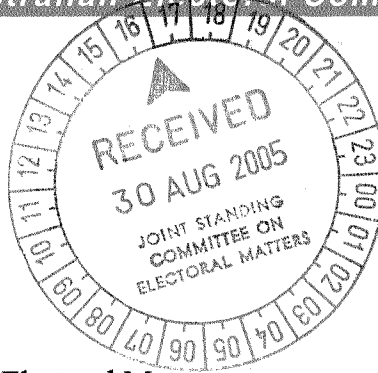




AEC Ref: pams8977



West Block Offices
Parkes ACT 2600

PO Box 6172
Kingston ACT 2604

Telephone (02) 6271 4411
Facsimile (02) 6271 4556
www.aec.gov.au
ABN 21 133 285 851

Mr Tony Smith MP
Chair, Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Mr Smith

Please find enclosed the Australian Electoral Commission's (AEC's) sixth submission to the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters' (JSCEM's) inquiry into the 2004 federal election and matters related thereto.

This submission provides responses to requests for information, documentation and statistics that were either taken on notice or requested of AEC staff during the Canberra 5 August hearing of the current inquiry. The submission also provides some additional information in relation to issues raised in the Canberra hearings, and responses to subsequent requests for information.

Should you wish to discuss this request or any of the material in the submission, please contact Ms Catherine Thomson on 02 6271 4486.

Yours sincerely

Ian Campbell
Electoral Commissioner

30 August 2005

AUSTRALIAN ELECTORAL COMMISSION

**SIXTH SUBMISSION TO THE JOINT STANDING
COMMITTEE ON ELECTORAL MATTERS' INQUIRY
INTO THE 2004 FEDERAL ELECTION AND
MATTERS RELATED THERETO**

**Responses to issues raised at JSCEM public hearings in
Canberra and Melbourne and subsequent requests for
information**

30 August 2005

SIXTH SUBMISSION TO THE JSCEM 2004 FEDERAL ELECTION INQUIRY

Introduction

This is the sixth submission by the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) to the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters' (JSCEM's) inquiry into the conduct of the 2004 federal election.

This submission provides responses to requests for information, documentation and statistics that were either taken on notice or requested of AEC staff during the Canberra 5 August hearing of the current inquiry. The submission also provides some additional information in relation to issues raised in the Canberra and Melbourne hearings, and responses to subsequent requests for information.

The table of contents (below) sets out the relevant issues raised, identified by subject matter and the page number of the relevant Hansard transcript.

Note: The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918 (Cth)* is referred to in this submission as the 'Electoral Act'.

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ATTACHMENT A – copy of *House of Representatives Practice* Appendix 12

ATTACHMENT B – copies of HTV cards

1. CANBERRA HEARING – FRIDAY 5 AUGUST

Pages 19-20: Postal voting certificates not returned

Senator Forshaw requested statistics on the number of non-returned ballot papers from postal votes. Subsequent discussion identified that the AEC would take this question on notice and provide as much comprehensive data as possible.

Response:

National statistics are provided below. A divisional breakdown will be provided in the next AEC submission.

Nationally:

Postal votes Issued:	774,071
Postal votes Returned:	660,324
Postal votes not returned:	113,747
Postal vote applicants who voted by other means: (eg pre poll, absent, provisional or ordinary)	68,324

When reading the statistics it should be noted that, in addition to general postal voters, postal votes are issued to all applicants who provide a fully completed application and that this may include some persons who are not on the electoral roll. Additionally, a number of people submit more than one postal vote application and may receive more than one postal voting package.

Page 53: 17 and 18 year old enrolments during the 2004 close of rolls period

The committee requested clarification of enrolment statistics for 17 year olds that were provisionally enrolled but not eligible to vote until they turned 18.

Response:

A number of enrolment transaction tables, breaking transactions down by division and age, were provided in Attachment C to the AEC's fourth submission to the current inquiry. The following information adds some further context to the enrolment of seventeen year olds.

The act of turning eighteen is not counted as an enrolment 'transaction' as it is not related to an enrolment act – it is simply the maturing of the enrolment eligibility of a person who is provisionally enrolled under section 100 of the Electoral Act. Close of rolls 'transactions' therefore do *not* include as a transaction any seventeen year olds (who were provisionally enrolled) turning eighteen in the close of rolls period.

The first page of Attachment C specifies that the statistics in the tables do include enrolments by seventeen year olds under the provisional enrolment provisions of the Electoral Act (section 100). That is, enrolment transactions for seventeen year

olds include any seventeen year olds who enrolled in the close of rolls period, whether or not they had turned eighteen before polling day.

As identified on the first page of Attachment C, 10,280 seventeen year olds enrolled during the close of rolls period. Of these, 5,426 turned eighteen between the close of rolls and polling day and were thus eligible to vote.

Another useful statistic in relation to seventeen year old enrolment is the number of seventeen year olds who were on the roll at the close of rolls. At the close of rolls for the 2004 federal election, there were 65,139 seventeen year olds on the electoral roll. Of these, the 10,280 identified above enrolled during the close of rolls period. The remaining 54,859 enrolled prior to the issue of writ.

Of the 65,139 seventeen year olds who were on the electoral roll at the close of rolls, 13,803 turned eighteen between the close of rolls and polling day. The remainder were still seventeen on polling day and thus ineligible to vote.

Page 54: Period of time between announcement of elections and close of rolls

The Committee expressed interest in historic information relating to the number of days between the announcement of the election and the closure of the electoral roll. Some further historical information on the close of rolls period is set out below.

Response:

The seven day close of rolls period was inserted into s 155 of the Electoral Act by the Commonwealth Electoral Legislation Amendment Act 1983. Prior to this amendment, the close of the rolls had been on the date of the issue of the writ. However, there existed a regularly observed practice that there be a period of time between the announcement of the election and the issue of the writs, during which electors could update their enrolment details.¹

Except in 1983, when the writ was issued the day after the election was announced, since the 1940 election there had been a gap between the announcement of the election and the issue of the writ which varied from 5 days in 1949 to 63 days in 1958, with the average gap in the period from 1940 to 1983 inclusive being 19.61 days.

Information on the number of days between the announcement of the election and the issue of the writs for elections between 1949 and 2004 is included in Appendix 12 to the current edition of House of Representatives Practice.² A copy of this appendix is included in this submission at Attachment A for the Committee's convenience.

¹ 1983, Joint Select Committee on Electoral Reform, First Report, p110.

² <http://www.aph.gov.au/house/pubs/PRACTICE/Index.htm>

Page 61: Enrolment ‘checking’ process – during and prior to the close of rolls period

The Chair requested information relating to the AEC’s capacity to check the details of people enrolling or changing their details in the COR period.

Response:

When the AEC processes an application for enrolment, every component of the enrolment form is checked for any anomalies and to ensure that it complies with the provisions of the Electoral Act, prior to the form being processed and the elector’s name being entered on the roll. This occurs during close of rolls and in non-election periods.

An elector’s name is not added to, nor amended on, the roll during close of rolls, or at any other time, if the DRO has reason to believe that the enrolment form is not in order or if there is any doubt as to the elector’s entitlement to electoral enrolment. During the roll close period, the AEC applies its established procedures with the same degree of rigour as it does in a non-election period.

Applicants are not added to the roll, at any time, until verification of eligibility is completed. Where such verification is completed after the roll close, the elector is advised to complete a declaration vote at a polling place as their name will not appear on the Certified List of Voters.

Contact would be made before the application is processed in all cases, including during a close of rolls, where information contained on the form cast doubt on the eligibility of the person to be enrolled.

The AEC considers criteria such as name, address, date of birth, citizenship, prior enrolment history and signatures prior to processing an enrolment application. The verification of eligibility checking may include any of following checks:

- address does not exist or does not match an enrollable address on our records;
- the enrolment would result in the enrolment limit for the address being exceeded;
- the name and date of birth do not match an existing enrolment in the same name;
- no previous enrolment exists and the elector is well over the age of 18;
- no signature of applicant and/or witness;
- the witness’s signature appears to be in the same writing style as the signature of the applicant;
- a number of enrolment forms received at the same time that appear to have the same handwriting/style of signature or the same witness details; and
- citizenship (e.g. claims British citizenship but was not on the roll as at 25/01/84).

2. CANBERRA HEARING – MONDAY 8 AUGUST

Application of sections 24 and 93 of the *Referendum (Machinery Provisions) Act 1984*

The AEC notes the Committee's interest in submissions relating to the application of sections 24 and 93 of the Referendum (Machinery Provisions) Act 1984 (the Referendum Act) to the validity of methods of marking ballot papers at a referendum.

The AEC refers the Committee to the judgment of Justice Sackville of the Federal Court of Australia on 5 November 1999 in *Benwell v Gray, Electoral Commissioner*.³ This judgment related to an application for injunction against the AEC on the basis of its directions to Scrutineers about the formality of referendum ballot papers. The applicant claimed that the AEC's *Scrutineers Handbook* included instructions that were not in accordance with the requirements of section 24 of the Referendum Act, and put forward arguments similar to those set out in submission 159 to the current inquiry.

Justice Sackville considered the arguments put forward by the applicant and dismissed the application for injunction. He considered that:

It cannot be correct to suggest that the effect of s 24 is that a ballot is formal if, and only if, the voter writes either the word "YES" or "NO" in the ballot paper. To take this view would be to deny any effect at all to the language of s 93(8). Clearly that subsection is intended to ensure that effect is given to a ballot-paper of a voter according to the voter's clear intention, even if he or she writes neither the word "YES" nor "NO" on the ballot-paper. So much at least flows from the reasoning of the High Court, in relation to a analogous provisions in the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cth), in *Kane v McClelland* (1962) 111 CLR 518, at 527.

Nor, in my opinion, is the narrow construction of s 93(8) advanced by [the applicant] correct. The intention referred to in s 93(8) is not confined to an incompletely realised intention to write the words "YES" or "NO" on the ballot-paper. The point of the referendum, as shown by the prescribed form of ballot-paper ... is to ascertain whether sufficient voters approve of the proposed alteration to the *Constitution* to satisfy the requirements of s 128 of the *Constitution*. The intention with which s 93(8) is concerned is the voter's intention to express approval or disapproval of the proposed alteration. It follows that s 93(8) of the *Referendum Act* will apply to give effect to a ballot-paper of a voter where the voter's intention to approve or disapprove the proposed law is sufficiently clear.

Nonetheless, on the broader construction of s 93(8), the test that must be satisfied is a stringent one. In *Kane v McClelland* (at 528), the Court, in relation to a provision equivalent to s 93(8), said (at 527) that a clear indication of the voter's intention meant an "unmistakable" indication of that intention.

It seems to me that the better view is that of the examples of formal "YES" and "NO" votes identified in Section 8.2 of the printed version of the *Handbook* contain unmistakable indications of the hypothetical voter's intention.⁴ ...

³ *Benwell v Gray, Electoral Commissioner* [1999] FCA 1532 (5 November 1999) (unreported). The case can be downloaded from the Austlii website at http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/federal_ct/1999/1532.html

⁴ *Benwell v Gray, Electoral Commissioner* [1999] FCA 1532 at paragraphs 26 – 29.

AEC public awareness and education campaigns in NSW and Qld (optional preferential State election voting)

The AEC notes the issues raised by the Committee relating to the different state and federal voting systems in NSW and QLD, and provides information on the AEC's public awareness and education campaigns to promote formal voting in those states at the 2004 federal election.

Public awareness campaigns nationally

Following the announcement of the 2004 federal election, the AEC implemented a three-phase public awareness campaign. The first phase encouraged correct enrolment through to the close-of-rolls. This was followed by a second phase which promoted early voting options and the AEC telephone enquiry service as a source of advice and assistance should electors have queries. The third and final phase ran from the penultimate weekend of the campaign to election day, and was dedicated to educating electors how to cast a formal vote for both the House of Representatives and the Senate. The campaign included extensive television, radio and press advertising synchronised with AEC generated public relations and media coverage. A website and call centre supported these initiatives.

The third phase of the AEC campaign included two television commercials, one clearly depicting how to vote for the House of Representatives with the key message "number every box", and another showing above-the-line and below-the-line voting methods for the Senate. An animated pencil motif was used. The commercials were heavily run on metropolitan and regional television across Australia including NSW and Queensland. Visually similar press advertisements appeared across metropolitan newspapers and a large number of regional and rural newspapers.

An AEC electoral leaflet went to every Australian household during the election campaign explaining various facets of the election including how to vote correctly.

Queensland and New South Wales

In early 2004 the AEC began developing additional initiatives to counter the possibility that some voters, particularly in NSW and Queensland might confuse optional preferential voting available at their State elections with compulsory preferential voting at federal level.

The first of these was a number-every-box poster. These posters were tested successfully at elector focus groups in Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne. At the 2004 election the posters were printed and distributed in numbers to all States and Territory AEC Offices for placement in polling places (two per polling place).

An A4 sized poster and scripts emphasising the number every box message were produced and distributed to polling places in Qld and NSW to assist issuing officers in reminding electors how to cast a formal vote. All issuing officers in NSW and Qld were instructed to use the script to remind electors to number every box when voting on a House of Representatives ballot papers. Additionally, the instructions on the House of Representatives ballot paper advises electors to 'remember to number every box to make your vote count', and there is an instruction on every voting screen that the elector is to read the instructions on the ballot paper.

Over and above this activity, AEC national, Queensland and New South Wales media spokespeople conducted a large number of media interviews where the how-to-vote message was stressed.

The content of AEC election advertising is pre-tested and its public visibility and take-out messages tracked over the course of an election campaign. The same approach would be adopted for future federal elections.

3. MELBOURNE HEARING – 25 JULY 2005

Page 59: Electronically assisted voted issues raised by Blind Citizens Australia at hearing and in submission 135

Nadia Mattiazo from Blind Citizens Australia (BCA) spoke about a proposal for electronically assisted voting. BCA's proposal was also outlined in submission 135 to the current inquiry. In relation to the issues raised by BCA, the AEC makes the following observations.

Submission 135 details a proposal for electronically assisted voting (EAV) to enable people who are vision impaired to cast an independent secret ballot. The proposal comprises a standard personal computer (PC) equipped with an audio screen reader and text enlarging software, headphones and a printer. The elector would use the headphones to follow auditory directions for electronically registering their vote using the PC, and then printing the ballot paper. The ballot paper would be printed with the vote details face down. It would then be collected by the elector and deposited in the ballot box.

Submission 54 to the current inquiry also mentions EAV amongst a number of electronic voting options for people with print disability.

As the AEC has previously indicated to the Committee, the AEC strongly supports the implementation of electronic voting to improve access to voting services for a range of electors with special needs, including electors with print disability. The AEC considers that there are strong arguments in favour of the introduction of direct recording electronic voting machines (DREs) in pre-poll voting centres. However, the AEC questions whether the form of EAV described above is an appropriate voting system for Australian elections.

There are a range of implementation issues, both relevant to the logistics of electronic voting and the benefits it can provide, that suggest that EAV may not be the best electronic voting option for Australia.

An important consideration is whether or not the use of a printed ballot paper in the described EAV meets the requirement of providing electors with a truly secret ballot. The ballot papers printed as part of the EAV process will have a different appearance to those used by electors who hand mark their preferences. In the scrutiny, these printed ballot papers will be easily identifiable. As scrutineers observe the ballot count, it would be possible for people other than AEC employees to identify the way in which the electors who use EAV voted in the election.

The proposed EAV scheme also raises logistical issues related to the printing requirement. Printers connected to electronic voting machines are a high-risk point of failure (for example, PC connection failures, consumables failures or paper jams can all jeopardize the effectiveness of the system). In Australia in particular, there are additional challenges that arise due to the number and variety of ballot papers that an EAV printer would be required to produce. While House of Representatives ballot papers are of uniform 1/3rd A4 size, Senate ballot papers vary from A4 size to up to a metre in length.

If the EAV systems are used in pre-poll voting centres, printers would need to be able to produce 150 different House of Representatives ballot papers and 8 different Senate ballot papers. This would require up to eight different printers and paper feeds (one for the House of Representatives ballot papers, one for the uniformly-sized ACT and NT Senate ballot papers, and one for each of the six State Senate ballot papers). If the EAVs were used only in ordinary polling places, two separate printers and paper feeds would be required in each polling place.

The AEC notes that the ACT Electoral Commission, which has the most experience in electronic voting machines in Australia, does not support the use of printers connected to electronic voting machines.

An alternative to the proposed EAV scheme, that may better meet the needs of electors and logistical efficacy, is the use of DREs where votes are recorded electronically and are then integrated directly with the results of the counts of paper ballots. This system does not require a printed component, and under this method of adding the DRE votes to the count it is difficult to distinguish between the votes cast using the two systems. The ability to distinguish would become even lower if a wider group of electors with special needs had access to electronic voting – for example, electors with print disability and electors with linguistically diverse backgrounds could use the DRE to cast pre-poll votes in pre-poll centres.

The AEC notes that evidence presented to the Committee at the Melbourne 25 July hearing may have been understood by the Committee to mean that EAV in the form proposed by BCA has been used in pilot trials in local government elections in the United Kingdom. However, it is the AEC's understanding that this is not the case.

The AEC understands that a variety of electronic voting systems have been trialled at UK local government elections, but that this form of EAV has not. The AEC has confirmed with Vision Australia that they are not aware of the use of this form of EAV in the UK, and The Electoral Commission of the UK has not made mention of this form of EAV in recent reports published on electronic voting.

The AEC will be providing further information and discussion of electronic voting options in a future submission to the current inquiry.

4. ADDITIONAL REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

AEC public education initiatives in Fowler and West Sydney

The AEC has received a request for further information in relation to the AEC's public awareness initiatives in Fowler aimed at reducing instances of informality in that division.

Response:

As part of the AEC's ongoing commitment to provide all Australian citizens with an understanding of the enrolment and electoral process to enable them to participate fully in the election, the AEC conducted community election information sessions during August and September 2004 in electorates in South Western Sydney with a history of high levels of informal voting.

The information sessions were conducted in conjunction with Migrant Resource Centres and designed to educate key ethnic community leaders and service providers, who in turn would act as intermediaries within their local communities and inform others about how to participate fully in the 2004 election process and make their vote count.

Community information sessions were conducted in five electorates in South Western Sydney namely Reid, Parramatta, Fowler, Blaxland and Chifley.

Enrolment transactions 2003-2004 and 2004-2005

The Committee requested information of the total enrolment activity in the 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 financial years.

Response:

This information is detailed below in tables 1 and 2 respectively.

Table 1 Enrolment activity, 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
Additions to the roll									
New enrolments	96,644	85,733	75,293	30,666	23,727	8,001	6,800	2,862	329,726
Reinstatements	1,718	925	1,603	517	140	161	71	66	5,201
Re-enrolments	59,842	34,656	84,046	17,705	8,768	4,999	3,770	2,970	216,756
Transfers into divisions									
Intrastate	177,511	136,037	163,879	55,959	44,679	9,239	3,362	510	591,176
Interstate	31,867	24,064	48,505	9,759	10,069	7,391	9,113	6,274	147,042
Intradivision amendment or movement	261,247	194,787	253,156	82,090	72,622	30,889	18,390	12,260	925,441
No change enrolment	41,206	55,075	46,875	16,836	13,360	5,734	2,638	4,127	185,851
Total enrolment forms processed	670,035	531,277	673,357	213,532	173,365	66,414	44,144	29,069	2,401,193
Deletion transactions									
Objections	63,307	62,004	87,808	28,450	24,619	7,892	3,602	4,623	282,305
Deaths	36,105	25,599	19,081	8,821	10,060	3,399	1,225	564	104,854
Duplications	1,014	878	1,227	293	249	67	36	56	3,820
Total deletions processed	100,426	88,481	108,116	37,564	34,928	11,358	4,863	5,243	390,979
Total elector transactions	770,461	619,758	781,473	251,096	208,293	77,772	49,007	34,312	2,792,172

Note: National and State/Territory totals for enrolment activity are subject to minor statistical adjustment and will show minor differences from gazetted enrolment details. The figures above do not include new enrolment or changes to enrolment for 17-year-olds.

Table 2 Enrolment activity, 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	ACT	NT	Total
Additions to the roll									
New enrolments	103,019	82,270	53,036	47,445	29,811	7,806	8,086	4,686	336,159
Reinstatements	7,869	3,600	4,204	2,938	521	689	494	164	20,479
Re-enrolments	90,459	75,338	56,638	45,557	22,737	8,091	6,957	4,609	310,386
Transfers into divisions									
Intrastate	156,572	140,955	120,242	81,351	44,398	8,627	3,413	1,927	557,485
Interstate	31,059	25,701	41,245	12,696	9,683	5,907	8,356	7,398	142,045
Intradivision amendment or movement	232,848	206,523	201,529	121,351	71,750	28,850	18,425	11,697	892,973
No change enrolment	43,407	54,076	31,137	30,681	14,636	5,978	4,280	4,639	188,834
Total enrolment forms processed	665,233	588,463	508,031	342,019	193,536	65,948	50,011	35,120	2,448,361
Deletion transactions									
Objections	150,744	83,311	87,911	40,944	25,543	9,071	10,836	5,529	413,889
Deaths	39,005	25,490	19,794	8,490	9,512	3,276	1,135	806	107,508
Duplications	1,612	1,684	1,344	865	478	116	116	208	6,423
Total deletions processed	191,361	110,485	109,049	50,299	35,533	12,463	12,087	6,543	527,820
Total elector transactions	856,594	698,948	617,080	392,318	229,069	78,411	62,098	41,663	2,976,181

Note: National and State/Territory totals for enrolment activity are subject to minor statistical adjustment and will show minor differences from gazetted enrolment details. The figures above do not include new enrolment or changes to enrolment for 17-year-olds.

Voter participation at the 2004 federal election

The Committee requested further information relating to voter participation in the 2004 election and, in particular, 'the total number of persons who cast a vote at the 2004 federal election.'

Response:

Although there are a number of methods of calculating voter participation in elections, the AEC suggests the most descriptive method for this purpose is to add together the total numbers of:

- ordinary votes cast at polling booths (including informal ballot papers); and
- declaration envelopes in the preliminary scrutiny (including votes that were admitted at the scrutiny, partially admitted, or rejected, as well as those declaration envelopes that were returned but where the ballot papers were missing).

Using this measure, the total votes cast at the 2004 federal election were as set out below in table 3.

Table 3 Votes cast at the 2004 federal election

Votes Cast: 2004						
	Ordinary	Postal	Pre-poll	Absent	Provisional	Total
ACT	168,295	8,117	34,511	4,865	4,315	220,103
NSW	3,379,647	204,298	270,870	278,990	50,566	4,184,371
NT	78,808	3,790	10,736	2,352	2,183	97,869
QLD	1,920,562	147,035	122,923	148,440	29,416	2,368,376
SA	845,255	48,174	43,373	72,371	16,155	1,025,328
TAS	279,291	16,991	15,183	16,522	5,108	333,095
VIC	2,574,485	188,976	196,944	210,809	48,287	3,219,501
WA	949,116	42,943	59,514	119,156	24,835	1,195,564
AUS	10,195,459	660,324	754,054	853,505	180,865	12,644,207

HTV cards 2001 and 2004

The Committee requested copies, where available, of HTV cards for the Liberal Party and the liberals for forests for the 2001 and 2004 elections in the divisions of Cunningham, Dobell and Parramatta.

Response:

The AEC does not hold copies of the HTV cards for either party from the 2001 federal election.

For the 2004 election, the AEC has copies of the Liberal Party HTV cards from each of the three divisions. The AEC has a copy of the liberals for forests HTV card for Parramatta. Photocopies of these four HTV cards are included at Attachment B.

Recounts at the 2004 federal election

The JSCEM secretariat requested information of any recounts held for the 2004 federal election.

Response

The AEC advises that there were no recounts held for the 2004 federal election.

Incorrect removal from the electoral roll

The JSCEM secretariat requested information in relation to the possible reasons for incorrect removal from the roll (which may result in an elector who cast a declaration vote being reinstated to the roll under paragraph 12 of Schedule 3 to the CEA).

Response:

The most common reasons for names being incorrectly removed from the electoral roll are four:

- a person may return mail to sender (either from the AEC or their local Member);*
- the AEC may receive advice from roll review activity that a person is no longer at an address;*
- an elector may have been incorrectly matched to a deceased person and removed as a death deletion; or
- an elector may have been incorrectly matched to an enrolment for a different person.

*In both these cases, the AEC then initiates objection action which involves sending out a notice. This notice may also be returned to sender or no response be received. Unless the AEC receives advice, that the elector still resides at the address within 21 days from the date of the notice, a determination of the objection is sent to the elector advising that their name has been removed from the roll. In some cases the elector may be temporarily absent from their address and not advised the AEC.

5. CORRECTION TO AEC'S SECOND SUBMISSION

Second submission table 11

The AEC would like to correct an error in the formatting of Table 11 on page 21 of the AEC's second submission. Table 11 lists declaration votes by type and division for the 2001 and 2004 federal elections. Although the numbers in the table are correct, the column headings were inadvertently placed above the wrongly matched column figures. A corrected table is included below.

Corrected Table 11: Declaration votes by type by division – 2001 and 2004 federal elections [to replace Table 11 on page 21 of the AEC's second submission]

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004			
	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional
CANBERRA	2,905	15,289	2,956	1,002	3,879	16,669	2,409	1,798
FRASER	3,602	15,867	2,633	1,226	4,238	17,842	2,456	2,517
ACT Total	6,507	31,156	5,589	2,228	8,117	34,511	4,865	4,315
BANKS	3,123	3,221	6,120	934	4,330	3,555	5,221	718
BARTON	2,713	3,613	6,101	1,594	4,014	3,846	4,981	1,284
BENNELONG	3,990	4,013	6,302	860	4,843	4,356	5,279	740
BEROWRA	3,246	4,812	6,220	791	4,140	5,309	5,908	653
BLAXLAND	2,732	2,654	5,708	1,641	3,542	2,744	4,995	1,231
BRADFIELD	4,197	5,374	6,114	817	5,128	6,150	5,965	772
CALARE	2,647	5,275	5,072	1,184	3,295	8,419	4,858	1,105
CHARLTON	3,166	4,430	5,919	998	4,701	4,917	5,743	883
CHIFLEY	1,945	3,017	6,258	1,793	2,815	4,074	5,638	1,101
COOK	3,339	4,644	5,513	1,164	4,020	5,045	5,319	913
COWPER	3,041	4,418	4,768	1,149	3,345	5,572	4,973	1,151
CUNNINGHAM	3,326	3,628	4,667	649	5,152	6,143	3,714	238
DOBELL	3,073	4,400	6,568	1,063	4,401	5,717	6,637	950
EDEN-MONARO	3,834	7,409	3,426	1,030	4,983	9,168	3,862	911
FARRER	4,059	4,722	2,350	948	4,659	5,925	2,454	812
FOWLER	2,021	2,148	5,723	1,377	2,747	2,267	5,899	869
GILMORE	3,273	7,481	4,985	1,143	4,032	10,633	5,074	868
GRAYNDLER	2,210	4,009	8,248	1,935	3,551	4,537	6,933	1,558
GREENWAY	2,452	3,291	6,700	1,028	3,829	4,000	6,008	1,043

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004			
	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional
GWYDIR	3,687	3,730	7,148	1,172	3,937	5,206	6,844	1,061
HUGHES	2,941	4,095	6,537	800	3,348	4,494	6,221	707
HUME	3,373	4,562	6,341	882	4,102	5,809	6,415	884
HUNTER	2,116	5,660	4,829	1,141	3,543	6,187	5,131	609
KINGSFORD SMITH	3,016	4,573	6,309	1,507	3,872	5,825	5,504	1,387
LINDSAY	2,224	3,069	6,122	1,654	3,299	4,180	5,512	683
LOWE	3,262	3,641	6,050	1,194	4,704	4,337	5,168	1,077
LYNE	2,694	5,260	5,422	1,251	3,276	6,205	5,343	713
MACARTHUR	2,384	3,370	5,763	1,081	2,794	4,477	5,954	1,059
MACKELLAR	2,498	4,501	6,204	814	3,919	5,172	5,697	861
MACQUARIE	3,090	3,999	6,585	862	4,073	5,869	6,198	596
MITCHELL	3,038	4,087	6,668	896	4,219	5,092	6,766	880
NEW ENGLAND	3,324	5,978	4,908	1,372	4,258	7,052	4,910	1,090
NEWCASTLE	4,030	3,301	6,338	678	5,031	3,653	6,222	1,035
NORTH SYDNEY	3,877	5,642	7,800	1,257	5,010	6,258	7,045	1,110
PAGE	3,459	4,790	4,166	1,152	4,490	5,452	4,414	1,146
PARKES	3,429	4,641	5,382	1,252	3,652	6,036	5,528	1,087
PARRAMATTA	4,427	3,664	7,808	1,621	5,240	4,734	6,897	1,328
PATERSON	3,642	5,356	4,796	921	4,719	6,698	5,182	725
PROSPECT	1,907	2,048	6,264	961	2,737	2,576	5,878	998
REID	2,541	2,320	5,493	760	3,335	3,555	4,835	799
RICHMOND	3,660	7,113	3,134	1,063	5,835	9,062	3,201	1,185
RIVERINA	2,492	5,584	4,185	1,219	3,034	7,278	4,100	1,310
ROBERTSON	3,925	4,844	5,887	1,198	4,679	6,409	5,670	1,035
SHORTLAND	3,695	4,305	5,915	1,120	5,021	4,808	6,162	955
SYDNEY	2,670	5,876	9,752	2,552	4,396	6,884	9,551	2,311
THROSBY	2,736	2,954	4,607	1,021	4,034	4,722	4,253	798
WARRINGAH	3,200	5,533	6,281	1,116	3,996	5,871	5,992	817
WATSON	2,362	2,753	6,460	1,742	3,480	3,178	5,517	1,527
WENTWORTH	4,704	7,368	7,146	1,744	5,474	8,295	5,880	1,578
WERRIWA	1,782	2,418	7,165	1,308	3,264	3,119	7,539	1,415
NSW Total	154,572	219,594	294,227	59,409	204,298	270,870	278,990	50,566
LINGIARI	1,407	4,038	1,286	1,166	1,798	4,746	1,360	1,156
SOLOMON	1,293	5,531	997	651	1,992	5,990	992	1,027
NT Total	2,700	9,569	2,283	1,817	3,790	10,736	2,352	2,183
BLAIR	3,833	2,022	5,506	688	5,585	2,714	5,918	880

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004			
	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional
BONNER*	-	-	-	-	5,542	3,272	5,729	825
BOWMAN	4,369	3,619	4,158	813	4,652	4,787	3,895	857
BRISBANE	4,942	5,127	8,987	1,508	5,489	4,575	8,132	936
CAPRICORNIA	6,112	2,832	5,499	854	6,665	3,141	5,503	1,096
DAWSON	3,730	4,162	4,694	1,068	4,523	4,675	4,432	1,287
DICKSON	3,890	3,136	5,688	768	4,174	3,436	5,554	729
FADDEN	4,208	3,944	6,070	1,028	3,888	6,584	4,308	1,398
FAIRFAX	4,068	4,204	5,067	1,043	3,853	5,992	4,730	1,098
FISHER	4,411	5,777	4,722	1,182	4,587	5,950	4,894	1,171
FORDE	3,879	2,897	6,058	1,253	4,882	3,426	5,707	1,096
GRIFFITH	5,417	3,191	6,876	1,018	5,798	4,113	6,953	1,363
GROOM	4,482	3,567	5,128	891	5,224	4,305	5,117	761
HERBERT	3,849	4,899	4,154	1,517	4,088	4,766	3,981	1,176
HINKLER	4,128	4,947	4,215	825	6,667	6,116	4,386	878
KENNEDY	4,471	2,055	5,690	1,517	5,619	2,500	5,643	1,569
LEICHHARDT	2,992	3,953	4,079	1,958	3,640	4,512	3,706	1,727
LILLEY	5,346	3,367	6,481	1,117	6,384	3,869	6,322	964
LONGMAN	3,938	2,946	4,848	992	4,740	3,714	4,759	1,039
MARANOA	9,368	2,036	6,850	1,046	10,643	2,398	6,743	986
MCPHERSON	4,058	8,571	4,061	1,459	4,262	7,864	3,553	759
MONCRIEFF	4,198	6,757	4,945	1,445	4,320	7,687	4,112	850
MORETON	5,589	3,409	7,195	1,105	5,541	3,436	5,874	1,029
OXLEY	3,433	2,382	5,510	782	4,832	2,214	5,930	1,149
PETRIE	5,490	3,248	6,410	777	5,626	3,062	6,181	743
RANKIN	3,747	3,081	6,032	1,173	5,231	3,546	5,284	1,402
RYAN	3,995	4,271	6,084	710	4,742	4,602	6,427	699
WIDE BAY	5,944	3,506	5,184	700	5,838	5,667	4,667	949
QLD Total	123,887	103,906	150,191	29,237	147,035	122,923	148,440	29,416
ADELAIDE	4,214	3,445	6,727	1,321	5,107	4,427	7,536	1,677
BARKER	3,353	2,974	4,593	1,198	4,048	4,943	5,478	1,691
BONYTHON*	2,168	2,159	5,628	1,063	-	-	-	-
BOOTHBY	3,286	3,653	5,752	827	4,483	4,698	7,198	1,019
GREY	3,412	3,166	4,949	1,115	4,547	4,064	5,819	1,379
HINDMARSH	4,059	3,038	6,235	1,035	4,978	4,020	7,731	1,281
KINGSTON	2,896	3,200	5,402	1,074	4,359	3,988	5,754	1,622
MAKIN	3,142	2,580	5,906	1,057	3,876	3,357	6,455	1,198
MAYO	2,885	2,666	6,277	851	4,273	4,079	6,000	1,104

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004			
	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional
PORT ADELAIDE	3,456	2,606	5,377	1,229	4,115	3,147	7,158	1,901
STURT	3,746	3,434	6,274	971	4,635	4,046	7,157	1,358
WAKEFIELD	2,532	1,979	5,517	902	3,753	2,604	6,085	1,925
SA Total	39,149	34,900	68,637	12,643	48,174	43,373	72,371	16,155
BASS	2,938	2,695	2,628	1,114	3,714	3,424	2,895	969
BRADDON	2,336	2,696	2,309	861	2,974	3,071	2,123	1,051
DENISON	3,246	3,127	3,421	945	3,691	3,632	3,265	1,074
FRANKLIN	2,824	2,254	3,915	798	3,304	2,774	3,849	1,103
LYONS	2,941	1,673	4,194	701	3,308	2,282	4,390	911
TAS Total	14,285	12,445	16,467	4,419	16,991	15,183	16,522	5,108
ASTON	5,359	3,133	4,940	487	5,278	3,595	5,292	683
BALLARAT	4,256	4,605	4,749	1,297	5,357	6,674	4,449	1,338
BATMAN	3,042	3,353	6,495	1,337	5,335	3,425	5,995	1,338
BENDIGO	4,339	3,670	4,609	909	5,140	5,577	4,651	1,320
BRUCE	4,376	3,231	5,929	922	5,093	3,765	5,625	1,195
BURKE*	3,099	3,517	6,209	1,038	-	-	-	-
CALWELL	2,284	3,705	6,245	1,687	3,354	4,294	5,429	1,858
CASEY	3,504	3,600	5,812	904	5,153	4,049	5,836	1,071
CHISHOLM	5,023	3,479	6,611	632	5,924	3,823	6,163	834
CORANGAMITE	4,390	4,646	5,528	931	5,715	5,662	5,698	1,151
CORIO	3,981	4,053	4,033	1,223	4,723	4,489	4,044	1,407
DEAKIN	4,758	3,422	5,987	663	7,104	3,955	6,186	875
DUNKLEY	3,953	4,415	4,746	1,113	5,474	4,873	4,960	1,440
FLINDERS	4,498	6,910	5,547	1,199	5,450	7,194	5,815	1,265
GELLIBRAND	3,004	3,547	5,641	1,574	4,108	4,555	5,550	1,992
GIPPSLAND	2,754	3,516	4,613	694	5,239	8,445	3,766	1,258
GOLDSTEIN	4,416	4,249	6,244	998	5,449	5,052	5,881	1,078
GORTON*	-	-	-	-	3,565	5,976	5,433	2,253
HIGGINS	4,361	4,749	7,935	1,117	5,950	5,898	7,529	1,233
HOLT	2,823	3,270	6,282	2,038	4,390	3,778	6,768	2,022
HOTHAM	4,134	3,436	6,553	1,220	4,990	3,285	6,811	1,411
INDI	3,199	6,992	4,063	684	4,816	10,288	3,754	920
ISAACS	3,744	2,810	5,377	1,391	5,279	3,519	6,539	1,454
JAGAJAGA	4,557	3,641	5,635	638	5,878	5,221	5,455	736
KOOYONG	4,074	4,054	6,971	870	5,148	5,031	6,575	754
LA TROBE	4,277	3,146	6,565	999	5,970	3,660	6,545	1,147
LALOR	2,236	5,058	4,855	1,121	3,230	7,221	4,950	1,591

Division	Federal Election 2001				Federal Election 2004			
	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional	postal	pre-poll	absent	provisional
MALLEE	2,880	5,128	3,895	636	4,492	8,177	3,751	917
MARIBYRNONG	2,155	3,688	5,828	1,193	4,230	6,733	6,027	1,589
MCEWEN	4,560	2,796	6,842	1,338	7,398	3,824	7,500	1,267
MCMILLAN	3,063	6,175	4,196	866	4,985	5,694	4,292	1,055
MELBOURNE	3,081	5,560	10,293	2,324	3,693	7,071	9,574	2,007
MELBOURNE PORTS	5,914	6,209	7,738	1,678	8,170	7,466	8,108	1,679
MENZIES	3,483	3,917	5,508	742	4,917	5,121	5,242	820
MURRAY	3,094	3,423	4,374	1,340	3,583	6,188	4,292	1,272
SCULLIN	2,527	2,204	5,692	1,002	3,951	2,231	5,048	1,226
WANNON	4,626	4,628	4,459	814	5,450	7,065	4,569	1,268
WILLS	3,122	3,835	6,649	1,360	4,995	4,070	6,707	1,563
VIC Total	138,946	151,770	213,648	40,979	188,976	196,944	210,809	48,287
BRAND	2,139	4,738	5,448	1,321	2,899	5,211	6,433	2,139
CANNING	2,153	2,383	7,023	1,020	2,856	3,406	8,234	1,779
COWAN	1,913	2,524	6,683	800	2,615	3,202	7,702	1,617
CURTIN	3,305	4,138	6,022	1,015	3,551	5,380	7,247	1,465
FORREST	2,269	3,175	5,115	977	2,264	4,303	7,589	1,867
FREMANTLE	2,134	2,985	6,007	843	2,694	3,692	6,912	1,595
HASLUCK	2,340	2,701	6,730	1,052	2,738	3,121	7,908	1,454
KALGOORLIE	2,679	3,831	6,046	861	2,467	5,090	8,343	1,830
MOORE	2,185	2,921	5,957	640	2,428	4,168	6,743	1,126
O'CONNOR	1,979	2,208	8,519	974	2,664	2,879	10,732	1,662
PEARCE	2,348	2,453	7,915	876	3,006	3,666	9,633	1,650
PERTH	2,674	2,750	7,888	1,093	3,232	3,180	8,402	1,652
STIRLING	3,145	3,212	8,188	1,150	3,353	4,061	8,521	1,899
SWAN	2,779	3,178	7,124	1,130	3,323	3,800	7,712	1,920
TANGNEY	2,346	3,585	6,347	693	2,853	4,355	7,045	1,180
WA Total	36,388	46,782	101,012	14,445	42,943	59,514	119,156	24,835
Australia Total	516,434	610,122	852,054	165,177	660,324	754,054	853,505	180,865

Attachment A

Copy of *House of Representatives Practice* Appendix 12

Appendix 12

GENERAL ELECTIONS—SIGNIFICANT DATES FROM 19TH TO 41ST PARLIAMENTS

Parliament	Election announced in House (outside House)	House rising date	Dates						Number of days between		
			Disso-lution	Writs issued	Nomin-ations closed	Date of poll	Date for return of writs (on or before)	Date of first sitting	House rising and polling day	polling day and first sitting	date for return of writs and first sitting
19	26.10.49	27.10.49	31.10.49	31.10.49	14.11.49	10.12.49	25.1.50	22.2.50	44	74	28
20	(17.3.51) ⁱ	16.3.51	19.3.51	28.3.51	6.4.51	28.4.51	13.6.51	12.6.51	43	45	-1 ⁱⁱ
21	6.4.54 ⁱⁱⁱ	14.4.54	21.4.54	23.4.54	6.5.54	29.5.54	7.7.54	4.8.54	45	67	28
22	26.10.55	28.10.55 ^{iv}	4.11.55	7.11.55	16.11.55	10.12.55	25.1.56	15.2.56	43	67	21
23	20.8.58 ^v	2.10.58 ^{iv}	14.10.58	22.10.58	31.10.58	22.11.58	20.1.59	17.2.59	51	87	28
24	12.9.61	27.10.61 ^{iv}	2.11.61	3.11.61	14.11.61	9.12.61	1.2.62	20.2.62	43	73	19
25	15.10.63	30.10.63	1.11.63	1.11.63	8.11.63	30.11.63	30.1.64	25.2.64	31	87	26
26	12.10.66	28.10.66	31.10.66	31.10.66	7.11.66	26.11.66	26.1.67	21.2.67	29	87	26
27	20.8.69	26.9.69	29.9.69	29.9.69	7.10.69	25.10.69	24.11.69	25.11.69	29	31	1
28	10.10.72	26.10.72	2.11.72	2.11.72	10.11.72	2.12.72	31.1.73	27.2.73	37	87	27
29	10.4.74	10.4.74	11.4.74	20.4.74	29.4.74	18.5.74	29.6.74	9.7.74	38	52	10
30	11.11.75	11.11.75	11.11.75	17&21.11.75 ^{vi}	28.11.75	13.12.75	22.1.76	17.2.76	32	66	26
31	27.10.77	8.11.77	10.11.77	10.11.77	18.11.77	10.12.77	8.2.78	21.2.78	32	73	13
32	11.9.80	18.9.80	19.9.80	19.9.80	27.9.80	18.10.80	17.12.80	25.11.80	30	38	-22 ⁱⁱ
33	(3.2.83)	15.12.82 ^{iv}	4.2.83	4.2.83	19.2.83	5.3.83	5.5.83	21.4.83	80	47	-14 ⁱⁱ
34	8.10.84	11.10.84	26.10.84	26.10.84	6.11.84	1.12.84	24.1.85	21.2.85	51	82	28
35	27.5.87	4.6.87	5.6.87	5.6.87	18.6.87	11.7.87	3.9.87	14.9.87	37	65	11
36	(16.2.90)	22.12.89	19.2.90	19.2.90	2.3.90	24.3.90	30.5.90	8.5.90	92	45	-22 ⁱⁱ
37	(7.2.93)	18.12.92 ^{iv}	8.2.93	8.2.93	19.2.93	13.3.93	19.5.93	4.5.93	85	52	-15 ⁱⁱ
38	(27.1.96)	1.12.95 ^{iv}	29.1.96	29.1.96	9.2.96	2.3.96	8.5.96	30.4.96	92	59	-8 ⁱⁱ
39	(30.8.98)	15.7.98	31.8.98	31.8.98	10.9.98	3.10.98	9.12.98	10.11.98	80	38	-29 ⁱⁱ
40	(5.10.01)	27.9.01	8.10.01	8.10.01	18.10.01	10.11.01	16.1.02	12.2.02	44	94	27
41	(29.8.04)	13.8.04 ^{iv}	31.8.04	31.8.04	16.9.04	9.10.04	8.12.04	16.11.04	57	38	-22 ⁱⁱ

i On 16 March 1951 the Prime Minister indicated he had tendered advice to the Governor-General but was not in a position to inform the House of the reply.

ii The first sitting day preceded the date fixed for the return of writs.

iii Dates for closing of nominations and issue of writs announced in answer to question without notice.

iv Continuation of previous day's sitting.

v Announced in answer to question without notice.

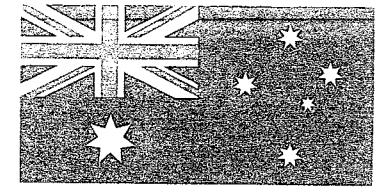
vi Writs issued for Northern Territory, ACT and all States except South Australia and Western Australia on 17 November; writs issued for South Australia and Western Australia on 21 November.

Attachment B

Copies of HTV Cards

HOW TO VOTE

LIBERALS FOR FORESTS



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DIVISION OF PARRAMATTA

- 2 PENIAZEV, A
- 1 **GUEST, MARK ANTONY**
LIBERALS FOR FORESTS
- 3 SATCHWELL, J
- 4 SAAD, S
- 5 MARKWELL, A
- 6 BAISSARI, S
- 7 OWENS, J
- 8 MCFARLANE, R
- 9 CAMERON, R
- 10 BLOOR, M
- 11 WILLIAMSON, D



GLENN DRUERY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

On the small green ballot paper for the House of Representatives, you must number every box.

Put a number **1** in the box labelled '**N**' (LIBERALS FOR FORESTS) above the thick, black line.

The Senate White ballot paper

L	M	N	O	P
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> LIBERALS FOR FORESTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> DRUERY Glenn LIBERALS FOR FORESTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> GREEN Ruth LIBERALS FOR FORESTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DO NOT FILL IN THIS SECTION

Making Australia a better place to live

VOTE LIBERAL

You will be given a Green and a White ballot paper. When completing your ballot papers DO NOT use ticks or crosses. If you make a mistake, please ask for a new ballot paper.



HOWARD

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

On the small Green ballot paper, for the House of Representatives, you must number every box as shown.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Green Ballot Paper)

- 9 KEENE, J.S
- 5 EVANS, T
- 6 FLANAGAN, J
- 8 ORGAN, M
- 2 DAKERS, J
- 3 SCROGIE, C
- 4 WILCOCK, P
- 11 BIRD, S
- 10 WILLIAMS, C
- 7 MOULDS, D
- 1 **LARTER, John** (Liberal)



LARTER

THE SENATE: On the large White ballot paper, for the Senate, simply place number 1 in the Liberal Party box above the line (Box L). There is no need to number any other box.

THE SENATE (White Ballot Paper)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					LIBERAL/ NATIONALS								
					<input type="checkbox"/> HEFFERNAN								
					<input type="checkbox"/> WEL								
					<input type="checkbox"/> NA								
					<input type="checkbox"/> TIERNEY								

VOTE LIBERAL

You will be given a Green and a White ballot paper. When completing your ballot papers DO NOT use ticks or crosses. If you make a mistake, please ask for a new ballot paper.



HOWARD

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

On the small Green ballot paper, for the House of Representatives, you must number every box as shown.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Green Ballot Paper)

- 3 SANZARI, F
- 2 PATON, N
- 1 **TICEHURST, Ken** (Liberal)
- 4 WALLACE, L
- 10 MEHAN, D
- 5 CHIA, S.H
- 9 RICKARD, S.I
- 6 UNGER, P
- 7 HASTIE, C
- 11 HUGHES, S
- 12 WEBBER, A
- 8 LAING-PEACH, J



TICEHURST

THE SENATE: On the large White ballot paper, for the Senate, simply place number 1 in the Liberal Party box above the line (Box L). There is no need to number any other box.

THE SENATE (White Ballot Paper)

G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					LIBERAL/ NATIONALS								
					HEFFERNAN								
					WE								
					NI								
					TIERNEY								

HOW TO VOTE LIBERAL

**A STRONGER ECONOMY
A STRONGER AUSTRALIA**

You will be given a Green and a White ballot paper when completing your ballot papers. DO NOT cross out or cross off your name or make a mistake in case you need a new ballot paper.



JOHN HOWARD
PRIME MINISTER

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

On the small Green ballot paper, for the House of Representatives, **you must number every box** as shown.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Green Ballot Paper)

- 4 PENIAZEV, A
- 5 GUEST, M.A
- 11 SATCHWELL, J
- 6 SAAD, S
- 3 MARKWELL, A
- 2 BAISSARI, S
- 10 OWENS, J
- 7 MCFARLANE, R
- 1 CAMERON, Ross** (Liberal)
- 8 BLOOR, M
- 9 WILLIAMSON, D



ROSS CAMERON
PARRAMATTA

THE SENATE: On the large White ballot paper, for the Senate, simply place number **1** in the Liberal Party box **above the line (Box L)**. There is no need to number any other box.

THE SENATE (White Ballot Paper)

G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					LIBERAL/ NATIONALS								
NO NEED TO FILL IN THIS PART													