

# ELECTION 2001



## Behind the Scenes: the 2001 Election Report

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# Contents

## BEHIND THE SCENES 1

	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
	History of electoral administration	1
	The role of the Australian Electoral Commission	1
	The structure of the Australian Electoral Commission	2
	Redistribution of electoral boundaries	3
	<b>2001 FEDERAL ELECTION</b>	<b>5</b>
	Issue of the writs	5
	2001 federal election timetable	6
	<b>ENROLMENT</b>	<b>7</b>
	Who could vote?	7
	Close of rolls	7
	Special enrolment	8
	Overseas enrolment	9
	The electoral roll	9
	<b>NOMINATIONS</b>	<b>11</b>
	Who could nominate as a candidate?	11
	Declaration of nominations	11
	Nominations overview	12
	Nominations system	12
	Draw for ballot paper positions	12
	Senate group voting tickets	12
	<b>POLLING ARRANGEMENTS</b>	<b>13</b>
	Printing of ballot papers	13
	Training	14
	Pre-poll and postal voting	14
	Overseas voting	15
	Mobile polling	15



	Antarctic voting	17
	Infrastructure logistics	18
	Voting equipment	18
	<b>VOTING</b>	<b>19</b>
	Types of votes	19
	Voting systems	20
	How to vote	20
	How the votes are counted	21
	Formal and informal votes	23
	<b>POLLING DAY</b>	<b>25</b>
	Polling places	25
	How-to-vote cards	25
	Issuing of ballot papers	26
	Scrutineers during polling	26
	<b>ELECTION NIGHT</b>	<b>27</b>
	Counting at polling places	27
	House of Representatives count on election night	27
	Senate count on election night	28
	National Tally Room	28
	<b>SCRUTINY AFTER ELECTION NIGHT</b>	<b>31</b>
	Fresh scrutiny of ordinary votes	31
	Declaration vote scrutiny	31
	Computerised senate scrutiny	31
	Scanning	32
	Declaration of the polls	32
	Return of the writs	32
	<b>OVERSEAS VISITORS PROGRAM</b>	<b>33</b>
	<b>PUBLIC INFORMATION CAMPAIGN</b>	<b>35</b>
	Advertising	35
	Public relations	38
	Publications	39
	Elector leaflet	39

	Information inquiry service	39
	Telephone interpreting service	39
	Internet	41
	Special target groups	42
	<b>FUNDING AND DISCLOSURE</b>	<b>43</b>
	Election funding	43
	Receipt of returns	45
	Registered political parties	45
	<b>ELECTION LITIGATION</b>	<b>47</b>
	Injunctions	47
	Petitions to the court of disputed returns	49
	Prosecutions	51
	<b>REVIEWS</b>	<b>53</b>
	Federal Parliamentary inquiry	53
	Operational reviews	53
	Public information campaign reviews	54
	Inquiry service evaluation	54
	Review of the training of polling staff program	54
	Internal audit	54
	<b>APPENDICES</b>	<b>55</b>
	A: List of participants in the International Visitors Program	55
	B: List of overseas posts and votes issued	59
	C: Election cost estimates	60
	D: 2001 election publications	61
	E: AEC central and head office addresses	63

# ELECTION 2001

## Introduction



The Commonwealth of Australia was formed on 1 January 1901 when the six colonies (now States) federated to form the new nation. A Federal Parliament, consisting of two houses - the House of Representatives and the Senate - was established to govern the new nation. It is at federal elections that eligible Australians elect people to represent them in both houses of Parliament.

### HISTORY OF ELECTORAL ADMINISTRATION

Following the enactment of the *Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902* and the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1902*, an electoral office was established as a branch of the Department of Home Affairs to administer the conduct of federal elections and referendums. For the next 70 years the office functioned as a branch of various Commonwealth departments. The *Australian Electoral Office Act 1973* established the Australian Electoral Office as a statutory authority responsible to the Minister for Services and Property.

On 21 February 1984 following major amendments to the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the Act) the Australian Electoral

Commission (AEC) was established as an independent statutory authority.

### THE ROLE OF THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTORAL COMMISSION

The AEC is responsible for the administration of federal elections and referendums. This includes:

- maintaining and updating Commonwealth electoral rolls;
- conducting federal parliamentary elections, redistributions of electoral boundaries, referendums, and industrial and other elections as required;
- enforcing compulsory enrolment and compulsory voting;
- conducting electoral education and promoting public awareness of electoral and parliamentary matters;
- providing information and advice on electoral matters to parliament, the government, government departments and authorities;
- electoral research; and
- assisting in the conduct of certain approved foreign elections and referendums.



## the australian electoral commission

### THE STRUCTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTORAL COMMISSION

The AEC is organised on a geographic basis with the Central Office in Canberra; a Head Office in each State capital city and the Northern Territory; and a Divisional Office in or near each of the 150 electoral divisions.

The AEC is headed by a Commission consisting of a Chairperson (who must be a judge or a retired judge of the Federal Court), the Electoral Commissioner (who performs the functions of the Chief Executive Officer) and a part-time non-judicial member (usually the Australian Statistician). In addition, the Deputy Electoral Commissioner assists the Electoral Commissioner.

In each State and the Northern Territory, the Australian Electoral Officer (AEO) is responsible for the management of electoral activities within their State or Territory. The ACT is managed by the NSW AEO, and during the election period an ACT AEO is appointed. The AEO is the returning officer for the Senate election in their State or Territory.

Each electoral division has a permanent Divisional Returning Officer (DRO) who is responsible for electoral administration in their division. The DRO is the returning officer for the House of Representatives election in their division.

The AEC administers the following Acts:

- *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*
- *Representation Act 1983*
- *Referendum (Machinery Provisions) Act 1984.*

The AEC also has specific functions under the Constitution and the following Acts:

- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act 1989*
- *Workplace Relations Act 1996.*

This five metre banner was displayed at the top of the Sydney Harbour Bridge to promote enrolment.







Remote mobile polling in the Northern Territory.

REDISTRIBUTION OF ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES

Each State and Territory is divided into voting areas called electoral divisions, with electors in each division electing a Member of Parliament to the House of Representatives.

A redistribution (or redrawing) of the geographic boundaries of these divisions takes place at least once every 7 years to make sure that there is, as near as practicable, the same number of electors in each division. The procedures for conducting redistributions are outlined in the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* (the Act).

Following the 1998 federal election, redistributions were undertaken in South Australia, New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Northern Territory.

The redistributions conducted in 1999 in South Australia, New South Wales and Tasmania were triggered as seven years had elapsed since these States were last redistributed. These redistributions resulted in some changes to existing boundaries in these States but no changes to the number of divisions the States were entitled to.

As a result of population changes, redistributions were conducted in 2000 in Western Australia and the Northern Territory. It was determined that population growth in Western Australia meant that the State was entitled to one more seat in the House of Representatives. In Western Australia the boundaries of the existing 14 divisions were adjusted to include Hasluck, the new 15th division.

In the Northern Territory the boundary of the existing division was adjusted to include another division. The new Northern Territory divisions were named Solomon and Lingiari.

At the 2001 federal election, electors were electing 150 members to the House of Representatives, compared to 148 members at the 1998 federal election. The number of divisions in each State and Territory at the 2001 federal election was:

New South Wales	50	South Australia	12
Victoria	37	Tasmania	5
Queensland	27	Northern Territory	2
Western Australia	15	Australian Capital Territory	2

the Australian Electoral Commission



Outside a polling place on polling day.

# ELECTION 2001

## 2001 federal election



The Prime Minister, Mr John Howard, announced on Friday, 5 October 2001 that an election for the House of Representatives and half the Senate was to be held on Saturday, 10 November 2001.

In the half Senate election, eligible electors in each State were choosing six Senators to serve a six year term. Electors in the two Territories were each voting for two Senators to serve a maximum three year term. This meant a total of 40 Senate vacancies were to be contested.

The 2001 federal election was also an election for the 150 vacancies in the House of Representatives. Electors in each of the 150 divisions were electing one Member to the House of Representatives to serve a maximum term of three years.

### ISSUE OF THE WRITS

The writs for the 2001 federal election were issued on Monday 8 October 2001. The issue of the writ officially triggered the election process.

**Senate:** Eight separate writs were issued, one for the election of Senators in each State and Territory. The writ for the Senate election was issued by the Governor of each State to their respective State AEO; and the writs for the Senate election in the two Territories were issued by the Governor-General to each Territory's AEO.

**House of Representatives:** Eight separate writs were issued for the House of Representatives election – one for all divisions in each State and Territory. The writs for the House of Representatives elections were issued by the Governor-General to the Electoral Commissioner, who advised each of the 150 DROs of the election.

## 2001 FEDERAL ELECTION TIMETABLE

An election timetable is determined by the Constitution and the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* (the Act). The Act sets a minimum election period of 33 days and a maximum period of 58 days from the issue of the writs to polling day. The actual dates for the 2001 federal election are presented in the right hand column below.

	Min. and max. period	2001 federal election dates
<b>Expiry or dissolution of Parliament</b> Parliament is dissolved and the Prime Minister announces the intention to hold an election.		Friday, 5 October 2001
<b>Issue of writs</b> A writ commands an electoral officer to hold an election and contains dates for the close of rolls, close of nominations, polling day and the return of the writ. (Constitution s.12, 32) (the Act s.151)	0-10 days	Monday, 8 October 2001
<b>Close of rolls</b> Electors have until 8pm, seven days after the writs are issued to enrol or update their details on the Commonwealth Electoral Roll. (the Act s.155)	7-17 days	Monday, 15 October 2001, (8pm)
<b>Close of nominations</b> It is not possible to nominate as a candidate for election until the writs have been issued. Candidates must nominate by 12 noon on the date specified on the writs as close of nominations, 10 to 37 days after issue of the writ. (the Act s.156)	10-37 days	Thursday, 18 October 2001 (12 noon)
<b>Declaration of nominations</b> The public announcement of nominations received followed by a draw for positions on the ballot paper, 24 hours after the close of nominations. (the Act s.176)	11-38 days	Friday, 19 October 2001 (12 noon)
<b>Polling day</b> The day on which the majority of electors cast their vote at a polling place. It must be a Saturday and at least 33 days after the issue of the writs. (the Act s.157)	33-68 days	Saturday, 10 November 2001 (8am to 6pm)
<b>Return of writs</b> After the Senate polls are declared, the AEO for each State and Territory returns the writ, endorsed with the names of the successful candidates, to the State Governor (or Governor-General in the case of the Territories).  For the House of Representatives, the Electoral Commissioner endorses on the writ the name of each candidate elected for each division and returns the writs to the Governor-General.  Writs must be returned within 100 days of their issue. (the Act s.159)	110 days	<b>Senate:</b> Tas 3 December 2001 WA 4 December 2001 SA 5 December 2001 NSW 6 December 2001 Qld 6 December 2001 ACT 6 December 2001 NT 6 December 2001 Vic 7 December 2001  <b>House of Representatives:</b> 6 December 2001
<b>Meeting of Parliament</b> The new Parliament must meet within 30 days of the day appointed for the return of the writs. (Constitution s.5)	140 days	The 40th Parliament met for the first time on 12 February 2002.



# ELECTION 2001

## Enrolment



### WHO COULD VOTE?

A person was eligible to vote in the 2001 federal election if their name was on the Commonwealth Electoral Roll by close of rolls for the election at 8pm, Monday 15 October 2001.

The electoral roll is a list of all people who are registered to vote at Australian elections. Australian citizens 18 years of age and over (with a few exceptions) must enrol to vote. Voting is compulsory in federal elections and referendums for enrolled electors.

Seventeen year olds may provisionally enrol and can vote if their 18th birthday falls on or before polling day for the election. The only non-Australian citizens who are eligible to vote are British subjects who were on the Commonwealth Electoral Roll immediately before 26 January 1984, at which time the eligibility requirements were altered.

The following Australian citizens are not entitled to enrol and vote:

- prisoners serving a sentence of five years or more; and
- people who have been convicted of treason and not pardoned.

### CLOSE OF ROLLS

When an election is announced, there are seven days from the issue of the writs for people to ensure that they are correctly enrolled before the electoral roll is closed.

During the 2001 federal election, a large number of Australians used the close of rolls week either to enrol for the first time or to check their enrolment details and if necessary to update these details. The AEC answered over 155 446 enquiries through the Information Enquiry Service, replied to 2 000 email enquiries and processed over 373 757 enrolments, of which 86 224 were new enrolments.

There were 12 636 631 people enrolled to vote at the close of rolls for the 2001 federal election at 8pm on Monday, 15 October 2001. This figure included 17 year olds who would turn 18, and therefore be entitled to vote by 10 November 2001.

## the australian electoral commission

Enrolment statistics for each State and Territory are detailed in the table below.

### Close of rolls figures by State/Territory\*

State/Territory	As at 8pm, 15 October 2001
NSW	4 204 383
VIC	3 218 746
QLD	2 319 481
WA	1 200 438
SA	1 034 377
TAS	328 829
ACT	219 876
NT	110 501
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12 636 631</b>

Comparative close of rolls enrolment figures for federal elections conducted since 1990 are presented in the graph below.

### SPECIAL ENROLMENT

Special enrolment arrangements are available to electors who qualify. The following services may assist electors who have special needs:

- people who are unable to complete and sign their own enrolment form due to a physical disability may have someone complete their form and are able to apply to become general postal voters;
- people with no fixed place of address may enrol as itinerant electors;
- people working in Antarctica can register as Antarctic electors to maintain their name

on the roll and to make use of special voting arrangements at election time;

- special enrolment provisions apply for electors resident on Norfolk Island;
- people who believe that the publication of their address on the roll would put their own, or their family's, safety at risk may apply for silent enrolment so that their address is not shown on the roll<sup>#</sup>; and
- Members of the House of Representatives can choose to enrol in the electoral division which they represent and Senators can enrol in any division in the State/Territory they represent.

\* *NOTE: Close of rolls figures were calculated following the processing of all enrolment forms received by 8.00pm on Monday 15 October 2001 and appear only on this page. All other enrolment figures in this publication are close of rolls figures which have been adjusted since polling day to give the exact number of electors entitled to vote at the election. The adjustments include the removal of the names of electors who died after the close of rolls and the reinstatement of eligible electors previously removed from the roll.*

# *NOTE: Silent enrolment is subject to applicants meeting AEC assessment criteria.*

### Close of rolls figures 1990-2001



\* These figures do not include provisional (age 17) enrolments

## OVERSEAS ENROLMENT

People who are already enrolled to vote at Commonwealth elections and are going overseas with an intention to return to Australia within six years, may apply to register as an Overseas Elector. This will ensure that their name is not removed from the Roll and that they can vote while overseas.

Changes to enrolment legislation introduced just prior to the 1998 federal election, now allow enrolment by eligible people living overseas. Australian citizens who are overseas and not enrolled, but would have been eligible if they were in Australia, and who:

- left Australia less than two years ago;
- are outside Australia for career or employment purposes or that of their spouse;
- are going to be overseas for up to six years; and/or
- intend to return to Australia permanently are able to enrol using a special enrolment form called 'Enrolment from outside Australia'. These forms are available from Australian embassies and consulates and on the AEC website [www.aec.gov.au](http://www.aec.gov.au).

At 15 October 2001 the following number of electors had special enrolment:

State/Territory	Provisional	Itinerant	Overseas	Silent	Antarctic
NSW	2 817	992	3 303	8 470	15
VIC	2 833	812	3 436	6 006	21
QLD	1 534	1 303	1 280	6 083	14
WA	914	362	500	5 098	7
SA	789	382	339	3 416	7
TAS	290	202	147	493	27
ACT	194	77	1 490	947	4
NT	32	71	141	200	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9 403</b>	<b>4 201</b>	<b>10 636</b>	<b>30 713</b>	<b>101</b>

## THE ELECTORAL ROLL

After the close of rolls, extracts of data from the computerised roll management system are used to produce Certified Lists of electors, reference rolls and microfiche.

### Certified Lists

The Certified List is the official electoral roll used on polling day to mark off electors' names. Each polling place is supplied with copies of the Certified List of electors, for the division in which it is located. The list contains the name and address of all electors with two black arrow head markings (clockmarks) about a centimetre apart beside the name of each elector. At a polling place the polling official will draw a line between the arrow heads indicating that the elector has been given their ballot papers.

After an election the Certified Lists are electronically scanned to identify apparent non-voters and possible multiple voters.

For the 2001 election:

- 28 462 Certified Lists were printed, with the 150 electoral divisions receiving on average 189 Certified Lists, each comprising approximately 420 pages;
- preparations for the printing of the lists commenced early in 2001 and laser printing contractors were engaged in each State and the Australian Capital Territory at 12 separate secure sites;
- the lists were printed on high-speed laser printers;





Polling official marking elector's name off the Certified List.

- over 5.9 million A4 sheets of paper were used for printing the lists;
- printing of the lists took ten days to complete.

### Reference Rolls

Reference rolls are also produced following the close of rolls for an election. They contain the same information as Certified Lists (without the clockmarks) and are produced specifically as reference material.

Under the Act all House of Representatives candidates are provided with a copy of the reference rolls for the division for which they are standing, as soon as possible after the close of rolls. Following the results of the election, copies of the rolls are supplied to all successful

candidates in the House of Representatives and Senate elections. Reference rolls are also available for public inspection at the relevant Divisional Office.

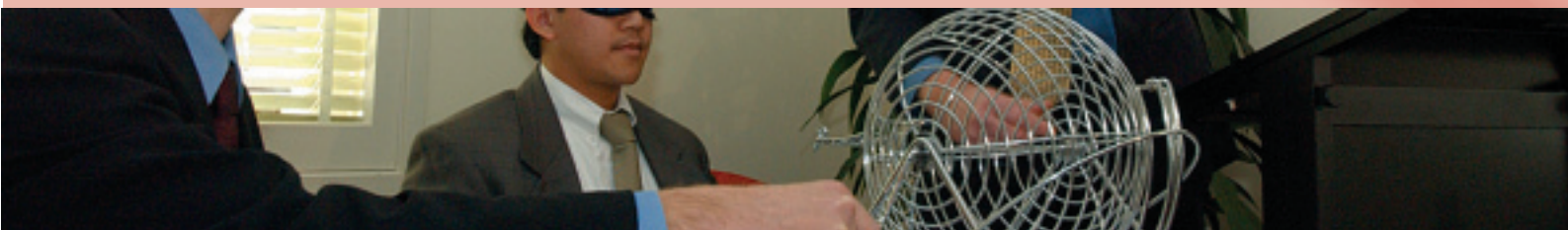
For this election:

- some 7500 reference rolls were printed in total;
- this was an average of 50 rolls per division;
- reference rolls were printed in three sites in New South Wales and Victoria; and
- over 1.5 million sheets of paper were used in the printing of reference rolls.

The roll was also produced on microfiche and made available for public inspection at all AEC offices.

# ELECTION 2001

## Nominations



A person could not be elected to the Senate or the House of Representatives at the 2001 federal election unless they had nominated as a candidate by the close of nominations at 12 noon on Thursday 18 October 2001. It was not possible to nominate as a candidate for the election until the writs had been issued and no-one could nominate for more than one election held on polling day.

### WHO COULD NOMINATE AS A CANDIDATE?

The eligibility qualifications for a candidate for the Senate and the House of Representatives are the same. To nominate as a candidate a person must be at least 18 years old, an Australian citizen, and an elector entitled to vote or a person qualified to become an elector.

A person cannot nominate if, at the close of nominations, they do not meet any of the three eligibility requirements detailed above, are a current member of a State Parliament or Territory Legislative Assembly, or are disqualified by Section 44 of the Constitution.

Each candidate is required to pay a nomination deposit. At the 2001 election, a House of

Representatives candidate was required to pay a \$350 deposit, which was refundable if the candidate achieved four per cent or more of the formal first preference votes for the relevant division. A Senate candidate was required to pay a deposit of \$700, which was refundable if the candidate (or if applicable, the Senate group in which the candidate was included) achieved four per cent or more of the formal first preference votes for the relevant State or Territory.

### DECLARATION OF NOMINATIONS

Nominations for the 2001 federal election closed at 12 noon, Thursday 18 October 2001. Nominations were publicly declared 24 hours after the close of nominations at 12 noon, Friday 19 October 2001.

Nationally, 1 324 people nominated as candidates in the 2001 federal election. This figure included 285 candidates for the Senate and 1039 candidates for the House of Representatives. There were 943 male candidates and 381 female candidates.

## NOMINATIONS OVERVIEW

Some particular points of interest from the 2001 federal election:

- 111 fewer candidates nominated than for the previous federal election in 1998;
- 381 female candidates and 943 males nominated;
- the number of male candidates decreased by 96 from 1998 and the number of female candidates decreased by 18 from 1998. In 1998 there were 1039 male and 399 female candidates;
- 49 registered political parties fielded candidates compared to 34 parties at 1998;
- the largest number of candidates fielded in a division was 12 in the divisions of Robertson, Page, Farrer, Lindsay (NSW) and Gippsland (Vic); and
- the smallest number of candidates fielded in a division was four. This occurred in the divisions of Sydney (NSW), Denison, Bruce, Burke, Casey, Deakin, Higgins, Kooyong and Lalor (Vic).

## NOMINATIONS SYSTEM

Nominations were entered into the computerised nominations system at AEC Divisional Offices for House of Representatives candidates and at AEC State and Territory Head Offices for Senate candidates. The system produced a number of reports which were provided to the media, candidates, political parties and other interested people. This system also generated the artwork for the House of Representatives ballot papers.

A national list of candidates was available soon after the last declarations of nominations were held in Western Australia. The list was distributed to members of the media, political parties, candidates and other persons and placed on the AEC website.

## DRAW FOR BALLOT PAPER POSITIONS

The order in which candidates' names appeared on the ballot paper was determined by a random draw. The draws were conducted immediately following the public declarations of nominations and were open to candidates, media and the public.

The draw for Senate ballot paper positions were conducted by each AEO at their capital city Head Office. The draw for positions on the House of Representatives ballot papers were conducted by DROs at each of the 150 Divisional Offices.

A double randomised system was used in the draw for both the House of Representatives and the Senate. In the House of Representatives there were two draws. The first gave each candidate a number and the second draw determined the order in which each candidate appeared on the ballot paper.

The same process occurred for the Senate, however, this draw is conducted in two separate parts, one part for groups and the other for ungrouped candidates. Each part consists of two draws. The first draw allocates a number to each group/ungrouped candidate and the second draw determines the order in which each group/ungrouped candidate will appear on the ballot paper.

## SENATE GROUP VOTING TICKETS

Within 24 hours of the public declaration of nominations, Senate groups were able to lodge a voting ticket with the relevant State or Territory AEO. A voting ticket is a written statement setting out a preference ordering of all candidates in the election. When electors choose to vote for a group above the line on the Senate ballot paper, their preferences follow the ordering lodged by the Group.

Booklets setting out copies of all voting tickets lodged in that State or Territory was displayed at every polling booth on polling day. This information was also available on the AEC website.

# ELECTION 2001

## Polling Arrangements



The AEC undertakes constant election preparations so that it is ready to conduct a federal election whenever it is announced. At the conclusion of one election the AEC reviews the conduct of that event and begins planning and preparing for the next election.

There are, however, a large number of tasks which must be completed before polling day that can only be commenced once the election is announced. These tasks involve organising a large quantity of materials, infrastructure and people all around Australia and overseas.

### PRINTING OF BALLOT PAPERS

The AEC commenced printing the ballot papers on the Friday night following the draws for ballot paper positions.

For the 2001 federal election:

- approximately 38.5 million ballot papers were printed;
- approximately 348 tonnes of paper were used to print the papers.

The AEC is required to account for every ballot paper from the time they are printed until they are no longer required. Strict security surrounds

the printing, handling and storage of ballot papers to ensure the integrity of the electoral process.

Camera ready artwork of the ballot papers was produced directly from the AEC's computerised nominations system. The House of Representatives ballot papers were produced in a numbered cheque-book style pad which enabled easier handling and enhanced accountability.

In the week beginning 22 October 2001, ballot papers were distributed to the 150 AEC Divisional Offices around Australia. On receipt of the ballot papers, the DROs counted them and securely stored the majority in readiness for polling day. A number of the ballot papers were to be used before polling day for conducting pre-poll, mobile and postal voting.

The AEC also distributed some 225 500 House of Representatives and some 95 000 Senate ballot papers to 99 Australian embassies, high commissions and consulates, to enable Australians overseas to vote.



## the Australian electoral commission

The total number of ballot papers printed for each State and Territory is as follows:

State/Territory	Senate	House of Representatives
NSW	5 221 100	7 126 300
VIC	4 146 000	6 351 200
QLD	2 841 000	3 927 000
WA	1 602 000	2 007 000
SA	1 325 000	1 865 000
TAS	524 000	435 000
ACT	300 000	288 000
NT	200 000	280 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16 159 100</b>	<b>22 279 500</b>

At the 2001 election an automated postal vote system was used for the first time at an election. The system printed an additional 741 000 House of Representatives postal votes and 974 000 Senate postal votes. This new system resulted in increased efficiency in issuing postal votes, cost savings, and better use of AEC resources.

### TRAINING

The AEC requires a large number of trained staff, both permanent and temporary, to assist eligible Australians to cast their vote.

At the announcement of an election each DRO has the responsibility of recruiting and training the polling officials required for their division. Training for polling officials is conducted to ensure that the voting and the scrutiny (the counting of votes) are carried out efficiently and professionally in accordance with the Act.

Over the conduct of numerous elections the AEC has developed and finetuned a training package for polling officials which includes videos, manuals and practical exercises. Some polling officials are also required to attend presentations conducted by the DRO or other AEC staff members. Many election staff have worked at a number of elections building up extensive experience.

At the 2001 election:

- approximately 67 580 temporary staff assisted in the conduct of the election;
- 37 500 copies of training videos were produced;
- over 75 000 manuals were printed; and
- 1 600 call centre operators were trained to answer inquiries.

### PRE-POLL AND POSTAL VOTING

To enable as many eligible electors as possible to cast a vote the AEC provided a number of alternative arrangements for voting. Electors unable to vote on polling day were able to cast a vote before polling day at a pre-poll voting centre or could apply to vote by post.

#### Pre-poll voting

For this election 306 pre-poll voting centres were set up:

- in all capital cities;
- in major regional centres in each electoral division;
- in remote areas of Australia;
- at airports around the country for Australians travelling interstate or overseas;
- for defence personnel; and
- at special sporting and cultural events.

Party worker handing out 'how-to-vote' pamphlets outside a pre-poll voting centre.



### Special sporting and cultural events

At the 2001 federal election, there were a number of sporting and cultural events happening on polling day or over the polling weekend. While the message to electors was to 'vote before you go' the AEC did provide additional resources to cater for the electors at many of these events. This included opening additional polling places for both local and interstate electors in the lead up to and on polling day and increasing staffing levels at other polling places.

Some of the events where additional resources were provided included:

- Oran Park Races NSW
- Australia Vs New Zealand cricket test match at the Gabba Qld
- Blues Festival in Bridgetown WA
- Bush Concert in Cania Gorge Qld
- Wine Festival in Margaret River WA
- Banji Festival in Banyo Qld
- The Credit Union Christmas Pageant in Adelaide SA

### Postal voting

Electors who had difficulty getting to a polling place were able to apply for a postal vote. Postal vote application forms were available from AEC Offices and Post Offices. The ballot papers were then sent out by the AEC to the elector at their nominated address anywhere within and outside Australia. Electors voting by post had to have their completed ballot papers in the mail to the AEC before polling day and under electoral law, the AEC waited up to 13 days after polling day for postal votes to be received.

Electors with a disability, silent electors, prisoners, those in remote areas, and people who have religious objections to attending a polling place on polling day can apply to become a General Postal Voter (GPV). This means that for all future federal elections they will be automatically sent out their ballot papers.

### OVERSEAS VOTING

The opportunity for eligible Australians living, working or holidaying overseas to vote in the federal election has become an important part of a federal election.

Australians overseas during the 2001 federal election were able to cast their vote at 99 overseas voting posts in the two weeks leading up to polling day. They had the choice of visiting the nearest Australian embassy, consulate or high commission and voting in person.

At the 2001 federal election:

- there were 99 overseas posts in 74 countries at which Australians could vote;
- a total of 63 036 votes were issued overseas; and
- the most votes, 19 166, were issued in London.

For a full list of votes issued overseas refer to Appendix B.

### MOBILE POLLING

AEC mobile polling teams take portable polling places to many electors who are not able to get to a polling place. Mobile polling was carried out around Australia during the 12 days before polling day and on polling day.

Loading a light aircraft with polling equipment for mobile polling in remote areas of Australia.





Carer helping nursing home resident place his ballot papers in the ballot box.

### Hospitals and nursing homes

Mobile polling teams visited selected hospitals and nursing homes to enable patients and residents to cast their vote. The teams provided a personal service by bringing the ballot papers, ballot box and other information to electors who are elderly or unable to leave their beds.

At the 2001 federal election, 1 875 hospitals and nursing homes around Australia were visited by a total of 437 mobile polling teams in the days leading up to and including polling day.

### Prisons

Mobile polling teams also visited a small number of prisons and remand centres to take the votes of prisoners serving a sentence of five years or less who were entitled to vote.

At the 2001 federal election, mobile polling teams visited 17 prisons and remand centres in the five days leading up to polling day. The majority of eligible electors serving a prison sentence voted by post.

### Remote mobile polling

Geographic remoteness was no barrier to helping electors cast their vote in the 2001 federal election. Mobile polling teams visited electors living in remote locations in the 12 days leading up to and including polling day.

The AEC used road, air and sea transport to visit Aboriginal communities and their outstations, pastoral properties, small towns, tourist resorts and mine sites. A number of local Aboriginal people were recruited to identify, interpret for and assist with the special needs of Aboriginal electors at many remote mobile polling locations.

At the 2001 election, 47 mobile polling teams visited 343 remote locations in the Northern Territory (division of Lingiari), Western Australia (division of Kalgoorlie), South Australia (divisions of Grey and Wakefield) and Queensland (division of Leichhardt).

In the division of Lingiari:

- 20 teams visited 237 locations in the 12 days before polling day;
- teams commenced voting on 29 October at 16 Mile Camp and Tipperary Station;
- teams used four wheel drives, fixed wing aircrafts, helicopters and hydrofoils for transport; and
- the teams' routes were replicated on the sub-division areas of the NT Legislative Assembly.

In the division of Kalgoorlie:

- 13 teams visited 51 locations in the 12 days before polling day;
- remote polling was conducted. The division is the largest in Australia covering an area of 2 295 354 square kilometres;
- due to its size, remote polling was organised from the division's two permanent offices in Kalgoorlie and Karratha; and
- the teams used planes and four-wheel drives for transport.

In the division of Leichhardt:

- 3 mobile teams visited 16 remote locations;
- teams used planes, helicopters, water taxis and four-wheel drive vehicles for transport; and
- the teams advertised their visits through posters, in indigenous newspapers, on the radio and sent letters to community leaders.



In South Australia:

- 6 teams visited 39 remote locations in the divisions of Grey and Wakefield;
- teams used planes and four wheel drive vehicles for transport; and
- polling in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands was severely disrupted due to weather conditions and mechanical problems with the aircraft. The support received from AEC staff in the Northern Territory, the charter of 3 extra aircraft and employment of two additional teams ensured that polling was completed by close of polling on polling day.

## ANTARCTIC VOTING

Working and living in one of the most challenging locations in the world did not prevent a group of Australian electors stationed in the Antarctic from voting in the 2001 federal election. A total of 90 eligible electors were living at Australia's Antarctic research bases at Mawson, Casey and Davis and on sub-Antarctic Macquarie Island during the election.

Ballot papers were faxed to Antarctica by the AEC's Hobart office. At each base an Antarctic Returning Officer was appointed from the staff and polling could take place at any time once the materials were received at the bases.

After the close of polls each Antarctic Returning Officer phoned the results through to the AEC's Hobart office. Their votes were transcribed onto normal ballot papers and despatched to the electors' home divisions. The originals filled out by Antarctic electors were packaged up and returned to Hobart on the first available supply ship.

Voting is not compulsory for Antarctic electors as the secrecy of the vote cannot be assured, because of the process used to transmit the results. At this election, 88 votes were recorded in the Antarctic, compared with 103 in 1998. The drop in numbers was due to the fact only wintering staff were at the bases.

Remote mobile polling in the Northern Territory.





The polling place Officer-in-Charge (right) sets up his polling place with some help. The polling place set up is usually done on the Friday evening prior to polling day.

## INFRASTRUCTURE LOGISTICS

Number of ordinary polling places	7 703
Number of mobile teams who visited special hospitals	437
<i>Number of locations visited</i>	1 875
Number of mobile teams who visited remote outback locations	47
<i>Number of locations visited</i>	343
Number of mobile teams who visited prisons	17
<i>Number of locations visited</i>	17
Number of pre-poll voting centres	306
Number of overseas polling places	99

## VOTING EQUIPMENT

A large amount of cardboard equipment and paper materials are produced for each federal election. Whenever possible, over the past decade the AEC has used cardboard and paper equipment manufactured from recycled materials and that are in turn recyclable or reuseable.

At the 2001 federal election over 180 000 separate pieces of equipment were produced. This equipment included:

## CARDBOARD EQUIPMENT

Ballot boxes	35 634
Voting screens	119 911
Queuing signs	7 916
Litter bins	11 619
Tables	5 936

## PAPER MATERIALS

Postal vote envelopes	821 235
Declaration vote envelopes	3 500 000

# ELECTION 2001

## Voting



Voting is compulsory at federal elections for all Australian citizens 18 years or over who are on the Commonwealth Electoral Roll at the close of rolls for the election.

### TYPES OF VOTES

Australians can cast their vote in several ways:

- **ordinary vote:** a vote cast in a polling booth in the elector's home division on polling day. This is the simplest way to vote and the method used by the majority of electors;
- **absent vote:** a vote cast by an elector out of their home division but still within their home State or Territory on polling day;
- **pre-poll or postal vote:** a vote cast before polling day at a pre-poll voting centre or by post. These types of votes can be cast by an elector who will not be within their home State or Territory on polling day, is seriously ill, infirm, unable to leave work, or for religious reasons is unable to attend a polling place;
- **provisional vote:** a vote cast in circumstances where an elector's name cannot be found on the roll or the name has already been marked off the roll. The vote cannot be counted until a careful check of enrolment records and entitlements has been made.

An elector making a postal, pre-poll, absent or provisional vote must complete a declaration giving their personal details. These details will be checked by the DRO prior to the counting of votes (the preliminary scrutiny).

The table below provides a comparison of the way in which Australians voted in the Senate at the last three elections:

#### Ordinary votes

2001		84.08%
1998		82.10%
1996		86.21%

#### Absent votes

2001		6.46%
1998		6.70%
1996		5.82%

#### pre-poll, postal provisional votes

2001		9.47%
1998		11.20%
1996		7.96%



## the australian electoral commission

### VOTING SYSTEMS

The electoral systems used to elect members to the Senate and House of Representatives are different.

#### Senate

Candidates for the Senate stand for election in a particular State or Territory. It is a Constitutional requirement that each State is equally represented in the Senate regardless of population. There is a total of 12 Senators for each State who are elected for a six year term. The two Territories are each represented by two Senators who are elected for a three year term equivalent to the duration of the House of Representatives.

Senators are elected by a proportional representation system. All the electors in a State or Territory are counted as the one electorate and vote in a number of Senators. To be elected, a candidate must win a proportion of the votes, also known as a quota.

There are a total of 76 positions in the Senate. When a double dissolution is declared all 76 Senate positions are made vacant. Forty Senate vacancies are contested at a half-Senate election when it is held simultaneously with a House election - six from each State and the four from the Territories. The 2001 federal election was a half-Senate election.

#### House of Representatives

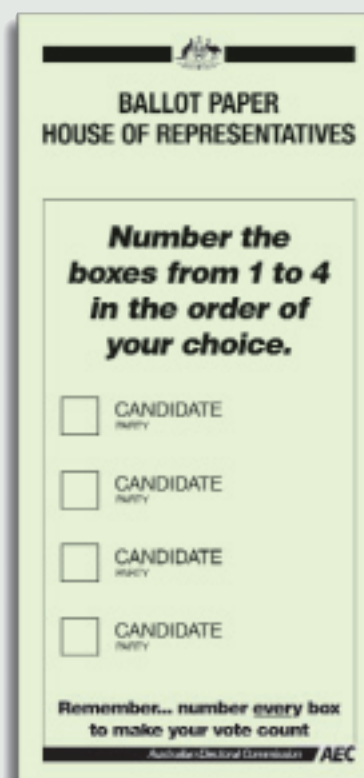
Candidates for the House of Representatives stand for election in a particular electoral division, and are elected for a maximum three year term.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected using the preferential voting system, with the electors in each division electing one Member to represent them. To be elected, a candidate must win the absolute majority of votes, that is more than half the formal votes cast for that division.

All 150 positions in the House of Representatives become vacant at a federal election.

### HOW TO VOTE

#### HOW TO VOTE FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



1. On the ballot paper for the House of Representatives the number '1' is written in the box of the elector's first choice.
2. The electors continue to number the boxes until every box has been numbered in order of the elector's choice, with no duplication or omission of any number.
3. The ballot paper is folded and placed in the ballot box.



## HOW TO VOTE FOR THE SENATE

On the Senate ballot paper an elector can either vote above the line or below the line, but not both.

**Above the line:** If an elector chooses to vote above the line, the number '1' is written in one of the boxes above the line. All other boxes on the paper are left blank. If an elector votes in the top section their preferences will be counted in the way chosen by the group or party voted for. This is called a group ticket vote and posters or booklets are displayed at all polling places showing how each party or group has decided to have their preferences distributed.

Only registered political parties or groups who have lodged a group voting ticket have a box above the line. At the 2001 federal election 95.2 per cent of voters chose to vote above the line.

**Below the line:** If an elector chooses to vote below the line, all the boxes in the bottom section of the ballot paper must be numbered sequentially in the order of the elector's choice. The number '1' is written in the box of the elector's first choice candidate and the numbering is continued until there is a number in every box below the line, with no duplication or omission of any number.

All the candidates contesting the Senate election have a box below the line.

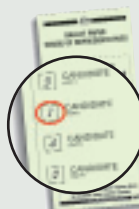
## HOW THE VOTES ARE COUNTED

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House of Representatives votes are counted as follows:

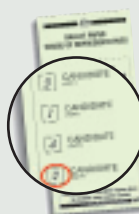
#### First preferences

First, all of the number '1' votes are counted for each candidate. If a candidate gets more than half the total of these number '1' votes (i.e. an absolute majority:  $50\% + 1$ ), that candidate will be elected.



#### Second preferences

If, however, no candidate has more than half of the votes, the candidate with the fewest votes is excluded. This candidate's votes are then transferred to the remaining candidates according to the number '2' votes shown on their ballot papers.



#### Further preferences

If still no candidate has more than half the votes, the candidate who now has the fewest votes is excluded and the votes are transferred according to the next preference shown for a candidate who has not been excluded. This process continues until one candidate has more than half the total votes and is declared 'elected'.



### An example:

Three candidates Nick, Michael and Jenny stand for election. After the election the ballot papers are counted and there are 60 000 formal votes. Therefore the absolute majority needed to win the seat is 30 001 (50% +1).

Nick, Michael and Jenny received the following first preference or number '1' votes.



Nick  
15 000



Michael  
23 000



Jenny  
22 000

Nobody has gained an absolute majority so the person with the lowest number of first preferences is excluded. This is Nick and the second preferences on his ballot papers are then distributed to either Michael or Jenny. 6 300 of the total number of people who voted for Nick put the number 2 in the box for Michael. The remaining 8 700 put the number 2 in the box for Jenny. This gives Michael a total of 29 300 and Jenny a total of 30 700.



Michael  
23 000  
+ 6 300  
= 29 300



Jenny  
22 000  
+ 8 700  
= 30 700

Now that Jenny has 30 700 votes, which is an absolute majority, she becomes the elected member.

This is a very simple example. The process could involve more than the two steps shown above. If there were more than three candidates, the candidates with the fewest votes will continue to be excluded and their preferences transferred, or distributed, until one candidate has an absolute majority.

ALTHOUGH HOW-TO-VOTE CARDS MAY ENCOURAGE ELECTORS TO MARK THEIR PREFERENCES IN A PARTICULAR ORDER, THE FINAL CHOICE OF WHICH ORDER TO USE IS UP TO EACH ELECTOR.

## SENATE

The Senate count is different to the House of Representatives and is more lengthy and complicated. A simplified summary of the main steps is as follows:

**Working out the quota:** To be elected to the Senate, a candidate needs to gain a quota of the formal votes. The quota is calculated by dividing the total number of formal ballot papers by one more than the number of Senators to be elected, and adding '1' to the result (ignoring any remainder). This is how the quota for New South Wales was calculated at the 2001 Senate election:

$$\frac{3\,879\,443}{6 + 1} + 1 = 554\,207$$

Therefore the quota, or number of votes required to be elected, in New South Wales at the 2001 election was 554 207.

### An example:

In this example three Senators are to be elected. The total number of formal votes for the 'state' is 2 400.

Therefore the

$$\text{QUOTA} = \{2\,400 \div [3+1]\} + 1 = 601$$

All the ballot papers are then examined to see how many number '1' votes each candidate received.

Maria	240
Linh	550
Gerard	730
Jacqui	140
Kevin	590
Monica	150
	2 400 votes

Gerard is the only candidate to receive the quota of 601 immediately and so is elected.

The 129 votes he received in excess of the quota are called surplus votes. The surplus of 129 is transferred to the remaining candidates by transferring all Gerard's votes at less than their full value:



No. of surplus votes = 129  
 Total no. of Gerard's 1st preference votes = 730  
 Therefore the transfer value is  $129 \div 730 = 0.177$

The list below shows the number of second preferences received by each candidate on Gerard's 730 ballot papers.

Maria	100
Linh	400
Jacqui	20
Kevin	150
Monica	60

These ballot papers are then multiplied by their transfer value and then added to the first preference totals.

	Transfer + Votes	1st Pref Votes	= New Total
Maria	$100 \times 0.177 = 18$	+ 240	= 258
Linh	$400 \times 0.177 = 71$	+ 550	= 621
Jacqui	$20 \times 0.177 = 3$	+ 140	= 143
Kevin	$150 \times 0.177 = 26$	+ 590	= 616
Monica	$60 \times 0.177 = 11$	+ 150	= 161

Now that Linh and Kevin have also reached the quota, the three vacancies have been filled.

*NOTE: If all the vacancies have not been filled after the surplus votes have been transferred, the candidate with the lowest number of votes is excluded. The excluded candidate's ballot papers are distributed according to preferences, at the value which the votes were received, to the remaining candidates. The distribution of preferences from excluded candidates continues until the required number of senators is elected.*

## FORMAL AND INFORMAL VOTES

Ballot papers correctly marked according to the rules for voting are called formal votes and only formal votes contribute to determining the results of an election. Ballot papers that do not satisfy these rules are regarded as informal and after their total has been tallied they are excluded from any counting.

### House of Representatives

A House of Representatives ballot paper is informal if:

- it is unmarked;
- it has not received the initials of the presiding officer and is not considered authentic;
- ticks or crosses have been used;
- only one number is shown;
- it has writing on it which identifies the elector;
- boxes have been left blank;
- numbers have been repeated; or
- the elector's intention is not clear.



Immediately after their wedding at the Seymour Anglican Church in Victoria, a newly married couple walked into the adjoining church hall to perform their first civic duty as a couple, to vote at the 2001 federal election.



## the australian electoral commission

### Senate

A Senate ballot paper is informal if:

- it is unmarked;
- it has not received the initials of the presiding officer and is not considered authentic;
- it has writing on it which identifies the elector; or
- the elector's intention is not clear.

A vote above the line will be informal if:

- it has no first preference mark; or
- if there is more than one first preference mark.

A vote below the line is informal if:

- it has no first preference mark;

- a tick or cross is used as a first preference mark;
- if there is more than one first preference mark;
- less than 90 per cent of the boxes have been numbered; or
- there are more than three acceptable errors.

### Informal voting

At each election, the AEC undertakes numerous activities to inform electors of the correct way to vote in the Senate and House of Representatives. These activities are aimed at minimising the number of voters who cast an informal vote and therefore waste their vote.



Electors and party workers outside the polling place at Bondi Surf Bathers Life Saving Club on polling day.

# ELECTION 2001

## Polling Day



Polling day is always on a Saturday and must be at least 33 days after the issue of the writs. For the 2001 federal election, polling day was Saturday 10 November 2001.

### POLLING PLACES

At the 2001 federal election, there were 7 703 polling places operating on polling day. They were set up mainly in schools or community halls with the DRO in each division having selected the premises as part of their election preparations.

As far as practicable, and given the limited notice of an election, DROs select available buildings which have wheelchair access. All polling places were advertised in major newspapers on the Friday before polling day and the places with full wheelchair access and access with assistance were identified. A list of polling places for the 2001 federal election was also published on the AEC website.

Polling places were open between the hours of 8am and 6pm.

Most polling places depending on size, were staffed by the following people:

- an Officer in Charge (OIC);
- a Second in Charge (2IC) at large polling places;
- an Inquiry officer;
- a declaration vote issuing officer;
- ordinary vote issuing officers;
- a ballot box guard; and
- a queue controller.

The doors to the polling places shut at 6pm sharp. Electors inside at closing time were able to complete their vote but no one else was able to enter to vote.

The majority of electors cast an ordinary vote in the 2001 federal election. In addition, interstate polling places were available at a number of locations for electors not in their home State or Territory to cast their vote on polling day.

### HOW-TO-VOTE CARDS

Walking towards the entrance of a polling place, electors are usually offered how-to-vote cards by political party workers and representatives of

## the Australian electoral commission

other candidates. Electors are not required to accept these cards and by law these workers must remain six metres away from the entrance of the polling place.

The how-to-vote cards show how particular candidates would like electors to fill in their ballot papers and electors are able to take a card in to vote with them. Electors may choose to ignore the cards if they wish.

### ISSUING OF BALLOT PAPERS

Each elector was asked the following three questions by a polling official before they were issued with their ballot papers:

1. What is your full name?
2. What is your address?
3. Have you voted before in this election?

The official then placed a mark next to the elector's name on the Certified List, initialled the ballot papers and handed them to the elector.

Each elector was issued with one green ballot paper for the House of Representatives and one white ballot paper for the Senate.

Each elector then went alone to a voting screen to mark their ballot papers in privacy. Under the Act the AEC must provide separate voting

compartments to ensure the secrecy of the vote. Each voting compartment is provided with a pencil but electors may use their own pen if they wish.

The elector then folds their completed ballot papers and places each ballot paper into a ballot box.

The polling place in Australia that issued the most votes in 2001 was in Wodonga in the division of Indi (Victoria). It issued 7,746 votes on polling day.

### Declaration votes

In addition to issuing ordinary votes, a declaration officer at each polling place issues absent and provisional votes during the day. Electors casting these types of votes are required to fill in a declaration envelope that they put their completed ballot papers into before they are put into the ballot box.

### SCRUTINEERS DURING POLLING

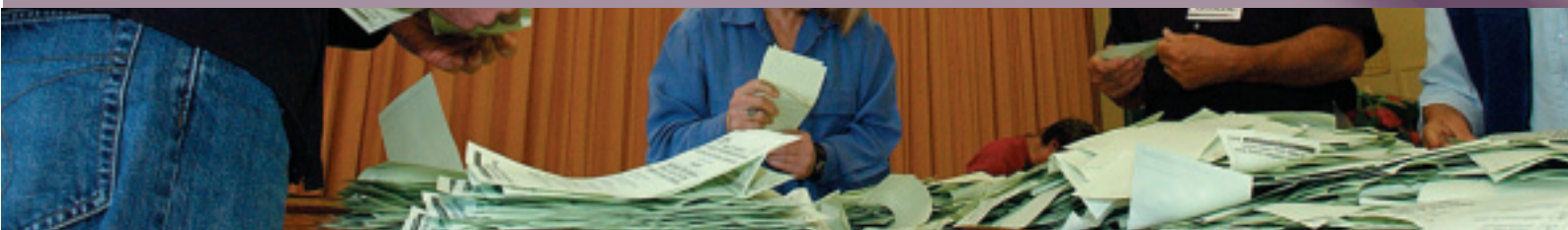
Candidates are not permitted to take part in the actual conduct of an election. However, they may appoint scrutineers as personal representatives to observe both the voting and the counting of votes at every polling place.

Polling officials sorting out ballot papers after the close of polls. Scrutineers observe in the background.



# ELECTION 2001

## Election Night



The counting of votes, known as the scrutiny, begins in each polling place after they close their doors at 6pm on polling day.

### COUNTING AT POLLING PLACES

Polling officials are required to complete four main tasks at the close of polls in the following order:

1. Count the first preferences on the House of Representatives ballot papers;
2. Conduct a two-candidate preferred count (or TCP) of the House of Representative ballot papers;
3. Count the first preferences on the Senate ballot papers; and
4. Count and sort the declaration vote envelopes received during the day (these remain unopened).

Only ordinary votes can be counted on election night. Absent and provisional votes cast at the polling place are put aside as checks must be made at the Divisional Office to ensure that these ballot papers are eligible to be included in the count.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COUNT ON ELECTION NIGHT

Immediately after the doors close the polling officials open and empty the House of Representatives ballot boxes. The green ballot papers are unfolded and all the number '1' votes (first preferences) are counted for each candidate and put into separate piles. The informal ballot papers are also counted and set aside separately.

The first preference results for each candidate are tabulated and phoned through to the DRO, along with the number of informal ballot papers. The DRO enters the figures received from each polling place in their division into the AEC's national computerised Election Night System.

The figures entered into the computer system are transmitted to the National Tally Room in Canberra where they are available on computer terminals and displayed on the National Tally Board. This information is also made available in a virtual tally room on the AEC's website and provided to television networks.



### Two-candidate preferred count for House of Representatives

Polling officials then conduct a two-candidate preferred (TCP) count, which is a distribution of preferences to two selected candidates. The TCP count is conducted to give an early indication of who is most likely to win each seat as this is not always clear from first preferences.

The AEC selects the two candidates for the TCP count based on a number of factors including historical voting patterns in previous elections. The names of the two candidates are kept confidential until the close of the poll.

The ballot papers for all other candidates are examined to see which of the two selected candidates the elector has put ahead in their preferences. This result is then tabulated and telephoned to the DRO, who in turn enters it into the computerised Election Night System, where it is made available at the National Tally Room.

### SENATE COUNT ON ELECTION NIGHT

Following the House of Representative count, the polling officials open and empty the Senate ballot boxes. The white ballot papers are unfolded and all the number '1' votes for groups above the line and for ungrouped candidates below the line are counted.

The first preference votes for groups and ungrouped candidates are tabulated and phoned through to the DRO, who enters these figures into the computerised Election Night System.

Because Senate results cannot be calculated until the State-wide total of votes used to determine the 'quota' is known, it is usually not possible to get more than a general impression of the Senate results on polling night.

The polling officials then place all the House of Representatives and Senate ballot papers into sealed parcels and along with the declaration vote envelopes securely deliver them to the DRO.

### Scrutineers during the scrutiny

Candidates may appoint scrutineers as their personal representatives to observe the counting of the votes at polling places. Scrutineers have the right to observe all stages of the scrutiny and can challenge the formality of ballot papers but they cannot touch any ballot paper.

### NATIONAL TALLY ROOM

The National Tally Room (NTR) is organised by the AEC to provide a central point for the display of election results on election night. The NTR is one of Australia's largest media gatherings with representation from the radio, print and television media.

Election results are transmitted to the NTR from every Divisional Office around Australia via the computerised Election Night System. The results are displayed on rows of computer terminals which are available to the media and members of registered political parties. The results are also simultaneously fed to the television networks who present their election coverage from temporary sets constructed at the back of the NTR. A manual backup system using facsimile and telephones is installed in case of computer problems.

Election figures started coming into the 2001 NTR at 6.20pm, mainly from the smaller polling places in the Eastern States. The figures kept coming in until midnight when the final Western Australian figures for the night were available.

The election figures for the House of Representatives are also displayed on a manual tally board which dominates the front of the NTR. The tally board provides a backdrop for the television coverage of the election and is read by the many members of the public that visit the NTR.

The AEC also provided computer terminals directly linked to the election results system to the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition.



The National Tally Room set up and ready to go!

### National Tally Room preparations

The NTR for the 2001 federal election was located at Exhibition Park in Canberra. It took about two weeks to build, three days to dismantle and many months of detailed planning to organise.

Transforming the empty hall into the central point on election night was a massive logistical exercise. The AEC had access to the building from 29 October when the work began on:

- laying the temporary floor;
- building the 35 metre x 7 metre tally board;
- allocating space to the media, parties and television networks; and
- organising the electricity supply, air conditioning, telecommunication lines and computer cabling.

Elaborate security arrangements were in place during the building of the tally room and on election night.

To ensure the smooth running of the NTR the AEC also conducted a rehearsal on the Thursday before polling day to test the computer system and to provide training for the casual staff employed on the National Tally Board and in Divisional Offices throughout Australia.

The NTR cost approximately \$700 000 to organise. This included the hire of venue, communication and computing facilities, equipment hire, casual staff wages and security. The television networks met the costs of constructing their own sets.

### National Tally Room logistics

At the NTR there were:

- 800 members of the media;
- four major and two minor purpose-built television studios;
- 150 political party workers and Members of Parliament;
- 150 international and other official guests;
- 160 AEC and other NTR workers; and
- 2 400 members of the public (a maximum of about 300 at any one time).

the Australian Electoral Commission



The National Tally Room on election night.

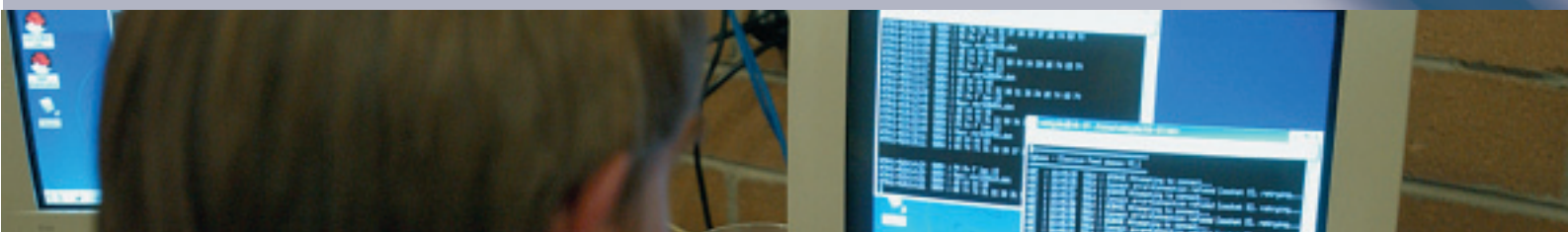
On the technical side there were:

- 66 terminals, four printers and 13 separate data feeds;
- six kilometres of telephone cables;
- 8.5 kilometres of computer cabling;
- two mobile telephone repeater stations;
- in excess of 300 mobile and 150 static telephones; and
- up to 650 amps of electrical load (enough to power a small town).



# ELECTION 2001

## Scrutiny after election night



The initial counting of the votes conducted on election night is followed by a 'fresh scrutiny' of both House of Representatives and Senate ballot papers. This fresh scrutiny is conducted by the DRO and commences on the Monday after polling day in Divisional Offices.

### FRESH SCRUTINY OF ORDINARY VOTES

The DRO counts all ordinary votes received from every polling place in their division. Some ballot papers which were treated as informal on polling night may be admitted to the count by the DRO, and similarly any ballots previously regarded as formal may be reclassified as informal.

### DECLARATION VOTE SCRUTINY

The preliminary scrutiny of postal and pre-poll votes began from the Monday before polling day. The preliminary scrutiny of absent and provisional votes began on the Monday after polling day. A postal vote will be accepted for further scrutiny if the DRO is satisfied that the elector is enrolled (or is entitled to be enrolled) for the division; their signature on the postal vote certificate is genuine and properly

witnessed; and the vote contained in the envelope was recorded prior to the close of the poll.

A pre-poll, absent or provisional vote will be accepted for further scrutiny if the DRO is satisfied that the elector is enrolled (or entitled to be enrolled) for the division; and that the certificate or declaration has been properly signed and witnessed.

The AEC must wait 13 days after polling day to receive postal votes before it can finalise counting. This ensures that electors in remote areas and overseas are not disenfranchised.

### Further scrutiny

Once a postal, pre-poll, absent or provisional vote is admitted to the further scrutiny, the envelope is opened and the ballot paper is taken out, without being unfolded, and is placed in the ballot box. It is then treated in the same way as an ordinary ballot paper. Further scrutiny for postal and pre-poll votes cannot commence until the Monday after polling day.

### COMPUTERISED SENATE SCRUTINY

The Senate scrutiny treats ballot papers marked above the line separately from ballot papers

## the australian electoral commission

marked below the line. The Senate ballot papers marked above the line are manually counted in the Divisional Office and the first preference figures for each party and group are tallied.

The ballot papers marked below the line are forwarded progressively to a central scrutiny centre in each capital city where the computerised scrutiny takes place.

The below the line preferences of each ballot paper are entered into a computer. The above the line totals for each party and group are then entered into the computer which has been programmed to distribute the preferences according to the group voting tickets lodged with the AEC.

The above the line and below the line votes are then combined by the computer which calculates the quota, distributes preferences and produces the result of the Senate election.

### SCANNING

After the election all the Certified Lists are electronically scanned to identify apparent non-voters and possible multiple voters.

The scanners identify from the Certified Lists:

- whether or not a voter's name has been marked off;
- the name of the polling place and the issuing point at which the voter's name was marked; and
- any voters against whose names more than one mark has been recorded.

Two reports are produced from the scanning results:

- a report providing the names of those electors against whom no mark has been shown. These are identified as apparent non-voters; and
- a report showing the names of voters against whom more than one mark appears. These are identified as apparent multiple voters.

Following identification, DROs write to all these voters seeking details as to why they did not vote or why more than one mark appears against their name on the Certified List.

At the 2001 federal election scanning took place at permanent AEC scanning centres in New South Wales and Queensland and at temporary locations in Victoria, Western Australia and South Australia. Tasmanian lists were scanned in Victoria, Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory lists were scanned in New South Wales. Scanning commenced at all sites on 12 November 2001.

### DECLARATION OF THE POLLS

Once the votes have been counted and a successful candidate has been determined there is a public declaration of the result of the poll. The declaration of the poll for each seat of the House of Representatives is conducted by the DRO at the place of nomination. The declaration of the Senate election of each State and Territory is conducted by the respective AEO.

The divisions of Grey and Wakefield in South Australia were the first seats declared for the House of Representatives on 16 November 2001 and all seats were declared by 4 December 2001.

The Senate polls were declared between 29 November and 5 December 2001.

### RETURN OF THE WRITS

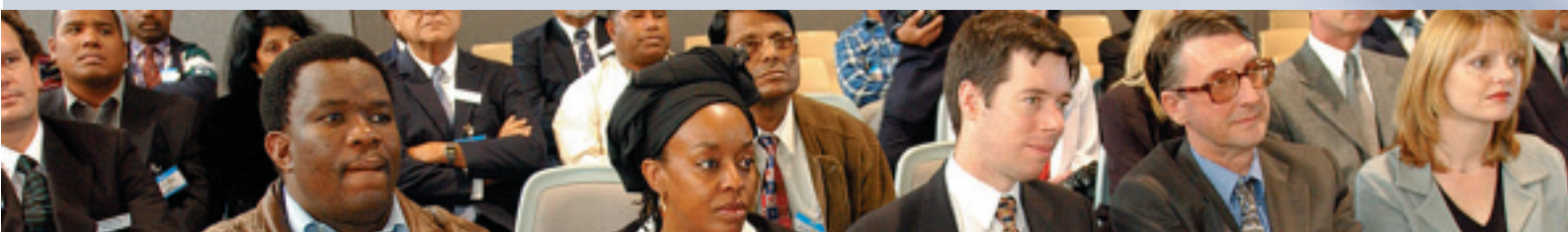
The writs for an election must be returned within 100 days of their issue. After the Senate polls are declared, the AEO for each State returns the writ for their election endorsed with the names of the successful candidates to the State Governor. The Territory AEOs return their writs to the Governor-General.

For the House of Representatives, the Electoral Commissioner returns the writs for each State and Territory endorsed with the name of each candidate elected for each division in that State or Territory. These writs are returned to the Governor-General.

**For the 2001 federal election the writs were required to be returned by Wednesday 16 January 2002. All writs were returned by Friday 7 December 2001.**

# ELECTION 2001

## Overseas Visitor Program



Sixty one electoral officials from 19 countries in Asia, Europe, the Pacific and Africa participated in the 2001 Election International Visitor Program. The visitor program consisted of two concurrent programs. The first was a study program of 11 days in duration while the second was a shorter polling program of four days duration. This was the largest visitor program ever conducted by the AEC.

In addition to these programs, the AEC also hosted another 25 officers from the Independent Electoral Commission of East Timor who travelled to Melbourne, Darwin and Alice Springs to participate in similar visitor programs.

The 11 day study program covered all aspects of the AEC's administration and conduct of elections. This program was based at the Griffin Business Centre in Kingston, Canberra, and included sessions on the legislative framework for conducting elections, election management, voter education, information technology, voter registration systems and the training of polling staff. The participants also travelled interstate to New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland to observe field operations at an AEC Head Office and several Divisional Offices.

The four day polling program, concentrated on polling and included information sessions on the conduct of the poll and the preliminary counts.

On polling day the participants in both programs visited several polling places in the Canberra region to observe polling and the conduct of the preliminary counts before concluding the night at the national tally room.

Appendix A details the electoral officials who participated in the 2001 Election International Visitors Program and the countries they represented.

The International Visitor Program was part of the AEC's ongoing commitment to encouraging communication and cooperation with international electoral bodies, particularly those in the Asia Pacific and Southern African regions.

The objectives of the program were to:

- provide electoral knowledge to overseas visitors;
- enhance networking with counterpart organisations and promote the exchange of ideas; and
- provide an opportunity for overseas counterparts to observe Australian electoral events;



International visitors at the National Tally Room being briefed on the workings of the tally board.

- encourage good governance in line with Australia's foreign policy objectives; and
- provide a forum to showcase the AEC as a professional electoral body.

The program received many favourable comments from participants including the following:

"The program has been an eye-opener. I reckon these kind of programs, especially exchange, would benefit the world at large in their quest to develop and enhance democracy."

"A great service offered by the AEC to other Electoral Commission groups for exchange and meeting."



# ELECTION 2001

## Public Information Campaign



The AEC conducted an extensive, integrated public information campaign for the 2001 federal election to increase awareness, public understanding of, and participation, in the election.

The campaign aimed to ensure all eligible electors were informed and understood what was required of them to fully participate in the election and the range of services available. The major messages conveyed in the campaign were:

- how, when and where to enrol and vote;
- how and when to vote using services such as pre-poll and postal voting;
- how to correctly complete the two ballot papers; and
- the role of the AEC in the election.

The AEC developed and implemented a set of integrated strategies to communicate to electors including advertising, public relations, publications, national telephone enquiry service and the website. There were also a number of specific activities directed at the key target groups of electors from non-English speaking backgrounds, electors with a disability, young electors and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander electors.

### ADVERTISING

The AEC's advertising campaign for the 2001 federal election consisted of national and State and Territory based advertising. The advertising campaign which ran throughout the election period was designed to reach all eligible electors.

The national advertising campaign involved the use of television, radio and press advertisements and was in three main phases:

- Informing Australians of their obligations whilst encouraging enrolment;
- Explanation of voting services; and
- Explanation of how to vote formally.

The national campaign consisted of fifteen television commercials, fourteen radio commercials and ten press advertisements.

An AEC enrolment advertisement appeared on television in every major capital city from 4pm in the closing stages of Bathurst 1000 (Motor Race) on Sunday, 7th October 2001. The final AEC advertisements appeared in the press and were broadcast on radio on polling day, concluding at 5pm. The final television commercial aired before 4pm on polling day.



the australian electoral commission



A still from a television advertisement reminding electors that if they move house they need to re-enrol for their new address.

The State and Territory based advertising was designed to support the national advertising by providing local information. It included the press advertising of pre-poll voting arrangements and polling places in State, regional and local press.

The national advertising was translated into eighteen languages in the ethnic press, twenty-six languages on ethnic radio and eight languages for ethnic television. In addition, radio advertisements were translated into 14 indigenous languages and advertisements were broadcast on Radio for the Print Handicapped.

Of the total media budget, 66 per cent was spent on mainstream television, 5 per cent on mainstream radio and 21 per cent on mainstream press advertising. Expenditure in ethnic and indigenous media accounted for approximately 8 per cent of total advertising costs.





### Translation of advertisements for the 2001 federal election

Press advertisements were translated into 18 languages:

Chinese  
Vietnamese  
Italian  
Greek  
Arabic  
Spanish  
Macedonian  
Turkish  
Korean  
Croatian  
Polish  
Serbian  
Russian  
Portuguese  
Persian  
Maltese  
German  
Hungarian

Radio advertisements were translated into 26 languages:

Cantonese  
Mandarin  
Vietnamese  
Italian  
Greek  
Arabic  
Spanish  
Macedonian  
Turkish  
Korean  
Croatian  
Polish  
Serbian  
Russian  
Portuguese  
Persian  
Maltese  
German  
Hungarian  
Japanese  
Indonesian  
Thai  
Tagalog  
Khmer  
Bosnian  
Lao

Television advertisements were translated into eight languages:

Cantonese  
Mandarin  
Vietnamese  
Italian  
Greek  
Arabic  
Spanish  
Macedonian

Radio advertisements were translated into 14 indigenous languages:

Kala Kawa Ya  
Yumbla Tok  
Walpiri  
Pitjantjatjarra  
Kalkadoon  
Western Kriol  
Murriwong  
Yawuru  
Naja Kajarri  
Anindilyakwa  
Gapapuyingu  
Dhalwangu  
Dhumbarpyungu  
Northern Creole

## PUBLIC RELATIONS

The AEC planned and implemented a large scale public relations campaign for the election to complement the advertising and other elements of the public information campaign.

Public relations activities included:

**Media releases:** the AEC released over 200 national, State and Territory and localised media releases during the election period. A series of media backgrounders detailing key aspects of the election were also distributed. Several key media releases were translated into community languages and distributed to the ethnic media.

**Media interviews:** AEC staff were interviewed on national, metropolitan, local and ethnic radio and television on numerous occasions during the election.

**Information briefings:** information briefings for candidates and the media were held by several AEOs in their State or Territory either just before or following the announcement of the election. Federal election 2001 information kits containing election information were distributed to attendees.

Monitoring of electronic media spots directly related to AEC activities and messages showed over 1000 radio hits and over 200 television hits were achieved during the election. Press hits achieved during the election were also extensive.

### Photo opportunities

Many photo stories provided to the media gained national and international coverage, including an elephant reminding people to vote and various photos of members of the Australian Antarctic Expedition voting 'under ice'. These photos were used extensively throughout the Australian media.

Other national coverage included NSW AEC staff featuring on the popular humourous television program, the 'Monday Dump' with Roy and HG prior to the close of rolls and a guest appearance by the AEO NSW on polling night on the Nation Dumps (Roy and HG show).



As part of the AEC public relations campaign, Abu the elephant reminded people to vote on her 68th birthday!

### Other PR initiatives

There were a number of other new initiatives used to communicate key messages to target AEC audiences including:

- the use of ribbon messages about voting which were delivered to screens in more than 5 000 licensed clubs and hotels over the 10 days preceding the election;
- a reminder-to-vote message attached to the campaign logo which was posted on the White Pages website (the site attracted about 600 000 'hits' the day it appeared); and
- the placement of a five metre banner with the words 'Enrol to Vote' displayed on the top of the arch of the Sydney Harbour Bridge (attracting two news helicopters plus on the ground camera crews and photographers).



Roy and HG broadcasting live on election night from the National Tally Room.

## PUBLICATIONS

The AEC produced a series of publications for the 2001 federal election including:

- *Nominations Pamphlet*
- *Candidates' Handbook*
- *Scrutineers' Handbook*
- *National Electoral Divisional Profiles*
- *Electoral Backgrounders*
- *2001 Federal Electoral Boundaries Map*
- *National List of Candidates*
- *Electoral Newsfile editions*
- *2001 Election Night Guide*
- *Fact sheets*
- *Information leaflet; Your guide to the 2001 federal election*

A description of these and other publications produced for, or following the election are outlined in Appendix D.

## ELECTOR LEAFLET

The AEC distributed a multi-page election information leaflet, *Your guide to the 2001 federal election*, to more than 7.5 million households throughout Australia before polling day.

A different version of the leaflet was produced for each State and Territory containing electoral information on how and when to vote, how votes are counted and important AEC contact details.

Delivery of over 7.5 million leaflets began three weeks before polling day with households in remote communities receiving the first copies. Delivery was extensive, covering urban, rural and remote households. The leaflets were wrapped in plastic to protect them and keep them separate from party political and other advertising material being delivered.

A summarised version of the elector leaflet was translated into 15 languages and made available on the website and in hardcopy on request.

A version of the leaflet was produced on audio cassette, braille, large print and computer disc and distributed to blind and other print handicapped electors. This information was also available for the first time in audio format from the AEC website.

## ELECTION 2001 INFORMATION INQUIRY SERVICE

The Information Inquiry Service was outsourced for the first time and managed from two sites operating as one virtual call centre, the primary site being in Canberra and the second site in Melbourne. The national '13 23 26' number operated from both sites from 8.00am to 8.00pm local time seven days a week to provide information and assistance to the public.

The Information Inquiry Service answered 513 347 calls nationally during the election period. Up to four hundred trained consultants were logged on to telephones at any one time to answer calls from around Australia.

The call centre network provided consultants with an electronic interactive question and answer information system that incorporated electoral roll data. Using this system, consultants were able to access information on their computer screens ensuring that all telephone inquiries were answered promptly, accurately and consistently.

## TELEPHONE INTERPRETING SERVICE

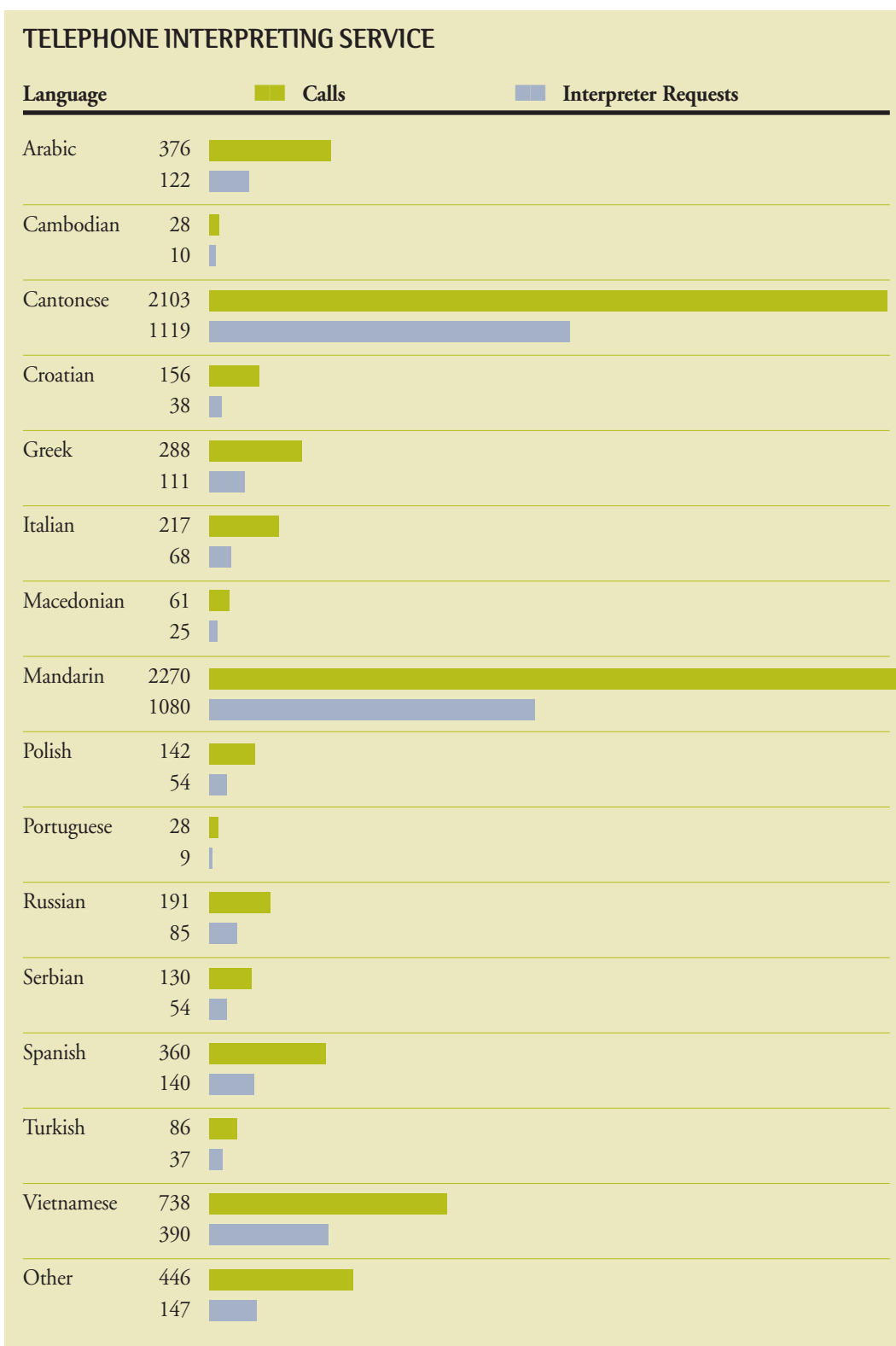
A telephone interpreting service for electors from non-English speaking backgrounds was also provided throughout the 2001 federal election period.

The service had 15 language specific telephone lines and one line for electors who did not speak any of the 15 specific languages available. A caller to one of the 15 language specific lines was greeted by a recorded electoral message in their own language and could be connected to an operator speaking their language if they required further information.

## the australian electoral commission

During the election period, a total of 11 109 calls were made to the interpreting service with almost half of these callers choosing to speak further to an operator. The language lines that received the most calls during the period were

the Mandarin, Cantonese and Vietnamese lines. The graph below illustrates the number of calls each of the language lines received during the 2001 election period.







## INTERNET

The AEC website consisted of large amounts of current and historical electoral information with extensive cross-referencing to make it easy for users. The web site at [www.aec.gov.au](http://www.aec.gov.au) was first launched at the 1996 federal election.

The website proved to be an important way for the AEC to provide information on the 2001 election to many people including the media, Australians overseas, candidates and parties and members of the public. During the election period, the website received over 140 000 visits, comprising 10 million hits and 2 120 000 page views with the average visitor spending over half an hour looking around the site.

## Internet Virtual Tally Room

On election night the AEC hosted a website election results system known as the 'Virtual Tally Room'. This provided people with up to the minute election results. The site was updated almost instantly as votes were telephoned in from the polling place and entered into the AEC's election management system.

People visiting the site on election night could access progressive House of Representatives results for all divisions, state party summaries and national totals. Early figures from the Senate count for all States and Territories were also available. The site was updated every three minutes on election night and on a regular basis in the weeks following.

The software and technology necessary to host the 'Virtual Tally Room' was developed especially for the AEC. An electronic feed was taken from the AEC's computerised election management system database and distributed simultaneously to two web centres located in Sydney and Melbourne.

## the Australian electoral commission

On election day the election specific website received over 4 million hits, which corresponds to over 15 000 visits and 830 000 page views with the average visit exceeding half an hour.

### SPECIAL TARGET GROUPS

The AEC's public information campaign included a number of specific activities to meet the needs of particular target groups. These activities were aimed at minimising any impediments these electors had to receiving and understanding information and in participating in the election.

#### Electors from non-English speaking backgrounds

In addition to advertising in the ethnic media and the telephone interpreting service, key election information was sent to ethnic media, community organisations and groups throughout the election period. Election information was also available in 15 different languages from the AEC website or by calling the information enquiry service.

Videos explaining how to vote formally were played in selected languages (including English) in polling places with high populations of electors from Non-English speaking backgrounds and past high informality rates in the divisions of Blaxland, Fowler, Prospect and Reid. Languages included Cantonese, Mandarin, Arabic and Spanish.

#### Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders

In the lead up to the 2001 federal election the AEC undertook a pre-election Remote Area Information Program in the remote areas of all states except Tasmania. The program employed mainly indigenous people for a period of six weeks to visit remote indigenous communities to explain our electoral system and how to fully participate. Posters, pamphlets and pocket books were used to support the program.

Radio advertising in 14 indigenous languages was also broadcast on indigenous media during the 2001 election.

### Electors with a disability

In consultation with the Royal Blind Society and Vision Australia the AEC undertook a number of activities to assist electors with a print disability during the 2001 election. Audio cassettes, ASCII computer discs, braille and large print versions of the information contained in the elector leaflet were distributed to disability organisations and agencies, libraries and individuals. This information was also made available on the AEC website in audio format. The availability of these products was advertised through the Radio for the Print Handicapped network, other disability media and in AEC publications.

### Young electors

The AEC conducted a number of activities to encourage young people to participate in the 2001 election. A youth television advertisement designed to encourage young people to enrol was placed during youth programming in the close of rolls week. Four youth radio commercials were also broadcast throughout the election period.

As part of the public relations campaign, information, stories and photo opportunities were developed specifically for youth media outlets and the AEC website was heavily promoted.

To raise awareness about enrolment amongst young people a short essay, web based competition was jointly conducted by the AEC in partnership with the Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs. Young people were invited to express why they thought enrolling to vote made a difference. The competition which was hosted on the government youth communication website ([www.thesource.gov.au](http://www.thesource.gov.au)), attracted more entries than any other competition previously hosted by the 'source'.

# ELECTION 2001

## Funding and Disclosure



The funding and disclosure provisions of the Act have been in operation since the 1984 election. The provisions of the Act have two main components:

- public funding of election campaigns; and
- disclosure of certain financial details by candidates, registered political parties and other persons (third parties) and groups (returns are submitted to the AEC).

### ELECTION FUNDING

A candidate or Senate group is eligible for election funding if they obtain at least four per cent of the formal first preference vote in the division or the State or Territory they contested. The amount to be paid is calculated by multiplying the number of votes obtained by the current election funding rate. The funding rate for the 2001 federal election was 179.026 cents per House of Representatives and Senate vote. This rate is indexed every six months to increases in the Consumer Price Index.

### Payment procedures

Election funding is paid in two stages. First, the AEC calculates the amount of election funding due based on the number of votes counted as at the 20th day after polling day and pays at least 95% of that amount. Secondly, once vote counting is finalised, the AEC pays the remainder of the amount of election funding due. The total election funding paid at the 2001 federal election was \$38 559 409.33.

For candidates and Senate groups endorsed by registered political parties, payments are made directly to their parties. Unendorsed candidates and Senate groups receive their payments direct, unless they have appointed an agent who is to receive the payment.

## the australian electoral commission

Total election funding payments for the 2001 federal election are listed below:

Payee	Amount
Australian Labor Party (ALP)	14,917,024.57
Liberal Party of Australia (LP)	14,492,349.83
National Party of Australia (NP)	2,845,193.98
Australian Democrats (DEM)	2,411,689.69
Australian Greens (AG)	1,370,734.04
Pauline Hanson's One Nation (HAN)	1,709,752.00
No Goods and Services Tax Party	5,488.94
Northern Territory Country Liberal Party	138,997.58
Christian Democratic Party NSW (Fred Nile Group)	7,647.99
The Greens WA - Inc	223,129.05
liberals for forests	14,332.82
Progressive Labour Party	7,327.53
Unity - Say No To Hanson	17,689.55
ANDREN Peter James - Calare NSW	73,017.54
AUSTIN Pauline Maisie - Solomon NT	4,257.24
BOWN Conway - Herbert QLD	11,588.35
COCHRAN Peter Lachlan – Eden-Monaro NSW	11,522.11
COOPER Thomas James - Page NSW	9,814.21
DALGLEISH David Bruce - Wide Bay QLD	5,714.51
DOUGLASS Ross Thomas - Mallee VIC	6,631.12
HAIGH Bruce Douglas - Gwydir NSW	8,301.44
HOURIGAN Rosalind - Fisher QLD	10,745.14
KATTER B Robert Karl - Kennedy QLD	63,652.69
KESSELS Colin James - Dickson QLD	9,314.72
MacDONALD Peter Alexander - Warringah NSW	38,472.69
MCINTOSH Nelson Douglas - Indi VIC	9,459.73
MELVILLE Peter Lloyd - Hinkler QLD	12,794.99
MOTT William Trevor - Cunningham NSW	7,581.75
PAULGER S Shane Peter - Fairfax QLD	13,460.96
STEGLEY Kristin - Goldstein VIC	8,605.78
THEOPHANOUS Andrew Charles - Calwell VIC	15,023.86
TREASURE Douglas Harry - Gippsland VIC	7,606.81
WICKS Graeme Francis - Wide Bay QLD	6,051.08
WINDSOR C Antony Harold - New England NSW	64,435.04
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,559,409.33</b>

RECEIPT OF RETURNS

Following an election key participants in the electoral process are required to lodge with the AEC various returns disclosing certain election campaign transactions.

A summary table of the returns is presented below:

Participant	Type of return	Time frame	Due date
Candidates	donations received and electoral expenditure	within 15 weeks after polling day	25 February 2002
Senate groups	donations received and electoral expenditure	within 15 weeks after polling day	25 February 2002
Third parties	details of electoral expenditure, donations received, and donations made to candidates and others	within 15 weeks after polling day	25 February 2002
Broadcasters	electoral advertisements broadcast	within 8 weeks after polling day	7 January 2002
Publishers	electoral advertisements published	within 8 weeks after polling day	7 January 2002

All these returns are available for public inspection 24 weeks after polling day, that is from Monday, 29 April 2002.

The AEC is required under subsection 17(2) of the Act to prepare a separate report for the Minister on the operations of the funding and disclosure provisions in relation to the 2001 federal election. This report will be tabled in parliament.

REGISTERED POLITICAL PARTIES

Political parties may register with the AEC for federal elections. Parties which register then must fulfil legislative requirements under the

funding and disclosure provisions of the Act and are able to have party names appear on the ballot paper next to their candidates.

Some parties, such as the Australian Democrats, do not separately register their State and Territory branches, but such branches are nevertheless recognised as independent registered parties for funding and disclosure purposes.

For federal elections the register closes the day the writ is issued. For the 2001 federal election the register closed on 10 October 2001.

Following is a list of parties registered for the 2001 election:

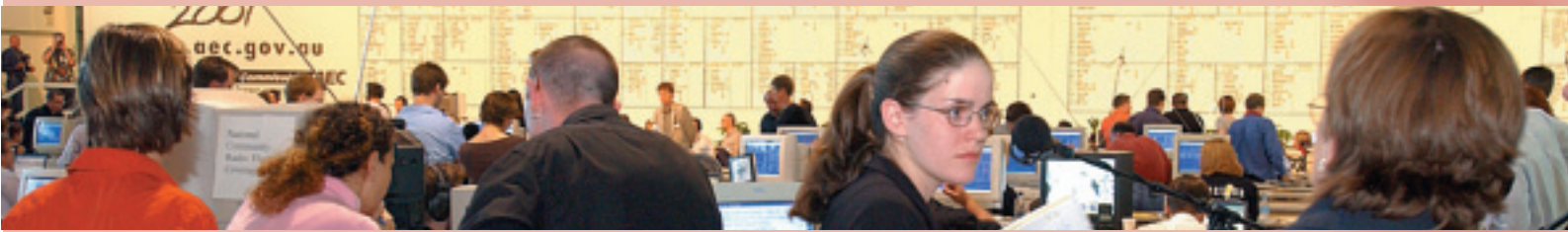


## LIST OF PARTIES REGISTERED FOR THE 2001 ELECTION

Advance Australia Party	Liberal Party of Australia - Tasmanian division
Australia First Party	Liberal Party of Australia, NSW division
Australian Democrats	Lower Excise Fuel and Beer Party
Australian Greens	National Party of Australia
Australian Labor Party (ACT Branch)	National Party of Australia (Queensland)
Australian Labor Party (ALP)	National Party of Australia (SA) Inc
Australian Labor Party (N.S.W. Branch)	National Party of Australia (WA) Inc
Australian Labor Party (Northern Territory) Branch	National Party of Australia - N.S.W.
Australian Labor Party (South Australian Branch)	National Party of Australia - Victoria
Australian Labor Party (State of Queensland)	No Goods and Services Tax Party
Australian Labor Party (Tasmanian Branch)	Non-Custodial Parents Party
Australian Labor Party (Victorian Branch)	Northern Territory Country Liberal Party
Australian Labor Party (Western Australian Branch)	Nuclear Disarmament Party of Australia
*Australian Reform Party <i>Dereg 18.01.02</i>	Outdoor Recreation Party
Australians Against Further Immigration	Pauline Hanson's One Nation
Australian Shooters Party	Peter Breen - Reform the Legal System
Australian Women's Party	Phil Cleary – Independent Australia
Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)	Progressive Labour Party
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia	Queensland Greens
City Country Alliance	Republican Party of Australia
Country Labor Party	Save the ADI Site Party
Curtin Labor Alliance	* Socialist Equality Party <i>Dereg 25.02.02</i>
Democratic Labor Party (DLP) of Australia	Tasmania First Party
Helen Caldicott's - Our Common Future Party	Tasmanian Independent Senator Brian Harradine Group
Help End Marijuana Prohibition	* Taxi Operators Political Service (Oceania) <i>Dereg 21.12.01</i>
Hope Party Australia	The Fishing Party
liberals for forests	The Greens NSW
Liberal Party of Australia	The Greens (WA) Inc
Liberal Party (W.A. division) Inc.	The Australian Greens - Victoria
Liberal Party of Australia (S.A. division)	Unity – Say No To Hanson
Liberal Party of Australia (Victorian division)	Young National Party of Australia
Liberal Party of Australia (ACT division)	
Liberal Party of Australia - Queensland division	

# ELECTION 2001

## Election Litigation



### INJUNCTIONS

During an election period, injunction applications are normally made under section 383 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (CEA). This section allows either the Electoral Commissioner or a candidate at the federal election to apply to the Federal Court for an injunction to stop potential breaches of the CEA being commissioned.

During the election period, and up to the close of polling, four applications were filed for injunctions. However, of the four applications, only two applications for injunctions were made to the Federal Court under section 383 of the CEA. One was made to the High Court under section 75 of the Constitution, and one was made to the Federal Court under the *Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977* (AD(JR) Act). In one case, the AEC sought an injunction against a candidate. In the three other cases, candidates or people who had intended to nominate as candidates sought injunctions against the AEC.

### Mr Ned Kelly's application on late candidate nomination

On 22 October 2001, Mr Ned Kelly, previously known as Mr Terry Sharples, filed an application in the High Court, seeking a constitutional writ of mandamus to compel the AEC to accept and declare his nomination as a candidate for the NSW half-Senate election. His nomination had been rejected due to non-compliance with statutory requirements.

In his application to the Court, Mr Kelly also sought a constitutional writ of injunction to postpone the half-Senate election for NSW until such time as the AEC accepted and declared his nomination.

On 31 October 2001, the High Court remitted the matter to the Federal Court for hearing.

On 5 November 2001, Mr Kelly applied to the Federal Court for the matter to be heard before polling day on 10 November 2001. At that hearing, Mr Kelly amended his application to request an injunction to postpone the half-Senate election for NSW, a declaration that his nomination complied with the legislative requirements of the CEA, a declaration that the writ for the half-Senate election for NSW was

## the australian electoral commission

issued unconstitutionally, and an order to strike out subsections 169(4) and 169A(3) of the CEA as unconstitutional. In addition, Mr Kelly claimed exemplary damages against the AEC.

Justice Emmett of the Federal Court refused to grant an expedited hearing, and noted that Mr Kelly's application appeared to be an attempt to challenge the validity of the half-Senate election for NSW. Justice Emmett noted that the proper way to challenge the validity of an election is through the Court of Disputed returns process under Part XXII of the CEA. Therefore, he set the matter down for further hearing after the election.

As at 28 March 2002, the matter had been adjourned for further hearing on 29 April 2002.

### **The Ponnuswamy Nadar application on incomplete candidate nomination**

On 23 October 2001, Mr Ponnuswamy Nadar applied to the Federal Court under the AD(JR) Act for judicial review of the decision by the Divisional Returning Officer for Grayndler to reject his nomination as a candidate for the Division of Grayndler. Mr Nadar also requested an injunction to stop the 2001 Federal Election until such time as his nomination had been accepted and declared.

At an interim hearing on 5 November 2001, the Federal Court held that it did not have the power, under the AD(JR) Act, to issue an injunction to postpone an election.

The Federal Court transferred the matter to the Federal Magistrates Court for a further hearing on the outstanding matters (review of decision and costs). The matter was eventually dismissed by the Federal Magistrates Court due to the non-appearance of the applicant on successive hearing dates.

### **The AEC application in relation to One Nation How to Vote cards**

Prior to the 2001 Federal Election the AEC received a complaint that the One Nation candidate in the Division of Indi was circulating a How-To-Vote (HTV) card that contained

material errors and inaccuracies. The AEC referred the HTV card to the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) for advice as to whether the HTV card was potentially in breach of the CEA. The DPP advised that the HTV card appeared to be in breach of section 329 of the CEA as it appeared to have the capacity to mislead an elector in the casting of his or her vote.

On 9 November 2001, the day before polling, the AEC informed the One Nation candidate that the HTV card should be withdrawn from circulation. The candidate did not withdraw the HTV cards as requested. On polling day, 10 November 2001, the AEC again requested that One Nation withdraw the HTV cards from circulation. Again, the cards were not withdrawn as requested.

At 2.30 p.m. on polling day the AEC applied to the Federal Court for an interim injunction against the One Nation candidate and the Victorian branch of One Nation. The Federal Court granted the interim injunction. After being advised of the decision of the Federal Court, the One Nation candidate ceased distributing the cards. The matter is now finalised.

### **The Schorel-Hlavka application on the calculation of the election timetable**

On 2 November 2001, Mr Gerrit Schorel-Hlavka applied to the Federal Court for an injunction under section 383 of the CEA to stop the election on the grounds that the date for the close of nominations was calculated incorrectly. Mr Schorel-Hlavka contended that the term "not less than 10 days" in subsection 156(1) of the CEA should be interpreted as meaning "not less than 10 full periods of 24 hours". Mr Schorel-Hlavka argued that, on this interpretation, the date set for nomination would have been a day later than the one that was relied upon for the election.

At a hearing on 7 November 2001, Justice Marshall of the Federal Court noted that Mr Schorel-Hlavka was attempting to challenge the validity of the election through section 383 of

the CEA. Justice Marshall held that the Federal Court did not have the jurisdiction to hear a challenge to the validity of an election through this section of the CEA.

Further, Justice Marshall held that the Federal Court could only hear challenges to the validity of elections where the Court of Disputed Returns (CDR) remitted a petition to the Federal Court under section 354 of the CEA. Justice Marshall also held that section 383 of the CEA does not authorise challenges to the validity of steps taken by the Governor-General or the State Governors, or attempts to restrain the AEC from conducting an election.

On 22 November 2001, Mr Schorel-Hlavka filed an appeal in the High Court under subsection 383(9) of the CEA, which allows an appeal to the High Court from a decision made by the Federal Court exercising jurisdiction under subsection 383(1) of the CEA.

On 12 February 2002, the AEC filed a Summons and supporting affidavit to strike the matter out on the grounds that the Federal Court was not exercising jurisdiction under section 383 of the CEA when it determined that it could not hear a challenge to the validity of an election through that section, but was exercising inherent jurisdiction.

As at 28 March 2002, no date had been set for the initial directions hearing.

## PETITIONS TO THE COURT OF DISPUTED RETURNS

Four petitions to the Court of Disputed Returns (CDR) under Part XXII of the CEA were filed in the High Court registry before the end of the relevant 40-day periods.

### Mr Richard S Gunter's petition on gold currency and issue of writs

On 12 December 2001, Mr Gunter filed a petition in the Brisbane registry of the High Court, challenging the entire 2001 Federal Election.

In the petition, Mr Gunter argued that the payment of nomination deposits in anything other than gold coin was unconstitutional as the Commonwealth lacked the power to issue paper money as legal tender. Therefore, Mr Gunter maintained that all nomination deposits paid to the AEC were invalid, making all nominations received by the AEC invalid. Secondly, Mr Gunter argued that, due to amendments to the Letters Patent and associated legislation in the 1980s, the Governor-General and the State Governors lacked valid power to issue the writs for the Federal Election 2001.

The gold coin or "legal tender" ground has previously been litigated by Mr Alan Skyring in several legal forums, and was dismissed each time as having no merit. In particular, the High Court, in *Re Skyring's Application [No 2]* (1985) 50 ALJR 561, held that "there is no substance in the argument that there is a constitutional bar against the issue by the Commonwealth of paper money as legal tender." per Justice Deane at 561 to 562.

Further, an argument very similar to the second ground was the subject of consideration in the Queensland Supreme Court in *Sharples v Arnison & Ors* [2001] QSC 56. In this case, an application to the Court by Mr Terry Sharples for review of the Governor of Queensland's action in issuing writs for the Queensland State election was dismissed as having no merit. Mr Sharples appealed this decision to the Full Bench, who affirmed the original decision of the Supreme Court.

In his petition, Mr Gunter requested, *inter alia*, that the CDR declare that the writs issued for the half-Senate election in Queensland and the House of Representatives election were not valid; declare that election returns made against the writs are null and void; and to declare all nomination deposits invalid.

As at 28 March 2002, no date had been set for the initial directions hearing.

### Mr Ned Kelly's petition against the half-Senate election for NSW

On 15 January 2002, Mr Ned Kelly (formerly Mr Terry Sharples) filed a petition in the High Court, challenging the half-Senate election for NSW. Mr Kelly argued that the Governor of NSW did not hold valid constitutional power to issue the writ for the Senate election as a result of changes to State legislation enacted in connection with the enactment of the *Australia Act 1986 (Cth)*.

Secondly, Mr Kelly contended that the date of the issue of the writ for the half-Senate election was the date of publication in the *Government Gazette*, that is, 12 October 2001, rather than the date relied on to calculate the election timetable, which was 8 October 2001. Mr Kelly claimed that the AEC acted illegally in relying on an invalid writ to administer the election.

Thirdly, Mr Kelly claimed that the AEC acted illegally in providing Mr Kelly with (what he perceived to be) incorrect advice in relation to his Senate nomination. Mr Kelly claimed that this amounted to a breach of sections 324 and 327 of the CEA.

Fourthly, Mr Kelly claimed that the AEC acted illegally in refusing to accept his nomination deposit after the close of nominations at 12 noon on 18 October 2001. Mr Kelly claimed that this also amounted to a breach of sections 324 and 327 of the CEA.

Fifthly, Mr Kelly claimed that the Premier of NSW was not properly appointed due to the lack of power of the Governor, as noted in the first ground. Mr Kelly claimed that the Premier did not have the power to advise the Governor to issue the writs for the election, nor to appoint the (then current) Governor.

Mr Kelly requested that the CDR declare that the half-Senate election for NSW was void, and that the Senators-elect were not duly elected. Further, Mr Kelly requested an order that the Commonwealth pay his costs on an indemnity basis.

As at 28 March 2002, no date had been set for the initial directions hearing.

### Mr Ditchburn's petition challenging above the line voting for the Senate

On 11 January 2002, Mr Donald Ditchburn filed a petition in the High Court challenging the validity of the above the line voting system for the Senate. Mr Ditchburn claimed that a number of provisions of the CEA were in breach of sections 7 and 8 of the Constitution because they do not allow for Senators to be "directly chosen" by electors.

This petition is virtually identical to the petition filed by Mr Ditchburn after the 1998 Federal Election, which the CDR dismissed in *Ditchburn v AEO Qld* [1999] HCA 40.

In relation to the 2001 Federal Election petition, Mr Ditchburn sought an order voiding the half-Senate election for Queensland, and if granted that, an order voiding all elections of Senators at the 2001 Federal Election. Mr Ditchburn further requested that, if he was successful in the first two requests, the Court then void all elections of Senators at the 1998 Federal Election.

As at 28 March 2002, no date had been set for the initial directions hearing.

### Mr Ditchburn's petition challenging preferential voting in House of Representatives elections

On 11 January 2002, Mr Ditchburn filed a petition in the High Court challenging the validity of the preferential voting system used for House of Representative elections. Mr Ditchburn claimed that several provisions of the CEA were in breach of section 24 of the Constitution because they do not allow the Members to be "directly chosen" by the electors.

Again, this petition is virtually identical to the petition filed by Mr Ditchburn after the 1998 Federal Election, which the CDR dismissed in *Ditchburn v DRO Herbert* [1999] HCA 41.





In relation to the 2001 Federal Election petition, Mr Ditchburn sought an order declaring the election for the Division of Herbert void. If granted that, Mr Ditchburn requested that the CDR declare the elections void in all Divisions where no candidate received an absolute majority of first preference votes.

As at 28 March 2002, no date had been set for the initial directions hearing.

## PROSECUTIONS

As at 28 March 2002, no major prosecutions against the offence provisions of the CEA had been initiated, although a small number of investigations remain in progress.

the Australian Electoral Commission



Emptying ballot boxes to begin counting House of Representatives ballot papers.

# ELECTION 2001

## Reviews



Following the conduct of each federal election the AEC conducts various internal reviews and external surveys of its administration of the election. The AEC also participates in any parliamentary inquiries established by the Federal Government.

For the 2001 federal election, the AEC is providing a submission to a federal parliamentary committee inquiring into electoral matters; is conducting a number of internal reviews and audits on operational arrangements, public information activities; and undertook post-election surveys among electors and polling staff. These post-election reviews and surveys form the basis for planning future elections and referendums.

### FEDERAL PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

When a new Parliament meets it establishes parliamentary committees to investigate various matters. In 1987 the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters (JSCEM), was established to scrutinise electoral issues. Its first inquiry was into the conduct of the 1998 federal election and related matters. During the 39th Parliament, the JSCEM also received a reference to inquire into the integrity of the electoral roll,

and a reference to inquire into the 1996 and 1998 Funding and Disclosure Reports previously published by the AEC.

The 40th Parliament has again established the JSCEM, which has convened an inquiry into the conduct of the 2001 federal election. The AEC will make a substantial submission to this inquiry. This submission will assess the conduct of the 2001 federal election, discuss issues raised during the election period, and make various recommendations for amendments to the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* and electoral procedures to ensure the efficient and effective administration of electoral matters.

### OPERATIONAL REVIEWS

The AEC undertook a number of internal reviews to evaluate its performance on various operational processes and arrangements of the 2001 federal election. These reviews were conducted on a State and Territory basis and also on a national basis.

The findings of these reviews will be used in the planning of policies, procedures and services for the conduct of future electoral events.

## PUBLIC INFORMATION CAMPAIGN REVIEWS

### Advertising and post election research

An evaluation project based on a national telephone survey was conducted to measure the awareness and impact of the AEC's election advertising campaign on the voting public. The surveys were undertaken after each phase of the advertising campaign (enrolment, voting services and formality).

A post - election survey was also conducted to measure the levels of satisfaction with the election process and AEC services.

The research showed that all three phases of the AEC advertising campaign succeeded in reaching the majority of Australian voters. Among other findings, the research indicated that among those surveyed:

- advertising reach was higher in 2001 in all phases than in 1998;
- electors regard enrolment forms as more accessible than in the past;
- in 2001, electors were significantly more aware of who may vote before polling day;
- the public perception of AEC staff and services has improved from that in 1998; and
- AEC staff were considered honest (99%), efficient (97%), friendly (96%) and helpful (94%).

### ELECTION 2001 INFORMATION INQUIRY SERVICE – EVALUATION

An evaluation of the operations of the outsourced Election 2001 Information Inquiry Service commenced in December 2001. Recommendations have been developed and the Information Section at Central Office section will continue to investigate options for the next event.

## REVIEW OF THE TRAINING OF POLLING STAFF PROGRAM

A review of the Training of Polling Staff (TOPS) program is being undertaken to gauge the effectiveness of the program among those who participated in it in 2001. A questionnaire was sent to a random sample of 1,500 polling officials and AEC divisional staff who were involved in the training. Their responses and suggestions will be used to refine the training program for future electoral events.

## INTERNAL AUDIT

The AEC conducts an internal audit program that provides an independent assessment of operational performance on AEC programs and procedures.

Three post election audits were completed following the 2001 federal election. The audits were aimed at making sure that procedures in place worked efficiently and contributed towards providing the Australian people with an independent electoral service.

### Declaration vote scrutiny

An assessment of the processes in place for the issue and scrutiny of declaration votes was undertaken and a report provided on the efficiency of the current arrangements.

### Casual and polling staff expenditure

An audit was conducted to examine and report on the effectiveness and efficiency of the payment system for polling officials and election casuals.

### Resource management

An audit was undertaken to examine and report on the effectiveness and reliability of resource management forecasts against identified workload information and against actual usage of staff.

# APPENDIX A

## List of Participants in the International Visitors Program



### **Bangladesh**

Mr S M Zakaria  
Bangladesh Election Commission  
Additional Secretary and National Project

Dr Zahurul Alam  
Bangladesh Election Commission  
Project Implementation Specialist

Mr S M Harunar Rashid  
Bangladesh Election Commission  
Senior Assistant Secretary

### **BC Canada**

Mr Robert A Patterson  
Elections BC  
Chief Electoral Officer

Ms Jennifer Miller  
Elections BC  
Manager Corporate Communications

### **Cambodia**

Mr Im Sousdey  
National Election Committee

### **Cook Islands**

Mr Nooapii Tearea  
Ministry of Justice  
Registrar

### **East Timor**

Mr Augusto Ximenes Pereira  
IEC East Timor

Mr Eduardo Casimiro de Deus  
IEC East Timor

Mr Licinio Branco  
IEC East Timor

Mr Herculano dos Santos  
IEC East Timor

Mr Jaime Martins  
IEC East Timor

Mrs Maria dos Reis  
IEC East Timor

Mr Norberto Gomes  
IEC East Timor

Ms Fabiola Fernandes de Araujo  
AEC East Timor

Mrs Josefina Belo Pinto Freitas  
IEC East Timor

Mr Bernardo Natalima Martinho Cardoso  
IEC East Timor

Mr Francisco Cruz de Gonzaga Soares  
IEC East Timor

Mr Jose da Costa Tilman  
IEC East Timor



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Mr Edgar Sequeira Martins  
IEC East Timor

Mr Mario Maia Exposto  
IEC East Timor

Mr Juliao da Costa Cristovao Caetano  
IEC East Timor

Mr Leonardo Amaral  
IEC East Timor

Mr Fernando Goncalves  
IEC East Timor

Mr Fidelio Antonio da Costa  
IEC East Timor

Mr Mario Nicolau  
IEC East Timor

Mr Francisco Xavier Marques Sarmiento  
IEC East Timor

Mr Erkulanu de Sousa  
IEC East Timor

Mr Jose Reinaldo Soares Silva  
IEC East Timor

Ms Odete Pinto  
AEC East Timor

Mrs Francisca Rita Ribeiro  
IEC East Timor

Mr Tomas do Rosario Cabral  
AEC East Timor

Mrs Herminia da Silva Freitas Soares  
AEC East Timor

Mrs Dulce Guterres Junior  
AEC East Timor

Mr Ivo Afonso  
IEC East Timor

Ms Carla Carrascalao-Gomes  
AEC East Timor

**Fiji**

Ms Vasantika Patel  
Fiji Electoral Commission  
Chairperson

Dr Kesaia Seniloli  
Commissioner  
Fiji Electoral Commission

Mr Walter Rigamoto  
Office of the Supervisor of Elections  
Supervisor of Elections

Mr Fatiaki J Misau  
Elections Office  
Commissioner

Ratu Josua B Toganivalu  
Fiji Electoral Commission  
Commissioner

### **India**

Mr J M Lyngdoh  
Election Commission of India  
Chief Election Commissioner

Mr Ajay N Jha  
Election Commission of India  
Principal Secretary

Mr Sayan Chatterjee  
Election Commission of India  
Deputy Election Commissioner

### **Indonesia**

Dr Imam B Prasodjo  
Indonesian Electoral Commission

Dr Mudji Sutrisno  
Indonesian Electoral Commission

### **Malaysia**

Datuk Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed  
Election Commission Malaysia  
Deputy Chairman

Datuk Wan Ahmad Omar  
Election Commission Malaysia  
Commission Secretary

Mr Fateh Chand  
Election Commission Malaysia  
Commissioner

Mr Nordin H J Ahmad  
State Election Office of Terengganu  
State Election Officer

**Marshall Islands**

Mr Jeffrey B Zebedy  
Ministry of Internal Affairs  
Elections Officer



### **Mauritius**

Mr Moorogessen Veerasamy  
Electoral Commissioner's Office  
Senior Electoral Officer

### **Namibia**

Mrs Anna Koll-Visser  
Electoral Commission of Namibia  
Senior Chief Control Officer

### **New Zealand**

Mrs Kirsty Bennett  
Ministry of Justice  
Chief Electoral Office

### **Nigeria**

Mrs Hajlya Hinde Umar Abdullahi  
Resident Electoral Commissioner  
Independent National Electoral Commission  
Mrs Hajjiya Fati Mu'azu  
Independent National Electoral Commission  
Mr Felix Ochube  
Independent National Electoral Commission  
Mr Osarabo  
Independent National Electoral Commission  
Mr A Ibrahim  
Independent National Electoral Commission

### **Papua New Guinea**

Mr Reuben Kaiulo  
Electoral Commission Papua New Guinea  
Electoral Commissioner  
Mr Andrew S Trawen  
Electoral Commission Papua New Guinea  
Deputy Electoral Commissioner  
Mr Michael Malabag  
Electoral Commission Papua New Guinea  
Director Administration Division  
Ms Grace Badira  
Electoral Commission Papua New Guinea  
Assistant Manager Enrolment  
Mr Dadu Daga  
Electoral Commission Papua New Guinea  
Election Manager Western Province  
Mr Edward Konu  
Electoral Commission Papua New Guinea  
Election Manager New Ireland Province

Mr Mathias Pihei  
Electoral Commission Papua New Guinea  
Election Manager North Solomons

Mr Oscar Pomaleu  
Electoral Commission Papua New Guinea  
Election Manager Milne Bay Province

Mr Sale Bunat  
Electoral Commission Papua New Guinea  
Election Manager Enga Province

### **Republic of Kiribati**

Mr Betiota Tooki  
Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural  
Development  
Chief Electoral Officer

### **South Africa**

Mr Michael Hendrickse  
Independent Electoral Commission  
South Africa  
Senior Manager Voting, Electoral Democracy  
Mr Rushdi Nackerdien  
Independent Electoral Commission  
South Africa  
Manager Voting and Results  
Mr Marius Steyn  
Independent Electoral Commission  
South Africa  
Mr Mosotho Moepya  
Independent Electoral Commission  
South Africa  
Ms Rina Rahlhane  
Independent Electoral Commission  
South Africa  
Mr Albert Kekesi  
Independent Electoral Commission  
South Africa  
Manager Election Matters  
Mr Brian Heuvel  
Independent Electoral Commission  
South Africa  
Registration and Voters' Roll  
Mr Nkrumah Pitso  
Independent Electoral Commission  
South Africa  
Provincial Manager Electoral Matters Free State

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Mr Sy Mamabolo  
Independent Electoral Commission  
South Africa  
Director Electoral Operations

Mr Thami Mraji  
Independent Electoral Commission  
South Africa

Ms Lungile Poee  
Independent Electoral Commission  
South Africa

Ms Lydia Young  
Independent Electoral Commission  
South Africa  
Assistant Director Media Liaison

**Thailand**

Mr Piroon Chatwanichkul  
Office of the Election Commission of Thailand  
Deputy Secretary-General (Public Participation)

Mr Prasit Kraisingdecha  
Office of the Election Commission of Thailand  
Deputy Director-General

Mr Sathaporn Sontibutra  
Office of the Election Commission of Thailand  
Deputy Secretary General (General  
Administration Office)

Sub Lt Vijit Yoosuphap  
Office of the Election Commission of Thailand  
Secretary-General

**United Kingdom**

Mr Roger Creedon  
United Kingdom Electoral Commission  
Chief Executive

Mr Stephen Judson  
United Kingdom Electoral Commission  
Electoral Policy Manager



# APPENDIX B

## List of overseas posts and votes issued

LOCATION	COUNTRY	VOTES	LOCATION	COUNTRY	VOTES
Abu Dhabi	United Arab Emirates	210	Malta	Malta	185
Amman	Jordan	72	Manila	Philippines	634
Ankara	Turkey	65	Mexico City	Mexico	100
Apia	Samoa	132	Milan	Italy	139
Athens	Greece	453	Moscow	Russia	92
Atlanta	USA	247	Mumbai	India	79
Auckland	New Zealand	1024	Nagoya	Japan	69
Bali	Indonesia	263	Nairobi	Kenya	58
Bandar Seri Begawan	Brunei	137	New Delhi	India	222
Bangkok	Thailand	1128	New York	USA	1327
Beijing	China	770	Nicosia	Cyprus	93
Beirut	Lebanon	374	Noumea	New Caledonia	77
Belgrade	Yugoslavia	86	Nuku 'alofa	Tonga	75
Berlin	Germany	457	Osaka	Japan	277
Brasilia	Brazil	13	Ottawa	Canada	285
Bridgetown	Barbados	14	Paris	France	739
Brussels	Belgium	147	Phnom Penh	Cambodia	388
Bucharest	Romania	23	Pohnpei	Micronesia	23
Budapest	Hungary	154	Port Louis	Mauritius	113
Buenos Aires	Argentina	65	Port Moresby	Papua New Guinea	888
Cairo	Egypt	111	Port Vila	Vanuatu	126
Caracas	Venezuela	17	Pretoria	South Africa	200
Chicago	USA	261	Rangoon	Burma	61
Colombo	Sri Lanka	266	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	292
Copenhagen	Denmark	152	Rome	Italy	373
Dhaka	Bangladesh	93	San Francisco	USA	667
Dili	East Timor	1975	Santiago	Chile	213
Dubai	United Arab Emirates	271	Sao Paulo	Brazil	13
Dublin	Ireland	1117	Sapporo	Japan	41
Frankfurt	Germany	201	Sendai	Japan	33
Fukuoka City	Japan	86	Seoul	Korea	372
Geneva	Switzerland	451	Shanghai	China	858
Guangzhou	China	714	Singapore	Singapore	2748
Hanoi	Vietnam	311	Stockholm	Sweden	386
Harare	Zimbabwe	85	Suva	Fiji	415
Ho Chi Minh City	Vietnam	775	Taipei	Taiwan	864
Hong Kong	China	9699	Tarawa	Kiribati	37
Honiara	Solomon Islands	90	Tehran	Iran	41
Honolulu	USA	88	Tel Aviv	Israel	116
Islamabad	Pakistan	34	The Hague	Netherlands	499
Istanbul	Turkey	58	Tokyo	Japan	879
Jakarta	Indonesia	868	Toronto	Canada	308
Kathmandu	Nepal	180	Vancouver	Canada	636
Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	759	Vienna	Austria	291
Lagos	Nigeria	25	Vientiane	Laos	148
Lima	Peru	31	Warsaw	Poland	150
Lisbon	Portugal	64	Washington	USA	1070
London	UK	19166	Wellington	New Zealand	638
Los Angeles	USA	597	Zagreb	Croatia	100
Madrid	Spain	219			
			<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>63036</b>



# APPENDIX C

## Election cost estimates

**Expenditure to 28/02/2002**

<b>Project</b>	<b>\$</b>
Advertising	\$ 10 408 504
Audits	\$1 364
Automated Postal Voting System (APVIS)	\$845 759
Ballot Paper Production	\$2 492 908
Cardboard Equipment Production	\$2 055 393
Certified Lists	\$1 165 950
Computer Support Services	\$485 003
Divisional Offices	\$ 28 439 907
Education & Information Service	\$245 324
Election Management	\$9 697 710
Election Report	\$32 631
Election Leaflet	\$1 712 340
Enquiry Services	\$3 670 873
Forms & Equipment	\$1 741 170
Funding & Disclosure	\$15 397
Internet	\$38 646
Litigation	\$86 276
Media and Result Centre	\$16 729
National Tally Room	\$615 270
Newsfile	\$49 687
Overseas Postal Voting	\$359 042
Pocket Book	\$17 349
Prosecutions	\$89
Public Relations	\$264 460
Research & Surveys	\$239 843
Roll Products & Services	\$1 212
Scanning	\$362 361
Senate Scrutiny	\$559 511
Storage & Distribution	\$587 776
Training	\$1 062 144
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>\$ 67 270 628 *</b>
<b>Public Funding</b>	<b>\$ 38 559 409</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 105 830 037</b>

A final expenditure figure is not available at time of publication, as not all post-election tasks which will be costed to the election (such as non-voter action) had been completed

\* The amount above is GST inclusive

As at 28/02/2002 the expenditure on the 2001 federal election was \$67 270 628 excluding \$38 559 409 for public funding. Based on the adjusted Close of Rolls figure, the cost per elector was \$5.29 (or \$8.32 including public funding).





# APPENDIX D

## 2001 election publications

The following publications were published for the 2001 federal election and most are available on the AEC website at [www.aec.gov.au](http://www.aec.gov.au) or by calling 13 23 26.

### ***Nominations Pamphlet***

A concise information pamphlet for people interested in standing as a candidate in the Senate or House of Representatives of the Australian Parliament.

### ***Candidates' Handbook***

A handbook designed to assist candidates standing for election for the Senate and House of Representatives of the Australian Parliament. It explains in detail those aspects of electoral law which relate directly to candidates.

### ***Scrutineers' Handbook***

A handbook designed as an information aid for scrutineers at federal elections. It explains in detail those aspects of electoral law which relate directly to scrutineers.

### ***Electoral Newsfiles***

A regular background on electoral issues and events. The following titles are specific to the 2001 federal election:

- No.99 Federal Election 2001 'Information Guide'
- No.100 Federal Election 2001 'Close of Rolls'
- No.101 Federal Election 2001 'Close of Nominations'
- No.102 Federal Election 2001 'The Votes and the Count'
- No.103 Federal Election 2001 'House of Representatives Results'

- No.104 Federal Election 2001 'Senate Results'

- No.105 Federal Election 2001 'Results Guide'

### ***2001 National Electoral Division Profiles***

A consolidated set of maps and profiles of Australia's 150 electoral divisions.

### ***2001 Federal Electoral Boundaries map***

A full-colour map showing the electoral boundaries following the redistributions in Western Australia, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory. These were the boundaries at the 2001 federal election.

### ***2001 Election Night Guide***

A guide to assist the media and others on election night. It comprises background information on the election and user manual for the AEC's computerised election night system.

### ***Electoral backgrounders***

Backgrounders are published for the general information of people interested in electoral issues. They present and analyse the issues on various topics, but do not promote a particular position or represent legal advice. The following backgrounders are available:

- No.1 JSCEM Report of the Conduct of the 1996 Federal Election
- No.2 Parliamentary Report on Section 44 of the Constitution
- No.3 Misleading and Deceptive Advertising – 'Unofficial' How-to-vote cards

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- No.13 Constitutional Disqualifications –  
Section 44 of the Constitution
- No.6 Influencing Votes
- No.7 Langer Style Voting
- No.8 Compulsory Voting
- No.9 Multiple Voting
- No.10 Referendum Advertising
- No.11 JSCEM Report on the 1998 Federal  
Election
- No.12 Election Advertising
- No.13 Constitutional Disqualifications –  
Section 44 of the Constitution
- No.14 Electoral Fraud and Multiple Voting

***2001 federal election results map***

A colour-coded map showing which party won which division. Also contains the names of Members and Senators following the 2001 federal election.

***2001 Electoral Pocket Book***

The complete but concise compendium of federal election facts and figures from federation to the 2001 federal election.

**Funding and Financial Disclosure Handbooks*****Political Parties***

This handbook is intended as a useful reference for party officers and others involved with the election funding and financial disclosure provisions of the Act.

***Candidates***

This handbook is intended as a useful reference for candidates and Senate groups on the election funding and financial disclosure provisions of the Act.

***Third Parties***

This handbook is to assist persons having to complete disclosure returns for third parties.

***Broadcasters and Publishers***

This is a guide for broadcasters and publishers required to submit returns under the disclosure provisions of the Act.



# ELECTION 2001

## Central and Head Office Addresses

Electoral Commissioner	PO Box E201 KINGSTON ACT 2604 Ph: (02) 6271 4411 Fx: (02) 6271 4556	Central Office West Block Offices Queen Victoria Terrace PARKES ACT 2600
Australian Electoral Officer for New South Wales	PO Box K778 HAYMARKET NSW 1240 Ph: (02) 9375 6333 Fx: (02) 9281 9378	Level 4 Roden Cutler House 24 Campbell St SYDNEY NSW 2000
Australian Electoral Officer for Victoria	GPO Box 768G MELBOURNE VIC 3001 Ph: (03) 9285 7171 Fx: (03) 9285 7167	Level 22 Casselden Place 2 Lonsdale St MELBOURNE VIC 3001
Australian Electoral Officer for Queensland	GPO Box 2590 BRISBANE QLD 4001 Ph: (07) 3834 3400 Fx: (07) 3832 3058	7th Floor 488 Queen St BRISBANE QLD 4000
Australian Electoral Officer for Western Australia	PO Box 9867 PERTH WA 6848 Ph: (08) 9470 7299 Fx: (08) 9472 3551	28 Thorogood St BURSWOOD WA 6100
Australian Electoral Officer for South Australia	GPO Box 344 ADELAIDE SA 5001 Ph: (08) 8237 6555 Fx: (08) 8231 2664	9th Floor, AMP Building 1 King William St ADELAIDE SA 5000
Australian Electoral Officer for Tasmania	GPO Box 520 HOBART TAS 7001 Ph: (03) 6235 0500 Fx: (03) 6234 4268	8th Floor AMP Building 86 Collins St HOBART TAS 7000
Australian Electoral Officer for the Northern Territory	GPO Box 21 DARWIN NT 0801 Ph: (08) 8982 8000 Fx: (08) 8981 7964	9th Floor AANT Building 79-81 Smith St DARWIN NT 0800

AEC Divisional offices can be contacted on 13 23 26. Addresses can be found in the White Pages Telephone Directory under 'Australian Electoral Commission' or by contacting the appropriate State or Territory Head Office.

For more information on the federal electoral process contact any of the above AEC Offices, phone 13 23 26 or access the Internet website at [www.aec.gov.au](http://www.aec.gov.au).





For information about  
enrolment and voting visit  
the AEC website:

[www.aec.gov.au](http://www.aec.gov.au)