



Media Kit



2014 GENERAL
ELECTION



elections.org.nz

ELECTIONS
ELECTORAL COMMISSION
Te Kaitiaki Take Kōwhiri

8 May 2014

2014 General Election Media Information

The Electoral Commission provides this Media Information Kit to assist with coverage of the 2014 General Election.

It includes:

- Key 2014 General Election dates
- Voting and turnout statistics from previous elections
- Electoral enrolment details
- Information about the EasyVote system
- Voting and campaigning resources

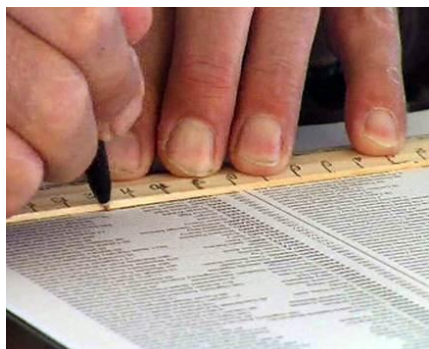
Further General Election information is available from www.elections.org.nz, and election results can be found at www.electionresults.govt.nz.

Please contact us if you want to know more.



Robert Peden
Chief Electoral Officer

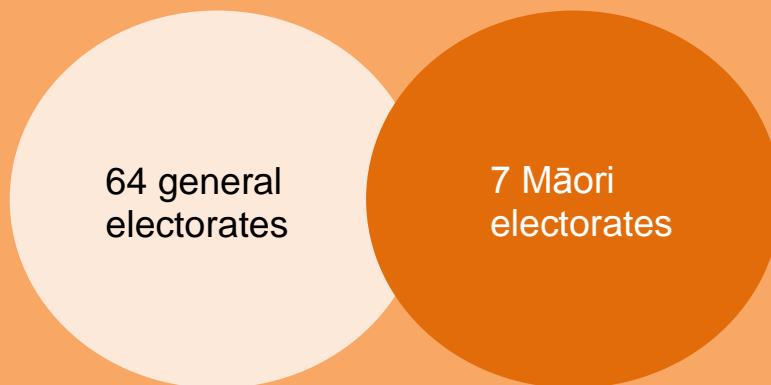
Are you ready for the 2014 General Election?



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Electorate Boundaries for the 2014 General Election

The 2014 General Election will be run under new electorate boundaries.
There will be 71 electorates in total



Media Contact Details

Anastasia (Stasi) Turnbull is the first point of contact for all media enquiries around the 2014 General Election.

Murray Wicks at Enrolment Services is the primary point of contact for enrolment matters.

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www.elections.org.nz

General Election Timetable at a Glance	
Announcement Date	Mon 10 Mar
Enrolment Update	Mon 23 June
Campaign Begins	
Dissolution of Parliament	Thu 14 Aug
Writ Day	Wed 20 Aug
Bulk Nominations Due	Noon Mon 25 Aug
Nomination Day	Noon Tue 26 Aug
Advance Voting Starts	Wed 3 Sept
Overseas Voting Starts	Wed 3 Sept
Last Day for Enrolment	Fri 19 Sept
Election day	Sat 20 Sept
Preliminary Results Released	After 7pm Sat 20 Sept
Declaration of Official Results	By 2.00pm Sat 4 Oct
Application for Recount Expires	Wed 8 Oct
Last Day for Return of Writ	Thu 9 Oct
Writ returned with successful electorate candidates	
Declaration of List Members	Thu 9 Oct If no recount
Last Day for Parliament to Meet	Thu 20 Nov

2014 General Election Timetable

Date	Activity
Friday 20 June	Regulated period for General Election advertising expenses begins.
Monday 23 June	Enrolment update campaign begins.
Thursday 14 August	Dissolution of Parliament
Tuesday 19 August	Last day for registration of parties/logos by the Electoral Commission.
Wednesday 20 August	Writ Day Governor General issues formal direction to the Electoral Commission to hold the election. Electoral Rolls close for printing. Voters enrolled after this date cast special declaration votes. Candidate and party television and radio advertising may start.
Thursday 21 August	Nominations open Advertising calling for individual nominations of electorate candidates.
Monday 25 August Noon	Bulk Nominations Due Deadline for registered political parties to bulk nominate their electorate candidates to the Electoral Commission.
Tuesday 26 August Noon	Party Lists Deadline for political parties to submit list candidates to the Electoral Commission. Individual Nominations Deadline for individual nominations of electorate candidates to Returning Officers.
Wednesday 27 August 2.00pm target	Candidate Information Names of all electorate and list candidates released by the Electoral Commission. Production of ballot papers begins.
Wednesday 27 August 2.00pm target	Voting Place and Advance Voting Place details available

**Wednesday
3 September**

Advance Voting starts in New Zealand

Advance voting available for voters who are away from home or unable to get to a voting place on Election day.

**Wednesday
3 September**

Overseas Voting starts

Overseas voters can download voting papers from www.elections.org.nz, vote by post or vote in person at many overseas posts.

Saturday 13 September

EasyVote Information Packs available

Information packs with EasyVote card sent to voters enrolled by **20 August**.

Friday 19 September

Enrolments cease

Last day to enrol for the election

Advance Voting ends

**Friday 19 September
Midnight**

Regulated period ends

All election advertising must end and signs taken down.

Saturday 20 September

Election day

Voting places open from 9.00am to 7.00pm

Saturday 20 September

Election Night

Preliminary results released progressively from 7.00pm on www.electionresults.govt.nz. Targets for release:

- by 8.30pm all advance vote results for General Election
- by 10.00pm General Election results from 50% of voting places
- by 11.30pm General Election results from 100% of voting places

**Saturday 4 October
2.00pm target**

Official Results for General Election declared (including special declaration votes)

Wednesday 8 October

Deadline for applications for Judicial Recount

Thursday 9 October

Return of Writ by Electoral Commission showing successful electorate candidates*

Thursday 9 October

Declaration of Election of List Members *

Tuesday 14 October

Deadline for Broadcaster Returns of Election Programmes to the Electoral Commission

Wednesday 10 December

Deadline for parties to submit broadcasting accounts to the Electoral Commission

Tuesday 20 January 2015

Deadline for Returns of Third Party Election Expenses to the Electoral Commission

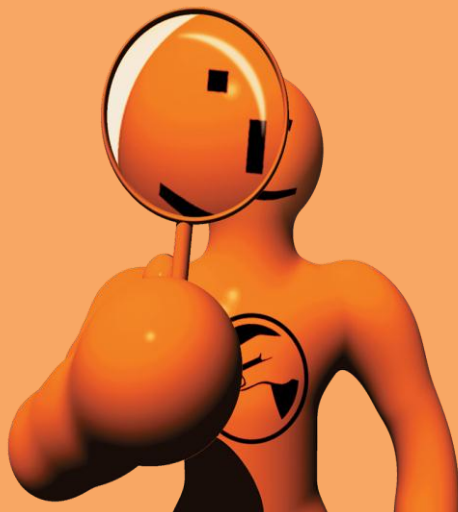
Tuesday 20 January 2015

Deadline for Returns of Candidate Election Expenses and Donations to the Electoral Commission

Wednesday 18 February 2015

Deadline for Returns of Party Election Expenses to the Electoral Commission

*if recount required, then return of writ, final results, and election of list members will be delayed by 4-5 days.



Scrutiny of the Rolls

Returning Officers scrutinise the rolls. This involves marking off on a copy of the electoral roll the names of those who voted in the Returning Officer's electorate. This marked roll becomes the Master Roll and is available for public inspection after the election.

This process identifies any voters who appear to have voted more than once and their ballot papers are excluded from the official count.

Election Statistics

Total Votes	2011	2008	2005
Number enrolled	3,070,847	2,990,759	2,847,396
Total votes cast	2,278,989	2,376,480	2,304,005
Number of informal votes* cast Party	19,872	11,970	10,561
Number of informal votes* cast Candidates	53,332	25,332	24,801
Turnout (all voters)	74.21%	79.46%	80.92%
Special Votes			
Number of special votes cast	263,469	270,965	248,677
Percentage of total votes cast	11.56%	11.40%	10.79%
Electorate with the most special votes	Wellington Central	Wellington Central	Wellington Central
Number of special votes disallowed	21,263	19,517	17,815
Number of special votes disallowed – as percentage of special votes cast.	8.07%	7.80%	7.16%
Overseas Votes			
Number of Overseas votes cast	21,496	33,278	28,145
Top five overseas voting places	London (2,522) Melbourne (1,011) Sydney (727) Apia (475) Rarotonga (239)	London (2,964) Melbourne (603) Sydney (594) Rarotonga (372) Apia (361)	London (3,402) Sydney (657) Melbourne (533) Brisbane (442) Apia (346)
Advance Votes			
Number of Advance Votes	334,558	267,078	197,938
Percentage of voters	14.7%	11.24%	8.59%
Māori Roll			
Number of voters on Māori Roll	233,100	229,666	208,003
Number of votes in Māori electorates	135,734	143,334	139,510
Turnout (Maori roll)	58.23%	62.41%	67.07%

*Informal votes are where the voter's intention is not clear.

3, 070, 847 people were enrolled to vote in the 2011 General Election.



Advance Votes Compared to Election Night and Official Counts

Party Votes 2011	Act New Zealand	Green Party	Labour Party	National Party	New Zealand First	United Future	Māori Party	Other	
Advance Vote %	1.15	9.99	26.26	49.78	6.91	0.63	1.26	4.02	
Election Night Count %	1.07	10.62	27.13	47.99	6.81	0.61	1.35	4.42	
Official Count %	1.07	11.06	27.48	47.31	6.59	0.6	1.43	4.46	
Party Votes 2008	Act New Zealand	Green Party	Labour Party	National Party	New Zealand First	United Future	Māori Party	Other	Jim Anderton's Progressive
Advance Vote %	3.28	6.15	31.66	48.54	4.62	0.82	2.13	1.96	0.84
Election Night Count %	3.72	6.43	33.77	45.45	4.21	0.89	2.24	2.36	0.93
Official Count %	3.65	6.72	33.99	44.93	4.07	0.87	2.39	2.47	0.91
Party Votes 2005	Act New Zealand	Green Party	Labour Party	National Party	New Zealand First	United Future	Māori Party	Other	Jim Anderton's Progressive
Advance Vote %	1.69	4.81	36.82	43.51	6.13	3.04	1.60	1.34	1.06
Election Night Count %	1.52	5.07	40.74	39.63	5.84	2.72	1.98	1.29	1.21
Official Count %	1.51	5.30	41.10	39.10	5.72	2.67	2.12	1.32	1.16
Party Votes 2002	Act New Zealand	Green Party	Labour Party	National Party	New Zealand First	United NZ		Other	Jim Anderton's Progressive
Advance Vote %	7.38	5.60	40.13	24.41	10.95	5.58		4.18	1.77
Election Night Count %	7.08	6.49	41.36	21.08	10.60	6.82		4.82	1.75
Official Count %	7.14	7.00	41.26	20.93	10.38	6.69		4.90	1.70
Party Votes 1999	Act New Zealand	Green Party	Labour Party	National Party	New Zealand First	United NZ		Other	Alliance
Advance Vote %	8.43	3.96	35.13	34.32	4.97	0.50		5.14	7.54
Election Night Count %	7.00	4.90	39.00	30.60	4.30	0.50		5.90	7.80
Official Count %	7.04	5.16	38.74	30.50	4.26	0.54		6.03	7.74

Voter Participation

The Electoral Commission's vision is for New Zealanders to trust, value and take part in parliamentary elections. New Zealand, however, is some distance from realising this vision with respect to voter participation.

The last three decades have seen voter turnout fall dramatically in New Zealand – from a comparatively respectable 85% in 1981 to 69% in 2011.

This is not a problem unique to New Zealand. Turnout has been declining steadily in most developed democracies around the world.

However, New Zealand's downward trend is particularly steep. If it continues, New Zealand might face turnout rates of around 50% within the next three decades.

The Commission is seriously concerned about the implications of declining voter participation for the future health and legitimacy of our democracy. Turning the current trend around will not be easy and a concerted effort will be required from all sectors of society. For anything effective to be done, a broad strategy involving politicians, the media, academics, teachers, opinion leaders and ultimately society in general will be required. The question is whether the rest of New Zealand agrees.

The starting point, therefore, needs to be a national discussion about the implications of declining voter participation. The Commission will promote such a discussion in 2014.



Wellington, 29 May 2014

The Electoral Commission is hosting a one-day conference bringing together local and international leaders in voter participation to present new research into the barriers and behaviours that impact on civic participation. Hear from experts on the issues involved and discuss ideas, initiatives and solutions that will help address voter decline in New Zealand.

International keynotes include *Rock the Vote* from the United States and Professor David Farrell from the University of Dublin.

Visit elections.org.nz for more information or pre-register your interest by emailing enquiries@elections.govt.nz now.



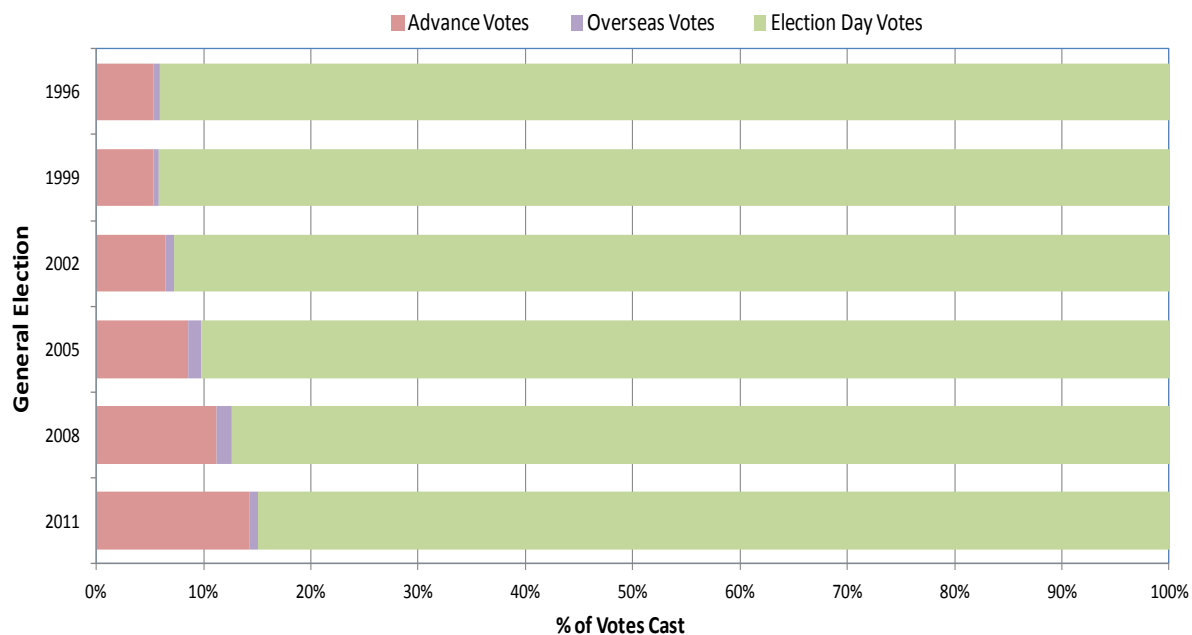
“New Zealand used to be a world leader in voter participation and we can be again.”

Robert Peden, Chief Electoral Officer

New Zealand Voter Turnout 1999 – 2011

Year	Roll	% of estimated voting age population on the roll	Total votes cast	Turnout as % of voting age population	Turnout as % of those on roll
1999	General		2,014,644		85.73
	Māori		112,621		70.65
	Overall	91.06	2,127,265	77.19	84.77
2002	General		1,943,659		78.50
	Māori		111,745		57.57
	Overall	94.17	2,055,404	72.50	76.98
2005	General		2,164,495		82.01
	Māori		139,510		67.07
	Overall	95.22	2,304,005	77.05	80.92
2008	General		2,233,146		80.88
	Māori		143,334		62.41
	Overall	95.31	2,376,480	75.73	79.46
2011	General		2,143,255		75.53
	Māori		135,734		58.23
	Overall	93.74	2,278,989	69.57	74.21

VOTING PATTERNS 1996 – 2011 GENERAL ELECTIONS



International Voter Turnout

COUNTRY	AVERAGE %	Last Three Elections					
		Date	Turnout %	Date	Turnout %	Date	Turnout %
Australia*	93.74	2013	93.23	2010	93.22	2007	94.76
Belgium*	90.64	2010	89.22	2007	91.08	2003	91.63
Denmark	86.29	2011	87.74	2007	86.59	2005	84.54
Italy	79.78	2013	75.19	2008	80.54	2006	83.62
Sweden	82.24	2010	84.63	2006	81.99	2002	80.11
France (Presidential)	58.57	2012	55.40	2007	59.98	2002	60.32
Austria	77.40	2013	74.91	2008	78.81	2006	78.49
Netherlands	76.77	2012	74.56	2010	75.40	2006	80.35
Germany	73.33	2013	71.55	2009	70.78	2005	77.65
New Zealand	77.99	2011	74.21	2008	79.46	2005	80.92
Norway	77.35	2013	78.23	2009	76.37	2005	77.44
Finland (Presidential)	66.37	2011	67.37	2007	65.02	2003	66.71
Ireland	66.55	2011	70.05	2007	67.03	2002	62.57
United Kingdom	62.17	2010	65.77	2005	61.36	2001	59.38
Japan	65.35	2012	59.32	2009	69.27	2005	67.46
Canada	61.96	2011	61.41	2008	59.52	2006	64.94
U.S.A (Presidential)	57.97	2012	67.95	2010	41.59	2008	64.36
Switzerland	47.53	2011	49.10	2007	48.28	2003	45.22

* Indicates Compulsory Voting

Sources: International IDEA Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

Enrolment Statistics

Enrolment statistics as at 28 February 2014.

Age	Est. Eligible Population	General Roll	Māori Roll	Total Enrolled	Difference	% Enrolled
18-24	437,000	269,907	34,396	304,303	133,077	69.57%
25-29	286,470	198,854	25,800	224,654	61,816	78.42%
30-34	275,370	211,422	23,504	234,926	40,444	85.31%
35-39	267,210	224,702	23,417	248,119	19,091	92.86%
40-44	305,700	265,381	24,470	289,851	15,849	94.82%
45-49	305,100	269,096	22,680	291,776	13,324	95.63%
50-54	308,980	278,587	21,875	300,462	8,518	97.24%
55-59	267,660	246,705	17,012	263,717	3,943	98.53%
60-64	236,600	219,994	12,484	232,478	4,122	98.26%
65-69	203,620	195,282	8,608	203,890	-270	100.13%
70+	428,430	401,119	12,846	413,965	14,465	96.62%
Total	3,322,520	2,781,049	227,092	3,008,141	314,379	90.54%

Enrolment statistics as at 28 February 2014

Enrolment Eligibility

People in New Zealand must enrol if they:

- are 18 years or older, **and**
- have lived in New Zealand for more than one year continuously at some time in their life, **and**
- are a New Zealand citizen, **or**
- are a permanent resident of New Zealand.

How to Enrol

Getting on the roll is easy! People can:

- Go online at **elections.org.nz**
- Free text their name and address to **3676**
- Freephone **0800 36 76 56**
- Visit any PostShop

Enrolment update campaign begins 23 June



Enrol by 20 August to receive an EasyVote information pack

Processing of Special Votes

The processing of special declaration votes takes place after election day. The declarations of all special voters must be checked to ensure they were eligible to make a special vote. This includes checking if they were enrolled.

Where Returning Officers cannot find a special voter's name on the electoral roll, their declaration is forwarded to the Registrar of Electors who carries out more extensive checks. The Registrar of Electors advises whether the voter was enrolled.

All special voters are marked off the Master Roll or added to a list of voters not on the roll.

The deadline for special votes to be in the hands of Returning Officers is ten days after election day. Special vote processing cannot, therefore, be completed before this point. Special votes delivered after this must be disallowed.

Valid special votes are admitted to the official count. This includes "Party Vote Only" special votes. These special votes arise where a special voter votes in the wrong electorate. For example, they might be registered in the Rongotai electorate but cast a special vote for the Wellington Central electorate. In this case, the voter's electorate vote is disallowed (because they were not eligible to vote in the Wellington Central electorate contest) but their party vote will count (because they are registered on an electoral roll).

Official Count

All General Election ballot papers counted on election night are checked again to ensure the voter's intention is clear and then recounted

All valid special votes are counted.

The Returning Officer forwards the results of the completed official count for their electorate to the Electoral Commission. Further checks are carried out by the Electoral Commission before the official results are declared.

2014 General Election Official Results

The official results for the 2014 General Election will be declared 14 days after election day, by **2.00pm Saturday 4 October**. This timetable is determined by the tasks Returning Officers must complete under the Electoral Act before the Electoral Commission can declare the official results.

2014 General Election Questions and Answers

Enrolling to Vote

Who can enrol to vote?

People in New Zealand must enrol if they:

- are 18 years or older, **and**
- have lived in New Zealand for more than one year continuously at some time in their life, **and**
- are a New Zealand citizen, **or**
- are a permanent resident of New Zealand*.

* Cook Island Maori, Niueans and Tokelauans can enrol once they have lived in New Zealand continuously for 12 months. They do not require permanent residency to be eligible to enrol and vote.

Is enrolling compulsory?

Yes. It is a legal requirement to enrol to be registered on the Electoral Roll. However, voting is not compulsory in New Zealand.

Which electorate should a person enrol in?

The electorate where the person last resided for one month or more. Those who have had to temporarily or occasionally move away from home for work or study, or because of a natural disaster, may still enrol at the address they call home even though they may have been away from this address for more than one month.

What can cause someone to be removed from the roll?

The main reason people are removed from the roll is due to them changing the address of where they reside and not updating their details by re-enrolling.

There are a number of circumstances that can cause someone to be removed from the roll, such as death or being sentenced, following a criminal conviction, to serve a term of imprisonment.

Voting

Who can vote in the election?

Anyone eligible who is enrolled by 19 September, the day before election day, can vote in the election. Voters who enrol by Wednesday 20 August will receive an EasyVote information pack about a week before the election. The pack will include voting information along with an EasyVote card. Voters are encouraged to take their EasyVote card with them on Election day as it will make voting easier.

Enrolment forms are available by calling 0800 36 76 56, freetexting name and address to 3676, from www.elections.org.nz or at PostShops. People can also fill in an enrolment form online at www.elections.org.nz, but are required to sign the enrolment form. From June, people can enrol online using RealMe, the Government's secure online identify verification service.

How can people find out what electorate they are in?

People can check their enrolment details at www.elections.org.nz which will tell them what electorate they are enrolled in. Maps of all electorates are available on the website. People can also check the electoral rolls at all PostShops and public libraries.

How will people know if their electorate has changed?

New electorate boundaries were released on Thursday 17 April. In total there are 71 electorates (64 General Electorates and 7 Māori Electorates).

On 23 June, there will be a mailout to all enrolled electors as part of the enrolment campaign for the election. Voters whose electorate has changed will receive confirmation of their new electorate in the letter.

What about people who will be away from home at the time of the election?

Voters who will be away on election day or who can't get to a voting place on election day can vote in advance. Information on advance voting places will be available from Wednesday 27 August by calling 0800 36 76 56 or visiting www.elections.org.nz. This information will also be in the EasyVote information pack that will be sent to enrolled voters in the week before election day.

Where can people go to get information about voting places?

A list of voting places will be available from Wednesday 27 August from the elections website www.elections.org.nz, by calling 0800 36 76 56, or in the EasyVote information pack sent to all voters who are enrolled.

What happens if people don't receive an EasyVote card? Can they still vote?

People who don't receive an EasyVote card can still vote as long as they are enrolled by 19 September. On election day, people can still vote without their EasyVote card, but it will take longer.

How many voting places will there be?

There will be approximately 2,650 voting places for the election.

Overseas Voting

What happens if people are overseas at election time?

People who are overseas during the election can still vote. Voters going overseas can cast an advance vote before they go in the period starting Wednesday 3 September.

Voters who will be overseas during the voting period can download voting papers from the elections website www.elections.org.nz or pick up voting papers from overseas posts. A list of participating overseas posts will be available at the website or by calling 0800 36 76 56.

Can overseas voters vote electronically?

Overseas voters cannot vote electronically, but they can electronically return photographed or scanned copies of their voting papers through the “Overseas Upload” application, available at www.elections.org.nz.

Election Results

When will the election results be announced?

Preliminary results will be released progressively from 7.00pm on 20 September on www.electionresults.govt.nz. Targets for release:

by 8.30pm	all advance vote results for the General Election
by 10.00pm	General Election results from 50% of voting places
by 11.30pm	General Election results from 100% of voting places

These are *targets*, not guarantees.

The official results are expected to be declared by 2.00pm Saturday 4 October.

Where can we get the results from?

Election results will be available progressively and in real time from 7.00pm on 20 September at www.electionresults.govt.nz.

Candidates and Parties

Who can be a candidate?

Candidates must be enrolled as a voter and be a New Zealand citizen. Candidates do not need to be enrolled in the electorate they are seeking election for.

How does the nomination process work?

There are two ways that electorate candidates are nominated:

Bulk nominations – registered political parties can nominate all the candidates representing the party at one time by lodging a bulk nomination schedule with the Electoral Commission. (This system is used by most registered parties).

Individual nominations – individual nominations can be made by two voters in the electorate lodging an individual nomination paper with the electorate Returning Officer.

List candidates are nominated by registered political parties supplying a party list to the Electoral Commission.

When is the deadline for nominations?

Electorate candidates must be nominated by:

- noon on Monday 25 August – for bulk nominations to the Electoral Commission
- noon on Tuesday 26 August – for individual nominations to the Returning Officer for the electorate.

Party lists must be supplied by:

- noon on Tuesday 26 August to the Electoral Commission.

When will the candidates be announced?

Candidates for the General Election will be announced by 2.00pm Wednesday 27 August.

Campaign Rules

What process will the Electoral Commission take in relation to advertising and expenditure complaints?

The Electoral Commission will consider complaints regarding party, candidate and third party advertising. The Electoral Commission will not discuss the specifics of a complaint or issue while it is being considered.

The Electoral Commission provides general guidance to parties, candidates and third parties in handbooks available on the Commission's website.

The Electoral Commission encourages candidates, parties, and third parties to contact us if they have any questions about the application of the election advertising and expenditure rules to activities they are planning.

General rules regarding election advertising and expenditure

All election advertisements must state the name and address of the promoter. The promoter is the person who has initiated or instigated the advertisement.

Parties and electorate candidates may only broadcast an election programme on radio or television from Wednesday 20 August to Friday 19 September. The regulated period for election expenses starts on 20 June and ends on 19 September 2014.

The maximum amount a party's election expenses can total during the regulated period is \$1,091,000 plus \$25,700 per electorate contested by the party including GST.

Candidate election expenses are the costs of advertising in any medium undertaken between Friday 20 June 2014 and Friday 19 September 2014 that:

- may reasonably be regarded as either encouraging voters to vote for the candidate, or discouraging voters from voting for another candidate, or both; and
- is promoted by the candidate or any person authorised by the candidate.

Candidates have to disclose candidate donations of more than \$1,500.

Candidates will be required to file a return of candidate election expenses and donations by 20 January 2015.

Further information about the rules is in the Candidate Handbook – General Elections.

Party election expenses are the costs of advertising in any medium undertaken between Friday 20 June 2014 and Friday 19 September 2014 that:

- may reasonably be regarded as either encouraging voters to vote for the party, or discouraging voters from voting for another party, or both; and
- is promoted by the party secretary or any person authorised by the party secretary.

Parties have to disclose party donations of more than \$15,000.

Parties must file a return of their donations annually by 30 April for the previous calendar year. Parties must file a return of party election expenses by 18 February 2015.

Further information about the rules is in the Party Secretary Handbook – General Elections.

Third parties must register with the Electoral Commission if they intend to spend more than \$12,300 including GST on election advertising during the regulated period.

The maximum amount a third party's election expenses can total during the regulated period is \$308,000 including GST.

Third party election expenses are the costs of advertising in any medium undertaken between Friday 20 August 2014 and Friday 19 September 2014 that:

- may reasonably be regarded as either encouraging voters to vote or not vote for a candidate, party, or type of candidate or party described by reference to views or positions that are, or are not, held or taken; and
- is promoted by the third party.

Third parties must file a return of their election expenses by 20 January if they spend more than \$100,000 including GST on election advertising.

Further information about the rules is in the Third Party Handbook – General Elections.

What activity is allowed on election day?

Campaigning on election day is a criminal offence.

The Electoral Act prohibits campaigning of any kind on election day. The general intention of the Electoral Act is to leave voters alone from midnight until 7pm on election day so they can vote without interference.

It is a criminal offence to distribute or broadcast any statement that is likely to influence a voter as to the candidate/party option the voter should or shouldn't vote for, or which influences people to abstain from voting.

News media can broadcast a statement having direct or indirect reference to the 2014 General Election, for example, a news item noting that it is Election day and when results will be available. However, news items must not include any words or visual images that are likely to influence voters about how they should vote. Care should be taken with any items that show any candidates or include interviews with any candidates. If in any doubt, broadcasters should delay broadcasting the item until after the voting places close at 7pm.

On election day, candidates, political parties and others must:

- Cover up or take down all election signs.
- Cover up or place away from public view vehicles advertising parties or candidates (this includes bumper stickers).
- Not distribute any campaign material.
- Not distribute or display anything showing political party or candidate names.

- Not post any new material on websites. Election material does not have to be removed from a website on election day as long as the material is only made available to people who voluntarily access it. Advertisements promoting the website must not be published on election day.
- Not display clothing (such as T-shirts) promoting a party or candidate.

Parties, party supporters, candidates may

- Wear party lapel badges (including rosettes) in public bearing the party's name, emblem, slogan or logo (but not the candidate's name).
- Wear lapel badges (including rosettes) in public bearing the name of the group.
- Display streamers, rosettes, ribbons and similar items in party colours on people or vehicles.
- Contact voters to offer help to get to a voting place. They must not say or do anything that influences voters as to the party or candidate they should or should not vote for.
- Display fixed signs exhibited before voting day on party headquarters including party names, slogans or logos that do not relate specifically to the election campaign.
- Keep election material on a website on election day as long as the material is only made available to people who voluntarily access it. New material must not be posted on the website on election day. Advertisements promoting the website must not be published on election day.

Scrutineers

Scrutineers may be appointed by candidates to observe the issuing of votes during election day and advance voting and the preliminary count on election day. Scrutineers may wear party lapel badges. They must not communicate with voters. When the electoral official reads out from the electoral roll the line and page number of the voter the scrutineer is entitled to record this.

Media Activity on Election Day

All election advertising and other statements, by anybody including the media, which could influence voters cannot be published or broadcast on election day. For this purpose newspapers published after 6pm on the day before election day are treated as being published on election day.

No opinion polling of voters can be carried out on election day.

News stories posted on websites before election day can remain, as long as the website is not advertised on election day.

Photo/filming opportunities on election day

Candidates may only be in a voting place for the purpose of voting.

Media organisations can take photos or film at a voting place as long as:

- The Returning Officer approves. Media must contact the Electoral Commission before election day to arrange this.
- No photographs or footage is taken of voters actually completing their ballot papers or showing how a person voted. Media cannot go behind the voting screens.
- Photographers or camera crews do not disrupt voters from voting, or officials from their duties.
- No undue delays are caused to voters.
- No interviews are conducted in or near the voting place