(1) No formal adjournment of the Tribunal or Court for the hearing an election petition shall be necessary, but the hearing shall be deemed adjourned and may be continued until the hearing is concluded unless the Tribunal or Court otherwise directs as the circumstances may dictate.
- (2) If the Chairman of the Tribunal or the presiding justice of the court who begins the hearing of an election petition is disabled by illness or otherwise, the hearing may be recommenced and concluded by another Chairman of the Tribunal or presiding justice of the Court appointed by the appropriate authority.

### **Adjournment of hearing**

- 26.(1) After the hearing of an election petition has begun, if the inquiry cannot be continued on the ensuing day or, if that day is a Sunday or a Public holiday, on the day following the same, the hearing shall not be adjourned sine die but to a definite day to be announced before the rising of the Tribunal or Court and notice of the day to which the hearing is adjourned shall immediately be posted by the Secretary on the notice board.
- (2) The hearing may be continued on a Saturday or on a public holiday if circumstances dictate.

### **Power of Chairman of the Tribunal or the presiding justice of the court to dispose of interlocutory matters**

- 27.(1) All interlocutory questions and matters may be heard and disposed of by the Chairman of the Tribunal or the presiding justice of the court who shall have control over the proceedings as a Judge in the Federal High Court.
- (2) After the hearing of the election petition is concluded, if the Tribunal or Court before which it was heard has prepared its judgment but the Chairman or the presiding justice is unable to deliver it due to illness or any other cause, the judgment may be delivered by one of the members, and the judgment as delivered shall be the judgment of the Tribunal or Court and the member shall certify the decision of the Tribunal or Court to the Resident Electoral Commissioner, or to the Commission.

### **Effect of determination of election petition**

28. (1) At the conclusion of the hearing, the Tribunal shall determine whether a person whose election or return is complained of or any other person, and what person, was validly returned or elected, or whether the election was void, and shall certify the determination to the Resident Electoral Commissioner or the Commission.
- (2) If the Tribunal or Court has determined that the election is invalid, then, subject to section 134 of this Act, where there is an appeal and the appeal fails, a new election shall be held by the Commission.
- (3) Where a new election is to be held under the provisions of this paragraph, the Commission shall appoint a date for the election which shall not be later than three months from the date of the determination.

### **Withdrawal or abatement of petition**

29. (1) An election petition shall not be withdrawn without leave of the tribunal or court.
- (2) Where the petitioners are more than one no application for leave to withdraw the election petition shall be made except with the consent of all the petitioners.
- (3) The application for leave to withdraw an election shall be made by motion after notice of the application has been given to the respondents.

- (4) The notice of motion shall state the grounds on which the motion to withdraw is based, supported with affidavit verifying the facts and reasons for withdrawal, signed by the petitioner or petitioners in the presence of the Secretary.
- (5) At the time of filing the notice of motion the petitioner or petitioners shall leave copies for service on the respondent.
- (6) The petitioner or petitioners shall also file the affidavits required under paragraph 29 together with copies for each respondent and pay the fees prescribed or directed by the Secretary for services.

### **Affidavits against illegal term of withdrawal**

30. (1) Before the leave for withdrawal of an election petition is granted, each of the parties to the petition shall produce an affidavit, stating that—
- (a) to the best of the deponent's knowledge and belief no agreement or term of any kind whatsoever has been made; and
  - (b) no undertaking has been entered into, in relation to the withdrawal of the petition, but if any lawful agreement has been made with respect to the withdrawal of the petition, the affidavit shall set forth that agreement and shall make the foregoing statement subject to what appears from the affidavit.

### **Time for hearing motion for leave to withdraw petition**

- 31.(1) The time for hearing the motion for leave to withdraw the election petition shall be fixed by the Tribunal or Court.
- (2) The Secretary may give notice of the day fixed for the hearing of the motion to the respondents and post or cause to be posted on the Tribunal notice board a copy of the notice.

### **Payment of costs to respondents**

32. If the election petition is withdrawn, the petitioner shall be liable to pay appropriate costs to the respondents or any of them unless the Tribunal or Court otherwise orders.

### **Abatement of proceedings in election petition**

33. (1) If a sole petitioner or the survivor of several petitioners dies, then, subject to subparagraphs (2) and (3), there shall be no further proceedings on the election petition and the Tribunal or Court may strike it out of its cause list.
- (2) The death of a petitioner shall not affect his liability for the payment of costs previously incurred in the course of proceedings in respect of the election petition prior to its abatement.
- (3) Where notice, with copies for each party to the election petition supported by the affidavit of two witnesses testifying to the death of a sole petitioner or of the survivor of several petitioners, is given to the Secretary, he shall submit the notice to the Tribunal or Court and if the Tribunal or Court so directs, the Secretary shall—
- (a) serve notice on the other parties to the petition;
  - (b) post or cause to be posted a notice on the Tribunal notice board; and
  - (c) cause notice to be published in conspicuous places in the constituency, in such form as the Tribunal or Court may direct.

### **Notice of no opposition to petition**

34. (1) If before the hearing of an election petition, a respondent, other than the electoral officer, the returning officer or Presiding officer, gives to the Tribunal or Court notice in writing signed by him or his Solicitor before the Secretary that he does not intend to oppose the election petition, the Secretary shall—
- (a) serve notice on the other parties to the election petition; and
  - (b) post or cause to be posted a notice on the Tribunal notice board.
- (2) The respondent shall file the notice with a copy for each other party to the election petition not less than six days before the day appointed for hearing of the election petition.
- (3) A respondent who has given notice of his intention not to oppose the election petition shall not appear or act as a party against the election petition in any proceeding on it; but the giving of the notice shall not of itself cause him to cease to be a respondent.

### **Countermand of notice of hearing**

35. (1) Where a notice of—

- (a) the petitioner’s intention to apply for leave to withdraw an election petition; or
- (b) the death of the sole petitioner or the survivor of several petitioners; or
- (c) the respondent’s intention not to oppose an election petition, is received after notice of hearing of the election petition has been given, and before the hearing has begun, the Secretary shall forthwith countermand the notice of hearing.

(2) The countermand shall be given in the same manner, and, as near as may be, as the notice of hearing.

### **Discretion of Tribunals or Court if no reply**

36. Where the respondent has not entered an appearance, or has not filed his reply within the prescribed time or within such time as the Tribunal or Court may have allowed, or has given notice that he does not intend to oppose the petition, then if—

- (a) there remains no more than one other candidate in the election who was not returned;
- (b) the election petition contains no prayer for a determination that the election was void;
- (c) there are no facts or grounds stated in the election petition or in the reply, if any, or stated in any further particulars filed in the proceedings or otherwise appearing on proof of which it ought to be determined that election was void; or
- (d) the election petition is one complaining of undue return and claiming the seat or office for the candidate who was not returned and the respondent has not raised any formal or written objections to any of the votes relied on by the petitioner, the Tribunal or Court may, if it deems fit, determine the proceedings on the election petition without hearing evidence or further evidence, and in any case, the proceedings shall be continued and determined on such evidence or otherwise as the Tribunal or Court may deem necessary for the full and proper determination of the election petition.

**Fees**

37. (1) The fee payable on the presentation of an election petition shall not be less than N1,000.00.
- (2) A hearing fee shall be payable for the hearing at the rate of N40.00 per day of the hearing but not exceeding N2,000.00 in all, but the Tribunal or Court may direct a different fee to be charged for any day of the hearing.
- (3) For the purpose of subparagraph (2), the petitioners shall make a deposit of not less than N2000.00 at the time of presenting his petition.
- (4) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, the fees payable in connection with an election petition shall be at the rate prescribed for civil proceedings in the Federal High Court.
- (5) No fees shall be payable by the Attorney-General of the Federation (acting in person or through any other legal officer) or by a respondent who was the Commission or any of its officers appointed pursuant to the provisions of this Act.
- (6) No fees shall be payable for the summoning of witnesses by the Tribunal or Court at its own instance.

**Allocation of costs**

38. (1) All costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the presentation of an election petition and to the proceedings consequent thereon, with the exception of such as are otherwise provided for, shall be defrayed by the parties to the election petition in such manner and in such proportions as the Tribunal or Court may determine, regard being had to the—
- (a) disallowance of any costs, charges or expenses, which may in the opinion of the Tribunal or Court have been caused by vexatious conduct, unfounded allegation or unfounded objection on the part of the petitioner or of the respondent, as the case may be; and
- (b) discouragement of any needless expenses by throwing the burden of defraying the expenses on the party by whom it has been caused; whether that party is or is not on the whole successful.

- (2) Where the Tribunal or Court declares an election to be void, it may, if satisfied that the invalidity was due either wholly or in part to the culpable default of an officer responsible for the conduct of the election in the performance of his duties, order that the whole or part of the cost awarded to the successful petitioner be paid by that officer.

### **Return of Security**

39. Money deposited as security shall, when no longer needed as security for costs, charges or expenses, be returned to the person in whose name it was deposited or to the person entitled to receive it by order of the Tribunal or Court which may be made on motion after notice and proof that all just claims have been satisfied or otherwise sufficiently provided for as the Tribunal or Court may require.

### **Payment of costs out of security**

- 40.(1) The Tribunal or Court may, on application made by a person to whom any costs, charges or expenses is payable, order it to be paid out of a deposit made to secure it, after notice to the party by or on whose behalf the deposit was made, requiring him to file a statement within a specified time whether he opposes the application and the ground of his opposition.
- (2) Where a dispute arises on an application under subparagraph (1), the Tribunal or Court shall afford every person affected by the dispute an opportunity of being heard and shall make such order there on as it may deem fit.
- (3) A person shall be deemed to have been afforded the opportunity of being heard if notice of the appointed time for the inquiry into the dispute was given to him, though the person may not have been present at the making of the inquiry.
- (4) A notice to be given to a person under this paragraph may be given by the Secretary handing him the notice or sending it to him by registered letter in the case of —
- (a) a party, at the address for service;

- (b) an application for payment, at the address given in his application, so however, that the provisions of this subparagraph shall not preclude the giving of notice in any other manner in which notice may be given or which may be authorised by the Tribunal or Court.
- (5) Execution may be levied under an order for payment made by the Tribunal or Court under this paragraph in the same manner and to the same extent as execution may be levied under judgment for the payment of money.

### **Evidence at Hearing**

- 41.(1) Subject to any statutory provision or any provision of these paragraphs relating to evidence, any fact required to be proved at the hearing of a petition shall be proved by written deposition and oral examination of witnesses in open court.
- (2) Documents which parties consented to at the pre-hearing session or other exhibits shall be tendered from the Bar or by the party where he is not represented by a legal practitioner.
  - (3) There shall be no oral examination of a witness during his evidence- in-chief except to lead the witness to adopt his written deposition and tender in evidence all disputed documents or other exhibits referred to in the deposition.
  - (4) Real evidence shall be tendered at the hearing.
  - (5) The Tribunal or Court may, at or before the hearing of a petition order or direct that evidence of any particular fact be given at the hearing in such manner as may be specified by the order or direction.
  - (6) The power conferred by subparagraph (5) of this paragraph extends in particular to ordering or directing that evidence of any particular fact be given at the trial—
    - (a) by statement on oath of information or belief;
    - (b) by the production of documents or entries in books; or
    - (c) in the case of a fact which is of common knowledge either generally or in a particular district by the production of a specified newspaper which contains a statement of that fact.

- (7) The Tribunal or Court may, at or before the hearing of a petition order or direct that the number of witnesses who may be called at the hearing be limited as specified by the order or direction.
- (8) Save with leave of the Tribunal or Court after an applicant has shown exceptional circumstances, no document, plan, photograph or model shall be received in evidence at the hearing of a petition unless it has been listed or filed along with the petition in the case of the petitioner or filed along with the reply in the case of the respondent.
- (9) Such leave may be granted with costs save where in the circumstance the Tribunal or Court considers otherwise.
- (10) The petitioner, in proving his case shall have, in the case of —
  - (a) Councillor, Chairman and State House of Assembly, two weeks;
  - (b) House of Representatives, three weeks;
  - (c) Senate, five weeks;
  - (d) Governor, six weeks; and
  - (e) President, seven weeks, to do so and each respondent shall have not more than 10 days to present his defence.

### **Calling of witnesses**

- 42.(1) On the hearing of an election petition, the Tribunal or Court may summon a person as a witness who appears to the Tribunal or Court to have been concerned in the election.
- (2) The Tribunal or Court may examine a witness so summoned or any other person in the Tribunal or Court although the witness or person is not called and examined by a party to the election petition, and thereafter he may be cross-examined by or on behalf of the petitioner and the respondent.
- (3) The expenses of a witness called by the Tribunal or Court at its own instance shall, unless the Tribunal or Court otherwise orders, be deemed to be costs of the election petition and may, if the Tribunal or Court so directs, be paid in the first instance by the Secretary in the same way as State witness' expenses and recovered in such manner as the Tribunal or Court may direct.

- (4) Where the Tribunal or Court summons a person as a witness under this paragraph, the provisions of the Civil Procedure Rules relating to the expenses of persons ordered to attend a hearing shall apply as if they were part of this paragraph.
- (5) The Tribunal or Court shall in—
- (a) making and carrying into effect an order for the production and inspection of documents used in the election; and
  - (b) the examination of any witness who produces or will produce a document, ensure that the way in which the vote of a particular person has been given shall not be disclosed.

### **Privileges of a witness**

43. (1) A person called as a witness in a proceeding in the Tribunal or Court shall not be excused from answering a question relating to an offence or connected with an election on the grounds that the answer thereto may incriminate or tend to incriminate him, or on the ground of privilege.
- (2) A witness who answers truly all questions which he is required by the Tribunal or Court to answer shall be entitled to receive a certificate of indemnity under the hand of the Chairman or the Tribunal or presiding justice of the Court stating that the witness has so answered.
- (3) An answer by a person to a question before the Tribunal or Court shall not, except in the case of a criminal proceeding for perjury in respect of the answer, be admissible in any proceeding, civil or criminal, in evidence against him.
- (4) When a person has received a certificate of indemnity in relation to an election and legal proceedings are at any time brought against him for an offence against the provisions of this Act, committed by him prior to the date of the certificate at or in relation to that election, the Tribunal or Court having cognizance of the case shall, on proof of the certificate, stay the proceeding, and may, at its discretion award to that person such costs as he may have been put to in the proceeding.

### **Evidence of respondent**

44. At the hearing of an election petition complaining of an undue return and claiming the seat or office for a petitioner, the respondent may, subject to the provisions of paragraph 12 (2), give evidence to prove that the election of the petitioner was undue in the same manner as if he were the person presenting the election petition complaining of the election.

### **Enlargement and abridgement of time**

- 45.(1) The Tribunal or Court shall have power, subject to the provisions of section 134 of this Act and paragraph 11, to enlarge time for doing any act or taking any proceedings on such terms (*if any*) as the justice of the case may require except otherwise provided by any other provision of this Schedule.
- (2) An enlargement of time may be ordered although the application for the enlargement is not made until after the expiration of the time appointed or allowed.
- (3) When the time for delivering a pleading or document or filing any affidavit, answer or document, or doing anything or act is or has been fixed or limited by any of the sections, paragraphs or rules under or in pursuance of this Act or by a direction or an order of the Tribunal or Court, the costs of an application to extend the time, where allowed or of an order made there on shall be borne by the party making the application unless the Tribunal or Court otherwise orders.
- (4) Every application for enlargement or abridgement of time shall be supported by affidavit.
- (5) An application for abridgement of time may be *ex parte*, but the Tribunal or Court may require notice of the application to be given to the other parties to the election petition.
- (6) An application for enlargement of time shall be made by motion after notice to the other party to the election petition but the Tribunal or Court may, for good cause shown by affidavit or otherwise, dispense with the notice.
- (7) A copy of an order made for enlargement or abridgement of time shall be filed or delivered together with any document filed or delivered by virtue of the order.

### Hearing in a Petition

46. (1) When a petition comes up for hearing and neither party appears, the Tribunal or Court shall, unless there are good reasons to the contrary, strike out the petition and no application shall be brought or entertained to re-list it.
- (2) When a petition comes up for hearing, if the petitioner appears and the respondent does not appear the petitioner may prove his petition so far as the burden of proof lies upon him and the Tribunal or Court shall enter a final judgment in the petition.
- (3) When a petition comes up for hearing, if the respondent appears and the petitioner does not appear, the respondent shall be entitled to final judgment dismissing the petition.
- (4) Documentary evidence shall be put in and may be read or taken as read by consent, such documentary evidence shall be deemed demonstrated in open court and the parties in the petition shall be entitled to address and urge argument on the content of the document, and the Tribunal or Court shall scrutinize or investigate the content of the documents as part of the process of ascribing probative value to the documents or otherwise.
- (5) A party shall close his case when he has concluded his evidence and either the petitioner or respondent may make oral application to have the case closed.
- (6) Notwithstanding the provision of subparagraph (5), the Tribunal or Court may *suo-motu* where it considers that either party fails to conclude its case within a reasonable time, close that party's case.
- (7) The Secretary shall take charge of every document or object put in as exhibit during the hearing of a petition and shall mark or label every exhibit with a letter or letters indicating the party by whom the exhibit is put in (or where more convenient the witness by whom the exhibit is proved) and with a number so that all the exhibits put in by a party (or proved by a witness) are numbered in one consecutive series.
- (8) The Secretary shall cause a list of all the exhibits in the petition to be made which when completed shall form part of the record of the proceedings.

- (9) For the purpose of subparagraph (8), a bundle of documents may be treated and counted as one exhibit.
- (10) When the party beginning has concluded his evidence, if the other party does not intend to call evidence, the party beginning shall within 10 days after close of evidence file a written address. Upon being served with the written address, the other party shall within seven days file his own written address.
- (11) Where the other party calls evidence, he shall within 10 days after the close of its evidence file a written address.
- (12) Upon being served with other party's written address the party beginning shall within seven days file his written address.
- (13) The party who files the first address shall have a right of reply on points of law only and the reply shall be filed within five days after service of the other party's address.

### **Motions and Applications**

- 47.(1) No motion shall be moved and all motions shall come up at the pre-hearing session except in extreme circumstances with leave of Tribunal or Court.
- (2) Where by these Rules any application is authorised to be made to the Tribunal or Court, such application shall be made by motion which may be supported by affidavit and shall state under what rule or law the application is brought and shall be served on the respondent.
- (3) Every such application shall be accompanied by a written address in support of the reliefs sought.
- (4) Where the respondent to the motion intends to oppose the application, he shall within seven days of the service on him of such application file his written address and may accompany it with a counter affidavit.
- (5) The applicant may, on being served with the written address of the respondent file and serve an address in reply on points of law within three days of being served and where a counter-affidavit is served on the applicant he may file further affidavit with his reply.

## Service of Notice

- 48.(1) Where a summons, notice or document, other than a notice or document mentioned in paragraph 7 (1), is required to be served on a person for a purpose connected with an election petition, it may be served by delivering it to the person or by leaving it at his last known place of abode in the constituency with any person there found who is a resident of the abode and appears to be 18 years of age or more.
- (2) After a party has given an address for service it shall be sufficient if, in lieu of serving him personally with a document intended for him, the document is served on the person—
- (a) appearing on the paper last filed on his behalf as his Solicitor wherever the person may be found or, if the person is not found at his office, on the clerk there apparently in charge; or
  - (b) named as occupier in his address for service wherever the person may be found or, if the person is not found at the address, on—
    - (i) the person there found apparently in charge, if such address is a place or business, or
    - (ii) a person, other than a domestic servant, there found who is a resident of the address and appears to be 18 years of age or more.
- (3) A party may change his address for service by giving notice of his new address for service and its occupier to the Secretary and to each party to the election petition, but, until a notice, is received by the Secretary, his old address for service shall continue to be his address for service.
- (4) Where service by one of the modes specified in this paragraph has proved impracticable, the Tribunal or Court may, on being satisfied, on an application supported by an affidavit showing what has been done, that all reasonable efforts have been made to effect service—
- (a) order that service be effected in any of the ways mentioned in the provisions of the Civil Procedure Rules relating to substituted service which service shall be sufficient; or
  - (b) dispense with service or notice as the Tribunal or Court deems fit.

**Two or more candidates as respondents**

49. Two or more candidates may be made respondents to the same petition and their case may, for the sake of convenience be heard at the same time but for all purposes (including the taking of security) the election petition shall be deemed to be a separate petition against each of the respondents.

**Consolidated petitions**

50. Where two or more petitions are presented in relation to the same election or return, all the petitions shall be consolidated, considered and be dealt with as one petition unless the Tribunal or Court shall otherwise direct in order to do justice or an objection against one or more of the petitions has been upheld by the Tribunal or Court.

**Electoral officer as respondents**

51. (1) Where an election petition complains of the conduct of an electoral officer, a Presiding officer, returning officer or any other official of the Commission he shall for all purposes be deemed to be a respondent and joined in the election petition as a necessary party, but an electoral officer, a Presiding officer, returning officer or any other official of the Commission shall not be at liberty to decline from opposing the petition except with the written consent of the Attorney-General of the Federation.
- (2) If consent is withheld by the Attorney-General under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph the Government of the Federation shall indemnify the electoral officer, Presiding officer, returning officer or such other official of the Commission against any costs which may be awarded against him by the Tribunal or Court in respect of the election petition.
- (3) Where the Commission, an electoral officer, a Presiding officer, returning officer or any other official of the Commission has been joined as a respondent in an election petition, a Legal Officer of the Commission or a Legal Practitioner engaged by the Commission or the Attorney-General of the State concerned (acting in person or through any of his Legal Officers), or the Attorney-General of the Federation (acting in person or through any of his Legal Officers) shall represent the Commission electoral officer, Presiding officer, returning officer or other official of the Commission at the Tribunal or Court.

- (4) A private Legal Practitioner engaged by the Commission under subparagraph (3) shall be entitled to be paid his professional fees and a Legal Officer so engaged shall be paid such honorarium as may be approved by the Commission.

### **Duplicate of document**

52. In the absence of express provision in this Schedule, a party filing any document or process paper in connection with any step being taken in the proceedings of an election petition shall, unless the Secretary otherwise directs, leave with the Secretary copies of the document or process paper for service on each of the parties to the election petition in addition to three copies which the Secretary may preserve.

### **Noncompliance with rules, etc.**

53. (1) Noncompliance with any of the provisions of this Schedule, or with a rule of practice for the time being operative, except otherwise stated or implied, shall not render any proceeding void, unless the Tribunal or Court so directs, but the proceeding may be set aside wholly or in part as irregular, or amended, or otherwise dealt with in such manner and on such terms as the Tribunal or Court may deem fit and just.
- (2) An application to set aside an election petition or a proceeding resulting therefrom for irregularity or for being a nullity, shall not be allowed unless made within a reasonable time and when the party making the application has not taken any fresh step in the proceedings after knowledge of the defect.
- (3) An application to set aside an election petition or a proceeding pertaining thereto shall show clearly the legal grounds on which the application is based.
- (4) An election petition shall not be defeated by an objection as to form if it is possible at the time the objection is raised to remedy the defect either by way of amendment or as may be directed by the Tribunal or Court.
- (5) An objection challenging the regularity or competence of an election petition shall be heard and determined after the close of pleadings.

**Application of rules of court**

54. Subject to the express provisions of this Act, the practice and procedure of the Tribunal or the Court in relation to an election petition shall be as nearly as possible, similar to the practice and procedure of the Federal High Court in the exercise of its civil jurisdiction, and the Civil Procedure Rules shall apply with such modifications as may be necessary to render them applicable having regard to the provisions of this Act, as if the petitioner and the respondent were respectively the plaintiff and the defendant in an ordinary civil action.

**Practice and procedure of Court of Appeal and Supreme Court**

55. Subject to the provisions of this Act, an appeal to the Court of Appeal or to the Supreme Court shall be determined in accordance with the practice and procedure relating to civil appeals in the Court of Appeal or of the Supreme Court, as the case may be, regard being had to the need for urgency on electoral matters.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Paragraph 4

FORM TF 001

ELECTORAL ACT, 2022

IN THE NATIONAL ELECTION TRIBUNAL/ COURT OF APPEAL

HOLDEN AT .....

Petition No.....

The election to the ..... for .....

Constituency or the office of .....held on the ..... day of ....., 20.....

Between

A.B.....

C.D.  
.....(Plaintiff(s))

And

E.F.....

G.H.....Respondent(s)

PETITION

The petition of A.B. of .....  
(or A.B. of ..... and C.D. of .....as  
the case may be) whose names are subscribed.

Your petitioner A.B. was a candidate at the above election or claims to have had a  
right to contest or be returned at the above election or was a registered political party  
and your petition ..... (here state in like  
manner the right of each petitioner ..... and your  
petitioner(s) state(s) that the election was held on the ..... day of  
....., 20..... when A.B. (and C.D.) and E.F. (and G.H.) were

candidate(s). And your petitioner(s) state(s) that (here stated facts and grounds on which the petitioner(s) rely

.....  
.....

Wherefore your petitioner(s) pray(s) that it may be determined that the said E.F. (and G.H.) was (were) not duly elected (or returned) and that their (or his) election was void or that the said A.B. (and C.D.) was (were) elected and ought to have been returned, or as the case may be.

Signed

.....A.B  
.....C.D.

Address for service .....

.....

The name of any (or our) Solicitor is ..... or I (or we) am (or are) acting for myself (or ourselves).

Signed.....B.  
(Petitioners)

.....C.D.

Signed before me this ..... day of .....20.....

.....

Secretary

FORM TF 002

ELECTORAL ACT, 2022

IN THE NATIONAL ELECTION TRIBUNAL/COURT OF APPEAL

HOLDEN AT.....

Petition No.....

Between:

.....Petitioner(s)

and

.....Respondent(s)

RECEIPT OF PETITION

Received on the ..... day of ....., 20..... at the Registry of the Tribunal, a petition concerning the election of .....as a member .....of .....to.....the office of ..... purporting to be signed by .....

Dated this ..... day of ..... 20.....

.....

Secretary

Secretary for Service on: Petitioner

.....  
.....

IN THE NATIONAL ELECTION TRIBUNAL/COURT OF APPEAL

HOLDEN AT.....

Petition No.....

*Between*

..... *Petitioner(s)*

*and*

..... *Respondent(s)*

To Respondent(s)

NOTICE OF PRESENTATION OF PETITION

TAKE NOTICE that a petition, a duplicate whereof is attached hereto, has this day been presented in the Registry of the Tribunal/Court of Appeal named above and that you are to enter an appearance in respect of the petition to the said Registry within ..... days of the date when this notice was left at your address as set out below, or as the Court may direct by order under paragraph 8 (2) of First Schedule to this Act, otherwise proceedings on the petition may be continued and determined in default of your appearance, and any document intended for you may be posted up on the notice board, which shall be sufficient notice thereof.

Dated this ..... day of ..... 20.....

.....  
*Secretary*

To: .....  
.....  
.....

IN THE NATIONAL ELECTION TRIBUNAL/COURT OF APPEAL

HOLDEN AT.....

Petition No.....

Between

..... Petitioner(s)

and

..... Respondent(s)

To: The Secretary

MEMORANDUM OF APPEARANCE

*Election Tribunal/Court of Appeal*

Please enter appearance for .....

Who is .....

in the above election petition.

The name and address of his Solicitor are as follows:

.....

.....

.....

Dated this ..... day of ..... 20.....

.....

*Signed*

For Service on Petitioner .....

FORM TF 005

ELECTORAL ACT, 2022

IN THE NATIONAL ELECTION TRIBUNAL/ COURT OF APPEAL

HOLDEN AT .....

Petition No.....

Between

..... Petitioner(s)

and

..... Respondent(s)

The petition of ..... Petitioner)

of .....

(or ..... of ..... of ..... and

.....(Petitioners) as the case may be) whose name(s) are subscribed.

NOTICE OF HEARING

TAKE NOTICE the above election petition will be heard at ..... on ..... the ..... day of ..... 20..... and on such other days as the Court of Appeal may determine.

Dated this ..... day of ..... 20.....

.....  
Secretary

Address for Service on:

Petitioner .....

Respondent .....

IN THE NATIONAL ELECTION TRIBUNAL/ COURT OF APPEAL

HOLDEN AT.....

Petition No.....

*Between*

..... *Petitioner(s)*

*and*

..... *Respondent(s)*

NOTICE OF MOTION TO WITHDRAW PETITION

TAKE NOTICE that this Honourable Tribunal/Court will be moved on ..... the ..... day of ..... 20..... at the hour of 9 o'clock in the afternoon or as soon thereafter as the Petitioner or Counsel on his behalf can be heard praying the Tribunal/Court for an order enabling the Petitioner to withdraw the above petition on the following ground (s):

.....

Dated ..... this ..... day of ....., 20.....

.....  
*Petitioner(s) or Solicitor*

IN THE NATIONAL ELECTION TRIBUNAL/ COURT OF APPEAL

HOLDEN AT .....

Petition No. ....

Between

..... Petitioner(s)

and

..... Respondent(s)

.....  
.....

To ..... (insert name of parties)

HEARING NOTICE FOR PRE-HEARING SESSION

Take Notice that you are required to attend the Tribunal/Court on the ..... day of ..... 20 ..... at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for a Pre-Hearing Session for the purposes set out hereunder:

1. – (a) disposal of all matters which must or can be dealt with on interlocutory application;

(b) giving directions as to the future of the petition as appear best adapted to secure its just, expeditious and economical disposal in view of the urgency of election petitions;

(c) giving directions on order of witnesses to be called and such documents to be tendered by each party to prove their cases having in view of the need to expeditious disposal of the petition;

(d) fixing clear dates for hearing of the petition.

2. Please answer the questions in the attached Pre-Hearing Information Sheet (Form TF 008) on a separate sheet and submit seven clear days before the above mentioned date.

Take Notice that if you do not attend in person or by Legal Practitioner at the time and place mentioned such proceeding will be taken and such order will be made as the Tribunal or Court may deem just and expedient.

Dated the ..... day of....., 20.....

Signed .....  
Secretary

FORM TF 008

ELECTORAL ACT, 2022

IN THE NATIONAL ELECTION TRIBUNAL/ COURT OF APPEAL

HOLDEN AT .....

Petition No.....

*Between*

..... *Petitioner(s)*

*and*

..... *Respondent(s)*

PRE-HEARING INFORMATION SHEET

This Pre-Hearing Information Sheet is intended to include reference to all applications which the parties would wish to make at the Pre-Hearing Session. Information Sheet should be entered under item 14 below.

All parties shall not, later than seven days before the first Pre-Hearing Session file and serve on all parties:

(a) all applications in respect of matters to be dealt with before hearing including but not limited to the matters listed hereunder,

(b) written answers to the questions contained in this Pre-Hearing Information Sheet.

1. Do you require that this action be considered with any other action(s)? If so give particulars.
2. Are amendments to a petition, reply or other process required?
3. Are further and better particulars of any petition or reply required? If so specify what particulars are required.
4. If you intend to make any additional admissions, give details.

- 5. Are there witnesses you may now wish to call.
- 6. Will interpreters be required for any witness? If so, state in what language.
- 7. Is this a case in which the use of a single or joint expert might be suitable? If not state reasons.
- 8. Is there any way in which the Tribunal or Court can assist the parties to resolve their dispute or particular issues in it without the need for a hearing or full hearing?
- 9. Have you considered any lawful means of resolving or narrowing down the dispute or particular issues in it? If yes state the steps that have been taken. If not state reasons.
- 10. List the paragraphs of the petition/reply you are admitting.
- 11. List the documents you are consenting to.
- 12. List the documents you are disputing and the reasons for the dispute.
- 13. List the witnesses you feel may not be necessary for any party to call and state your reasons for the opinion.
- 14. List the applications you wish to make the Pre-Hearing Session.

Dated this ..... Day of ....., 20.....

Signed .....

(Legal Practitioner for the .....) )

For service on:

.....  
.....

## SUPPLEMENTAL TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. The statutory functions, rights, interests, obligations and liabilities of the Independent National Electoral Commission established under the Electoral Act 2006, existing before the commencement of this Act under any contract or instrument, or in law or in equity shall, by virtue of this Act, be deemed to have been assigned to and vested in the Independent National Electoral Commission established under this Act.
2. Any such contract or instrument as is mentioned in subsection (1), shall be of the same force and effect against or in favour of the Independent National Electoral Commission established by this Act and shall be enforceable as fully and effectively as if instead of the Independent National Electoral Commission existing before the commencement of this Act, the Independent National Electoral Commission established by this Act has been named therein or had been a party thereto.
3. The Independent National Electoral Commission established by this Act shall be subject to all the obligations and liabilities to which the Independent National Electoral Commission existing before the commencement of this Act was subject immediately before the commencement of this Act and all other persons shall have the same rights, powers and remedies against the Independent National Electoral Commission established by this Act as they had against the Independent National Electoral Commission of Nigeria existing before the commencement of the Act.
4. Any proceeding or cause of action pending or existing immediately before the commencement of this Act, by or against the Independent National Electoral Commission existing before the commencement of this Act in respect of any right, interest, obligation or liability of the Independent National Electoral Commission existing before the commencement of this Act may be continued or may be commenced and any determination of the court of law, tribunal or other authority or person may be enforced by or against the Independent National Electoral Commission established by this Act to the same extent as would have been against the Independent National Electoral Commission existing before the commencement of this Act.
5. All assets, funds, resources and other movable or immovable property, which immediately before the commencement of this Act, were vested in the Independent National Electoral Commission, existing before the commencement of this Act shall by virtue of this Act and without further assurance, be vested in the Independent National Electoral Commission established by this Act.

6. Any person who immediately before the coming into effect of this Act is the holder of any office in the Independent National Electoral Commission existing before the commencement of this Act shall, on the commencement of this Act, and subject to the provisions of the Constitution, continue in office and be deemed to have been appointed to his office by the Independent National Electoral Commission established by this Act unless the authority by which the person was appointed terminates the appointment.

INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION

OATH/AFFIRMATION OF NEUTRALITY

I .....do solemnly swear/affirm that I will be faithful to the Federal Republic of Nigeria; that as .....I will discharge my duties to the best of my ability in accordance with the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Electoral Act and the Guidelines issued by the Independent National Electoral Commission; that I will do the right to all candidates and political parties according to law without fear or favour, affection or ill-will. So help me God.

.....  
*Deponent*

Sworn to/Affirmed at ..... this ..... day of .....  
20.....  
Before me

.....  
*Resident Electoral Commissioner Electoral Officer*

THIRD SCHEDULE  
ELECTORAL ACT, 2022

SECTION A

Form EC. 1

APPLICATION FOR INCLUSION IN REGISTER OF VOTERS

To the Registration Officer.....  
.....Constituency.....20.....  
of .....  
apply to be included in the Preliminary List of the Register of Voters for the above  
constituency upon the grounds:

1. That I am a citizen of Nigeria;
2. That I am 18 years or above 18 years of age;
3. That I am now ordinarily resident at .....  
.....  
(here state town or village and if possible the street number if known)
4. And I declare that the above particulars are true to the best of my belief and —
  - \* (a) that I am not already registered in this or any other Preliminary List or Register of Voters under the above Act (or I request that my name be entered in the appropriate list); or
  - \* (b) that I have already registered, but wish my name transferred to the area of my new abode. Particular of my former place of residence are given below —

	CODE
STATE .....	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA .....	
REGISTRATION AREA .....	
REGISTRATION UNIT.....	
VOTER'S NUMBER.....	
VOTER'S NAME .....	

SECTION B

APPLICANT'S OTHER PARTICULARS (IN CAPITALS)

5. NAME IN FULL .....  
(Family Name First)

6. OCCUPATION.....

7. AGE.....

8. SEX MALE (M) ..... FEMALE (F) .....

9. ADDRESS (i.e. House Number, Street Name or Name of Village or Hamlet)  
.....

\*Signed .....

\*Right thumb print impressed in the presence of witness to thumb print.

.....

.....

.....

\*Cross out whichever is inapplicable

ELECTORAL ACT, 2022

FORM EC. 2

CLAIM FOR CORRECTION OF OUR INSERTION OF NAME IN PRELIMINARY LIST

To the Supervisory Assistant Registration Officer .....  
WARD

I, .....  
of.....hereby declare.

1. That I applied for inclusion in the Supplementary List for the Updating Register of Voters for the above Ward on the ..... 20..... and that my particulars have been omitted/inaccurately stated.
2. I am a citizen of Nigeria.
3. I am 18 years of age or over
4. I am ordinary resident at the above address  
or.....
5. I hereby apply for the Supplementary List to be completed/corrected accordingly.
6. I declare that the above particulars are true to the best of my belief and that I am not already registered in this or any Supplementary List or Register of Voters.

.....  
*Date*

.....  
*Signature or Thumb Print*

FORM EC. 3

OBJECTION TO NAME IN SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

To the Supervisory/Assistant Registration/Officer .....

Constituency.....20.....of.....

Address

.....Whose name appears in the Supplementary List for the above Ward hereby give notice: That I object to the inclusion in such list of the name of .....

whose address is given as ..... on the following grounds .....

.....  
.....  
.....

(Here insert the Grounds)

I wish to produce the following witnesses .....  
.....  
.....

Signed.....Registered Voter .....

Dated.....this ..... day of ....., 20.....

FORM EC 3A

NOTIFICATION OF DEATH OF A PERSON NAMED IN THE REGISTER OF VOTERS

To the Registration Officer,.....Constituency..... 20.....

I, ..... of .....

hereby give notice that .....

the Register of Voters .....Registration Centre as .....is dead.

I wish to produce the following evidence witness.....

.....  
.....

.....

*Signed*

I, certify, in accordance with Section 2 (1) of the Acts Authentication Act, Cap. A2, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004, that this is a true copy of the Bill passed by both Houses of the National Assembly.

OJO, O. A., fnia, fcia

Clerk to the National Assembly

31st Day of January, 2022.

#### EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

This Act repeals the Electoral Act No. 6, 2010 and enacts the Electoral Act 2022, to regulate the conduct of Federal, State and Area Council elections, to make provisions for the restriction of the qualification for elective office to relevant provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999, use of card readers and other technological devices in elections and political party primaries, to provide a time line for the submission of list of candidates, criteria for substitution of candidates, limit of campaign expenses, and address the omission of names of candidates or logo of political parties.

**SCHEDULE TO THE ELECTORAL BILL, 2022**

(1) <i>Short Title of the Bill</i>	(2) <i>Long Title of the Bill</i>	(3) <i>Summary of the Contents of the Bill</i>	(4) <i>Date Passed by the Senate</i>	(5) <i>Date Passed by the House of Representatives</i>
Electoral Bill, 2022.	An Act to repeal the Electoral Act, No. 6, 2010 and enact the Electoral Act, 2022 to regulate the conduct of Federal, State and Area Councils in the Federal Capital Territory elections ; and for related matters.	This Bill repeals the Electoral Act, No. 6, 2010 and enacts the Electoral Act, 2022, to regulate the conduct of Federal, State and Area Councils in the Federal Capital Territory elections.	25th January, 2022.	25th January, 2022.

I certify that this Bill has been carefully compared by me with the decision reached by the National Assembly and found by me to be true and correct decision of the Houses and is in accordance with the provisions of the Acts Authentication Act Cap. A2, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 2004.



OJO, O. A., *fnia*, *fcia*  
*Clerk to the National Assembly*  
 31st Day of January, 2022.

I ASSENT

MUHAMMADU BUHARI, GCFR  
*President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria*  
 25th Day of February, 2022.



**REGULATIONS AND  
GUIDELINES FOR  
THE  
CONDUCT OF  
ELECTIONS, 2022**

## PART I – ELECTIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR CONDUCT

---

1. Elections to which these Regulations and Guidelines Apply
2. Date of General Election
3. Date of Off-Cycle Governorship Elections
4. Date of Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Area Council Elections
5. Persons Eligible to Vote
6. Where to Vote
7. Location of Polling Units
8. Polling Unit Officials
9. Appointment of Polling Agents
10. Disqualification of Certain Categories of Persons as Polling Agents
11. Disqualification of a Polling Agent
12. Inspection of Samples of Relevant Electoral Materials

## PART II - ACCREDITATION AND VOTING PROCEDURE AT ELECTIONS

---

13. Method of Voting
14. Voting at Appropriate Polling Unit
15. Persons Allowed into the Polling Unit
16. Polling Unit Attendance Register
17. Opening of Polls
18. Mandatory Use of the Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS)
19. Accreditation and Voting
20. Failure of Accreditation
21. PVC for the Wrong Polling Unit
22. Presentation of PVC Belonging to Another Person
23. Sustained Malfunction or Replacement of BVAS and Continuation of Elections
24. Visually Impaired Voter or Voter with Disability (PWDs)
25. Priority Voting for Certain Categories of Voters
26. Voter Not to Make a Mark for Identification
27. Accidental Spoilage of Ballot Paper
28. Impersonation and Underage Voting
29. Power of Presiding Officer to Remove Persons from Polling Units
30. Prohibition of the Use of Telephones and other Electronic/ Photographic Devices in Voting Cubicle
31. Thumb-Printing and Dropping Ballots in the Ballot Box Proper Placement of Ballot Boxes

32. Proper Placement of Ballot Boxes.
33. Leave to Remain in the Vicinity of the Polling Unit after Voting
34. Close of Voting
35. Close of Voting Procedures, Sorting and Counting of Ballots and Recording of Votes
36. Counting of Ballot Papers without the Official Mark Prescribed by the Commission
37. Mandatory Pasting of Form EC60E
38. Electronic Transmission of Results and Upload of Results to the INEC Results Viewing Portal (IReV)
39. Custody of EC8A and Mandatory Collection of Electoral Operations' Copy of Results
40. Over Voting
41. Discrepancy between Number of Ballots and Votes Recorded
42. Consideration of Report of Discrepancy in Polling Unit Results by RA/ Ward Collation Officer
43. Where Election is Cancelled or Not Held

### **PART III - COLLATION OF ELECTION RESULTS AND MAKING OF RETURNS**

---

44. Designation of Locations for Collation of Election Results
45. Collation and Returning Officers as Appointees of the Commission
46. Prohibition of Personal Aides of Collation and Returning Officers in Collation Centres
47. Levels of Collation of Election Results
48. Use of Results Electronically Transmitted or Transferred Directly from Polling Units for Collation
49. Prohibition of Phone Calls During Collation of Results
50. Collation at the RA or Ward Level
51. Resolving Discrepancies in Polling Unit Results at RA or Ward Collation
52. Collation at RA or Ward Level where Election Extends to the Following Day in Some Polling Units
53. Collation of Presidential Election Results at the LGA/Area Council Levels
54. Collation of Presidential Election Results at State Level
55. Collation of Presidential Election Results at National Level

56. Supplementary Election Due to Over Voting
57. Announcement of Result Despite Supplementary Election Due to Over Voting
58. Postponement of Election Due to Breach of the Peace, Natural Disasters and Other Emergencies
59. Making a Return Notwithstanding Postponement Due to Breach of the Peace, Natural Disasters and Other Emergencies
60. Postponement of Election Due to Non-Replacement of the Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS)
61. Making a Return Notwithstanding Postponement Due to Non-Replacement of the Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS)
62. Margin of Lead Principle
63. Making a Return/ Declaration of Results for Presidential Election
64. Equality of Highest Votes by Two or More Candidates in Presidential Election
65. Distribution of Form EC8E and Completion of Form EC40H (V) by the Chief Electoral Commissioner
66. Run-off Election for Presidential Election
67. Margin of Lead Principle and Supplementary Election for Presidential Election
68. Uncontested Presidential Election
69. Collation of Senatorial District Election Results at LGA/Area Council Levels
70. Collation and Declaration of Senatorial District Election Results at Constituency Level
71. Supplementary Election for Senatorial District Election
72. Collation and Declaration of Federal Constituency Election Results with Less than One LGA
73. Collation of Federal Constituency Election Results at LGA/Area Council Levels
74. Collation and Declaration of Federal Constituency Election Results at Constituency Level
75. Supplementary Election for Federal Constituency Election
76. Collation of Governorship Election Results at LGA Level
77. Collation of Governorship Election Results at State Level
78. Making a Return/Declaration for Governorship Election
79. Equality of Highest Votes by Two or More Candidates in Governorship Election
80. Distribution and Custody of Result Sheets for Governorship Election

81. Run-Off Election for Governorship Election
82. Supplementary Election for Governorship Election
83. Uncontested Governorship Election
84. Collation and Declaration of Election Results in State Constituency with One LGA
85. Supplementary Election for State Constituency Election
86. Collation of Election Results in State Constituency More than One LGA
87. Supplementary Election for State Constituency with More than One LGA
88. Collation of Election Results in State Constituency Less than One LGA
89. Supplementary Election for State Constituency with Less than One LGA
90. Collation of FCT Area Council Election Results
91. Principles for Result Collation
92. Use of INEC Copies of Results where Available
93. Collation where INEC Hardcopy of Results Do Not Exist and Use of Duplicate Hardcopies from Other Agencies
94. Regeneration of Results from Lower Levels
95. Request for Leave to Comment or Raise Objection by Polling Agents
96. Rejection, Cancellation or Voiding of Results
97. Collation and Returning Officers to Complete Result Collation after Disruption
98. Power of Collation and Returning Officers to Remove Persons from the Collation Centre
99. Declaration/Return Made Involuntarily or Contrary to Law, Regulations and Guidelines
100. Managing the Margin of Lead Principle
101. Access to Polling Units, Collation Centres, etc.
102. Role of Polling Agents
103. Role of Election Observers
104. Role of Security Agents
105. Reverse Logistics
106. Amendments, Supplements and Schedules

## SCHEDULE - CONDUCTING ELECTIONS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND OTHER HEALTH EMERGENCIES

---

1. General Health & Safety Measures
2. Compliance with Protocols Issued by Health Authorities
3. Registration Area Camp (RAC) Activities in COVID-19 and other Health Emergencies
4. Transportation of Staff
5. Queuing and Voter Code of Conduct
6. Adjustment of Times for Commencement and End of Voting
7. Queuing, Accreditation and Voting
8. Pre-Accreditation Procedure
9. Procedure During Accreditation and Voting
10. Voters wishing to Observe Counting and Declaration
11. Closing of Polling Units
12. Procedure at Collation Centres
13. Postponement or Suspension of Electoral Activity

## Regulations and Guidelines for the Conduct of Elections, 2022

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended) and the Electoral Act 2022, the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) herein referred to as “the Commission” issues the following regulations and guidelines for the conduct of Elections (General Elections, Off-Cycle Elections, Bye-elections, Re-run Elections and Supplementary Elections). These Regulations and Guidelines are issued pursuant to Section 148 of the Electoral Act, 2022. They supersede all other regulations and/or guidelines on the conduct of elections issued by the Commission and shall remain in force until replaced by new Regulations and Guidelines or updated by way of revisions or supplementary regulations and guidelines supported by Decision Extracts of the Commission or an official gazette.

### PART I – ELECTIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR CONDUCT

*Elections to which these Regulations and Guidelines Apply*

1. These Regulations and Guidelines shall apply to the conduct of elections to the following offices:
  - (i) President and Vice President;
  - (ii) Governor and Deputy Governor;
  - (iii) National Assembly (Senate and House of Representatives);
  - (iv) State Houses of Assembly;
  - (v) Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) Area Councils; and
  - (vi) Councillors of FCT Area Councils Legislature.

2. Election to the office of President and Vice President as well as National Assembly shall hold on the Third Saturday of February of any General Election year, while election to the Office of Governor and Deputy Governor and the State Houses of Assembly shall hold two (2) weeks thereafter. *Date of General Election*
3. For an off-cycle Governorship election, that is any Governorship election that falls due outside a General Election, the election shall hold on the Saturday following the 100th day to the end of the tenure of the incumbent, or as maybe determined by the Commission. *Date of Off-Cycle Governorship Elections*
- 4.(a) Whenever the end of tenure of FCT Area Councils coincides with a General Election year, election into the office of Chairman and Vice Chairman and Councillors of the Area Councils shall be held with the election for Governor and Deputy Governor and the State Houses of Assembly. *Date of FCT Area Council Elections*
- (b) Where the end of tenure of FCT Area Councils does not coincide with a General Election year, the election to the office of Chairman and Vice-Chairman and Councillors of the Area Councils shall hold on the Saturday following the 100th day to the end of the tenure of the incumbent, or as maybe determined by the Commission.
5. A person is eligible to vote at an election conducted by the Commission if: *Persons Eligible to Vote*
- i) He/she is a Nigerian Citizen.
  - (ii) He/she is a registered as a voter.
  - (iii) His/her name appears in the Register of Voters.
  - (iv) He/she presents a valid Permanent Voter's Card (PVC) at his/her Polling Unit.

- Where to Vote* 6. Voting in any election to which these regulations and guidelines apply shall take place at Polling Units established by the Commission.
- Location of Polling Units* 7. (a) Whenever practicable, Polling Units shall be located within enclosures in public places accessible to every voter, including Persons with Disability (PWDs). Where they are in open spaces, canopies may be provided.
- (b) Public places include public schools, civic centres, town halls and communal open spaces. Polling Units shall not be in places of worship, palaces of traditional rulers and private homes.
- Polling Unit Officials* 8. (a) Each Polling Unit shall have a Presiding Officer (PO) and three (3) Assistant Presiding Officers (APOs) namely, APO I, APO II and APO III.
- (b) The APO I shall be designated as the Poll Clerk. Where polls have commenced and the PO for any reason has to leave the Polling Unit, the APO I (Poll Clerk) shall act in his/her place, pending his/her return or replacement).
- Appointment of Polling Agents* 9. (a) A Political Party sponsoring a candidate may by notice appoint one person as its Polling Agent for each Polling Unit, one Polling Agent for each Collation Centre and one representative at each point of distribution of electoral materials in the constituency where it is sponsoring candidate(s) for an election.
- (b) The notice referred to in 9(a) shall be in writing, signed, addressed, and delivered (or uploaded to a dedicated web portal as the Commission may decide) to the:
- (i) Chairman of the Commission in the case of Polling Agents for national collation for Presidential election.

- (ii) Resident Electoral Commissioner in the case of Polling Agents for collation at National and State Assemblies as well as Governorship election.
  - (iii) Electoral Officer in all cases of Polling Agents for Polling Units as well as for collation at the Registration Area/Ward, LGA or Area Council.
- (c) The notice shall contain the names, addresses and recent passport photographs of the Polling Agents and the respective Polling Units or Collation Centres to which they have been assigned, and shall be submitted or uploaded to the web portal not later than the last day stipulated in the Timetable and Schedule of Activities for the election.
- (d) Only a Polling Agent who has been accredited by the Commission in the prescribed manner shall receive a copy of the result sheet at a Polling Unit or Collation Centre.
10. No person shall be qualified to be appointed or serve as a Polling Agent of any Political Party at an election if he/she is serving as Chairman or member of a Local Government Area or Area Council, Commissioner, Deputy Governor or Governor of a State, Minister of the Federal Government, or holding elective or appointive political office, or is employed in the public service under any tier of government and has not resigned from his office at least three months before the election.
- Qualification of Polling Agents*
11. A Polling Agent who aids and abets election malpractices at a Polling Unit or Collation Centre shall be disqualified and on the instruction of the Poll Official/ Collation Official, removed from the Polling Unit/Collation Centre and be liable to prosecution.
- Disqualification of a Polling Agent*

*Inspection of Samples of Relevant Electoral Materials*

12. The Commission shall identify samples of relevant electoral materials for inspection by Political Parties in compliance with Section 42 (2-5) of the Electoral Act 2022 and:
- (i) Invite all Political Parties that nominated candidate(s) in the election to confirm its identity on samples of relevant electoral materials proposed for the election;
  - (ii) The Political Parties shall within two (2) days of the inspection, approve or disapprove in writing, their identities on the samples of the electoral materials for the election;
  - (iii) Any Political Party that fails to approve or disapprove its identity in writing within two (2) of the inspection, shall not complain of unlawful exclusion as regards its identity; and
  - (iv) Failure to participate in the inspection as notified by the Commission shall be deemed to be approval of the Political Party's identity.

## PART II - ACCREDITATION AND VOTING PROCEDURE AT ELECTIONS

---

*Method of Voting*

13. Voting shall be in accordance with the Continuous Accreditation and Voting System (CAVS) procedure as specified in these Regulations and Guidelines, the Election Manual and any other Guide issued by the Commission.

*Voting at Appropriate Polling Unit*

- 14 (a) No person shall be allowed to vote at any Polling Unit other than the one at which his/her name appears in the Register of Voters and he/she presents his/ her PVC to be verified using the Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS), or as otherwise determined by the Commission.
- (b) Each Voter shall cast his/her vote in person at the Polling Unit where he/she registered or was assigned, in the manner prescribed by the Commission.

15. The Presiding Officer shall regulate the admission of voters to the Polling Unit and shall exclude all other persons except candidates or their Polling Agents, Election Officials, Security Personnel, Accredited Observers, the Media and any other person who in his/her opinion has lawful reason to be admitted. *Persons Allowed into the Polling Unit*
16. Attendance Register in PU booklet will be signed by the following categories of election personnel: POs, APOs, Polling Agents, Security Personnel, Accredited Observers and Media. *Polling Unit Attendance Register*
- 17 (a) At 8:00am or at a time prescribed by the Commission, the Presiding Officer of a Polling Unit shall introduce himself/herself, the Poll Officials, Polling Agents and Accredited Observers present and cross-check the adequacy of electoral materials. *Commencement of Polls*
- (b) He/she shall invite Polling Agents to observe the electoral materials to be used for the elections. Polling Agents, accredited observers or officials of the Commission, may record this process in writing or video provided that this process does not disrupt the timely opening of polls.
- (c) The Presiding Officer shall record the quantity, serial numbers, and other particulars of the inspected sensitive materials in the prescribed forms for the conduct of the election.
- (d) Between 8:00am to 8:30am or at a time prescribed by the Commission, the Presiding Officer shall:
- (i) Open and display the empty ballot box and the BVAS to persons present at the Polling Unit, and then close and seal the ballot box in a manner prescribed by the Commission;
  - (ii) Explain the accreditation and voting procedures to all present;

- (iii) Separate the queue between men and women, where the culture does not allow the mingling of the genders;
- (iv) Create a separate queue for PWDs, visibly pregnant and breast-feeding mothers as well as the elderly;
- (v) Allow voters into the Polling Unit in an orderly queue; and
- (vi) Declare the Polling Unit open for accreditation and voting.

*Mandatory Use of the Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS)*

- 18 (a) In accordance with Section 47 (2) of the Electoral Act 2022, a person intending to vote shall be verified to be the same person on the Register of Voters by the use of the Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS) or any other device approved by the Commission, in the manner prescribed in these Regulations and Guidelines.
- (b) Any poll official who fails to verify voters in the manner prescribed by the Commission shall be deemed to be guilty of dereliction of duty and shall be liable to prosecution.

*Accreditation and Voting*

- 19 (a) On election day, accreditation and voting shall commence at 8.30am and close at 2:30pm or as maybe determined by the Commission, provided that all voters already on the queue by 2:30pm shall be allowed to accredit and vote.
- (b) The accreditation process shall comprise of:
- (i) Checking the Permanent Voter's Card (PVC) of the voter;
  - (ii) Positive identification of the voter in the BVAS;
  - (iii) Authentication of the voter by matching his/her fingerprints or face (facial recognition) using the BVAS;
  - (iv) Positive identification of the voter in the Register of Voters;

- (v) Completing Forms EC40H(I) – PWD Voter Information and Statistics;
  - (vi) Applying indelible ink to the cuticle of the finger of the voter (where available); and
  - (vii) Arranging priority voters' line for pregnant women, nursing or breast-feeding mothers aged persons, and persons with physical disabilities.
- (c) The voter shall present himself/herself to the APO III for the Polling Unit who shall:
- (i) Determine that he/she is at the correct Polling Unit. If the APO III is unable to determine the correct Polling Unit of the voter from his/her PVC, this should be ascertained from the list of voters pasted at the Polling Unit or as prescribed by the Commission;
  - (ii) Upon inspection of the PVC presented by the voter, if the APO III discovers that the PVC is not for the Polling Unit, the APO III shall advise the voter to proceed to the appropriate Polling Unit;
  - (iii) Check whether the voter is a person with disability and needs assistive device(s)/facilities to aid the voting process;
  - (iv) Request for the PVC from the voter, provided that any intending voter without a valid PVC shall not be allowed to vote;
  - (v) Confirm that the voter has not voted anywhere else by inspecting the cuticle of his/her fingernails, and if satisfied direct the voter to the APO I;
  - (vi) APO II shall at this point create a separate queue for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs);
  - (vii) If the voter is at the right polling unit and confirms to the APO III that he or she is a person with disability, the APO III shall immediately inform him or her of the availability of priority voting and direct him or her to the queue for PWDs; and

(viii) If the PWD cannot effectively communicate with the APO III due to hearing or speech impairment, the APO III shall direct the PWD to the election day written instruction (Form EC 30 PWD) for more directive and attention to such PWD shall be prioritised.

(d) The APO I shall:

(i) Call up the Voter's data on the BVAS by reading the **bar code** on the back of the PVC or reading the **QR code** against the name of the voter in the Register of Voters or entering the last six digits of the **Voter Identification Number (VIN)** of the voter into the BVAS or searching the BVAS with the **surname** of the voter;

(ii) On appearance of the voter's data on the BVAS the APO I shall ascertain that the photograph on the PVC is that of the voter and that the Polling Unit details correspond with those of the Polling Unit;

(iii) Request the Voter to place his/her thumb or any other finger (where possible) in the place provided on the BVAS for authentication or, if this fails, match the face of the voter to the picture in the BVAS using the device's facial recognition facility; and

(iv) if the fingerprint or face of the voter matches, request the voter to proceed to APO II.

(e) The verified voter shall then proceed to the APO II who shall:

(i) Request for the Voter's PVC;

(ii) Check the Register of Voters to confirm that the voter's name, details, and Voter Identification Number (VIN) are as contained in the Register of Voters;

(iii) Tick the appropriate box of the horizontal boxes on the right margin beside the voter's details on the Register, showing the category of election and

- that the person's name is on the Register of Voters;
- (iv) Provide voters with disability the appropriate voting assistive material, where available, according to their respective disability status;
  - (v) Document the status of the voter; if the voter is a PWD by completing the PWD Form EC40H as prescribed; and
  - (vi) Apply indelible ink to the cuticle of the finger (where available) to indicate that the voter has been accredited to vote in that election.
- (f) The accredited voter shall proceed to the PO who shall:
- (i) Check the cuticle of the finger/thumbnailed of the voter (where available) to confirm that he/she has been accredited;
  - (ii) On being satisfied that the person before him/her has been duly accredited, stamp, sign and write the date of the election on the back of the ballot paper(s) for the respective categories of elections;
  - (iii) Request the voter to remove any cell phone or photographic device in his/her possession before proceeding to voting cubicle;
  - (iv) Direct the voter to the voting cubicle to mark his/her choice on the ballot paper; and
  - (v) Ensure that the voting cubicle and ballot box are accessible for PWD to independently complete the voting process; and
  - (vi) Ensure that the voter deposits the marked ballot paper in the appropriate ballot box.

*Failure of Accreditation*

20. Where a voter cannot be identified by the BVAS for the Polling Unit using the methods outlined in Clause 19 (d) of these Regulations and Guidelines or where the voter's fingerprint or face cannot be matched with the details in the BVAS after three trials, the voter shall not be allowed to vote. In that case, the APO I shall:
- (i) Advise the voter to use appropriate channels to notify the Commission of his/her failure to accredit;
  - (ii) Politely request the voter to leave the Polling Unit; and
  - (iii) Tick the appropriate box against the voter's name labelled FA (denoting "Failed Accreditation") at the left margin of the voter's details on the register

*PVC at the Wrong Polling Unit*

21. Where the PVC presented by the voter is not for the Polling Unit, the APO I shall politely inform the voter and advise him/her to proceed to the appropriate Polling Unit.

*Presentation of PVC Belonging to Another Person*

22. Any person who presents the PVC of another person with an intention to use it to vote, shall not be allowed to vote and may be liable to arrest and prosecution.

*Sustained Malfunction or Replacement of BVAS and Continuation of Elections*

- 23 (a) In the event of sustained malfunction of the Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS), the Presiding Officer (PO) shall:
- (i) Immediately inform the LGA and RA Supervisors, the Supervisory Presiding Officer (SPO), the Electoral Officer (EO), and the Election Monitoring and Support Centre (EMSC) for replacement.
  - (ii) Suspend Accreditation and Voting until a new BVAS is made available.
  - (iii) File a report of the incident to the designated Official.
  - (iv) Inform the voters and polling agents of the situation.

- (b) Where a replacement BVAS is not available by 2:30pm, the Presiding Officer shall:
  - (i) Inform the LGA and RA Supervisors, SPO, EO, and EMSC of the situation.
  - (ii) File a report of the incident.
  - (iii) Inform the voters and polling agents that accreditation and voting for the affected Polling Unit shall continue the following day.
- (c) Where a BVAS is replaced in the middle of an election, the data of verified voters in the faulty BVAS shall be merged with data in the replacement BVAS for purposes of determining the number of verified voters.

- 24 (a) The Presiding Officer shall allow a voter who is visually impaired or with other forms of disability, who is unable to distinguish symbols or who has any other physical disability to be accompanied into the Polling Unit and be assisted to vote by a person chosen by him/her, other than an Election Official, a polling agent or a security personnel on election duty.
- (b) Visually Impaired registered voters may, where available, use Assistive Voting Devices such as the Braille Ballot Guide or magnifying glass.
  - (c) No person shall accompany a voter to the voting area or assist a voter in marking a ballot paper, except as specified in these Regulations and Guidelines.

*Visually Impaired or voter with disability (PWD)*

- 25 PWDs, visibly pregnant women, nursing or breast-feeding mothers and the elderly, shall be granted priority access to voting at the Polling Units.

*Priority to Some Categories of Voters*

- Voter not to Make a Mark for Identification* 26 A voter shall not make any mark on the ballot paper by which he/she may be identified. If he/she does so, such ballot paper shall be rejected provided that any print resulting from the staining of the fingerprint of the voter in the voting compartment shall not be deemed to be a mark of identification.
- Accidental Spoiling of Ballot Paper* 27 A voter who by accident spoils his/her ballot paper such that it cannot be used for voting may present it to the Presiding Officer and if satisfied that the ballot paper is spoiled, the Presiding Officer shall issue another ballot paper to the voter in place of the spoiled ballot paper and the spoiled ballot paper shall be marked "cancelled" by the Presiding Officer, and recorded in the appropriate form in the PU booklet.
- Impersonation and Underage Voting* 28 If a person presents himself/herself to vote and the Presiding Officer is informed that there is reasonable ground to believe that the person is underage, a non-Nigerian or impersonating, the Presiding Officer shall:
- (i) Request the person giving the information to complete the prescribed form undertaking to substantiate the charge in a Court of Law.
  - (ii) Ask the person against whom the protest is made if he/she is impersonating or underage. If the person owns up, the Presiding Officer shall not allow him/her to vote and may request the Security Official on duty at the Polling Unit to arrest the person.
  - (iii) Where the person denies the charge to the satisfaction of the Presiding Officer, allow the person to vote.
  - (iv) Report the action taken in accordance with i, ii and iii above in the prescribed form by the Commission and submit to the RA/Ward Collation Officer as well as the RA/Ward Supervisor.

- 29 The Presiding Officer may have a person who is acting in a disorderly manner or fails to comply with lawful order removed from the Polling Unit. *Power of Presiding Officer to Remove Persons from Polling Units*
- 30 Telephones and other electronic devices capable of taking pictures are not allowed in voting cubicles. Voters may come to the Polling Unit with telephones and other electronic devices provided that they do not take them to the voting cubicles or take pictures of other voters while they are voting. *Prohibition of the Use of Telephones and Other Electronic/ Photographic Devices in the Voting Cubicle*
- 31 After thumb-printing the ballot, while still in the voting cubicle, the voter shall carefully fold the marked ballot paper and proceed to drop it in the appropriate ballot box. Additional ballot boxes will be provided where necessary. *Thumb-Printing and Dropping Ballots in the Ballot Box*
- 32 Presiding Officers shall place the ballot boxes not more than two meters away from the voting cubicle, in the direction of the Presiding Officers and away from the Polling Agents. *Proper Placement of Ballot Boxes*
- 33 After casting his/her ballot, the voter is free to remain within the vicinity of the Polling Unit to witness the sorting and counting of votes and the announcement of results, provided he/she is orderly *Leave to Remain in the Vicinity of the Polling Unit after Voting*
34. After every voter on the queue has voted, the Presiding Officer shall declare voting closed. *Close of Voting*
- 35 (a) After voting has closed, the Presiding officer shall:
- (i) Cancel all the unused ballot papers by crossing them out; *Close of Voting Procedures, Sorting and Counting of Ballots and Recording of Votes*

- (ii) Sort out the ballot papers by party and thereafter loudly count the votes scored by each political party in the presence of the Polling Agents and Accredited Observers;
  - (iii) Endorse the word "rejected" on all rejected ballot papers or the words "rejected but objected to" if an objection to the rejection of a ballot is raised by a candidate or Polling Agent;
  - (iv) Allow recount of votes on demand by a candidate or Polling Agent present, provided that such a recount shall only be allowed once;
  - (v) Enter the scores of the candidates in both figures and words in the appropriate Form EC8 series; and
  - (vi) Cross-check the scores of candidates/parties and the totals.
- (b) The Presiding Officer shall then:
- (i) Sign, date and stamp the appropriate Form EC8A;
  - (ii) Announce loudly the votes scored by each political party;
  - (iii) Request the candidates or their Polling Agents where available at the Polling Unit to countersign. Refusal of any candidate or Polling Agent to countersign the appropriate Form EC8A series shall not invalidate the result of the Polling Unit;
  - (iv) Give to the Polling Agents and the Police, a duplicate copy each of the completed forms;
  - (v) Complete the EC 40H(I) for PWD information and statistics; and
  - (vi) Complete the PWD information boxes in the PU booklet.

*Counting of  
Ballot Papers  
without the  
Official Mark  
Prescribed by  
the Commission*

36. (i) Only ballot papers with the official watermark and stamp prescribed by the Commission shall be counted by the Presiding Officer.

- (ii) Whenever a Presiding Officer notices any ballot paper without the official watermark and stamp, he/she should immediately escalate and act on further instructions received by him/her.
37. After completing the EC8A result sheet, the Presiding Officer shall complete and paste the completed Publication of Result Poster EC60(E) at the Polling Unit conspicuously. Pasting of Form EC60E is mandatory and failure to do so may amount to dereliction of duty. *Mandatory Pasting of Form EC60E*
38. On completion of all the Polling Unit voting and results procedures, the Presiding Officer shall: *Electronic Transmission of Results and Upload of Results to IReV*
- (i) Electronically transmit or transfer the result of the Polling Unit, direct to the collation system as prescribed by the Commission.
  - (ii) Use the BVAS to upload a scanned copy of the EC8A to the INEC Result Viewing Portal (IReV), as prescribed by the Commission.
  - (iii) Take the BVAS and the original copy of each of the forms in tamperevident envelope to the Registration Area/Ward Collation Officer, in the company of Security Agents. The Polling Agents may accompany the Presiding Officer to the RA/Ward Collation Centre.
39. The Presiding Officer shall keep the originals of EC8A and their top copies (Electoral Operations' copies) for the Commission. It is mandatory for designated Election Duty Staff to collect and deposit all Electoral Operations copies of results with their Supervisors within the prescribed time. Noncompliance shall be treated as dereliction of duty. *Custody of EC8A and Mandatory Collection of Electoral Operations Copy of Results*

- Over Voiting* 40. Where the total number of votes cast at a Polling Unit exceeds the number of accredited voters at the Polling Unit, the result of the election for that Polling Unit shall be declared null and void, and a report in that regard shall be made to the Collation Officer.
- Discrepancy between Number of Ballots and Votes Recorded* 41. Where after a crosscheck and recount, the total sum of spoiled ballot papers, rejected ballots and valid votes is not equal to the total number of used ballots, an anomaly exists, and the Presiding Officer shall submit a written report to the RA/Ward Collation Officer.
- Consideration of Report of Discrepancy in Polling Unit Result by RA/Ward Collation Officer* 42. The RA/Ward Collation Officer shall examine the report of the Presiding Officer on any discrepancy in ballots and votes and further attempt to reconcile the figures. Where the figures cannot be reconciled, the RA/Ward Collation Officer shall make his/her own report to the LGA Collation Officer, attaching the Presiding Officers' Report.
- Where Election was Not Held or Cancelled* 43. For a Polling Unit where election is not held or is cancelled, or poll is declared null and void in accordance with these Regulations and Guidelines, the Presiding Officer shall report same in writing to the RA/Ward Collation Officer explaining the nature of the problem and the Collation Officer shall fill Form EC40G as applicable.

### **PART III - COLLATION OF ELECTION RESULTS AND MAKING OF RETURNS**

---

- Commission to Designate Locations for Collation of Election Results* 44. Collation and declaration of results shall take place at locations designated by the Commission.

45. Collation and Returning Officers as appointees of the Commission, shall abide by the oath of loyalty and neutrality for Election Officials, as provided in Section 26(1) of the Electoral Act 2022, and act in accordance with extant Regulations and Guidelines of the Commission. *Collation and Returning Officers as Appointees of the Commission*
46. No personal staff or assistant of a Collation or Returning Officer appointed by the Commission, is allowed into the Ward, LGA, Constituency or State Collation Centres. A Collation or Returning Officer requiring any assistance with his or her duties shall make a request to the Chairman of the Commission and the Commission shall provide such assistance. *Prohibition of Access to the Personal Staff of Collation and Returning Officers to Collation Centre*
47. The collation and declaration of election results shall be done at the following levels depending on the type of election: *Levels of Collation of Election Results*
- (i) Registration Area - RA/Ward (Collation for all elections), including that of Councillor in the case of the FCT;
  - (ii) Local Government Area- LGA/Area Council (Collation for all elections), including that of Chairman in the case of the FCT;
  - (iii) State Constituency (Collation and Declaration of State House of Assembly Elections);
  - (iv) Federal Constituency (Collation and Declaration of House of Representatives Elections);
48. (a) An election result shall only be collated if the Collation Officer ascertains that the number of accredited voters agrees with the number recorded in the BVAS and votes scored by Political Parties on the result sheet is correct and agrees with the result electronically transmitted or transferred directly from the Polling Unit as prescribed in these Regulations and Guidelines. *Use of Results Electronically Transmitted or Transferred Directly from Polling Units for Collation*

- (b) If a Collation or Returning Officer determines that a result from a lower level of collation is not correct, he/she shall use the result electronically transmitted or transferred directly from that lower level to collate and announce the result.
- (c) if no result has been directly transmitted electronically for a polling unit or any level of collation, the provision of Clause 93 of these Regulations shall be applied.

*Prohibition of  
Phone Calls During  
Collation  
of Results*

49. Collation and Returning Officers are not allowed to make or receive telephone calls during collation.

*Collation at the RA  
or Ward Level*

50. The Registration Area/Ward Collation Officer shall:
- (i) Take delivery of the original copies of Forms EC8A, EC8A(I), and EC8A(II) for the Presidential, Senatorial and the House of Representatives elections, respectively, including the EC40H(I) and 40G;
  - (ii) Take delivery of the original copies of Forms EC8A and EC8A (I) for Governorship and the State Houses of Assembly elections, respectively;
  - (iii) Take delivery of Forms EC8A and EC8A(I) for the Area Council Chairmanship and Councillorship elections of the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) respectively;
  - (iv) Receive the BVAS from the respective Presiding Officers;
  - (v) Compare the number of voters verified by the BVAS with the number of accredited voters and total votes cast for the Polling Unit as contained in the Form EC8A series for each Polling Unit;

- (vi) Receive and consider, if any, the reports of anomalies, adverse incidents and equipment failure from the Presiding Officers, including reports of where polls are either cancelled or not held;
- (vii) Validate the scanned copy of Form EC8A and upload same to the IReV Portal with the assistance of the Registration Area Technical Support Staff (RATECHs);
- (viii) Submit the BVAS to the respective Supervisory Presiding Officers (SPOs), in tamper-proof envelopes;
- (ix) Collate the votes entered in Forms EC8A, EC8A(I), and EC8A(II) for Presidential, Senatorial and the House of Representatives elections, respectively;
- (x) Collate the votes entered in Forms EC8A and EC8A(I) for Governorship and State Houses of Assembly elections, respectively;
- (xi) Collate the votes entered in Form EC8A and EC8A(I) for Area Council Chairmen and Councillorship elections respectively;
- (xii) Add up the Polling Unit results to get the RA/Ward summary;
- (xiii) Enter the votes in both figures and words in the appropriate spaces in Forms EC8B, EC8B(I) and EC8B(II) as the case may be;
- (xiv) Complete the forms as required, date and sign same and request the Polling Agents to countersign;
- (xv) Complete Form EC40G for Polling Units where election is cancelled or not held;
- (xvi) Hand over the Electoral Operations copy (top copy) of Form EC8B to the INEC RA Supervisor.
- (xvii) Distribute copies of each of the Form EC 8B or EC 8B(I) and EC 8B(II) to each Polling Agent and the Police;

- (xviii) Take custody of the original copies of Forms EC8B, EC8B(I) and EC8B(II) together with other materials, equipment and reports (if any) received from Presiding Officers at the election and deliver same to the LGA Collation Centre;
- (xix) Implement any other result management procedure as prescribed by the Commission with the assistance of the Collation Support and Result Verification System (CSRVS) Officer or RATECH, where applicable; and
- (xx) Electronically transmit or transfer the result directly to the next level of collation as prescribed by the Commission.

*Resolving  
Discrepancies  
in Polling Unit  
Results at RA/Ward  
Collation*

51. Where there is any discrepancy in a result submitted by a Presiding Officer to the RA/ Ward Collation Officer as verified from the result transmitted or transferred directly from the Polling Unit, the RA/Ward Collation officer shall:
- (i) Request explanation(s) from the Presiding Officer(s) concerned about the circumstances of the discrepancy;
  - (ii) Locate the point of discrepancy, resolve the discrepancy using the electronic result and request the Presiding Officer to endorse the resolution; and
  - (iii) Make a report of the discrepancy to the next level of collation.

*Collation at RA  
or Ward Level  
where Election  
Extends to the  
Following Day  
in some Polling  
Units*

52. Where at a Polling Unit, accreditation and voting are to continue the following day on account of the non-availability of a required replacement BVAS, the RA/ Ward Collation Officer shall:

- (i) Inform the Polling Agents and stakeholders at the collation centre of the situation;
  - (ii) Collate the available results from the unaffected Polling Units;
  - (iii) On conclusion of (ii) above, proceed immediately to the LGA/Area Council Collation Centre where the results from (ii) above shall be saved until the following day, when the RA collation shall resume, including the results of the affected Polling Units; and
  - (iv) Inform the LGA/Area Council Collation Officer of the situation, who shall then proceed with the collation of the results of the unaffected RAs/Wards.
53. The Local Government/Area Council Collation Officer for the Presidential Election shall:
- (i) Take delivery of all the original copies of Forms EC8B from the Registration Area/Ward Collation officers together with other materials and reports relating to the election, including Form EC40(G) if any;
  - (ii) Collate the results for the Presidential election by entering the votes scored by each Political Party in the original copy of Forms EC8B into Form EC8C in figures and words.
  - (iii) Add up the RA/Ward results to get the LGA summary;
  - (iv) Cross-check the totals and entries in the EC8C with the Collation Support and Result Verification System (CSRVS) Secretariat;
  - (v) Announce loudly the votes scored by each Political Party;
  - (vi) Sign, date and stamp the forms and request the polling agents to countersign;
- Collation of Presidential Election Results at the LGA Level*

- (vii) Hand over the Electoral Operations copy (top copy) of Form EC8C to the INEC LGA Supervisor;
- (viii) Distribute copies of the forms to the polling agents and the Police.
- (ix) Transfer the total number of collected PVCs of affected Polling Units where election was not held or were cancelled, from Forms EC40G into Form EC40G(I);
- (x) Complete the PWD Status Form EC40H(III) using Form EC40H(II);
- (xi) Implement any other result management procedure as prescribed by the Commission with the assistance of the Collation Support and Result Verification System (CSRVS) Officer or RATECH;
- (xii) Electronically transmit or transfer the result directly to the next level of collation, as prescribed by the Commission; and
- (xiii) take the original copies of Form EC8C to the Presidential Collation Officer at the State Collation Centre together with other materials and reports relating to the election, including Form EC40G(I).

*Collation of  
Presidential  
Election Result  
at State Level*

54. The State/FCT Collation Officer for the Presidential election shall:
- (i) Take delivery of the original copies of Form EC8C from the LGA/Area Council Collation Officers together with other materials and reports relating to the election including Form EC40G(I);
  - (ii) Transfer the votes scored by each Political Party from Forms EC8C into Form EC8D and enter the votes scored in both figures and words in the spaces provided;
  - (iii) Add up the LGA/Area Council collated results to obtain the State summary;

- (iv) Cross-check the totals and entries in Form EC8D with the Collation Support and Result Verification System (CSRVS) secretariat for computational accuracy;
- (v) Transfer the total number of collected PVCs of affected Polling Units from Form EC40G(I) into Form EC40G(II), where elections were not held or cancelled in respect of all the LGAs/Area Councils in the State/FCT.
- (vi) Announce loudly the votes scored by each Political Party;
- (vii) Sign, date and stamp the Form and request the Polling Agents to countersign;
- (viii) Hand over the Electoral Operations copy (top copy) of Form EC8D to the Resident Electoral Commissioner;
- (ix) Distribute copies of Form EC8D to Polling Agents and the Police;
- (x) Complete the PWD Status Form EC40H(IV) using Form EC40H(III);
- (xi) Implement any other result management procedure prescribed by the Commission with the assistance of the Collation Support and Result Verification System (CSRVS) Officer or the Registration Area Technical Support Staff (RATECHs).
- (xii) Transmit or transfer the result directly to the next level of collation as prescribed by the Commission; and
- (xiii) Take the original copy of Form EC8D together with other materials and reports relating to the election which were returned by the LGA/ Area Council Collation Officers to the National Collation Centre, in a tamper-proof envelope.

55. The Chief Electoral Commissioner, who is the Returning Officer for the Presidential election, shall:
- (i) Take delivery of the original copies of Form EC8D from the State Collation Officers together with other materials and reports relating to the election, including Forms EC40G(II) and EC40H(IV), where available;
  - (ii) Collate the votes scored by each party from Form EC8D received from State/FCT Collation Officers into Form EC8D(A) and enter the votes scored by each Political Party in both figures and words in the spaces provided;
  - (iii) Add up the collated State/FCT results to obtain the national summary;
  - (iv) Cross-check the totals and entries in Form EC8D(A) with the Collation Support and Result Verification System (CSRVS) Secretariat for computational accuracy.
  - (v) Transfer the number of collected PVCs of Polling Units where election was not held/cancelled for the respective States/FCT from Form EC40G (II) into Form EC40G(III);
  - (vi) Announce loudly the votes scored by each Political Party;
  - (vii) Sign, date and stamp the form and request the Polling Agents present to countersign;
  - (viii) Retain the Electoral Operations copy (top copy) of Form EC8D(A);
  - (ix) Proceed to distribute copies of Form EC8D(A) to polling agents and the Police;
  - (x) Compare the total number of voters affected in Form EC40G(III) with the Margin of Win between the two leading candidates;

(xi) If the margin of win is more than the figure recorded in Form EC40G(III), proceed to enter the scores of the candidates in Form EC8E for the declaration of the Presidential election result.

- 56 Where an election is declared null and void in one or more Polling Units for over voting in line with Clause 39 of these Regulations and Guidelines, another date shall be fixed for supplementary election in the affected Polling Units and returns for the affected constituencies shall not be made until polls are conducted in the affected Polling Units. *Supplementary Election Due to Over Voting.*
- 57 Where the total number of voters who collected their Permanent Voters' Cards (PVCs) in the Polling Units where over voting occurred is less than the margin by which the leading candidate is ahead of the second candidate, indicating that the outcome of the election will not be affected by the supplementary election, the Returning Officer shall make a return and a declaration. *Announcement of Result Despite Supplementary Election Due to Over Voting*
- 58 Where an election is postponed as a result of serious breach of the peace or natural disasters or other emergencies in line with Section 24 of the Electoral Act 2022, returns for the affected constituencies shall not be made until polls are conducted in the affected Polling Units. *Postponement of Election Due to Breach of the Peace, Natural Disasters and other Emergencies*

*Making a Return Notwithstanding Postponement Due to Breach of the Peace, Natural Disasters, and other Emergencies*

59. Where an election is postponed as a result of serious breach of the peace or natural disasters or other emergencies in line with Section 24 of the Electoral Act 2022 and it is ascertained that the total number of voters who collected their Permanent Voters' Cards (PVCs) in the Polling Units affected by the postponement is less than the margin by which the leading candidate is ahead of the second candidate in the election, indicating that the result of the election will not be affected by the outcome of polls in the Polling Units affected by the postponement, the Returning Officer shall make a return for the election in the constituency.

*Postponement of Election Due to Non- Replacement of BVAS*

60. Where an election is postponed in one or more Polling Units due to the nonreplacement of faulty BVAS in line with Section 47(3) of the Electoral Act 2022, a new election shall be scheduled within 24 hours and a return for the concerned constituency shall not be made until polls are conducted in the affected Polling Units.

*Making a Return Notwithstanding Postponement Due to Non- Replacement of BVAS*

61. Where an election is postponed in one or more Polling Units due to the nonreplacement of faulty BVAS in line with Section 47(3) of the Electoral Act 2022 and it is ascertained that the total number of voters who collected their Permanent Voters' Cards (PVCs) in the Polling Units affected by the postponement is less than the margin by which the leading candidate is ahead of the second candidate in the election, indicating that the result of the election will not be affected by the outcome of polls in the Polling Units affected by the postponement, the Returning Officer shall make a return for the election in the constituency.

62. Where the margin of lead between the two leading candidates in an election is NOT in excess of the total number of voters who collected their Permanent Voters' Cards (PVCs) in Polling Units where elections are postponed, voided or not held in line with Sections 24(2 & 3), 47(3) and 51(2) of the Electoral Act 2022, the Returning Officer shall decline to make a return for the constituency until polls have been conducted in the affected Polling Units and the results collated into the relevant forms for Declaration and Return. This is the Margin of Lead Principle and shall apply wherever necessary in making returns for all elections in accordance with these Regulations and Guidelines.
- Margin of Lead Principle*
63. The Chief Electoral Commissioner and Returning Officer for the Presidential election shall complete Form EC8E and return the candidate who:
- (i) Has the majority (highest number) of votes cast at the election; and
  - (ii) Not less than one-quarter of the votes cast at the election in at least two-thirds of all the States in the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.
- Making a Return/  
Declaration of Result for  
Presidential Election*
64. Where two or more candidates score exactly equal number of highest votes, the Chief Electoral Commissioner and Returning Officer for the Presidential election shall not return any of the candidates and a fresh election shall be held for the candidates who polled the equal number of votes on a date fixed by the Commission.
- Equality of Highest Votes  
by Two or more  
Candidates in  
Presidential Election*

*Run-Off  
Elections for  
Presidential  
Elections*

65. Where no candidate meets the requirements of the majority of votes cast and the electoral two-thirds, as provided in these Regulations and Guidelines, a run-off election shall be organized by the Commission within 21 days in line with the provisions of Section 134 (2) to (5) of the 1999 Constitution (as amended).

*Distribution of  
Form EC8E and  
Completion of  
Form EC40H(V)  
by the Chief  
Electoral  
Commissioner*

66. The Chief Electoral Commissioner and Returning Officer for the Presidential election shall then proceed to:
- (i) Distribute copies of Form EC8E to Polling Agents or candidates of each Political Party in the election and the Police; and
  - (ii) Complete the PWD status Form EC40H(V) using Form EC40H(IV).

*Margin of Lead  
Principle and  
Supplementary  
Election for  
Presidential  
Election*

67. Where the margin of lead between the two leading candidates is not in excess of the total number of collected PVCs of the Polling Units where elections were not held or were cancelled in line with Sections 24(2&3), 47(3) and 51(2) of the Electoral Act 2022, the Returning Officer shall decline to make a return until polls have taken place in the affected Polling Units and the results collated into a new Form EC8D(A) and subsequently recorded into Form EC8E for Declaration and Return.

*Uncontested  
Presidential  
Election*

68. Where a Presidential election is uncontested, the Commission shall follow the procedure outlined in Section 133 of the 1999 Constitution (as amended).

*Collation of  
Senatorial  
District Election  
Result at LGA/  
Area Council  
Level*

69. The Local Government/Area Council Collation Officer for the Senatorial District Election shall:

- (i) Take delivery of all the original copies of Form EC8B(I) from the Registration Area/Ward Collation Officers together with other materials and reports relating to the election, including Forms EC40(G) and the EC40H(II) if applicable;
- (ii) Collate the results for the Senatorial District election by entering the votes from Form EC8B(I) into Form EC8C(I) in figures and words in the space provided;
- (iii) Add up the RA/Ward results to obtain the LGA summary;
- (iv) Cross-check the totals and entries in Form EC8C(I) with the Collation Support and Result Verification System (CSRVS) Secretariat, for computational accuracy;
- (v) Announce loudly the votes scored by each Political Party;
- (vi) Sign, date and stamp the forms and request the Polling Agents or candidates to countersign;
- (vii) Hand over the Electoral Operations copy (top copy) of Form EC8C(I) to the designated INEC Official;
- (viii) Distribute copies of the Form to the Polling Agents or candidates and the Police;
- (ix) Transfer the total number of collected PVCs of Polling Units where election was not held or were cancelled for the respective RAs from Form EC40G into Form EC40G(I);
- (x) Complete the PWD status Form EC40H(III) if applicable;
- (xi) Electronically transmit or transfer the result directly to the next level of collation, as prescribed by the Commission; and

*Collation and Declaration of Senatorial District Election Result at Constituency Level*

- (xii) Take the original copies of Form EC8C(I) to the Senatorial District Collation/Returning Officer at the Senatorial District Collation Centre together with other materials and reports relating to the election, including Form EC40G(I).

70. The Senatorial District Collation/Returning Officer for the Senatorial District election shall:
- (i) Take delivery of the original copies of Form EC8C(I) from the Local Government Area/Area Council Collation Officers together with other materials and reports relating to the election, including Form EC40G (I);
  - (ii) Collate the results of the Senatorial District election by entering the votes in the original copies of Form EC8C(I) into Form EC8D(I) and enter the votes scored in both figures and words in the spaces provided;
  - (iii) Add up the LGA/Area Council results to obtain the Senatorial District summary;
  - (iv) Cross-check the totals and entries in Form EC8D(I) with the Collation Support and Result Verification System (CSRVS) Secretariat;
  - (v) Transfer the total number of collected PVCs of Polling Units where election was not held or was cancelled for the respective LGAs from Form EC40G(I) into Form EC40G(II);
  - (vi) Announce loudly the votes scored by each Political Party;
  - (vii) Sign, date and stamp the Form and request the Polling Agents or candidates to countersign;
  - (viii) Hand over the Electoral Operations copy (top copy) of Form EC8D(I) to the INEC Senatorial District Supervisor;

- (ix) Distribute copies of Form EC8D(I) to Polling Agents or candidates and the Police;
- (x) Enter the score of each candidate into the declaration of result Form EC8E(I) for the Senate and return as elected the candidate who scores the highest number of valid votes cast at the election;
- (xi) Hand over the Electoral Operations copy (top copy) of Form EC8E(I) to the designated INEC Official;
- (xii) Distribute copies of Form EC8E(I) to Polling Agents and the Police;
- (xiii) Complete the PWD status Form EC40H(IV), if applicable; and
- (xiv) Where two or more candidates score exactly equal number of highest votes, the Returning Officer for the Senatorial District election shall not return any of the candidates and a fresh election shall be held for the candidates who polled the equal number of votes on a date fixed by the Commission;
- (xv) Submit to the Resident Electoral Commissioner, the original copies of Forms EC8D(I) and EC8E(I) together with other materials relating to the election.

71. Where the margin of lead between the two leading candidates is not in excess of the total number of collected PVCs of the Polling Unit(s) where election was not held or was cancelled in line with Sections 24(2&3), 47(3) and 51(2) of the Electoral Act, the Returning Officer shall decline to make a return until polls have been conducted in the affected Polling Unit(s) and the results incorporated into a new Form EC8D(I) and subsequently recorded into Form EC8E(I) for Declaration and Return.

*Supplementary  
Election for  
Senatorial  
District Election*

72. The Federal Constituency Collation/Returning Officers for the Federal Constituency Election with less than one LGA shall:
- (i) Take delivery of the original copies of forms EC 8B(II) from the RA Collation Officers together with other materials and reports relating to the election including, where applicable forms EC 40G and EC 40H(I);
  - (ii) Collate the results of the Federal Constituency election by entering the votes in the original copies of forms EC 8B(II) into Form EC 8C(II) and enter the votes scored in both figures and words in the spaces provided;
  - (iii) Add up the RA results to obtain the Federal Constituency summary;
  - (iv) Cross-check the totals with the Collation Support and Results Verification System (CSRVS) Secretariat where available;
  - (v) Transfer the total number of collected PVCs of Polling Units where election was not held/cancelled for the respective RAs from forms EC40G into form EC 40G(I);
  - (vi) Cross-check the entries in form EC 8C(II) and announce loudly the votes scored by each party;
  - (vii) Sign, date and stamp the form and request the polling agents to countersign;
  - (viii) Issue the originals and the first duplicate copies of forms EC 8C(II) to INEC designated officials and distribute other duplicate copies to polling agents and the Police;
  - (ix) Enter the score of each candidate into form EC 8E(II) for the Federal Constituency and return as elected the candidate who scores the highest number of valid votes cast at the Federal Constituency election;

- (x) Issue the originals and the first duplicate copies of forms EC 8E(II) to INEC designated officials and distribute other duplicate copies to polling agents and the Police;
- (xi) Complete where applicable, the EC 40H(3) using the EC 40H(2); and
- (xii) Complete the notice of result of poll poster (EC60E) and display at the Collation Centre (D Ops suggested the addition of Clause 71 on Collation of Federal Constituency Election Results with Less than One LGA).

73. The Local Government/Area Council Collation Officer in charge of Federal Constituency (House of Representatives) election shall:

- (i) Take delivery of all the original copies of Form EC8B (II) from the Registration Area/Ward Collation officers together with other materials and reports relating to the election including Forms EC40(G) and EC40H(I), if available;
- (ii) Collate the results for the Federal Constituency (House of Representatives) election by entering the votes in the original copies of Form EC8C(II) in figures and words in the space provided;
- (iii) Add up the RA/Ward results to obtain the LGA/ Area Council summary;
- (iv) Cross-check the totals and entries with the Collation Support and Result Verification System (CSRVS) Secretariat;
- (v) Announce loudly the votes scored by each Political Party;
- (vi) Sign, date and stamp the forms and request the Polling Agents to countersign;
- (vii) Hand over the Electoral Operations copy (top copy) of Form EC8C(II) to the designated INEC Official;

*Collation  
of Federal  
Constituency  
Election Result  
at LGA/Area  
Council  
level*

- (viii) Distribute copies of the Forms to the Polling Agents and the Police;
- (ix) Transfer the total number of registered voters of Polling Units where election was not held or was cancelled for the respective RAs from Form EC40G into Form EC40G(I);
- (x) Complete the PWD status Form EC40H(III), if applicable;
- (xi) Electronically transmit or transfer the result directly to the next level of collation as prescribed by the Commission; and
- (xii) Submit the original copies of Form EC8C(II) to the Federal Constituency (House of Representatives) Collation/Returning Officer at the Federal Constituency Collation Centre together with other materials and reports relating to the election, including Form EC40G(I).

*Collation and Declaration of Federal Constituency Election Result at Constituency Level*

74. The Federal Constituency (House of Representatives) Collation/Returning Officer for the Federal Constituency election shall:
- (i) Take delivery of the original copies of Form EC8C(II) from the LGA/ Area Council Collation Officers together with other materials and reports relating to the election including Form EC40G(I);
  - (ii) Collate the results of the Federal Constituency (House of Representatives) election by entering the votes in the original copies of Form EC8C(II) into Form EC8D(II) and enter the votes scored in both figures and words in the spaces provided;
  - (iii) Add up the LGA results to obtain the Federal Constituency (House of Representatives) summary;
  - (iv) Cross-check the totals and entries in Form EC8D(II) with the CSRVS Secretariat;
  - (v) Transfer the total number of collected PVCs of Polling Units where election was not held or was

- cancelled from the respective LGAs from Form EC40G (I) into Form EC40G(II);
- (vi) Announce loudly the votes scored by each Political Party;
  - (vii) Sign, date and stamp the form and request the Polling Agents to countersign;
  - (viii) Hand over the Electoral Operations copy (top copy) of Form EC8D(II) to the designated INEC official;
  - (ix) Distribute copies of Form EC8D(II) to Polling Agents or candidates and the Police;
  - (x) Enter the score of each candidate into the declaration of result from Form EC8E(II) for the Federal Constituency (House of Representatives) and return as elected the candidate who scores the highest number of valid votes cast at the Federal Constituency (House of Representatives) election;
  - (xi) Hand over the Electoral Operations copy (top copy) of Form EC8E(II) to the designated INEC Official;
  - (xii) Distribute copies of Form EC8E(II) to Polling Agents or candidates and the Police;
  - (xiii) Complete the PWD Status Form EC40H(IV), if applicable; and
  - (xiv) Where two or more candidates score exactly equal number of highest votes, Returning Officer for the Federal Constituency election shall not return any of the candidates and a fresh election shall be held for the candidates who polled the equal number of votes on a date fixed by the Commission;
  - (xv) Submit to the Resident Electoral Commissioner the original copies of Forms EC8D(II) and EC8E(II) together with other election materials.

*Supplementary  
Election  
for Federal  
Constituency  
Election*

75. Where the margin of lead between the two leading candidates is not in excess of the total number of collected PVCs of the Polling Unit(s) where election was not held or was cancelled in line with Sections 24, 47 and 51 of the Electoral Act, the Returning Officer shall decline to make a return until polls have been conducted in the affected Polling Units and the results incorporated into a new Form EC8D(II) and subsequently recorded into Form EC 8E(II) for Declaration and Return.

*Collation of  
Governorship  
Election Result  
at LGA Level*

76. The Local Government Area Collation Officer for the Governorship Election shall:

- (i) Take delivery of all the originals copies of Form EC8B from the Registration Area/Ward Collation Officers together with other materials and reports relating to the election including the Forms EC40(G) and EC40H(II), if any;
- (ii) Collate the results for the Governorship election by entering the votes in the original Form EC8B into Form EC8C in figures and words;
- (iii) Add up the RA/Ward results to get the LGA summary;
- (iv) Crosscheck the totals and entries in Form EC8C with the CSRVS System Secretariat;
- (v) Announce loudly the votes scored by each Political Party;
- (vi) Sign, date and stamp the forms and request the Polling Agents to countersign;
- (vii) Transfer the total number of collected PVCs of Polling Units where election was not held or was cancelled for the respective RAs/Wards from Forms EC 40G into Form EC 40G(I);
- (viii) Distribute copies of the Form to the Polling Agents or candidates and the Police;

- (ix) Complete the PWD status Form EC40H(III) using Form EC40H(II);
- (x) Electronically transmit or transfer the result directly to the next level of collation as prescribed by the Commission; and
- (xi) Submit the original copy of Form EC8C to the Governorship Collation Officer at the State Collation Centre together with other materials and reports relating to the election, including Forms EC40G(I) and EC40H(III), where applicable.

77. The State Collation/Returning Officer for the Governorship election shall:

- (i) Take delivery of the original copies of Form EC8C from the LGA/Area Council Collation Officers together with other materials and reports relating to the election, including Forms EC40G (I) and EC40H (III);
- (ii) Transfer the votes scored by each Political Party from Form EC8C into Form EC8D and enter the votes scored in both words and figures in the spaces provided;
- (iii) Add up the LGA results to obtain the State summary;
- (iv) Cross-check the totals of entries in Form EC8C with the CSRVS Secretariat;
- (v) Transfer the total number of collected PVCs of Polling Units where election was not held or was cancelled from Form EC40G(I) into Form EC40G(II) in respect of all LGAs;
- (vi) Announce loudly the votes scored by each party;
- (vii) Sign, date and stamp the form and request the polling agents or candidates to countersign;
- (viii) Hand over the Electoral Operations copy (top copy) of Form EC8D to the Resident Electoral Commissioner;

*Collation of  
Governorship  
Election Result  
at State Level*

- (ix) Distribute copies of Form EC8D to Polling Agents and the Police;
- (x) Compare the total number of voters on Form EC40G (II) with the margin of win between the two leading candidates;
- (xi) If the margin of win is more than of the figure recorded in Form EC40G (III), proceed to enter the scores of the candidates in Form EC8E for the declaration of the Governorship election result;

*Making a Return/  
Declaration for  
Governorship  
Election*

78. The State Collation/Returning Officer for the Governorship election shall then complete Form EC8E, sign, date, stamp and declare the result of the Governorship election and return the candidate who:
- (i) Has the majority of votes cast at the election; and
  - (ii) Has not less than one-quarter of the votes cast at the election in each of at least two-thirds of all the LGAs in the State.

*Distribution  
and Custody of  
Result Sheets for  
Governorship  
Election*

79. The State Collation/Returning Officer shall proceed to:
- (i) Hand over the Electoral Operations copy (top copy) of Form EC8E to the Resident Electoral Commissioner;
  - (ii) Distribute copies of Form EC8E to Polling Agents or candidates of each party in the election and the Police;
  - (iii) Complete the PWD status Form EC40(H) using Form EC40H(III);
  - (iv) Submit to the State Resident Electoral Commissioner the original copy of Form EC8D and the declaration of result (Form EC8E) together with other election materials.

80. Where two or more candidates score exactly equal number of highest votes, the Returning Officer for the Governorship election shall not return any of the candidates and a fresh election shall be held for the candidates who polled the equal number of votes on a date fixed by the Commission
- Equality of Highest Votes by Two or more Candidates in Governorship Election*
81. Where no candidate meets the requirements of the majority of votes cast and the electoral two thirds, as provided for in Clause 76 (i) and (ii) in these Regulations and Guidelines, a run-off election will be organized by the Commission within 21 days in line with the provisions of Section 179(2) to (5) of the 1999 Constitution (as amended).
- Run-off election for Governorship election*
82. Where the margin of lead between the two leading candidates is less than the total number of PVCs collected in the Polling Unit(s) where election was held or was cancelled in line with Sections 24(2&3), 47(3) and 51(2) of the Electoral Act 2022, the Returning Officer shall decline to make a return until polls have taken place in the affected Polling Unit(s) and the results incorporated into new Form EC8D and subsequently recorded into Form EC8E for Declaration and Return.
- Supplementary election for Governorship election*
83. Where a Governorship election is uncontested, the Commission shall follow the procedure outlined in Section 179(1) of the 1999 Constitution (as amended).
- Uncontested Governorship Election*
84. The LGA Collation Officer/Returning Officer for the State Constituency (House of Assembly) Election shall:
- (i) Take delivery of the original copies of Form EC8B(I) from RA/Ward Collation Officers together with other materials and reports relating to the election including Forms EC40G and EC40H, where applicable;
- Collation and Declaration of Election Results in State Constituency with one LGA*

- (ii) Collate the results for the State Constituency (State House of Assembly) election by entering the votes in the original copies of Form EC8B(I) into Form EC8C(I) in words and figures in the space provided;
- (iii) Add up the RA/Ward results to obtain the LGA summary;
- (iv) Cross-check the totals of entries in Form EC8C(I) with the Collation Support and Results Verification System (CSRVS) Secretariat;
- (v) Transfer the total number of collected PVCs of Polling Units where election was not held or was cancelled for the respective RAs from Form EC40G into Form EC40G(I) where applicable;
- (vi) Announce loudly the votes scored by each Political Party;
- (vii) Date, sign and stamp the forms and request the Polling Agents to countersign;
- (viii) Hand over the Electoral Operations copy (top copy) of Form EC8C(I) to the designated INEC Official;
- (ix) Distribute duplicate copies of the form to the polling agents or candidates and the Police;
- (x) Enter the score of each candidate into Form EC8E(I) for the State Constituency (State House of Assembly) and return as elected the candidate who scores the highest number of valid votes cast at the State Constituency (State House of Assembly) election;
- (xi) Hand over the Electoral Operations copy (top copy) of Form EC8E(I) to the designated INEC Official;
- (xii) Distribute copies of Form EC8E(I) to Polling Agents or candidates and the Police;
- (xiii) Complete where applicable, the PWD status Form EC40H(III) using Form EC40H(II);

- (xiv) Where two or more candidates score exactly equal number of highest votes, the Returning Officer of the State Constituency (House of Assembly) election shall not return any of the candidates and a fresh election shall be held for the candidates who polled equal number of votes on a date fixed by the Commission; and
- (xv) Submit the original copies of Form EC8C(I) to the State Constituency (State House of Assembly) Collation/Returning Officer at the State Constituency Collation Centre together with other materials and reports relating to the election, including Forms EC40G(I) and EC40H(III) where applicable (Rephrased: Submit to the EO the original copies of Forms EC8(III) and EC8E(I) together with other election materials).

85. Where the margin of lead between the two leading candidates is less than the total number of collected PVCs of the Polling Unit(s) where election was cancelled or not held in line with Sections 24(2&3), 47(3) and 51(2) of the Electoral Act, the Returning Officer shall decline to make a return until polls have been conducted in the affected Polling Unit(s) and the results incorporated into the new Form EC8C(I) and subsequently recorded into Form EC8E(I) for Declaration and Return.

*Supplementary Election for State Constituency Election*

86. The State Constituency Collation/Returning Officer for the State House of Assembly election comprising of more than one LGA shall:

- (i) Take delivery of the original copies of Form EC8C(I) from the LGA Collation Officers together with other materials and reports relating to the election including Forms EC40G(I) and EC40H(III), where available;

*Collation of Election Results in State Constituency with more than one LGA*

- (ii) Collate the results of the State House of Assembly election by entering the votes in the original copies of Form EC8C(I) into Form EC8D(I) and enter the votes scored in both figures and words in the spaces provided;
- (iii) Add up the LGA results to obtain the State Constituency summary;
- (iv) Cross-check the totals with the Collation Support and Result Verification System (CSRVS) Secretariat;
- (v) Transfer the total number of collected PVCs of Polling Units where election was not held/cancelled for the respective LGA from Form EC40G(I) into Form EC40G(II);
- (vi) Cross-check the entries in Form EC8D(I) and announce loudly the votes scored by each Political Party;
- (vii) Sign, date and stamp the Form and request the polling agents to countersign;
- (viii) Hand over the Electoral Operations' copy (top copy) of Form EC8D(I) to the designated INEC Official;
- (ix) Distribute copies of Form EC8D(I) to polling agents or candidates and the Police;
- (x) Enter the score of each candidate into Form EC8E(I) for the State House of Assembly and return as elected the candidate who scores the highest number of valid votes cast at the State Constituency election;
- (xi) Distribute copies of Form EC8E(I) to Polling Agents or candidates and the Police;
- (xii) Complete where applicable, the PWD status Form EC40H(IV) using Form EC40H(II);
- (xiii) Where two or more candidates score exactly equal number of highest votes, the Returning Officer of the State Constituency (House of Assembly) election shall not return any of the candidates and

a fresh election shall be held for the candidates who polled the equal number of votes on a date fixed by the Commission;

(XIV) Submit to the Electoral Officer the original copies of Form EC8D(I) and Form EC8E(I) together with other election materials.

87. Where the margin of lead between the two leading candidates is less than the total number of collected PVCs of the Polling Unit(s) where election was not held or cancelled in line with Sections 24(2&3), 47(3) and 51(2) of the Electoral Act 2022, the Returning Officer shall decline to make a return until polls have taken place in the affected Polling Unit(s) and the results incorporated into the new Form EC8D(I) and subsequently recorded into Form EC8E(I) for Declaration and Return.

*Supplementary Election for State Constituency with More than One LGA*

88. The State Constituency Collation/Returning Officer for the State House of Assembly Constituency election comprising less than one LGA shall:

*Collation of Election Results in State Constituency with more than one LGA*

- (i) Take delivery of the original copies of Form EC8B(I) from the RA/Ward Collation Officers together with other materials and reports relating to the election including Form EC40G(I);
- (ii) Collate the results of the State House of Assembly election by entering the votes in the original copies of Form EC8B(I) into Form EC8C(I) and enter the votes scored in both figures and words in the spaces provided;
- (iii) Add up the RA/Ward results to obtain the State Constituency summary;
- (iv) Cross-check the totals of entries with the CSRVS Secretariat;
- (v) Transfer the total number of collected PVCs of Polling Units where election was cancelled/not held from Form EC40G into Form EC40G (I);

- (vi) Cross-check the entries in Form EC8C(I) and announce loudly the votes scored by each Political Party;
- (vii) Sign, date and stamp the form and request the Polling Agents to countersign;
- (viii) Hand over the Electoral Operations' copy (top copy) of Form EC8C(I) to the designated INEC Official;
- (ix) Distribute copies of Form EC8C(I) to Polling Agents or candidates and the Police;
- (x) Enter the score of each candidate into Form EC8E(I) for the State House of Assembly and return as elected the candidate who scores the highest number of valid votes cast at the State Constituency election;
- (xi) Distribute copies of Form EC8E(I) to Polling Agents or candidates and the Police;
- (xii) Complete where applicable, the PWD Status Form EC40H(III) using Form EC40H(II);
- (xiii) Where two or more candidates score exactly equal number of highest votes, the Returning Officer of the State Constituency (House of Assembly) election shall not return any of the candidates and a fresh election shall be held for the candidates who polled the equal number of votes on a date fixed by the Commission;
- (XIV) Submit to the Electoral Officer the original copies of Form EC8C(I) and Form EC8E(I) together with other election materials.

*Supplementary  
Election  
for State  
Constituency  
with Less than  
One LGA*

89. Where the margin of lead between the two leading candidates is less than the total number of collected PVCs of the Polling Unit(s) where election was not held or was cancelled in line with Sections 24(2&3), 47(3) and 51(2) of the Electoral Act 2022, the Returning Officer shall decline to make a return until polls

have taken place in the affected Polling Unit(s) and the results incorporated into the new Form EC8C(I) and subsequently recorded into Form EC8E(I) for Declaration and Return.

90. (a) Collation of Results and the Return of a winner to the Office of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of an Area Council of the FCT shall follow, with necessary modifications, the same procedure for the final collation of the Governorship or Presidential election. *Collation of FCT Area Council Election Result*
- (b) Collation of Results and Return of winner to the Office of the Councillor of a Council Ward of an Area Council of the FCT shall follow, with necessary modifications, the same procedure for the final collation of the State Constituency seat of the House of Assembly of a State.
91. The following principles shall guide the collation of election results: *Principles for Result Collation*
- (i) Voting takes place at Polling Units. Therefore, Forms EC8A and EC60E are the building blocks for any collation of results;
  - (ii) All INEC staff (permanent and ad hoc) involved in the resumed collation of results shall conduct the process with openness and transparency;
  - (iii) In the course of collation of results, there shall be opportunity for all complaints to be heard insofar as they are not disruptive. However, the Commission and its designated officials, including Collation Officers (COs) and Returning Officers (ROs), shall have the final say in the collation of results; and
  - (iv) The collation shall be conducted in an atmosphere of mutual respect among all participants. There shall be zero tolerance for disruptive behaviour and intemperate language, and all participants must act with decorum.

- Use of INEC Copies of Results where Available*
92. At every level of collation, where the INEC copy of collated results from the immediate lower level of collation exists, it shall be adopted for collation.
- Collation where INEC Hardcopy of Results Do not Exist and Use of Duplicate Hardcopies from Other Agencies*
93. Where the INEC hardcopy of collated results from the immediate lower level of collation does not exist, the Collation Officer shall use electronically transmitted results or results from the IReV portal to continue collation. Where none of these exist, the Collation Officer shall ask for duplicate hardcopies issued by the Commission to the following bodies in the order below:
- (i) The Nigeria Police Force; and
  - (ii) Agents of Political Parties.
- Regeneration of Results from Lower Levels*
94. Where no hardcopy of collated results is available, the results, where possible, shall be regenerated from the preceding level (Collation or Polling Unit) in accordance with Clause 93 of these Regulations and Guidelines.
- Request for Leave to Comment or Raise Objection by Polling Agents*
95. A Polling Agent may request leave from the Collation Officer or Returning Officer, as applicable, to comment or raise objection on any issue during collation. The Collation Officer or Returning Officer shall rule on the merit of the comment or objection, provided that no comment or objection shall be allowed to disrupt the process of collation.
- Rejection, Cancellation or Voiding of Results*
96. Rejection, cancellation or voiding of any result shall be strictly in accordance with the Electoral Act and these Regulations and Guidelines and must be recorded in the appropriate Form EC40G.

97. As much as practicable, Collation and Returning Officers who have commenced collation of the result of an election shall continue with the collation when it resumes. However, the Commission shall appoint new Collation and Returning Officers if the former ones are not available or if in the determination of the Commission it has become necessary to replace them.
- Collation and Returning Officers to Complete Result Collation after Disruption*
98. The Collation or Returning Officer shall have the power to request security officials to remove any person from the Collation Centre who, in his/her determination, is acting in a disruptive manner. Such a person may be readmitted, with the approval of the Collation or Returning Officer upon assurance of good behaviour.
- Power of Collation and Returning Officers to Remove Persons from the Collation Centre*
99. (a) Where the Commission receives a report and it is satisfied that a declaration/ return may have been made involuntarily or contrary to law, regulations and guidelines, the Commission shall withhold the publication of the result(s) and issuance of Certificate of Return to the candidate declared the winner of the election.
- Declaration/ Return Made Involuntarily or Contrary to Law, Regulations and Guidelines*
- (b) The Commission shall within seven (7) days review such reports and the concerned result(s) and mandate the original Collation Officer or Returning Officer or a new one to make a declaration/return, which may entail the conduct of a supplementary or a rerun election.
100. The following responses and procedures shall be used in managing the issues identified in this Clause during elections and collation of results, particularly in determining where supplementary elections may hold in line with the "Margin of Lead Principle":
- Managing the Margin of Lead Principle [Clause 62]*
- (i) Where the Commission is unable to deploy to Polling Units because of logistic challenges, a date for a supplementary election shall be announced.

- (ii) Where there is wilful obstruction or resistance to the distribution of electoral materials or where there is resistance to the use of the BVAS or any electoral device deployed by the Commission, the affected Polling Units shall be credited with zero votes during collation and shall not count in the application of the Margin of Lead principle.
- (iii) Whenever zero votes are entered or elections are rescheduled, Collation and Returning Officers shall ensure that the number of voters in the affected Polling Units are accounted for in compiling their results in order to prevent discrepancies in the figures for registered voters in the Register of Voters and the figures as collated.
- (iv) Where the use of the BVAS is discontinued midway into the elections due to sustained malfunction and no replacement is available before 2:30 pm or any extended period for voting approved by the Commission, a time for a supplementary election shall be announced.
- (v) Where the Commission determines that violent disruptions occurred in a substantial number of Polling Units in a constituency before the announcement of result, a fresh date for election in the affected Polling Units may be announced by the Commission, provided that further supplementary election may not hold in the case of persistent disruptions and violence.
- (vi) Where a violent disruption occurs after announcement of results and ballot papers and result sheets are destroyed, regenerate the affected results from electronically transmitted results, or results from the IreV Portal or duplicate hardcopies, fill new replacement result sheets with the approval of the Resident Electoral Commissioner and proceed with collation of result.

- (vii) Where result sheets are snatched or destroyed before they arrive at Collation Centres, regenerate the affected results from electronically transmitted results, or results from the IReV Portal or Duplicate Hardcopies, fill new replacement result sheets with the approval of the Resident Electoral Commissioner and proceed with collation of result.
- (viii) Where balloting materials are still available or remaining after disruption at any stage of the election, proceed with available materials and conclude that stage of the election. However, where materials are inadequate, a new date will be announced by the Commission to conclude the election.

101. The following shall be allowed access to the electoral material distribution centres, Polling Units, Polling Stations and Collation Centres, provided that they are properly documented or identified:

*Access to Polling Units, Collation Centres, etc.*

- (i) Registered Voters (at Polling Units only)
- (ii) Designated INEC Officials on Election Duty
- (iii) Approved and Designated Security Officials
- (iv) One Polling Agent per Political Party or candidate. Candidates who choose to serve as their own agents should inform the Commission in good time for proper documentation and identification.
- (v) Accredited Journalists and Media Organizations.
- (vi) Accredited Domestic and Foreign Observers.

102. Polling Agents may:

*Role of Polling Agents*

- (i) Observe the distribution of election materials, conduct of accreditation, voting, counting of ballots and the collation and declaration of results;
- (ii) Call the attention of an election official to any irregularities, but not interfere;

*Role of Election Observers*

- (iii) Countersign the appropriate result forms at Polling Units and the appropriate results collation forms at Collation Centres; and
- (iv) Comply with lawful directives issued by, or under the authority of, INEC and generally conduct themselves in an orderly manner.

103. Duly accredited Election Observers who are wearing the observer badges issued by the Commission for the election are entitled to:

- (i) Observe the process including the distribution of election materials, conduct of the voting, sorting and counting of ballots, collation of results and announcement and declaration of results;
- (ii) Call the attention of an election official to any irregularities, but shall not interfere; and
- (iii) Ask questions for clarification where necessary.

*Role of Security Agents*

104. Security Agents on Election Duty shall:

- (i) Provide security at the Polling Units/polling stations and collation centres to ensure that the Polling Units, counting of ballots, collation and declaration of results are conducted without any disturbance;
- (ii) Take necessary measures to prevent violence or any activity that can threaten to disrupt the elections;
- (iii) Comply with any lawful directive(s) issued by or under the authority of INEC;
- (iv) Ensure the safety and security of all election personnel and materials by escorting and guarding the materials at all levels as appropriate;
- (v) Arrest on the instruction of the Presiding Officer or other INEC officials, any person(s) causing any disturbance or preventing the smooth conduct of proceedings at Polling Units/Stations and

Collation Centres;

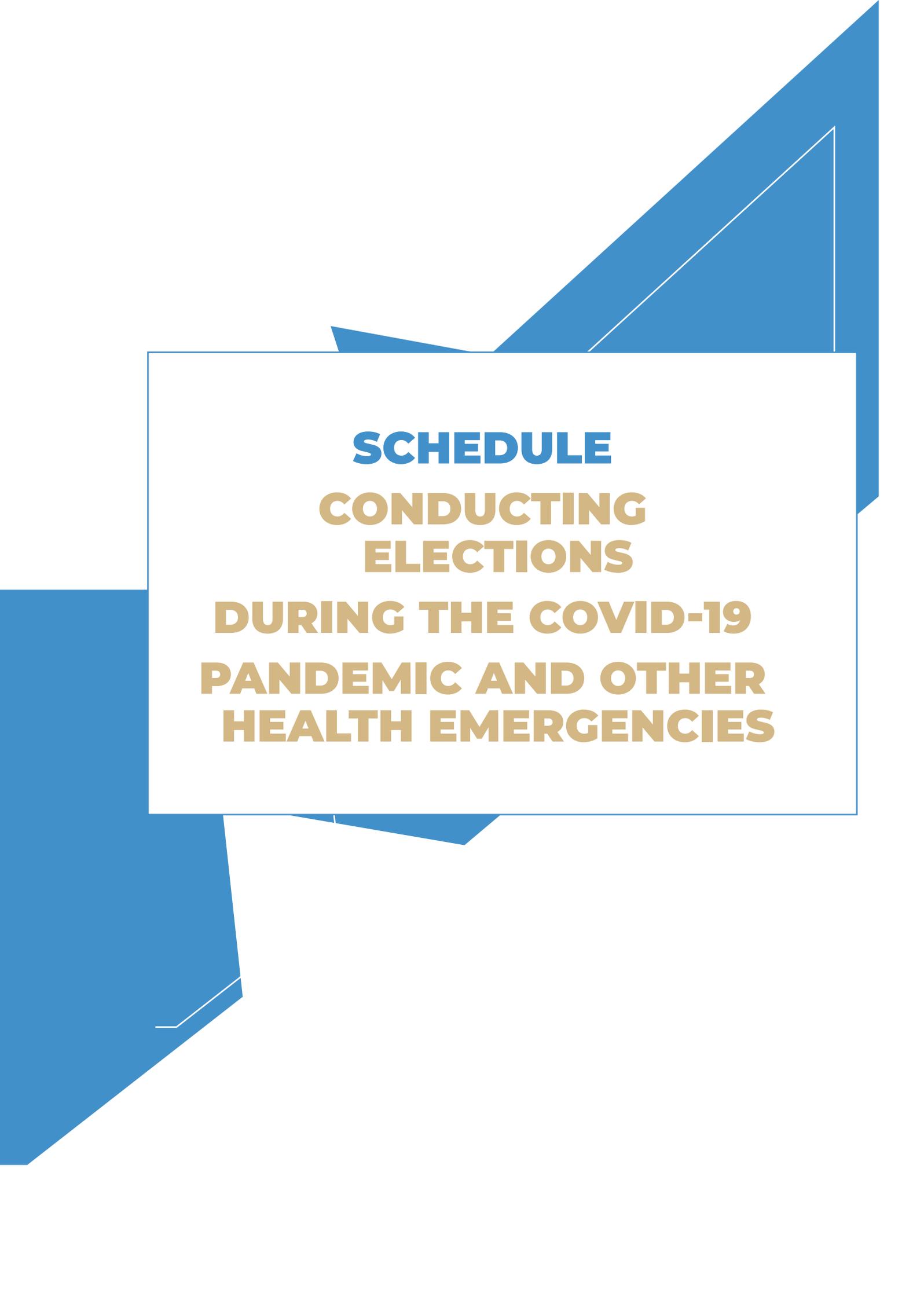
- (vi) On the instruction of the Presiding Officer, stand at the end of the queue of voters at the Polling Unit at the official close of poll to prevent any person joining in;
- (vii) Escort the Presiding Officer and other election officials to deliver the election results, ballot boxes and other election materials safely to the RA/Ward Collation Centre; and
- (viii) Escort Collation Officers to deliver election results to the Returning Officer and subsequently to the Resident Electoral Commissioner or Electoral Officer, as the case may be, for the submission of election materials and results.

105. It shall be the responsibility of election officials at all levels to ensure the safe return of all election materials placed in their custody to designated locations after every election. Reverse logistics should be carefully monitored, and materials returned should be audited by the relevant units of the Commission. *Reverse Logistics*

106. These Regulations and Guidelines are made pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended) and the Electoral Act 2022. The Commission may from time to time make additional regulations and guidelines for purposes of conducting elections in the form of amendments to these Regulations and Guidelines, supplements to it or as Schedules all of which shall form part and parcel of these Regulations and Guidelines. *Amendments, Supplements and Schedules*

DATED at Abuja this 24th day of May 2022.

  
**Prof. Mahmood Yakubu**  
 Chairman

The background features several overlapping blue geometric shapes, including triangles and polygons, creating a modern, abstract design. A white rectangular box with a thin blue border is centered on the page, containing the main text.

**SCHEDULE**  
**CONDUCTING**  
**ELECTIONS**  
**DURING THE COVID-19**  
**PANDEMIC AND OTHER**  
**HEALTH EMERGENCIES**

## SCHEDULE

### CONDUCTING ELECTIONS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND OTHER HEALTH EMERGENCIES

During the conduct of elections, the subsisting protocols by health authorities at any given time shall apply. However, in the event of a resurgence of the COVID-19 pandemic (or any of its variants) and other health emergencies, the following regulations and guidelines, in line with the provisions of the INEC Policy No. 01/2020 dated 21st May 2020, shall apply.

1. Wearing of face mask is mandatory at all election locations. An improvised face mask using a handkerchief, scarf or other such materials is acceptable. Any person who does not wear a face mask at a polling unit, collation centre or other venues where electoral activities are conducted shall be politely turned away, provided that no person shall wear a face mask branded with the insignia or unique identification of a political party/candidate or indicating the person's voting preference. Face masks and alcohol-based hand sanitizers shall be provided for the use of election officials by the Commission. Infrared thermometers shall be supplied and used at the Registration Area Collation Centres, the Local Government Area Collation Centres, the State Collation Centres and the National Collation Centre.

*General Health  
& Safety  
Measures*

2. All protocols issued by the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), the Presidential Task Force on COVID-19, State Committees on COVID-19 and other relevant health authorities shall be observed by election officials and all stakeholders. Where an election official, a voter or any other person present at an election venue shows symptoms of COVID-19:
  - (i) The prevailing protocol shall be observed;
  - (ii) The person must be isolated from other persons at the venue;
  - (iii) The attention of security personnel should be drawn;

*Compliance  
with Protocols  
Issued by Health  
Authorities*

- (iv) The dedicated number for COVID–19 emergencies shall be called;
- (v) If the affected person is an election official, the Commission must be notified through the Resident Electoral Commissioner (REC); and
- (vi) Any election official who believes that he/she has come into contact with an infected person should seek medical advice and make a report to the Commission.

*RAC Activities  
in COVID-19  
and other health  
emergencies*

3. At the Registration Area Centres (RACs):
  - (i) COVID-19 awareness shall be included in RAC briefing. Handouts, flyers and information kit on the pandemic will be distributed to election staff at the RACs.
  - (ii) At the RACs, election staff may be checked by RAC Managers or Supervisory Presiding Officers (SPOs) for COVID-19 symptoms such as high temperature and coughing. Staff showing serious symptoms will receive medical attention and be replaced immediately from the reserve of staff, on the approval of the Electoral Officer and Resident Electoral Commissioner (REC).
  - (iii) Where there is insufficient space in an RA and no suitable alternative facility is available for a Super RAC option, canopies may be deployed outdoors to increase the available area for use.
  - (iv) During the distribution of election materials, the SPOs shall ensure that there is no crowding, and that the distribution is orderly.

*Transportation of  
Staff*

4. Transportation of election staff shall comply with COVID-19 containment protocols. Consequently, each vehicle deployed to convey election staff shall carry only 50% of its normal passenger capacity. All passengers and drivers must wear face masks. It shall be mandatory

and the responsibility of vehicle owners to provide hand sanitizers for occupants of their vehicles.

5. In order to ensure adequate COVID-19 prevention compliance at Polling Units, the Commission may reorganize the queuing of voters or issue necessary codes of conduct for voters. *Queuing and Voter Code of Conduct*
  
6. In order to accommodate COVID-19 health protocols and additional activities in setting up the Polling Unit prior to accreditation and voting, the Commission may from time to time adjust the times for commencement and end of voting. *Adjustment of Times for Commencement and End of Voting*
  
7. There shall be a two-tier queuing system at the polling unit – an outer queue and an inner queue. The inner queue will be in the waiting or voting area. *Queuing, Accreditation and Voting*
  - (a) Persons wishing to vote shall join the outer queue from which the APO III shall bring voters to the inner queue in manageable batches.
  - (b) Social distancing of two (2) metres (six feet) must be maintained on the queues and all around the polling unit. Queues may be demarcated for social distancing of two (2) metres (six feet) using twines and markings. Tags may be used for batching of voters and crowd control.
  - (c) The APO III and security officials shall ensure that every voter joining the outer queue is wearing a face mask. Any person without a face mask shall be politely turned away from the polling unit.
  - (d) Any person who wears a face mask branded with the insignia or unique identification of a political party/ candidate or indicating the person's voting preference, shall also be turned away from the polling unit.
  - (e) Where hand washing facilities are available, voters should be encouraged to wash their hands thoroughly before joining the queue.

*Pre-accreditation procedure*

8. Prior to the commencement of accreditation and voting the Presiding Officer shall:
- (i) Designate a safe area where voters who wish to observe the counting of votes and announcement of result shall wait after they cast their votes.
  - (ii) Ensure that every person in the voting area is wearing a mask. Any person without a face mask shall be requested to leave the voting area. However, the Presiding Officer may request individuals to lower their face masks for proper identification.
  - (iii) Ensure that all electoral officials (PO, APO I, II and III) properly sanitize their hands with the alcohol-based hand sanitizer provided.
  - (iv) Have the APO III or any other official loudly read out the Voters Code of Conduct (VCC) and paste the VCC Poster conspicuously on a surface where everybody will see it.
  - (v) Invite the first batch of voters into the voting area.

*Procedure During Accreditation and Voting*

9. During accreditation and voting:
- (i) Face masks must be worn and social distancing of 2 metres (6 feet) shall be maintained by all present.
  - (ii) APO II in checking the Register of Voters may request that prospective voters remove their face masks for proper identification.
  - (iii) There shall be periodic disinfection of chairs, tables and work area, as well as adequate ventilation at the Polling Units.
  - (iv) The Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS) and other shared voting materials such as Braille Ballot Guides and magnifying glasses, shall be sterilized with the prescribed decontaminant after use by a voter.
  - (v) A voter may request for hand sanitizer before

having his/her fingerprint read by the BVAS, which will be provided, if available.

- (vi) The APO I may request to clean the fingers of a voter with the prescribed disinfectant before his/her fingerprint is read by the BVAS.

10. After a voter casts his/her vote, he or she shall leave the voting area taking every personal item, and if he/she intends to observe the counting of votes and announcement of result, move to the designated area for that purpose. *Voters Wishing to Observe Counting and Declaration*
  
11. At the close of polls, the PO and APOs shall ensure that materials are properly disinfected, carefully packaged and that used personal protective materials are hygienically packaged for disposal. Reusable personal protective materials shall also be carefully packaged and sent to designated collection points. *Closing of Polling Units*
  
12. At all Collation Centres: *Procedure at Collation Centres*
  - (i) There shall be a designated area outside the Collation Hall for the implementation of safety and health measures such as compulsory wearing of face mask, hand sanitizing and body temperature check.
  - (ii) There shall be two (2) metres (six feet) queuing distancing for everyone seeking to enter the Collation Hall.
  - (iii) There shall also be 2 metres (6 feet) sitting spacing arrangement within the collation hall.
  - (iv) In order to prevent overcrowding during collation, only one Polling Agent of a party on the ballot (or the candidate in person) for the election(s) shall be allowed into the Collation Hall.
  - (v) Seats may be reserved for Election Observers based on available space in the Collation Hall and

other COVID-19 considerations. Where there is not enough space to accommodate all Elections Observers in the Collation Hall, observer groups may be requested to elect those to represent all observers in the Collation Hall.

*Postponement  
or Suspension of  
Electoral Activity*

13. Within the limits of the law, the Commission may postpone, suspend or reschedule an electoral activity during the COVID-19 pandemic or other health emergencies on the advice of health authorities and consultation with stakeholders.





## About PLAC

Policy and Legal Advocacy Centre (PLAC) is a non-governmental organization committed to strengthening democratic governance and citizens' participation in Nigeria. PLAC works to enhance citizens' engagement with state institutions, and to promote transparency and accountability in policy and decision-making process.

The main focus of PLAC's intervention in the democratic governance process is on building the capacity of the legislature and reforming the electoral process. Since its establishment, PLAC has grown into a leading institution with capacity to deliver cutting-edge research, policy analysis and advocacy. PLAC receives funding support from donors and other philanthropic sources.

 [www.facebook.com/placng](http://www.facebook.com/placng)

 @placng

 @placng

Plot 451 Gambo Jimeta Crescent, Guzape District, Abuja

Website: [www.placng.org](http://www.placng.org)

Email: [info@placng.org](mailto:info@placng.org)

Phone: 08091899999

