

ELECTORAL COMPENDIUM 1989–2017

Facts and figures about the electoral process for the
Australian Capital Territory Legislative Assembly

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INTRODUCTION

This is the fifth edition of this compendium of facts and figures about the electoral process for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) Legislative Assembly. It has been updated to include the change to the composition of the Legislative Assembly to 25 members, the redrawing of the electoral boundaries from three to five electorates, two casual vacancies occurring late in the eighth Legislative Assembly, the 2016 Legislative Assembly election and a casual vacancy early in the life of the ninth Legislative Assembly.

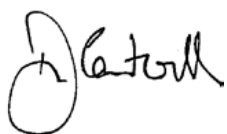
The first election for the ACT Legislative Assembly was held in 1989, after the ACT was granted self-government by the Commonwealth parliament.

The ACT Legislative Assembly is unique in Australia in several ways. For example:

- It is the only unicameral parliament elected by proportional representation.
- It is the only Australian parliament that combines State government and local government responsibilities.
- In 2001, it became the first parliament in Australia to be elected using electronic voting, combined with traditional paper ballots.
- It is the only Australian parliament that enacts laws without approval by a Governor, an Administrator or the Governor-General.

This compendium describes the ACT's system of government and its electoral system. It also lists salient facts about ACT elections, including election results for all elections held from 1989 to 2016.

More detailed information on the ACT electoral process is available from Elections ACT. A list of publications is on page 69. Contact details are shown on page 78.



Damian Cantwell AM

ELECTORAL COMMISSIONER

ACT Electoral Commission

May 2018

Table of Contents

Introduction	iii
Representation	1
Electoral highlights of the Australian Capital Territory	2
Government in the ACT	3
Members of the ACT Legislative Assembly	3
Legislative Assembly office holders	5
Members of the Legislative Assembly elected in 2016	5
Parties and candidates	7
Registration of political parties	8
Registration of ballot groups	8
Political parties and ballot groups 1989–2016	8
Candidates	10
Funding and Disclosure	11
The electoral process	13
Hare-Clark electoral system	14
Enrolment	15
Redistributions	16
Electorate boundaries	18
Modified d’Hondt electoral system	21
Elections and voting	23
Voting	24
Electronic voting and counting	24
Election timetable	25
Past election results	26
Casual vacancies	51
Non parliamentary elections	62
Referendums	63
Types of referendums	64
Referendums in the ACT	64
ACT Electoral Commission	67
Responsibilities	68
Structure and staffing	68
Legislation	68
Electoral education and information	69
Publications	69
Website	69
Glossary	71
More information	78
Accessibility	78



Electoral highlights of the Australian Capital Territory

Year	Electoral highlights
Before 1825	Aboriginal settlement. Archaeological evidence suggests 21000 years of settlement.
1825	First white Australian settlement.
1901	Australian Federation. Constitution provides for a seat of government.
1907	Site chosen.
1911	Land surrendered by NSW.
1913	Foundation stones laid. The Federal Capital Territory and Canberra officially named.
1920	Federal Capital Advisory Committee established, consisting of appointed officials who advised the Federal Minister who was under no obligation to heed the advice.
1927	Federal parliament transferred to Canberra.
1928	First elected Member of the Federal Capital Advisory Committee took up responsibilities.
1930	Advisory Council replaced Federal Capital Advisory Committee.
1938	Territory officially renamed Australian Capital Territory.
1948	First Member of the House of Representatives for the ACT elected – limited voting rights.
1966	Full voting rights given to Member of the House of Representatives for the ACT.
1969	Elected members of the Advisory Council resign en masse.
1974	Fully elected Legislative Assembly established with part time members and providing an advisory function only.
1975	Representation in federal parliament increased to 2 Senators and 2 Members of the House of Representatives.
1978	ACT Referendum rejects self-government.
1979	Legislative Assembly renamed House of Assembly – 18 members elected.
1982	Second House of Assembly elected.
1983	Federal Government sets up a self-government task force.
1986	House of Assembly lapsed in June. ACT only substantial community in Australia that lacked a locally elected tier of government.
1988	Four Acts passed by federal parliament to establish self-government for the ACT.
1989	First Legislative Assembly election 4 March – 17 members elected from one electorate using modified d'Hondt electoral system.
1992	Second Assembly election 15 February using modified d'Hondt. A majority of electors choose Hare-Clark electoral system at referendum held with election. Commonwealth relinquished direct responsibility for electoral matters and the administration of justice. <i>Electoral Act 1992</i> enacted by Legislative Assembly, establishing the ACT Electoral Commission and an electoral boundaries redistribution process.

Year	Electoral highlights
1993	First distribution of the ACT into 3 Legislative Assembly electorates of Brindabella, Ginninderra and Molonglo.
1994	ACT Government Service established (later became ACT Public Service). <i>Electoral (Amendment) Act 1994</i> passed – provided for new Hare-Clark electoral system. Permanent Assembly building completed – first sitting 12 April.
1995	Third Assembly election 18 February. Hare-Clark electoral system used for the Legislative Assembly for the first time. Referendum passed to entrench Hare-Clark.
1996	Second redistribution of electorates results in no change to ACT Legislative Assembly electoral boundaries.
1998	Fourth Assembly elected 21 February using Hare-Clark. Timing of elections changed from February to October. Executive increased from 4 to 5 Ministers.
2000	Third redistribution of electorates results in transfer of suburb of Nicholls from Molonglo to Ginninderra.
2001	Fifth Assembly elected 20 October using Hare-Clark. Electronic voting and counting used for the first time.
2003	Fourth redistribution of electorates results in no change to electoral boundaries. Four year terms for the Legislative Assembly introduced for elections held after 2004.
2004	Sixth Assembly elected 16 October using Hare-Clark. Electronic voting and counting was again used.
2007	Fifth redistribution of electorates results in transfer of suburb of Farrer from Molonglo to Brindabella.
2008	Seventh Assembly elected 18 October using Hare-Clark. Electronic voting and counting as well as ballot paper scanning and electronic certified lists used.
2011	Sixth redistribution of electorates results in transfer of the suburbs of Palmerston and Crace from Molonglo to Ginninderra. The portion of the district of Molonglo Valley north of the Molonglo River was transferred from Ginninderra to Molonglo.
2012	Eighth Assembly elected 20 October using Hare-Clark. Electronic voting, counting, certified lists, OIC returns and ballot paper scanning were used at this election.
2014	The Assembly voted to increase the size of the Assembly to 25 members from the 2016 election, consisting of 5 electorates each returning 5 members.
2015	Seventh redistribution of electorates and the first to distribute the ACT into 5 electorates. Electorates of Brindabella, Ginninderra, Kurrajong, Murrumbidgee and Yerrabi created.
2016	Ninth Assembly elected 15 October using Hare-Clark. Electronic voting, counting, certified lists, OIC returns, and ballot paper scanning were used at this election.

Government in the ACT

Self-Government

The ACT was granted self-government following the enactment by federal parliament of the *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988*.

Enacted on 6 December 1988, this Act established 'a body politic under the Crown by the name of the Australian Capital Territory' and is in effect the ACT's constitutional foundation. It provides for an elected legislature, an executive and an independent judiciary.

The first election for the ACT Legislative Assembly was held on 4 March 1989. The Assembly sat for the first time on 11 May 1989.

The Legislature

The ACT Legislative Assembly performs both State and municipal-type functions. This makes it a unique parliament within Australia, acting at a State level in some matters (for example education and health), as well as at what is usually a local council level in others (for example waste management). As a result the ACT is sometimes referred to as a "city state".

The Legislative Assembly is made up of 25 members. Prior to the 2016 ACT election, the Legislative Assembly was composed of 17 members.

The Assembly is responsible for making laws for the peace, order and good government of the Territory, scrutinising the Executive, electing the Chief Minister and debating issues of importance to the people of the Territory.

The Assembly is unusual in that the Crown does not play a direct part in the legislation process. In the federal parliament the Governor-General signs each Bill as the last stage of creating an Act. When a Bill is passed by the ACT Legislative Assembly, the Speaker requests the Office of Parliamentary Counsel to notify the proposed law on the Legislation Register and it becomes an Act, that is, part of the law of the ACT.

The Executive

As the Territory has no Governor or Administrator there is no Executive Council as in the other States and the Northern Territory.

The ACT Executive consists of the Chief Minister (who must be a member of the Assembly chosen by the Assembly) and up to 8 other Ministers chosen by the Chief Minister from the Members of the Assembly.

The Chief Minister allocates to each Minister the responsibility to administer certain functions. These include education, roads and transport, health, policing, justice, the environment and employment.

The Executive is responsible for the day-to-day government of the ACT. The Executive implements legislation, develops the ACT budget and oversees the operation of the ACT Public Service.

The Judiciary

The Judiciary is responsible for ensuring the rule of law. The judges of the Supreme Court and magistrates of the Magistrates Court interpret statute and common law and apply it to individual cases. These could be civil, criminal or administrative actions. The Judiciary is not administered by the Executive but is an independent body.

Members of the ACT Legislative Assembly

The elected members are called Members of the Legislative Assembly or MLAs. Members can hold various offices in the Legislative Assembly, including:

- Speaker
- Chief Minister
- Minister
- Government backbench Member
- Opposition Leader
- Opposition shadow Minister
- Opposition backbench Member
- Crossbench Party Member
- Independent Member.

Members other than Ministers can also sit on Assembly Committees.

Speaker

The Speaker is elected by the Members on the first sitting day after a new Assembly has been elected. The Speaker is the Presiding Officer of the Legislative Assembly and as such must act with both authority and impartiality.

The Speaker's role in the chamber is to run the proceedings. The Speaker maintains order through the interpretation and application of the Standing Orders.

A Deputy Speaker is elected by Members and performs the duties of the Speaker during the Speaker's absence. The Speaker may vacate the chair and participate in the chamber proceedings.

Chief Minister

The Chief Minister is also elected by ballot on the first sitting day of a new Assembly. The Chief Minister, who is the leader of the Government, appoints Ministers, and together they make up the Executive.

Another Member may be elected as Chief Minister later in the life of an Assembly if the current Chief Minister vacates the Assembly or resigns as Chief Minister, or if the Assembly passes a vote of no confidence in the current Chief Minister.

Executive

The *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* provides that, until the Assembly otherwise provides, the number of Ministers is not to exceed 5, unless provision is made for. The *Australian Capital Territory (Ministers) Act 2013*, now permits there to be up to 9 Ministers.

The Executive is what people commonly mean when they talk about “the Government”, as they make the day-to-day decisions of government and implement the laws the Assembly passes. The Executive determines its policies through a cabinet system of meetings of all Ministers, chaired by the Chief Minister. Cabinet considers all important questions of Government policy, administration and legislation.

Ministers’ responsibilities include:

- the administration of an ACT Public Service directorate and other government agencies;
- answering questions about their administration asked during question time; and
- introducing Government Bills and guiding their passage through the Assembly.

Other Members are called non-Executive Members. They may participate in all aspects of proceedings including voting, moving motions, introducing Bills (called Private Members’ Bills), asking questions, raising matters of public importance and lodging petitions.

Government backbenchers

Members who belong to the governing party, but are not Members of the Executive, are referred to as backbenchers.

Opposition

The formation of an Opposition is a feature of parliamentary democracies based on the British model. The largest non-government party forms the Opposition. The Opposition’s role is to question what the Government does, to probe its policies and administration in order to highlight weaknesses and deficiencies, and to provide alternatives. The Opposition has its spokespersons on most areas of government activity. They are referred to as Shadow Ministers. In the chamber they ask questions of the Ministers and debate issues relating to their areas of responsibility.

Cross-benches

The Assembly Chamber is built in the form of a horseshoe. Party Members and Independents who are not Members of the Government or the Opposition sit on the cross-benches in the curved part of the horseshoe. When the governing party does not command a majority of seats, these Members may hold what is commonly referred to as the ‘balance of power’, which means that their vote may decide the outcome of an issue before the Assembly when the Government and Opposition are opposed on that issue.

Committees

All non-Executive members can serve on standing and/or select committees. Appointments to each committee are made by the Assembly following the Assembly’s receipt of nominations. In deciding committee membership, the standing orders require that committees reflect the representation of all groups and parties in the Assembly.

Legislative Assembly office holders

Speakers of the Legislative Assembly

Name	Period
David Prowse	11 May 1989 - 27 March 1992
Roberta McRae	27 March 1992 - 9 March 1995
Greg Cornwell	9 March 1995 - 12 November 2001
Wayne Berry	12 November 2001 - 5 November 2012
Shane Rattenbury	5 November 2008 - 6 November 2012
Vicki Dunne	6 November 2012 - 31 October 2016
Joy Burch	31 October 2016 - present

Chief Ministers

Name	Period
Rosemary Follett	11 May 1989 - 5 December 1989
Trevor Kaine	5 December 1989 - 6 June 1991
Rosemary Follett	6 June 1991 - 9 March 1995
Kate Carnell	9 March 1995 - 17 October 2000
Gary Humphries	18 October 2000 - 12 November 2001
Jon Stanhope	12 November 2001 - 12 May 2011
Katy Gallagher	16 May 2011 - 10 December 2014
Andrew Barr	11 December 2014 - present

Leaders of the Opposition

Name	Period
Trevor Kaine	11 May 1989 - 5 December 1989
Rosemary Follett	5 December 1989 - 6 June 1991
Trevor Kaine	6 June 1991 - 21 June 1991
Craig Duby	21 June 1991
Gary Humphries	21 June 1991 - 22 July 1991
Trevor Kaine	22 July 1991 - 21 April 1993
Kate Carnell	21 April 1993 - 18 February 1995
Rosemary Follett	9 March 1995 - 5 March 1996
Andrew Whitecross	5 March 1996 - 19 August 1997
Wayne Berry	19 August 1997 - 21 February 1998
Jon Stanhope	19 March 1998 - 19 October 2001
Gary Humphries	12 November 2001 - 25 November 2002
Brendan Smyth	25 November 2002 - 16 May 2006
Bill Stefaniak	16 May 2006 - 13 December 2007
Zed Seselja	13 December 2007 - 11 February 2013
Jeremy Hanson	11 February 2013 - 25 October 2016
Alistair Coe	31 October 2016 - present

Members of the Legislative Assembly elected in 2016

Brindabella

- Joy Burch – Australian Labor Party
- Mick Gentleman – Australian Labor Party
- Nicole Lawder – Canberra Liberals
- Mark Parton – Canberra Liberals
- Andrew Wall – Canberra Liberals

Ginninderra

- Yvette Berry – Australian Labor Party
- Tara Cheyne – Australian Labor Party
- Vicki Dunne – Canberra Liberals
- Elizabeth Kikkert – Canberra Liberals
- Gordon Ramsay – Australian Labor Party

Kurrajong

- Andrew Barr – Australian Labor Party
- Stephen Doszpot – Canberra Liberals
- Elizabeth Lee – Canberra Liberals
- Shane Rattenbury – ACT Greens
- Rachel Stephen-Smith – Australian Labor Party

Murrumbidgee

- Bec Cody – Australian Labor Party
- Jeremy Hanson – Canberra Liberals
- Giulia Jones – Canberra Liberals
- Caroline Le Couteur – ACT Greens
- Chris Steel – Australian Labor Party

Yerrabi

- Alistair Coe – Canberra Liberals
- Meegan Fitzharris – Australian Labor Party
- James Milligan – Canberra Liberals
- Suzanne Orr – Australian Labor Party
- Michael Pettersson – Australian Labor Party



PARTIES AND CANDIDATES



Registration of political parties

A political party is eligible to be registered for Legislative Assembly elections if it:

- is an organisation which has as an object or activity the promotion of the election to the Assembly of a candidate or candidates endorsed by it
- has at least 100 members who are ACT electors
- has a name that is not more than 6 words, is not obscene, does not include an MLA's name without the MLA's consent, and is not likely to be confused with the name of another registered party and
- has a constitution.

Benefits of party registration include:

- the registered officer of the party can put forward the party's nominations for the Legislative Assembly in a block
- the registered party name or abbreviation can be printed on the ballot paper and
- two or more candidates can appear under the party name in a dedicated column.

Each registered party is responsible for submitting annual and election returns outlining the party's expenditure, income and debts, as well as more regular gift returns outlining donations received.

An application for party registration, or any application to change the name or abbreviation of an already registered party, may be made at any time.

However, to take effect at an election, an application must be made before 1 July in an election year. This allows time for the necessary steps to be completed before the Commissioner is required to close the register 36 days before polling day. No action can be taken on any application or appeal against a decision on an application during the pre-election period.

Registration of ballot groups

Before the 2001 Legislative Assembly election, a new category of registered ballot group was introduced in addition to registered political parties. A sitting Member of the Legislative Assembly who was not a member of a registered party could form a registered ballot group.

A registered ballot group had the same rights and obligations as registered political parties. The essential difference was that a ballot group had to be registered by a sitting MLA and could not have the word "party" in its name, whereas a political party must have a constitution and have at least 100 members who are ACT electors.

The provision to allow ballot groups to appear on a ballot paper was removed by the Assembly on 15 May 2004.

Registered ballot groups at the 2001 election

The following ballot groups were registered for the 2001 election:

- Dave Rugendyke
- Kaine Independent Group
- Paul Osborne

All three ballot groups were registered on 13 August 2001, and all were deregistered on 18 December 2001 as the sponsoring MLAs were not re-elected to the Assembly.

Political parties and ballot groups 1989–2016

Party names shown here were the registered names or abbreviations used on the ballot papers for each election.

Parties that contested the 2016 election

- Animal Justice Party
- Australian Labor Party (ACT Branch)
- Australian Sex Party ACT
- Canberra Community Voters
- Liberal Democratic Party
- Liberal Party of Australia (A.C.T. Division)
- Like Canberra
- Sustainable Australia (ACT)
- The ACT Greens
- The Community Alliance Party (ACT)

Parties that contested the 2012 election

- Australian Labor Party
- Australian Motorist Party
- Bullet Train for Canberra
- Canberra Liberals
- Liberal Democratic Party
- Marion Lê Social Justice
- The ACT Greens

Parties that contested the 2008 election

- Australian Labor Party
- Australian Motorist Party
- Liberal Democratic Party
- Canberra Liberals
- Pangallo Independents
- Richard Mulcahy Canberra Party
- The Greens
- Community Alliance

Parties that contested the 2004 election

- ACT Equality Party
- ACT Democrats
- Australian Labor Party, Australian Capital Territory
- Christian Democratic Party ACT Division
- Free Range Canberra
- Harold Hird Independent
- Helen Cross Independents
- Liberal Democratic Party
- Liberal Party
- The ACT Greens

Parties and ballot groups that contested the 2001 election

- Australian Democrats
- Australian Labor Party
- Canberra First Party
- Dave Rugendyke
- Gungahlin Equality Party
- Kaine Independent Group
- Liberal Democratic Party
- Liberal Party
- Nurses Good Government Party
- Paul Osborne
- The ACT Greens

Parties that contested the 1998 election

- Australian Democrats
- Australian Labor Party
- Christian Democratic Party (Fred Nile Group)
- Democratic Socialist
- Liberal Party
- Moore Independents
- Osborne Independent Group
- Progressive Labour Party
- The ACT Greens
- The Shooters Party (ACT)

Parties that contested the 1995 election

- Australian Democrats
- Australian Labor Party
- Liberal Party
- Moore Independents
- Smokers Are Voters and Civil Rights
- The ACT Greens

Parties that contested the 1992 election

- Abolish Self-Government Coalition
- Australian Democrats
- Australian Labor Party
- Canberra Party
- Canberra Unity Party
- Hare-Clark Independence Party
- Liberal Party
- Michael Moore Independent Group
- New Conservatives
- Residents Rally
- The Better Management An Independent Team

Parties that contested the 1989 election

- A Better Idea
- Abolish Self-Government Coalition
- Australian Democrats
- Australian Labor Party
- Canberra First Party
- Christian Alternative Party
- Disabled & Redeployed Workers Party
- Fair Elections Coalition
- Family Team
- Home Rule OK
- Independent Haslem
- Liberal Party
- National Party
- No Self Government Party
- Party! Party! Party!
- Residents Rally
- Sleepers Wake
- Socialist Workers Party
- Sun-Ripened Warm Tomato
- Surprise Party
- The A.C.T. Community Party
- Tony Spagnolo Independent for Canberra

Candidates

Qualifications

To be eligible to be a candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly, a person must be:

- an Australian citizen
- at least 18 years of age and
- an ACT elector or entitled to be an ACT elector.

A person is **not** eligible to be a candidate or to be an MLA if (in simplified terms):

- because of unsound mind, he or she is incapable of understanding the nature and significance of enrolment and voting
- he or she is serving an Australian prison sentence of one year or longer
- he or she has been convicted of treason and has not been pardoned
- under the migration law, he or she is the holder of a temporary entry permit or is an illegal entrant
- the person is a member of the Commonwealth parliament or the legislature of a State or another Territory
- the person has been convicted of an offence related to bribery, intimidation or interfering with political liberty within the preceding two years.

In addition, a person can be a candidate but cannot sit as an MLA if the person holds an office or appointment under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law; or is employed by the Territory, the Commonwealth, a State or another Territory and he or she is entitled to any remuneration or allowance in respect of the office, appointment or employment. A successful candidate must resign from any such public office or employment before being declared elected as an MLA.

Nominations

Candidates can be nominated for election in two ways:

- non-party candidates can be nominated by 20 electors who are entitled to vote for the electorate for which the candidate is being nominated and
- party candidates can be nominated by the registered officer of a registered political party.

A deposit of \$250 must accompany each candidate's nomination.

The deposit is returned to a candidate if:

- the candidate is elected or
- at the time at which the candidate is excluded during the counting of preferences, the candidate's total votes equal or exceed 20% of the quota for the election or
- the candidate is neither elected nor excluded during the counting of preferences, and the candidate's total votes equal or exceed 20% of the quota for the election at any stage of the count.

Candidates on ballot papers

Candidates are listed on ballot papers in either "grouped" or "ungrouped" columns. Two or more party candidates are grouped together in a column for their party. Since the 2008 election non-party candidates cannot be grouped or have their own column.

Party candidates standing alone for an electorate and ungrouped non-party candidates are included in an ungrouped column on the right hand side of the ballot paper. A non-party candidate can choose to have the word "Independent" printed next to his or her name on the ballot paper.

The Electoral Commissioner conducts a random draw to determine the position of each group on each ballot paper. Each particular group appears in the same column position on every ballot paper for their electorate.

Candidates' names are printed in each column using the "Robson rotation" method. Candidates' names in each column are printed in different orders on consecutive ballot papers so that no candidate in a column has the advantage of appearing in the same position on every ballot paper.

Scrutineers

Candidates may appoint scrutineers to represent them at polling places on polling day and at pre-poll voting centres in the ACT during the 3 weeks before polling day. Candidates may also appoint scrutineers to represent them at every scrutiny centre at which votes are being counted or a "preliminary scrutiny" of declaration votes is taking place.

Candidates must appoint scrutineers by supplying a written notice to the Electoral Commissioner.

Each scrutineer must sign an undertaking that he or she will not attempt to influence the vote of an elector and that he or she will not disclose any knowledge acquired concerning the vote of any elector.

Funding and Disclosure

Election funding

Election funding is available in an election to registered political parties and non-party candidates.

- A registered political party is eligible to receive election funding for the votes obtained by its endorsed candidates who together poll at least 4% of the total number of formal first preference votes cast in an electorate.
- A non-party candidate is eligible to receive election funding if he or she polls at least 4% of the total number of formal first preference votes cast in the relevant electorate.

New electoral campaign finance laws took effect on 3 March 2015, increasing the election funding rate from \$2.00 in 2012 to \$8.00 per eligible vote in 2016. The rate is indexed by CPI every six months.

Amounts paid to candidates and parties at the 2016 election were:

Party	Amount paid
Australian Labor Party (ACT Branch)	\$750,488
Liberal Party of Australia (A.C.T. Division)	\$717,056
The ACT Greens	\$200,768
Australian Sex Party ACT	\$29,552
Kim Huynh	\$18,920
Total	\$1,716,784

Details of amounts paid at previous elections are available from Elections ACT's election reports.

Financial disclosure

Election participants are required to disclose details of various financial transactions. All returns are made available for public inspection from Elections ACT's website and office.

The following participants are required to provide returns after each election:

- non-party candidates
- parties
- broadcasters and publishers
- political participants that incur election related expenditure

Election returns are made public at the beginning of February after polling day.

The following participants are required to provide returns annually:

- parties
- MLAs
- associated entities

Annual returns are released to the public at the beginning of September each year.



THE ELECTORAL PROCESS



Hare-Clark electoral system

Members of the ACT's Legislative Assembly are elected using a proportional representation electoral system known as the Hare-Clark system.

How it works

Voting

Voters mark preferences for candidates in the order of their choice by using the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and so on.

Voters are instructed to indicate a minimum of 5 preferences. Voters who wish to express preferences for more than 5 candidates may do so by putting numbers in as many squares as they wish.

If a voter does not indicate the instructed minimum number of preferences, the vote will still be counted as long as the voter has shown at least a first preference for a candidate.

Getting elected

To be certain of election a candidate has to receive a quota of votes. A quota is a specific number of votes that is calculated using the number of formal votes cast and the number of vacancies.

How the quota is calculated

The quota to be used in an election is calculated by using the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total number of valid votes}}{\text{number of vacancies} + 1} + 1$$

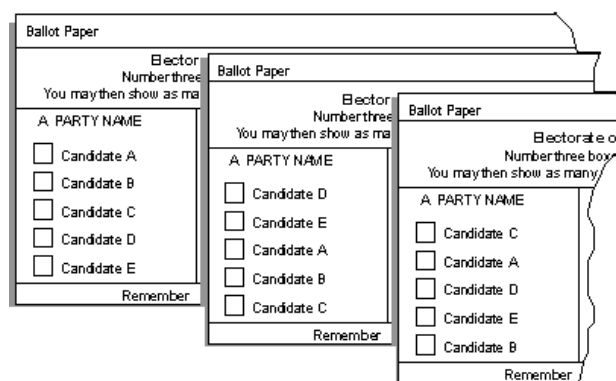
(Or: divide the total number of valid votes by one more than the number of vacancies, and add one to the result.)

The quota in 5 member electorates is one-sixth, plus one, or roughly 16.67%.

Ballot papers

Ballot papers are printed using "Robson rotation". This means that the names of candidates in each column are printed in different orders on consecutive ballot papers. This is done so that no candidate in a column has the advantage of appearing in the same position on every ballot paper.

For example, if there are 5 candidates in a column, that column will be printed in many different ways, with one-fifth of all ballot papers having candidate "A" in the top position, another fifth of all ballot papers having candidate "B" in the top position, and so on for each candidate in the column, as in the following example.



With the Robson rotation system of printing ballot papers, voters wishing to vote for particular candidates must be aware that the order of candidates' names printed on each ballot paper might be different from any order they may have seen on a sample ballot paper or published list of candidates.

Where else is the Hare-Clark electoral system used?

The only other house of parliament in Australia which uses the Hare-Clark system with Robson rotation is the Tasmanian lower house, the House of Assembly. Hare-Clark is used overseas in Malta and in the Republic of Ireland.

The Hare-Clark system is one example of the proportional representation method known as the single transferable vote system. Similar systems are used for the Australian Senate and for the upper houses in New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia and South Australia.

How did the Hare-Clark electoral system get its name?

It was named after the English lawyer, Sir Thomas Hare, who developed a proportional representation system in 1859, and Andrew Inglis Clark, who was the Tasmanian Attorney General between 1887 and 1892 and again from 1894 to 1897. Clark modified Hare's system and was responsible for its introduction in Tasmania.

It was first used in Tasmania in 1897.

How votes are counted

Counting the first preferences

The first step in counting votes using the Hare-Clark system is to count the number of first preference (or number "1") votes for each candidate. All ballot papers with a single figure "1" marked against one candidate are counted - ballot papers without a figure "1" or with more than one figure "1" are called informal and cannot be included in the count. Ticks and crosses are not counted.

After all the valid first preference votes are counted, the quota can be calculated (see *How the quota is calculated above*). Any candidate who has votes equal to or greater than the quota is elected.

Surplus votes

If a candidate has more first preference votes than the quota, the value of the surplus votes gained by this candidate is passed on to other candidates according to the preferences indicated on ballot papers by the voters. To ensure fairness, all the ballot papers received at the count at which the candidate is elected are distributed at a reduced value called a fractional transfer value.

After all surplus votes from each elected candidate have been distributed, the total number of votes which each candidate has now received is calculated. This is done to see if any further candidates now have votes equal to or greater than the quota. If so, these candidates are elected.

Provided vacancies remain to be filled, the surplus votes of any newly elected candidate are then distributed.

How a fractional transfer value is calculated

The fractional transfer value is calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{number of surplus votes}}{\text{total number of ballot papers with further preferences shown}}$$

(Or: divide the number of surplus votes by the total number of ballot papers with further preferences shown.)

The number of surplus votes distributed to a continuing candidate is calculated by multiplying the number of ballot papers each candidate receives by the fractional transfer value applied to the surplus votes.

Excluded candidates

If vacancies remain to be filled after all surplus votes from elected candidates have been distributed, the process of excluding the lowest-scoring candidate begins. The candidate with the smallest number of votes is the first to be "excluded" and his or her ballot papers will be distributed to continuing candidates according to the preferences shown by the voters. Ballot papers from excluded candidates are distributed at the value at which

they were received by the excluded candidate. Ballot papers received by the candidate as first preference votes have a value of "1", while ballot papers received following the distribution of a surplus will have a fractional transfer value. This will vary depending on the group of surplus votes from which they were received.

At each stage after ballot papers have been distributed from an excluded candidate, the total votes now received by each continuing candidate are calculated to determine whether any candidate has received votes equal to or greater than the quota.

The process of distributing surplus votes from elected candidates and excluding the candidate with the fewest votes continues until all vacancies are filled.

Enrolment

The electoral roll

The ACT's electoral roll contains the names and addresses of all people eligible to vote at ACT elections. To be eligible to vote electors must be on the electoral roll. Any person who is on the Commonwealth electoral roll for an ACT address is taken to be on the ACT roll. Elections ACT has a joint roll agreement with the Australian Electoral Commission.

Eligibility

Electors are eligible to enrol for ACT Legislative Assembly elections if they:

- are 16 years of age or over
- are an Australian citizen (or a British subject who was on a Commonwealth of Australia electoral roll on 25 January 1984) and
- have lived in the ACT for at least one month.

Enrolment and voting are compulsory for all Australian citizens who are 18 years of age or over.

Eligible electors complete an electoral enrolment form each time they move address or change their name. Electors need only fill out one form to enrol to vote in both federal and ACT elections.

People who are 16 or 17 years old may apply for electoral enrolment, but while their name is placed on the roll, they cannot vote until they reach 18 years of age.

Residents of Jervis Bay, Wreck Bay or Norfolk Island cannot vote in ACT Legislative Assembly elections even though they can enrol for Commonwealth elections for the ACT.

The following people are not entitled to enrol and vote in the ACT:

- people who, by reason of being of unsound mind, are incapable of understanding the nature and significance of enrolment and voting; or
- people who have been convicted of treason and not pardoned.

Keeping the roll up to date

The electoral roll is continuously reviewed by the Australian Electoral Commission to ensure that eligible persons are enrolled and that enrolment details are correct.

In 2012 new Commonwealth legislation was passed allowing the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) to directly enrol and directly update eligible citizens on the Australian electoral roll based on information obtained from other government agencies.

To encourage enrolment by newly eligible persons, Australian Electoral Commission staff attend citizenship ceremonies to collect enrolment forms and, together with Elections ACT, undertake enrolment stimulation activities targeted at young people and people on the move.

Public access to the electoral roll

The roll for the ACT is available for public inspection at the office of Elections ACT. The electoral roll is not available for viewing on the internet for privacy reasons. However, people can check their own enrolment details on the Australian Electoral Commission's website (www.aec.gov.au).

The ACT's Electoral Act prohibits the selling of the roll.

Special enrolment

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

- people who are unable to complete and sign an enrolment form due to a physical disability may have someone help them complete their form and are able to apply to become general postal voters
- people with no fixed 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 and
- 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.

General postal voters

Registration as a general postal voter means the voter will automatically be sent postal voting material as soon as possible after pre-poll voting commences for each election.

A voter can apply for registration as a general postal voter if he or she:

- lives more than 20 kilometres from a polling place
- is a patient at a hospital or nursing home where polling will not take place
- is not in hospital but, due to serious illness or infirmity, is unable to travel from their home to a polling place
- cannot travel to a polling place because he or she is caring for a person who is seriously ill or infirm
- is registered as a silent elector
- is an elector whose religious beliefs, or membership of a religious order, preclude him or her from attending a polling place for all or most of the hours of polling
- is registered as an overseas elector
- is a member of the defence force, or a defence civilian who is serving outside Australia
- is an Australian Federal Police officer or staff member who is serving outside Australia
- is unable to sign his or her name due to physical incapacity or
- is serving a prison sentence of less than 3 years, or is on remand or in periodic detention.

Overseas enrolment

A voter who is going overseas is able to register as an "eligible overseas elector".

The voter must intend to return to the ACT to be eligible to remain enrolled for ACT Legislative Assembly elections.

If a voter is already overseas but is NOT already enrolled, he or she may enrol from outside Australia if he or she:

- is an Australian citizen, 18 years or older
- left Australia less than three years ago and
- intends to resume residing in Australia within 6 years of the date of departure from Australia.

Redistributions

A redistribution is a redrawing of electoral boundaries which aims to ensure that, as nearly as practicable, each electorate gains representation in the parliament in proportion to the electorate's voting population.

The Electoral Act requires a redistribution of electoral boundaries before each general election for the ACT Legislative Assembly. Redistributions are conducted by a Redistribution Committee, which is responsible for publishing a proposed redistribution, and by the augmented ACT Electoral Commission, which is responsible for making a final redistribution.

Redistribution criteria

Prior to August 2014, the Electoral Act provided that the Territory must be divided into three electorates with seven members of the Legislative Assembly to be elected from one electorate and five members of the Legislative Assembly to be elected from each of the other two electorates.

In August 2014 the Electoral Act was amended to provide that the Territory must be divided into five electorates with five Members of the Legislative Assembly to be elected from each.

In summary, the Electoral Act and the Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act provide that the Redistribution Committee and the augmented Electoral Commission shall:

- ensure that the number of electors in an electorate immediately after the redistribution is within the range of not greater than 110%, or less than 90% of the quota
- endeavour to ensure, as far as practicable, that the number of electors in an electorate at the time of the next general election of members of the Legislative Assembly will not be greater than 105%, or less than 95%, of the expected quota for the electorate at that time and
- duly consider:
 - the community of interests within each proposed electorate, including economic, social and regional interests
 - the means of communication and travel within each proposed electorate
 - the physical features and area of each proposed electorate
 - the boundaries of existing electorates and
 - the boundaries of divisions and sections fixed under the *Districts Act 2002*.

The Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act sets out the following formula for calculating a redistribution quota:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Territory electors X Number of electorate members}}{\text{Number of Territory members}}$$

The redistribution process

A redistribution is carried out in accordance with the Electoral Act with several opportunities for public participation throughout the process.

Step 1 – Appointment of the Redistribution Committee

A Redistribution Committee must be appointed by the Electoral Commission. The Committee consists of the Electoral Commissioner, the ACT Planning and Land Authority, the Surveyor-General and an appointed fourth member.

Step 2 – Public suggestions

Before the Redistribution Committee makes its proposal, any interested persons or organisations who wish to make suggestions regarding the redistribution are given 28 days to forward suggestions in writing to the Redistribution Committee.

Step 3 – Comments on the public suggestions

Public suggestions are made available for public inspection at the office of Elections ACT and from the Commission's website. Any comments on the suggestions must be lodged in writing within 14 days.

Step 4 – The first proposed redistribution

The Redistribution Committee considers the public suggestions and comments before making the proposed redistribution. Maps showing the proposed boundaries and names of the electorates are published in a newspaper and exhibited at the office of Elections ACT and on the Commission's website.

Step 5 – Objections to the proposed redistribution

Following the publication of the proposed redistribution there is a 28 day objection period during which objections to the proposed redistribution may be lodged by members of the public or organisations.

Step 6 – Objections considered by the Augmented Electoral Commission

Objections are considered by the augmented Electoral Commission. The augmented Electoral Commission comprises the Chairperson of the ACT Electoral Commission and the other member of the Commission, sitting together with the members of the Redistribution Committee. The augmented Electoral Commission may hold public hearings into objections.

Step 7 – The second proposed redistribution

After it has considered all the initial objections lodged, the augmented Electoral Commission makes a second proposed redistribution. If this second proposal is not significantly different from the first proposal, the second set of proposed boundaries will become the final boundaries for the ACT.

Step 8 – Further Objections

If the second proposal is significantly different from the proposal made by the Redistribution Committee, the augmented Electoral Commission will invite further objections from members of the public or organisations. Further objections must be lodged within 28 days.

Step 9 – Final Determination

The augmented Electoral Commission then considers any further objections. The augmented Electoral Commission may again hold public hearings into objections. Following its consideration of all objections, it makes a final determination of boundaries and names of electorates for the ACT.

Electorate boundaries

For the 1989 and 1992 Australian Capital Territory Legislative Assembly elections, the ACT comprised one electorate.

For the 1995, 1998, 2001, 2004, 2008 and 2012 elections, 17 Members of the Legislative Assembly were elected by voters from three electorates: Brindabella, Ginninderra and Molonglo. The voters of Brindabella and Ginninderra elected five members each and the voters of Molonglo elected seven members.

The electorate boundaries were the same for the 1995 and 1998 elections, however a redistribution in 2000 resulted in new electorate boundaries for the 2001 election. The same boundaries were again used for the 2004 election. The 2007 redistribution saw the suburb of Farrer move from Molonglo to Brindabella, while the electorate of Ginninderra remained unchanged for the 2008 election. The 2011 redistribution saw the suburbs of Crace and Palmerston move from Molonglo to Ginninderra and the Molonglo Valley area north of the river move from Ginninderra to Molonglo.

Following an increase to the size of the Legislative Assembly, from 17 members to 25, legislated on 5 August 2014, the 2015 redistribution distributed the ACT into five electorates, each electing five members at the 2016 election. The five electorates are:

- Brindabella
- Ginninderra
- Kurrajong
- Murrumbidgee
- Yerrabi

Brindabella – 2016 election

Brindabella is a five member electorate comprising the district of Tuggeranong (excluding the suburb of Kambah and that portion of Tuggeranong District adjacent to Kambah to the west of Athllon Drive) and the districts of Booth, Cotter River, Paddys River, Rendezvous Creek, Tennent and Mount Clear.

The name “Brindabella” is derived from an Aboriginal word meaning “two kangaroo rats”. For generations of Canberra residents, Brindabella is the name associated with the mountain range which dominates the southern horizon of Canberra.

List of localities in Brindabella

Banks	Gordon	Rendezvous Creek District
Bonython	Gowrie	Richardson
Booth District	Greenway	Tennent District
Calwell	Isabella Plains	Tharwa
Chisholm	Macarthur	Theodore
Conder	Monash	Tuggeranong District Sth
Cotter River District	Mount Clear District	Wanniassa
Fadden	Oxley	
Gilmore	Paddy's River District	

Ginninderra – 2016 election

Ginninderra is a five member electorate comprising the district of Belconnen (excluding the suburbs of Evatt, Giralang, Kaleen, Lawson and McKellar and that portion of Belconnen District adjacent to the Barton Highway).

The name “Ginninderra” is derived from an Aboriginal word meaning “sparkling like the stars”. It is the name given to the creek that flows through the middle of Belconnen, which was dammed to form Lake Ginninderra, the lake on which the Belconnen Town Centre is sited.

List of localities in Ginninderra

Aranda	Florey	Macgregor
Belconnen	Flynn	Macquarie
Belconnen District Sth	Fraser	Melba
Bruce	Hawker	Page
Charnwood	Higgins	Scullin
Cook	Holt	Spence
Dunlop	Latham	Weetangera

Kurrajong – 2016 election

Kurrajong is a five member electorate comprising the districts of Canberra Central, Jerrabomberra (including the entire suburb of Hume), Kowen and Majura.

The name “Kurrajong” is derived from an Aboriginal word for the tree *Brachychiton populneus* - Kurrajong tree. Kurrajong Hill was the name used by early settlers for Capital Hill, the site of the Australian Parliament House.

List of localities in Kurrajong		
Acton	Downer	O'Connor
Ainslie	Forrest	Oaks Estate
Barton	Fyshwick	Parkes
Beard	Griffith	Pialligo
Braddon	Hackett	Red Hill
Campbell	Hume	Reid
Canberra Airport	Jerrabomberra District	Russell
Canberra Central District	Kingston	Symonston
Canberra City	Kowen District	Turner
Capital Hill	Lyneham	Watson
Deakin	Majura District	Yarralumla
Dickson	Narrabundah	

Yerrabi – 2016 election

Yerrabi is a five member electorate comprising the districts of Gungahlin and Hall, the Belconnen suburbs of Evatt, Giralang, Kaleen, Lawson and McKellar and that portion of Belconnen District adjacent to the Barton Highway.

The name “Yerrabi” is derived from an Aboriginal word meaning “go”, “walk” and “to leave”. Yerrabi pond is one of the major water features of the Gungahlin District.

List of localities in Yerrabi		
Amaroo	Giralang	Lawson
Belconnen District Nth	Gungahlin	McKellar
Bonner	Gungahlin District	Mitchell
Casey	Hall	Moncrieff
Crace	Hall District	Ngunnawal
Evatt	Harrison	Nicholls
Forde	Jacka	Palmerston
Franklin	Kaleen	Throsby

Murrumbidgee – 2016 election

Murrumbidgee is a five member electorate comprising the districts of Molonglo Valley, Weston Creek, Woden Valley, Coree (including the village of Uriarra) and Stromlo, the Tuggeranong suburb of Kambah, and that portion of Tuggeranong District adjacent to Kambah to the west of Athllon Drive.

The name “Murrumbidgee” is derived from an Aboriginal word meaning “big water”. It is the name of the river that flows through the electorate.

List of localities in Murrumbidgee		
Chapman	Hughes	Stirling
Chifley	Isaacs	Stromlo District
Coombs	Kambah	Torrens
Coree District	Lyons	Tuggeranong District Nth
Curtin	Mawson	Uriarra
Denman Prospect	Molonglo	Waramanga
Duffy	Molonglo Valley District	Weston
Farrer	O'Malley	Weston Creek District
Fisher	Pearce	Woden Valley District
Garran	Phillip	Wright
Holder	Rivett	

New South Wales

YERRABI
(5 MEMBERS)

GINNINDERRA
(5 MEMBERS)

MURRUMBIDGEE
(5 MEMBERS)

BRINDABELLA
(5 MEMBERS)

KURRAJONG
(5 MEMBERS)

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

NEW SOUTH WALES

STROMLO

MOLONGLO VALLEY

CANBERRA CENTRAL

WODEN VALLEY

WESTON CREEK

JERRABOMBERRA

TUGGERANONG

MAJURA

KOWEN

BEARD

NEW SOUTH WALES

0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres

Redistribution of the
Australian Capital Territory into electorates
pursuant to the *Electorate Act 1992*

**Electorates for the
ACT Legislative Assembly
of Brindabella, Ginninderra, Kurrajong,
Murrumbidgee and Yerrabi**

— Boundaries of electorates
--- Division boundaries
--- District boundaries

This map shows the boundaries of the ACT Legislative Assembly electorates of Brindabella, Ginninderra, Kurrajong, Murrumbidgee and Yerrabi and the number of members to be elected from each electorate as determined by the Augmented ACT Electoral Commission pursuant to section 35 of the *Electorate Act 1992*.

Roger Beale AO Phillip Green Dawn Casey
Dorte Ekelund Jeffrey Brown Cassandra Gligora

Augmented ACT Electoral Commission
May 2015

Modified d'Hondt electoral system

The 1989 and 1992 elections were held under the set of electoral rules known as the "modified d'Hondt" system. Modified d'Hondt was a combination of a European party list system of proportional representation known as the d'Hondt system, the Australian Senate system of proportional representation, and various methods for preferential voting for candidates and parties, both within and across party lines.

The Australian Capital Territory comprised one electorate for the election. However, electors were only able to cast ordinary votes within their own federal electoral Division of either Canberra or Fraser. Electors voting in the other electoral Division had to cast an absent vote.

The 1989 and 1992 elections were conducted by the Australian Electoral Commission, operating under Commonwealth legislation.

The ballot paper

The ballot paper resembled a Senate ballot paper in format. It was divided in two by a horizontal "ballot line". The names of the registered political parties which nominated candidates appeared in a row above the ballot line, followed in the same row by the names of the independent candidates. Below the ballot line, positioned below the relevant party names, appeared in columns the names of the candidates of the registered political parties.

The order of the registered political parties on the ballot paper was determined by a draw conducted by the Australian Electoral Officer for the Australian Capital Territory. A further draw was made to determine the order of the independent candidates. Unlike the Senate system, electors could mark valid preferences both above and below the ballot line.

Stages of the scrutiny

Under the modified d'Hondt system the scrutiny had eight stages:

The formality check: at this stage, any ballot papers which failed to satisfy the criteria for formality were excluded from further consideration.

The count of first preference votes for each party and independent candidate. In the 1989 election, first preference votes for each candidate within a party were counted at the first stage of the scrutiny. In the 1992 election, only total first preference votes for each party, and independent candidates, were counted at the first stage. Votes for candidates were only counted at later stages for parties remaining in the count, in order to allocate seats to candidates.

The initial round of exclusions: at this stage, all parties and independent candidates that failed to poll a prescribed number (the cut-off quota - approximately 5.56%) of first preferences were excluded in bulk, and such of their ballot papers as indicated or were deemed to indicate available preferences beyond the first were transferred in accordance with these preferences to the continuing parties and independent candidates, and the vote totals of the continuing parties and independent candidates were adjusted accordingly.

The provisional allocation of seats to the continuing parties and independent candidates: this was done on the basis of their adjusted vote totals, according to a specified "highest average" formula. Any independent candidates allocated seats at this stage were said to be "provisionally elected", as were the candidates of any party which was allocated a number of seats greater than or equal to its number of candidates.

The identification of provisionally elected party candidates: this stage was required if there was a party which had been provisionally allocated at least one seat, but still fewer seats than it had candidates. In that case, the seats were distributed amongst the candidates of the party according to the preferences for those candidates shown or deemed to be shown on the votes polled by or transferred to that party, using the Hare-Clark system, and the candidates to whom the seats were distributed were the ones provisionally elected.

The transfer of votes from candidates not provisionally elected, and from parties none of whose candidates were provisionally elected: at this stage, such of these votes as indicated or were deemed to indicate next available preferences were transferred in accordance with those preferences to other continuing candidates, and the vote totals of the continuing parties and independent candidates were adjusted accordingly.

The final allocation of seats to the continuing parties and independent candidates: this was done on the basis of their further adjusted vote, according to the same formula used at stage 4.

The final allocation of seats to party candidates: this was only required if there was a party which had won at least one seat, but still fewer seats than it had candidates. In that case, the seats were distributed among the candidates of the party according to the preferences for those candidates shown or deemed to be shown on the votes polled by or transferred to that party, using the Hare-Clark system.



ELECTIONS AND VOTING



Voting

Any person who is 18 years old or older on or before polling day who is on the Commonwealth electoral roll for an ACT address can vote at Assembly elections.

Persons enrolled for an ACT electoral division for an address in Jervis Bay Territory or Norfolk Island are not entitled to vote for ACT Legislative Assembly elections.

Voting is compulsory for every person on the electoral roll except for eligible overseas electors, Antarctic electors, electors serving a prison sentence outside the ACT and itinerant electors.

How to vote

Voters mark preferences for candidates in the order of their choice by using the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and so on. Voters should mark at least as many squares as there are vacancies, but may continue to number as many squares as they wish.

To be formal the ballot paper must have a number 1 and must not have more than one number 1. Ticks and crosses are not allowed.

Voting

Elections are always held on a Saturday. All polling places are open from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm. Voters are not obliged to go to a polling place in their own electorate as all polling places have the rolls and ballot papers for all electorates.

Voters not in Canberra on the day of the election can pre-poll during the 3 weeks prior to the election. Pre-poll voting centres are set up around Canberra where a normal vote can be cast between 9:00 am and 5:00 pm Monday to Friday. Pre-poll voting is also available in each State and Territory capital city at the State or Territory Electoral Offices. They are open during normal business hours for the pre-poll period.

Voters who will not be in Canberra on election day or during the 3 week pre-poll period can apply for a postal vote to be sent to a nominated address. Postal votes are also sent to voters who are registered general postal voters.

Mobile polling staff visit hospitals, retirement villages, nursing homes and the prison in the ACT so that voters in these institutions are able to vote.

Electronic voting and counting

Electronic voting and counting was first used for the October 2001 ACT Legislative Assembly election. This was the first time electronic voting was used for a parliamentary election in Australia. Electronic voting and counting has been used at all ACT Legislative Assembly elections since 2001.

Electronic voting and counting at the 2008, 2012 and 2016 elections

Electronic voting was provided at six pre-poll voting centres during the three weeks prior to election day in 2016 and 2012. Five pre-poll centres were available at the 2008 election. These centres also operated as polling places on election day, offering electors both electronic and paper voting. A total of 81,538 electronic votes were cast using the electronic voting system in 2016, up from 59,200 in 2012 and 43,820 in 2008.

After polling day, 168,922 paper ballots were digitally scanned to interpret the hand writing of voters to determine their voting preferences. In 2012, there were 163,407 paper ballots and 168,981 in 2008. The data was then checked by human operators and combined with preferences from electronic voting to arrive at a final election result.

Electronic voting and counting at the 2001 and 2004 elections

Electronic voting was provided at 4 pre-poll voting centres and at 8 polling places on election day at the 2001 and 2004 elections. A total of 16,559 electronic votes were cast in 2001 and 28,169 in 2004. After polling day, preferences shown on 175,270 paper ballots in 2001 and 176,340 in 2004 were data entered into a computer system and combined with the electronic voting data.

The voting process

At those locations with electronic voting facilities, voters were given a choice of voting by computer or paper, after having their names marked off the roll.

Voters choosing to vote electronically were issued with a barcode instead of a ballot paper. This barcode gave secure access to an electronic voting screen.

When the barcode is scanned an electronic ballot paper for the elector's enrolled electorate is displayed on the screen.

By using direction keys on a key pad voters navigate across the ballot paper between parties and candidates.

As the voter selects candidates, preference numbers are automatically listed, starting with the first preference.

The electronic voting system allows blind and sight-impaired people to vote entirely without assistance and in secret through use of headphones and recorded voice instructions. The system also provides on-screen voting instructions in 12 different languages.

When the selection is completed, the voter is able to see a list of the candidates chosen in the order they have selected, with an option of being able to go back and make changes.

The barcode is then scanned a second time and the vote is securely recorded.

The barcode is then deposited in the ballot box on the way out of the polling place.

Each barcode can be used only once.

Benefits of electronic voting and counting

The electronic voting system:

- eliminates the need for manual counting of electronic votes, thereby reducing the possibility of counting error and speeding the transmission of results
- is reliable and secure
- effectively eliminates unintentional voter errors
- reduces the number of informal votes
- allows blind and sight-impaired people to vote entirely without assistance and in secret and
- provides on-screen voting instructions in 12 different languages.

The electronic counting system used in 2008, 2012 and 2016 also has significant benefits. Preferences shown on paper ballots are interpreted by optical character recognition software and the data is then combined with the results of the electronic voting. A computer program is then used to distribute preferences under the ACT's Hare-Clark electoral system.

The electronic counting system:

- effectively eliminates errors such as incorrectly sorting or counting ballot papers
- increases the accuracy of the election count
- reduces the time needed to accurately count the votes and announce the election result and
- increases the amount of information available about errors made on paper ballots by electors.

Election timetable

The ACT Legislative Assembly has fixed term elections. Up until the 2004 election, elections were held every 3 years. Election dates are fixed, with elections from 1989 to 1998 held in February/March, and elections in 2001, 2004 and 2008 held in October. From the 2004 election, elections are to be held every 4 years on the third Saturday in October.

The Governor-General can dissolve the Assembly and order an early election if he or she is of the opinion that the Assembly is incapable of effectively performing its functions or is conducting its affairs in a grossly improper manner. An early election can also be held if the Assembly passes a resolution of no confidence in the Chief Minister and does not elect a Chief Minister within 30 days – such an election cannot be held within 6 months of the next scheduled ordinary election.

The next election for the ACT Legislative Assembly is due to be held on 17 October 2020.

Anticipated timetable for the 2020 election

Event	Date
Last day for new party applications	30 June 2020
Party registration closes	10 September 2020
Pre-election period commences/nominations open	11 September 2020
Rolls close	18 September 2020
Nominations close	23 September 2020
Nominations declared/ballot paper order determined	24 September 2020
Pre-poll voting commences	28 September 2020
Polling day	17 October 2020
Last day for receipt of postal votes	23 October 2020
Scrutiny	17 October 2020 to around 24 October 2020
Poll declared	around 26 October 2020
Legislative Assembly first meets	within 7 days of the declaration of the poll

Dates in the timetable

Party registration closes

Any applications for new parties or changes to party names must be with the Electoral Commission by 30 June in the year of an election. All changes to the party register must then be completed by 37 days before the election.

Pre-election period commences and nominations open

The official pre-election period commences and nominations of candidates open 36 days before polling day.

Rolls close

The electoral roll closes 29 days before the election.

Nominations close

Nominations of candidates close 24 days before an election. This gives time for the ballot papers to be printed correctly before polling commences. Any candidate who is not nominated by this time cannot stand in the election.

Nominations declared and ballot paper order determined

Nominations of candidates are declared 24 hours after they close. The order of columns on the ballot papers are then determined by lot.

Pre-poll voting commences

Voting starts 19 days before the election for those people who cannot get to a polling booth on polling day. These people may be sick or overseas or going away on holidays or have to work on polling day. If the day that pre-poll voting is due to commence is a public holiday in the ACT, voting commences on the next business day.

Polling day

Polling Day is the day that polling places open all over the ACT for people to be able to cast their vote. Polling places are open from 8 am to 6 pm.

Scrutiny

As soon as the poll closes, counting of the votes begins. This is called the scrutiny. Votes are initially counted in each polling place. Postal votes are accepted for another six days after polling day. Votes are entered into a computer system which checks formality and distributes preferences.

Poll declared

When the counting is finished, the elected candidates' names are announced by the Electoral Commissioner.

Legislative Assembly formed

All twenty five members of the Legislative Assembly meet and vote for a Speaker for the Assembly. Then the members vote for the Chief Minister.

Past election results

Elections for the Legislative Assembly have been held as follows:

- 15 October 2016
- 20 October 2012
- 18 October 2008
- 16 October 2004
- 20 October 2001
- 21 February 1998
- 18 February 1995
- 15 February 1992
- 4 March 1989

Summary of seats won 1989-2016

Party	1989	1992	1995	1998	2001	2004	2008	2012	2016
Abolish Self-Government Coalition	1	1							
Australian Democrats					1				
Australian Labor Party	5	8	6	6	8	9	7	8	12
Independent			1						
Liberal Party	4	6	7	7	7	7	6	8	11
Moore Independents		2	1	1					
No Self Government Party	3								
Osborne Independent Group				2					
Residents Rally	4								
The ACT Greens			2	1	1	1	4	1	2
Total	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	25

Note:

This table shows seats won at the time of each election. The makeup of several parliaments changed between elections. These changes are described below in the notes following the lists of elected candidates.

Summary of votes won by party*

Party	1989 Votes	Election %	1992 Votes	Election %	1995 Votes	Election %	1998 Votes	Election %	2001 Votes	Election %	2004 Votes	Election %	2008 Votes	Election %	2012 Votes	Election %	2016 Votes	Election %
Abolish Self-Government Coalition	10641	7.5%	10998	7.1%														
Australian Democrats	2350	1.7%	6960	4.5%	6457	3.9%	10786	6.0%	15338	8.0%	4595	2.3%						
Australian Labor Party	32370	22.8%	62155	39.9%	52276	31.6%	49798	27.6%	79616	41.7%	95635	46.8%	79126	37.39%	85991	38.88%	93811	38.43%
Liberal Party	21088	14.9%	45203	29.0%	66895	40.5%	68221	37.8%	60390	31.6%	71083	34.8%	66855	31.59%	86032	38.90%	89632	36.72
Moore Independents**			8724	5.6%	11645	7.0%	5261	2.9%										
No Self Government Party	16274	11.5%																
Osborne Independent Group***					5604	3.4%	16426	9.1%	3888	2.0%								
Residents Rally	13647	9.6%	7104	4.6%														
The ACT Greens					14967	9.1%	16417	9.1%	17369	9.1%	18997	9.3%	33057	15.62%	23773	10.75%	25096	10.28%
Others	45491	32.1%	14559	9.4%	7426	4.5%	13441	7.5%	14239	7.5%	13879	6.8%	32611	15.4%	25376	11.47%	35589	14.58%
Total Formal Votes	141861		155703		165270		180350		190840		204189		211649		221172		244128	

Notes:

*This table shows results for parties that won at least one seat in at least one Assembly.

**For the 1992 election, the results for the Michael Moore Independent Group are shown in the Moore Independents row.

***For the 1995 election, the result for Paul Osborne, elected independent candidate for Brindabella, is shown in the Osborne Independent Group row. For the 2001 election, the result for the Paul Osborne ballot group is shown in the Osborne Independent Group row.

Votes counted

	Ordinary votes	Ordinary vote % of total votes	Absent votes*	Absent vote % of total votes	Postal votes	Postal vote % of total votes	Pre-poll votes**	Pre-poll vote % of Total votes	Declaration votes	Declaration vote % of total	Adjustment***	Total votes	Total vote % of enrolment	Informal votes	Informal % of total votes	Enrolment
2016	152776	61.00			13114	5.24	82708	33.65	297	0.12		250460	88.45	6332	2.53	283162
2012	156724	68.40			9859	4.30	61660	26.91	882	0.38		229125	89.26	7953	3.47	256702
2008	164972	74.98			9599	4.36	44635	20.29	813	0.37		220019	90.37	8370	3.80	243471
2004	170665	81.36			6532	3.11	30734	14.65	1818	0.87		209749	92.80	5560	2.70	226098
2001	166443	83.76			6410	3.23	24599	12.38	1269	0.64		198721	90.90	7881	3.97	218615
1998	158449	84.06			5241	2.78	22998	12.20	1794	0.95	2	188484	91.83	8134	4.32	205248
1995	151815	86.13			4219	2.39	18700	10.61	1528	0.87	2	176264	89.49	10994	6.24	196959
1992	141024	84.72	4470	2.69	4465	2.68	14801	8.89	1707	1.03		166467	90.27	10764	6.47	184405
1989	130020	86.44	3704	2.46	16003	10.64			694	0.46		150421	88.75	8560	5.69	169493

Notes:

*For the 1989 and 1992 elections, electors voting outside their enrolled federal electorate cast absent votes.

**In 1989, pre-poll votes were counted as postal votes.

***In 1995 and 1998, the adjustments column accounts for discrepancies between combined totals of each vote type and the fresh count of all votes after amalgamation.

Ninth election – 15 October 2016

2016 List of elected candidates

BRINDABELLA

- Andrew Wall - Canberra Liberals
- Mick Gentleman - ACT Labor
- Joy Burch - ACT Labor
- Mark Parton - Canberra Liberals
- Nicole Lawder - Canberra Liberals

GINNINDERRA

- Yvette Berry - ACT Labor
- Vicki Dunne - Canberra Liberals
- Elizabeth Kikkert - Canberra Liberals
- Tara Cheyne - ACT Labor
- Gordon Ramsay - ACT Labor

KURRAJONG

- Andrew Barr - ACT Labor
- Shane Rattenbury - The Greens
- Elizabeth Lee - Canberra Liberals
- Steve Doszpot* - Canberra Liberals
- Rachel Stephen-Smith - ACT Labor

MURRUMBIDGEE

- Jeremy Hanson - Canberra Liberals
- Bec Cody - ACT Labor
- Chris Steel - ACT Labor
- Giulia Jones - Canberra Liberals
- Caroline Le Couteur - The Greens

YERRABI

- Meegan Fitzharris - ACT Labor
- Alistair Coe - Canberra Liberals
- Michael Pettersson - ACT Labor
- Suzanne Orr - ACT Labor
- James Milligan - Canberra Liberals

Notes:

*Mr Steve Doszpot passed away on 25 November 2017, replaced by Candice Burch, Canberra Liberals, 13 December 2017.

2016 first preference results – Brindabella

A	Sustainable Australia (ACT)	Votes	%
	HASTIR, Claude	251	0.54
	KEMP, Melissa	446	0.95
	Group total	697	1.49
B	Canberra Liberals		
	COCKS, Ed	3195	6.82
	FAZEY-SOUTHWELL, Annette	1669	3.56
	LAWDER, Nicole	4166	8.90
	PARTON, Mark	4962	10.60
	WALL, Andrew	5614	11.99
	Group total	19606	41.87
C	Animal Justice Party		
	O'BRIEN, Sarah	632	1.35
	SOXSMITH, Robyn	474	1.01
	Group total	1106	2.36
D	Like Canberra		
	FRIEL, Timothy	211	0.45
	TUFFIN, Richard	231	0.49
	Group total	442	0.94
E	ACT Labor		
	BURCH, Joy	3838	8.20
	DRAKE, Angie	2940	6.28
	GENTLEMAN, Mick	3964	8.46
	MAFTOUM, Karl	1871	4.00
	WERNER-GIBBINGS, Taimus	3131	6.69
	Group total	15744	33.62
F	Liberal Democrats		
	DONNELLY, Matt	284	0.61
	GOWOR, Jacob	256	0.55
	RENET, Greg	261	0.56
	SARAGIH, Vera	205	0.44
	STRASCHKO, Matt	169	0.36
	Group total	1175	2.51
G	The Greens		
	DAVIS, Johnathan	684	1.46
	MAZENGARB, Michael	1125	2.40
	MURPHY, Ben	590	1.26
	Group total	2399	5.12
H	Australian Sex Party ACT		
	BAILEY, Steven	2071	4.42
	SHEPHERD, Monique	1623	3.47
	Group Total	3694	7.89
	Ungrouped		
	HOLT, Andrew	767	1.64
	McKAY, Joel	1200	2.56
	Group total	1967	4.20
	Formal	46830	97.80
	Informal	1408	2.92
	Total	48238	89.97
	Enrolment	53614	
	Quota	7806	

2016 first preference results – Ginninderra

A Sustainable Australia (ACT)	Votes	%
BUCKMASTER, Geoff	468	0.99
TYE, Martin	637	1.35
Group total	1105	2.34
B Australian Labor Party		
BERRY, Yvette	4770	10.12
BOURKE, Chris	3551	7.53
CHEYNE, Tara	3875	8.22
FISCHER, Kim	3364	7.14
RAMSAY, Gordon	3934	8.35
Group total	19494	41.35
C The Greens		
CHAPPEL, Jason	818	1.74
ESGUERRA, Indra	3036	6.44
MERZIAN, Richard	719	1.53
Group total	4573	9.70
D Canberra Liberals		
DUNNE, Vicki	4251	9.02
FISHER, Denise	2802	5.94
KIKKERT, Elizabeth	3158	6.70
ROZARIO, Ignatius	1682	3.57
SWEENEY, Paul	3202	6.79
Group total	15095	32.02
E Like Canberra		
HARRISS, Richard	222	0.47
HUGGINS, Sam	228	0.48
Group total	450	0.95
F Canberra Community Voters		
GOOCH, Beth	122	0.26
KAYE, Mick	88	0.19
KETTLE, Geoff	274	0.58
REILLY, Gilbert	68	0.14
TUTT, Alan	262	0.56
Group total	814	1.73
G Liberal Democrats		
GOWOR, Naomi	309	0.66
JAKEMAN, Guy	278	0.59
Group total	587	1.25
Ungrouped		
BRENNAN, Bernie (Animal Justice Party)	444	0.94
COOMBES, Ian	122	0.26
DUBEY, Vijay	386	0.82
EDWARDS, David	217	0.46
EZEKIEL-HART, Emmanuel	342	0.73
HUYNH, Kim	2365	5.02
JONES, Vanessa	242	0.51
WATSON, Leigh	770	1.63
ZANGL, Lea	136	0.29
Group total	5024	10.66
Formal	47142	97.15
Informal	1384	2.85
Total	48526	88.90
Enrolment	54585	
Quota	7858	

2016 first preference results – Kurrajong

A ACT Labor	Votes	%
BARR, Andrew	10398	21.29
CERAMIDAS, Josh	2249	4.60
DWYER, Leah	1895	3.88
NIVEN, Richard	1472	3.01
STEPHEN-SMITH, Rachel	2782	5.70
Group total	18796	38.48
B Liberal Democrats		
ELLIS, Mark	394	0.81
O'ROURKE, Michael	395	0.81
UPTON, Hugh	268	0.55
Group total	1057	2.16
C The Greens		
RATTENBURY, Shane	6307	12.91
THOMSEN, Jill	1173	2.40
VASSAROTTI, Rebecca	1685	3.45
Group total	9165	18.76
D Like Canberra		
BUCKNELL, Chris	210	0.43
MUSSARED, Maryann	209	0.43
Group total	419	0.86
E Canberra Liberals		
BURCH, Candice	2859	5.85
CURTIN, Brooke	2739	5.61
DOSZPOT, Steve	3834	7.85
LEE, Elizabeth	4429	9.07
McKAY, Peter	1279	2.62
Group total	15140	30.99
F Canberra Community Voters		
FARMER, Richard	373	0.76
HETTINGER, Mike	299	0.61
SPIER, Lucinda	271	0.44
Group total	889	1.82
G Sustainable Australia (ACT)		
HAYDON, John	356	0.73
TYE, Oliver	289	0.59
Group total	645	1.32
Ungrouped		
FATSEAS, Marea	1597	3.27
ISAACS, Jeff (Animal Justice Party)	602	1.23
ROBINSON, Peter	388	0.79
STRACHAN, Graeme	150	0.31
Group total	2737	5.6
Formal	48848	97.89
Informal	1052	2.11
Total	49900	84.56
Enrolment	59010	
Quota	8142	

2016 first preference results – Murrumbidgee

A Like Canberra	Votes	%
DICKERSON, Shelley	320	0.64
VICKERS, Rod	338	0.68
Group total	658	1.31
B ACT Labor		
CODY, Bec	4373	8.74
KULASINGHAM, Mark	2378	4.75
LONG, Brendan	2680	5.35
NEWMAN, Jennifer	3260	6.51
STEEL, Chris	4574	9.14
Group total	17265	34.49
C Sustainable Australia (ACT)		
MAIL, Jill	284	0.57
O'CONNOR, Mark	368	0.74
Group total	652	1.30
D Canberra Liberals		
ADELAN-LANGFORD, Jessica	1340	2.68
HANSON, Jeremy	11224	22.42
HOSKING, Peter	3530	7.05
HOUSE, Paul	1737	3.47
JONES, Giulia	3594	7.18
Group total	21425	42.80
E The Community Alliance Party (ACT)		
LINDFIELD, Michael	235	0.47
SCHERGER, Nancy-Louise	178	0.36
Group total	413	0.83
F Liberal Democrats		
BROWN, Fergus	141	0.28
CUMPSTON, Brendan	153	0.31
GOWOR, Roman	215	0.43
HAMER, Tom	166	0.33
KLINKON, Alexander	138	0.28
Group total	813	1.62
G Animal Justice Party		
FIELD, Deborah	567	1.13
MONTAGNE, Jessica	504	1.01
Group total	1071	2.14
H The Greens		
DAVIDSON, Emma	1171	2.34
FAERBER, Jennifer	906	1.81
LE COUTEUR, Caroline	3248	6.49
Group total	5325	10.64
Ungrouped		
SWAN, Robbie (Australian Sex Party ACT)	1746	3.49
WEBBER, Margaret	372	0.74
WHYTE, Brendan	315	0.63
Group total	2433	4.86
Formal	50055	97.58
Informal	1241	2.42
Total	51296	89.90
Enrolment	57058	
Quota	8343	

2016 first preference results – Yerrabi

A Liberal Democrats	Votes	%
GREEN, Dave	766	1.49
KEATING, Declan	630	1.23
Group total	1396	2.72
B Canberra Liberals		
COE, Alistair	7259	14.16
LYNCH, Amanda	2658	5.19
MILLIGAN, James	3872	7.55
STATES, Justin	1431	2.79
VADAKKEDATHU, Jacob	3146	6.14
Group total	18366	35.83
C Like Canberra		
BOHM, Tim	409	0.80
HEFFERNAN, Casey	246	0.48
Group total	655	1.28
D Sustainable Australia (ACT)		
GABRIEL, Paul	262	0.51
SHERIDAN, Violet	470	0.92
Group total	732	1.43
E ACT Labor		
FITZHARRIS, Meegan	7790	15.20
GUPTA, Deepak-Raj	2973	5.80
HINDER, Jayson	3206	6.26
ORR, Suzanne	3726	7.27
PETTERSSON, Michael	4817	9.40
Group total	22512	43.92
F The Greens		
BRADDOCK, Andrew	747	1.46
HOLM, Tobias	555	1.08
WENSING, Veronica	2332	4.55
Group total	3634	7.09
G Australian Sex Party ACT		
DEWSON, Andrew	1055	2.06
KENNETT, Susie	979	1.91
Group total	2034	3.97
Ungrouped		
COTTINGHAM, Mandy (Animal Justice Party)	458	0.89
EVANS, Daniel	255	0.50
POLLARD, David	1211	2.36
Group total	1924	3.75
Formal	51253	97.62
Informal	1247	2.38
Total	52500	89.14
Enrolment	58895	
Quota	8543	

Eighth election – 20 October 2012

2012 list of elected candidates

BRINDABELLA

- Joy Burch - Australian Labor Party
- Mick Gentleman - Australian Labor Party
- Zed Seselja* - Canberra Liberals
- Brendan Smyth**** - Canberra Liberals
- Andrew Wall - Canberra Liberals

GINNINDERRA

- Yvette Berry - Australian Labor Party
- Chris Bourke - Australian Labor Party
- Alistair Coe - Canberra Liberals
- Vicki Dunne - Canberra Liberals
- Mary Porter*** - Australian Labor Party

MOLONGLO

- Andrew Barr - Australian Labor Party
- Simon Corbell - Australian Labor Party
- Steve Doszpot - Canberra Liberals
- Katy Gallagher** - Australian Labor Party
- Jeremy Hanson - Canberra Liberals
- Giulia Jones - Canberra Liberals
- Shane Rattenbury - The Greens

Notes:

* Zed Seselja resigned 11 June 2013, replaced by Nicole Lawder, Canberra Liberals, 26 June 2013.

** Katy Gallagher resigned 23 December 2014, replaced by Meegan Fitzharris, Australian Labor Party, 16 January 2015.

***Mary Porter resigned 19 February 2016, replaced by Jayson Hinder, Australian Labor Party, 7 March 2016.

**** Brendan Smyth resigned 15 July 2016, replaced by Val Jeffery, Canberra Liberals, 28 July 2016.

2012 first preference results – Brindabella

A Canberra Liberals	Votes	%
JEFFERY, Val	2413	3.80
LAWDER, Nicole	2086	3.28
SESELJA, Zed	18566	29.21
SMYTH, Brendan	3954	6.22
WALL, Andrew	2477	3.90
Group total	29496	46.41
B The ACT Greens		
BRESNAN, Amanda	3515	5.53
DAVIS, Johnathan	835	1.31
MURPHY, Ben	682	1.07
Group total	5032	7.92
C Australian Labor Party		
BURCH, Joy	9031	14.21
CODY, Rebecca	3561	5.60
GENTLEMAN, Mick	5105	8.03
KINNIBURGH, Mike	1939	3.05
MAFTOUM, Karl	3029	4.77
Group total	22665	35.66
D Bullet Train for Canberra		
ERWOOD, Mark	1230	1.94
HENSCHKE, Adam	1165	1.83
Group total	2395	3.77
E Australian Motorist Party		
DOBLE, Burl	1532	2.41
JONES-ELLIS, Kieran	956	1.50
Group total	2488	3.91
Ungrouped		
GIBBONS, Mark	314	0.49
LINDFIELD, Michael	770	1.21
PEARCE, Calvin	402	0.63
Group total	1486	2.34
Formal	63562	96.03
Informal	2631	3.97
Total	66193	91.46
Enrolment	72368	
Quota	10594	

2012 first preference results – Ginninderra

A	The ACT Greens	Votes	%
	HIGGINS, James	1077	1.63
	HUNTER, Meredith	4462	6.75
	PARRIS, Hannah	1137	1.72
	Group total	6676	10.10
B	Australian Motorist Party		
	HENRY, Chic	4360	6.60
	WALFORD, Darryl	434	0.66
	Group total	4794	7.26
C	Australian Labor Party		
	BERRY, Yvette	4917	7.44
	BOURKE, Chris	5048	7.64
	HINDER, Jayson	2813	4.26
	McCREA, Glen	4153	6.29
	PORTER, Mary	9423	14.26
	Group total	26354	39.88
D	Liberal Democratic Party		
	JAWADI, Mustafa	394	0.60
	THOMPSON, Matt	819	1.24
	Group total	1213	1.84
E	Marion Lê Social Justice Party		
	BITANI, Majlinda	61	0.09
	JBEILI, Nehmat Nana	162	0.25
	LÊ, Karamia	80	0.12
	LÊ, Marion	532	0.81
	REYNOLDS, Kate	105	0.16
	Group total	940	1.42
F	Canberra Liberals		
	COE, Alistair	10017	15.16
	DUNNE, Vicki	5167	7.82
	NASH, Merinda	1521	2.30
	VADAKKEDATHU, Jacob	2820	4.27
	WATTS, Matt	2750	4.16
	Group total	22275	33.71
G	Bullet Train for Canberra		
	BUCKNELL, Chris	1262	1.91
	HALTON, Tony	1096	1.66
	Group total	2358	3.57
	Ungrouped		
	CHURCHILL, Darren	144	0.22
	EZEKIEL-HART, Emmanuel	589	0.89
	GINGELL, Norm	454	0.69
	TAKKENBERG, Glen	279	0.42
	Group total	1466	2.22
	Formal	66076	96.26
	Informal	2569	3.74
	Total	68645	90.16
	Enrolment	76140	
	Quota	11013	

2012 first preference results – Molonglo

A	The ACT Greens	Votes	%
	KERLIN, Alan	1173	1.28
	LE COUTEUR, Caroline	4531	4.95
	RATTENBURY, Shane	4966	5.43
	SIDDLE, Adriana	1395	1.52
	Group total	12065	13.18
B	Liberal Democratic Party		
	GARDNER, Ian	610	0.67
	JHA, Trisha	517	0.56
	Group total	1127	1.23
C	Australian Motorist Party		
	CUMBERS, David	975	1.07
	CURRAN, Mark	922	1.01
	Group total	1897	2.07
D	Canberra Liberals		
	DOSZPOT, Steve	5245	5.73
	GORDON, Murray	1750	1.91
	HANSON, Jeremy	10235	11.18
	JONES, Giulia	5754	6.29
	LEE, Elizabeth	4459	4.87
	MILLIGAN, James	2984	3.26
	SEFTON, Tom	3834	4.19
	Group total	34261	37.43
E	Bullet Train for Canberra		
	BOHM, Tim	2218	2.42
	DICKERSON, Shelley	1893	2.07
	Group total	4111	4.49
F	Australian Labor Party		
	BARR, Andrew	3880	4.24
	CORBELL, Simon	1909	2.09
	DRAKE, Angie	1404	1.53
	FITZHARRIS, Meegan	2626	2.87
	GALLAGHER, Katy	23996	26.22
	KULASINGHAM, Mark	1749	1.91
	MATHEWS, David	1408	1.54
	Group total	36972	40.39
	Ungrouped		
	BIGGS, Stuart	450	0.49
	POCOCK, Philip	651	0.71
	Group total	1101	1.20
	Formal	91534	97.08
	Informal	2753	2.92
	Total	94287	87.15
	Enrolment	108194	
	Quota	11442	

Seventh election – 18 October 2008

2008 list of elected candidates

BRINDABELLA

- Joy Burch - Australian Labor Party
- Amanda Bresnan - The Greens
- Steve Doszpot - Canberra Liberals
- John Hargreaves - Australian Labor Party
- Brendan Smyth - Canberra Liberals

GINNINDERRA

- Alistair Coe - Canberra Liberals
- Vicki Dunne - Liberal Party
- Meredith Hunter - The Greens
- Mary Porter - Australian Labor Party
- Jon Stanhope - Australian Labor Party*

MOLONGLO

- Andrew Barr - Australian Labor Party
- Simon Corbell - Australian Labor Party
- Katy Gallagher - Australian Labor Party
- Jeremy Hanson - Canberra Liberals
- Caroline Le Couteur - The Greens
- Shane Rattenbury - The Greens
- Zed Seselja - Canberra Liberals

Notes:

* Jon Stanhope resigned 16 May 2011, replaced by Chris Bourke, Australian Labor Party, 1 June 2011.

2008 first preference results – Brindabella

A Canberra Liberals	Votes	%
DOSZPOT, Steve	4980	7.86
MORGAN, David	3227	5.10
PRATT, Steve	3978	6.28
RAY, Audrey	1721	2.72
SMYTH, Brendan	8458	13.35
Group total	22364	35.31
B Community Alliance		
JEFFERY, Val	4109	6.49
SIZER, James	720	1.14
Group total	4829	7.62
C Australian Motorist Party		
DOBLE, Ben	930	1.47
DOBLE, Burl	1083	1.71
McLACHLAN, Brian	873	1.38
RAKE, Geoff	733	1.16
RITCHIE, Bruce	799	1.26
Group total	4418	6.98
D The Greens		
BRESNAN, Amanda	5260	8.31
ELLERMAN, Sue	3340	5.27
Group total	8600	13.58
E Australian Labor Party		
BURCH, Joy	4965	7.84
GENTLEMAN, Mick	4612	7.28
HARGREAVES, John	7038	11.11
MACKEY, Tracy	4030	6.36
SIEVERS, Wayne	2478	3.91
Group total	23123	36.51
Formal	63334	95.79
Informal	2782	4.21
Total	66116	92.61
Enrolment	71394	
Quota	10556	

2008 first preference results – Ginninderra

A Australian Motorist Party	Votes	%
HANNIGAN, Deborah	513	0.85
SEDDON, Chris	694	1.16
SIMINGTON, Andrew	835	1.39
WALFORD, Denis	1020	1.70
WHITING, Wayne	622	1.04
Group total	3684	6.13
B Australian Labor Party		
BOURKE, Chris	1431	2.38
CIRSON, Adina	2797	4.66
PEEBLES, David	2711	4.51
PORTER, Mary	3719	6.19
STANHOPE, Jon	13461	22.42
Group total	24119	40.17
C Community Alliance		
CROWTHER, Mike	324	0.54
NICOLL, Roger	791	1.32
TULLIS, Jane	782	1.30
Group total	1897	3.16
D The Greens		
HIGGINS, James	2246	3.74
HUNTER, Meredith	6104	10.17
Group total	8350	13.91
E Canberra Liberals		
COE, Alistair	5886	9.80
DUNNE, Vicki	4237	7.06
MYERS, Jacqui	2460	4.10
TOKAJI, Andrea	2553	4.25
WATTS, Matthew	1547	2.58
Group total	16683	27.78
Ungrouped		
CHURCHILL, Darren	192	0.32
HIRD, Harold	712	1.19
McILHONEY, Cathy	247	0.41
PARTON, Mark	3785	6.30
SARKIS, Eddie	92	0.15
SMITH, Barry	118	0.20
VERWEY, Adam	170	0.28
Group total	5316	8.85
Formal	60049	96.00
Informal	2503	4.00
Total	62552	91.51
Enrolment	68358	
Quota	10009	

2008 first preference results – Molonglo

A Pangallo Independents	Votes	%
LOMBARDO, Luciano	343	0.39
PANGALLO, Frank	3513	3.98
THOMPSON, Phil	396	0.45
Group total	4252	4.82
B Australian Labor Party		
BARR, Andrew	5495	6.23
BATES, Eleanor	1625	1.84
CORBELL, Simon	4590	5.20
CROSSMAN, Louise	1379	1.56
GALLAGHER, Katy	13931	15.78
HETTINGER, Mike	2822	3.20
MATHEWS, David	2042	2.31
Group total	31884	36.12
C Community Alliance		
HOPPER, Alvin	132	0.15
SADDLER, Owen	151	0.17
SCHERGER, Nancy-Louise	135	0.15
VOGT, Norvan	586	0.66
Group total	1004	1.14
D Richard Mulcahy Canberra Party		
ALLEN, Joanne	136	0.15
MULCAHY, Richard	2057	2.33
O'NEILL, Ben	148	0.17
Group total	2341	2.65
E Australian Motorist Party		
CUMBERS, David	493	0.56
EVANS, Kim	356	0.40
GREEN, Stuart	361	0.41
LABURN, Angus	243	0.28
O'NEIL, Darren	310	0.35
ROWLAND, Stephen	322	0.36
SEDDON, Anthony	366	0.41
Group total	2451	2.78
F Liberal Democratic Party		
McALARY, David	398	0.45
PINKERTON, David	376	0.43
Group total	774	0.88
G The Greens		
KIRSCHBAUM, Elena	3209	3.64
LE COUTEUR, Caroline	3334	3.78
RATTENBURY, Shane	9564	10.84
Group total	16107	18.25
H Canberra Liberals		
BARNIER, Belinda	1249	1.42
BURKE, Jacqui	1548	1.75
HANSON, Jeremy	3278	3.71
JONES, Giulia	2252	2.55
KENT, Gary	1688	1.91
SESELJA, Zed	16739	18.96
WHITE, Clinton	1054	1.19
Group total	27808	31.50

2008 first preference results – Molonglo

Ungrouped		
CROSS, Helen	1120	1.27
FARRELL, Tony	172	0.19
TANNAHILL, Greg	202	0.23
TARANTO, Kerri	151	0.17
Group total	1645	1.86
Formal	88266	96.62
Informal	3085	3.38
Total	91351	88.08
Enrolment	103719	
Quota	11034	

Sixth election – 16 October 2004

2004 list of elected candidates

BRINDABELLA

- Mick Gentleman - Australian Labor Party
- John Hargreaves - Australian Labor Party
- Karin MacDonald - Australian Labor Party
- Steve Pratt - Liberal Party
- Brendan Smyth - Liberal Party

GINNINDERRA

- Wayne Berry - Australian Labor Party
- Vicki Dunne - Liberal Party
- Mary Porter - Australian Labor Party
- Jon Stanhope - Australian Labor Party
- Bill Stefaniak - Liberal Party

MOLONGLO

- Jacqui Burke - Liberal Party
- Simon Corbell - Australian Labor Party
- Deb Foskey - ACT Greens
- Katy Gallagher - Australian Labor Party
- Richard Mulcahy - Liberal Party**
- Ted Quinlan - Australian Labor Party*
- Zed Seselja - Liberal Party

Notes:

* Ted Quinlan resigned 21 March 2006, replaced by Andrew Barr, Australian Labor Party, on 5 April 2006

** Richard Mulcahy resigned from the Liberal Party on 12 February 2008 to become an Independent.

2004 first preference results – Brindabella

A Christian Democratic Party	Votes	%
BYRNE, Erol Francis	604	1.01
JANES, Thelma	766	1.28
Group total	1370	2.29
B The ACT Greens		
JENSEN, Graham	1991	3.33
KELLY, Kathryn	2345	3.92
Group total	4336	7.25
C Liberal Party		
DOSZPOT, Steve	3483	5.83
PRATT, Steve	3621	6.06
PURCELL, Megan	2229	3.73
SCHILLING, Karen	1987	3.32
SMYTH, Brendan	12810	21.43
Group total	24130	40.37
D ACT Democrats		
BEW, Rowena	524	0.88
EMERSON, Marc	400	0.67
Group total	924	1.55
E Liberal Democratic Party		
GARRETT, David	233	0.39
HARDING, Matthew	209	0.35
Group total	442	0.74
F Australian Labor Party		
GENTLEMAN, Mick	4419	7.39
HARGREAVES, John	10634	17.79
LEAHY, Paschal	3752	6.28
LOGUE, Rebecca	3572	5.98
MacDONALD, Karin	4960	8.30
Group total	27337	45.74
Ungrouped		
DOBLE, Burl	782	1.31
ELLIOTT, Stephanie (FRC)*	348	0.58
MUIR, Lance (ACTEP)**	100	0.17
Group total	1230	2.06
Formal	59769	97.26
Informal	1682	2.74
Total	61451	94.14
Enrolment	65279	
Quota	9962	

Notes:

* Free Range Canberra

**ACT Equality Party

2004 first preference results – Ginninderra

A The ACT Greens	Votes	%
HUNTER, Meredith	3030	5.10
O'CALLAGHAN, Ben	1855	3.12
Group total	4885	8.22
B Liberal Democratic Party		
PAPPALARDO, Rose	318	0.54
PORTER, Adam	405	0.68
Group total	723	1.22
C ACT Democrats		
DUNDAS, Roslyn	2180	3.67
WOOD, Roberta	263	0.44
Group total	2443	4.11
D Harold Hird Independents		
HIRD, Harold	1170	1.97
PAPATHANASIOU, Julie-Anne	201	0.34
Group total	1371	2.31
E Group E		
GORMAN, John E.	85	0.14
HENRY, Darcy	197	0.33
Group total	282	0.47
F Liberal Party		
CLARK, Briant	1836	3.09
DUNNE, Vicki	3367	5.67
FRASER, Ilona	2358	3.97
SOBEY, Bob	1504	2.53
STEFANIAK, Bill	10204	17.18
Group total	19269	32.44
G Free Range Canberra		
MOORE, Anne	201	0.34
O'SHAUGHNESSY, Mike	250	0.42
Group total	451	0.76
H Australian Labor Party		
BERRY, Wayne	2469	4.16
MAXWELL, Ross	1293	2.18
MCCARTHY, Susan	1823	3.07
PORTER, Mary	2268	3.82
STANHOPE, Jon	21929	36.92
Group total	29782	50.14
Ungrouped		
SIMSONS, John (ACT Equality Party)	197	0.33
Group total	197	0.33
Formal	59403	97.28
Informal	1660	2.72
Total	61063	93.55
Enrolment	65271	
Quota	9901	

2004 first preference results – Molonglo

A ACT Democrats	Votes	%
LEFTWICH, Fred	550	0.65
ROSE, Robert	678	0.80
Group total	1228	1.44
B Liberal Democratic Party		
HUMPHREYS, John	1168	1.37
SUTCLIFFE, Melanie	333	0.39
Group total	1501	1.77
C Group C		
FARRELL, John	76	0.09
FEARN, Robert	30	0.04
Group total	106	0.12
D Australian Labor Party		
BARR, Andrew	3219	3.79
CIRSON, Adina	1415	1.66
CORBELL, Simon	8465	9.96
GALLAGHER, Katy	9856	11.59
HETTINGER, Mike	3405	4.01
QUINLAN, Ted	10098	11.88
SATTTLER, Kim	2058	2.42
Group total	38516	45.30
E Liberal Party		
BAILIE, Lucille	3459	4.07
BURKE, Jacqui	4983	5.86
FORRESTER, Ron	2418	2.84
KIBBEY, David	2691	3.17
MULCAHY, Richard	6583	7.74
SCOTT, Gordon	2391	2.81
SESELJA, Zed	5159	6.07
Group total	27684	32.56
F The ACT Greens		
BRESNAN, Amanda	2860	3.36
FOSKEY, Deb	3938	4.63
PAHLMAN, Charlie	2978	3.50
Group total	9776	11.50
G Free Range Canberra		
GRAY, Simone	336	0.40
McKINLEY, Jo	294	0.35
Group total	630	0.74
H Helen Cross Independents		
CROSS, Helen	2490	2.93
STRAMANDINOLI, Renee	118	0.14
Group total	2608	3.07
I ACT Equality Party		
McCULLOUGH, Nancy-Louise	91	0.11
REYNOLDS, Jonathon	274	0.32
Group total	365	0.43

2004 first preference results – Molonglo

Ungrouped		
FARRELL, Tony	149	0.18
GARNER, Luke	84	0.10
HELM, Ken	2202	2.59
KENNEDY, Kurt	168	0.20
Group total	2603	3.06
Formal	85017	97.46
Informal	2218	2.54
Total	87235	91.30
Enrolment	95548	
Quota	10628	

Fifth election – 20 October 2001

2001 list of elected candidates

BRINDABELLA

- Brendan Smyth - Liberal Party
- John Hargreaves - Australian Labor Party
- Bill Wood - Australian Labor Party
- Steve Pratt - Liberal Party
- Karin MacDonald - Australian Labor Party

GINNINDERRA

- Jon Stanhope - Australian Labor Party
- Bill Stefaniak - Liberal Party
- Wayne Berry - Australian Labor Party
- Roslyn Dundas - Australian Democrats
- Vicki Dunne - Liberal Party

MOLONGLO

- Gary Humphries - Liberal Party*
- Kerrie Tucker - The ACT Greens
- Simon Corbell - Australian Labor Party
- Ted Quinlan - Australian Labor Party
- Katy Gallagher - Australian Labor Party
- Helen Cross - Liberal Party**
- Greg Cornwell - Liberal Party

Notes:

* Gary Humphries resigned 24 January 2003, replaced by Jacqui Burke, Liberal Party, 10 February 2003.

** Helen Cross resigned from the Liberal Party in September 2002 to become an Independent.

2001 first preference results – Brindabella

A Australian Labor Party	Votes	%
HARGREAVES, John	8609	15.21
MACDONALD, Karin	4074	7.20
SANTI, Trevor	3039	5.37
WILLIAMS, Athol	2341	4.14
WOOD, Bill	6828	12.06
Group total	24891	43.97
B Paul Osborne		
BUSH, Donna	156	0.28
OSBORNE, Paul	3732	6.59
Group total	3888	6.87
C The ACT Greens		
ELLERMAN, Sue	1290	2.28
KELLY, Kathryn	1784	3.15
Group total	3074	5.43
D Liberal Party		
DOSZPOT, Steve	1988	3.51
O'CONNOR, Megan	1890	3.34
PRATT, Steve	3981	7.03
ROSSER, Winnifred	1250	2.21
SMYTH, Brendan	8926	15.77
Group total	18035	31.86
E Australian Democrats		
JOLLEY, Jeannette	1754	3.10
MICO, Domenic	1369	2.42
WELCH, Mike	815	1.44
Group total	3938	6.96
F		
LEVANTIS, May	71	0.13
MACKENZIE, Bob	57	0.10
Group total	128	0.23
G Kaine Independent Group		
BROOKE, Sandie	112	0.20
KAINE, Trevor	524	0.93
Group total	636	1.12
H Liberal Democratic Party		
BROWN, Bradley	144	0.25
KENNEDY, Darren	153	0.27
Group total	297	0.52
Ungrouped		
ALAMEDDINE, Danny	60	0.11
MUNDAY, Len	252	0.45
SUTHERLAND, Bruce	455	0.80
TRUDINGER, Maria (NGGP)*	950	1.68
Group total	1717	3.03
Formal	56604	95.59
Informal	2612	4.41
Total	59216	92.50
Enrolment	64020	
Quota	9435	

Note:

* Nurses Good Government Party

2001 first preference results – Ginninderra

A	Australian Democrats	Votes	%
	DAVID, Anthony	1175	2.11
	DUNDAS, Roslyn	2198	3.95
	McMILLAN, Dan	2035	3.65
	Group total	5408	9.71
B	The ACT Greens		
	RATTENBURY, Shane	3045	5.47
	WOODCROFT-LEE, Patricia	1381	2.48
	Group total	4426	7.94
C	Gungahlin Equality Party		
	JONES, Gail	171	0.31
	SIMSONS, John	175	0.31
	Group total	346	0.62
D	Dave Rugendyke		
	BROWN, Ian	136	0.24
	RUGENDYKE, Dave	2990	5.37
	Group total	3126	5.61
E	Liberal Democratic Party		
	HUMPHREYS, John	775	1.39
	MORRISSEY, Susan	270	0.48
	Group total	1045	1.88
F			
	CLARKE, Geoff	113	0.20
	HENRY, Darcy	356	0.64
	Group total	469	0.84
G	Liberal Party		
	DUNNE, Vicki	2013	3.61
	FRASER, Ilona	2111	3.79
	HIRD, Harold	2443	4.39
	SARRI, Andrew	1416	2.54
	STEFANIAK, Bill	7569	13.59
	Group total	15552	27.92
H	Australian Labor Party		
	BERRY, Wayne	3973	7.13
	DOWNEY, Judith	1754	3.15
	McCARTHY, Susan	2617	4.70
	REBIKOFF, Vic	1868	3.35
	STANHOPE, Jon	13640	24.48
	Group total	23852	42.82
	Ungrouped		
	GARVIE, Chris	620	1.11
	GOOD, Shaun	160	0.29
	JAMES, Rhonda (NGGP)*	704	1.26
	Group total	1484	2.66
	Formal	55708	96.01
	Informal	2314	3.99
	Total	58022	91.71
	Enrolment	63267	
	Quota	9285	

Note:

*Nurses Good Government Party

2001 first preference results – Molonglo

A	Australian Democrats	Votes	%
	BRAY, Eric	973	1.24
	ERREY, Jane	2230	2.84
	JONES, Stella	1437	1.83
	WALTERS, Isabel	1352	1.72
	Group total	5992	7.63
B	Liberal Party		
	BURKE, Jacqui	1764	2.25
	CORNWELL, Greg	1616	2.06
	CROSS, Helen	2352	3.00
	HUMPHRIES, Gary	15856	20.19
	MATHESON, Amalia	1506	1.92
	SPILL, Mark	1298	1.65
	XYRAKIS, Manuel	2411	3.07
	Group total	26803	34.13
C	Liberal Democratic Party		
	GRAHAM, Brett	169	0.22
	PURNELL-WEBB, John	150	0.19
	SPENDER, Duncan	212	0.27
	Group total	531	0.68
D	Gungahlin Equality Party		
	REYNOLDS, Jonathon	362	0.46
	RUECROFT, Ian	382	0.49
	Group total	744	0.95
E	Nurses Good Government Party		
	HICKOX, Phillip	344	0.44
	STANIFORTH, Robyn	765	0.97
	Group total	1109	1.41
F	Canberra First Party		
	JAMES, Claire	104	0.13
	McCULLOUGH, Nancy Louise	146	0.19
	PASTERNAK, Joel	105	0.13
	SPIER, Lucinda	314	0.40
	Group total	669	0.85
G			
	AYSON, Pamela	193	0.25
	GELONESI, Tania	91	0.12
	Group total	284	0.36
H	Australian Labor Party		
	CORBELL, Simon	8322	10.60
	GALLAGHER, Katy	3443	4.38
	LEFTWICH, Fred	2328	2.96
	O'KEEFE, John	3305	4.21
	QUINLAN, Ted	7331	9.34
	REILLY, Marion	2942	3.75
	RYAN, Christina	3202	4.08
	Group total	30873	39.31

2001 first preference results – Molonglo

I		
BACK, Hilary	813	1.04
MARSHALL, Melanie	119	0.15
Group total	932	1.19
J Kaine Independent Group		
CARTWRIGHT, Colin	115	0.15
PARKER, Alan	129	0.16
Group total	244	0.31
K The ACT Greens		
FOSKEY, Deb	658	0.84
NOLAN, Michael	589	0.75
TUCKER, Kerrie	7906	10.07
YOUNG, Victoria	716	0.91
Group total	9869	12.57
L		
BLACK, Ian	424	0.54
BLACK, Marnie	54	0.07
Group total	478	0.61
Formal	78528	96.37
Informal	2955	3.63
Total	81483	89.22
Enrolment	91328	
Quota	9817	

Fourth election – 21 February 1998

1998 list of elected candidates

BRINDABELLA

- Brendan Smyth - Liberal Party
- Paul Osborne - Osborne Independent Group*
- Bill Wood - Australian Labor Party
- Trevor Kaine - Liberal Party**
- John Hargreaves - Australian Labor Party

GINNINDERRA

- Bill Stefaniak - Liberal Party
- Wayne Berry - Australian Labor Party
- Harold Hird - Liberal Party
- Jon Stanhope - Australian Labor Party
- Dave Rugendyke - Osborne Independent Group*

MOLONGLO

- Kate Carnell - Liberal Party***
- Gary Humphries - Liberal Party
- Kerrie Tucker - The ACT Greens
- Greg Cornwell - Liberal Party
- Simon Corbell - Australian Labor Party
- Ted Quinlan - Australian Labor Party
- Michael Moore - Moore Independents

Notes:

* The Osborne Independent Group was deregistered, at the request of the party, on 15 February 1999. Paul Osborne and Dave Rugendyke sat in the Assembly as independents from 15 February 1999 to 12 August 2001. On 13 August 2001 Paul Osborne was registered as a ballot group name. On the same day Dave Rugendyke was registered as a ballot group name. Both men sat as members of their respective ballot groups until the 2001 election.

** After the election, Trevor Kaine resigned from the Liberal Party and formed the United Canberra Party. This party was registered on 30 July 1998 and was deregistered, at the request of the party, on 30 June 2001. The Kaine Independent Group was registered on 13 August 2001 and Mr Kaine sat as a member of that ballot group until the 2001 election.

*** Kate Carnell resigned from the Legislative Assembly on 13 December 2000. Jacqui Burke, Liberal Party, was declared elected to fill the casual vacancy on 18 January 2001.

1998 first preference results – Brindabella

A	The ACT Greens	Votes	%
	ELLERMAN, Sue	1103	2.03
	FARRELLY, Peter	733	1.35
	STEPHENS, Liz	888	1.64
	TITO, Fiona	1659	3.06
	Group Total	4383	8.08
B	Christian Democratic Party		
	CARTER, Stephen	364	0.67
	PICCIN, Francis	547	1.01
	Group Total	911	1.68
C	Osborne Independent Group		
	MOORE, Linda	531	0.98
	OSBORNE, Paul	8273	15.25
	Group Total	8804	16.23
D	Australian Democrats		
	BELL, Charlie	811	1.49
	DODD, Geoff	549	1.01
	GRANT, Anna	909	1.68
	PEIRCE, Mark	488	0.90
	TATE, Adele	579	1.07
	Group Total	3336	6.15
E	Australian Labor Party		
	HARGREAVES, John	3252	5.99
	MOW, Karen	1775	3.27
	PRESDEE, Kathryn	1572	2.90
	WHITECROSS, Andrew	3893	7.18
	WOOD, Bill	4971	9.16
	Group Total	15463	28.50
F	Liberal Party		
	DIDIER, Geoff	2149	3.96
	HEAD, Margaret L.	1665	3.07
	KAINE, Trevor	3422	6.31
	LITTLEWOOD, Louise	3918	7.22
	SMYTH, Brendan	8956	16.51
	Group Total	20110	37.07
	Ungrouped		
	CORNWELL, Tom	134	0.25
	KOBIER, Margaret A.	381	0.70
	MARSHALL, Margot	261	0.48
	MENEGAZZO, Peter	238	0.44
	MUNDAY, Leonard	230	0.42
	Ungrouped Total	1244	2.29
	Formal	54251	95.65
	Informal	2467	4.35
	Total	56718	92.92
	Enrolment	61042	
	Quota	9042	

1998 first preference results – Ginninderra

A	Australian Democrats	Votes	%
	ALLARS, Alex	398	0.79
	BELL, Jocelyn	1600	3.17
	HOLDER, Terry	457	0.91
	SELDEN, Stephen	401	0.80
	VANDENBROEK, Peter	758	1.50
	Group Total	3614	7.17
B	Liberal Party		
	BIRTLES, Terry	1724	3.42
	DUNNE, Vicki	2714	5.38
	GOW, Warwick	1063	2.11
	HIRD, Harold	3322	6.59
	STEFANIAK, Bill	7918	15.70
	Group Total	16741	33.19
C	Australian Labor Party		
	BERRY, Wayne	6335	12.56
	MCRAE, Roberta	2136	4.24
	NICHOLLS, Joy	1221	2.42
	SANT, Chris	1178	2.34
	STANHOPE, Jon	4061	8.05
	Group Total	14931	29.61
D	The ACT Greens		
	PALMA, Jennifer	904	1.79
	RATTENBURY, Shane	1896	3.76
	VON BEHRENS, Dierk	839	1.66
	WAINWRIGHT, Molly	745	1.48
	Group Total	4384	8.69
E	Progressive Labour Party		
	BROOKS, Renee	138	0.27
	GRAHAM, Morgan	102	0.20
	Group Total	240	0.48
F	Osborne Independent Group		
	BACK, Hilary	885	1.75
	RUGENDYKE, Dave	3971	7.87
	Group Total	4856	9.63
G			
	HILL, Cheryl	402	0.80
	HILL, Derek	35	0.07
	Group Total	437	0.87
H	Christian Democratic Party		
	MILLER, John Richard	627	1.24
	YOUNG, Ivan	295	0.58
	Group Total	922	1.83
	Ungrouped		
	CHU, Alice	1089	2.16
	STEVEN, Connie	136	0.27
	SZUTY, Helen	1227	2.43
	XYRAKIS, Manuel	1856	3.68
	Ungrouped Total	4308	8.54
	Formal	50433	95.36
	Informal	2454	4.64
	Total	52887	92.83
	Enrolment	56969	
	Quota	8406	

1998 first preference results – Molonglo

A Christian Democratic Party	Votes	%
CRAIG, Terry	597	0.79
MILLER, John Edward	597	0.79
Group Total	1194	1.58
B Australian Labor Party		
CORBELL, Simon	3515	4.65
FLAHERTY, Chris	1962	2.59
GARTH, Steve	2660	3.52
MCMURTRY, Tania	2728	3.61
O'KEEFE, John	2565	3.39
QUINLAN, Ted	3000	3.96
REILLY, Marion	2974	3.93
Group Total	19404	25.64
C The ACT Greens		
KIRSCHBAUM, Miko	373	0.49
LE COUTEUR, Caroline	566	0.75
LYNCH, Tiffany	483	0.64
MANDERSON, Roland	720	0.95
RUKER, Niki	486	0.64
SMITHERAM, Michael	370	0.49
TUCKER, Kerrie	4652	6.15
Group Total	7650	10.11
D Liberal Party		
AOUAD, Greg	582	0.77
BURKE, Jacqui	728	0.96
CARNELL, Kate	25379	33.54
CORNWELL, Greg	1248	1.65
HUMPHRIES, Gary	1903	2.52
LOUTTIT, John	679	0.90
TOLLEY, Nick	851	1.12
Group Total	31370	41.46
E Democratic Socialist		
BULL, Sue	519	0.69
GOODEN, Tim	126	0.17
SOUDAKOFF, Nicholas Adam	100	0.13
Group Total	745	0.98
F		
HABERECHT, Noel	173	0.23
REES, Jacqui	1458	1.93
Group Total	1631	2.16
G Progressive Labour Party		
BARTRUM, Robin	103	0.14
KANRA, Bora	94	0.12
Group Total	197	0.26
H Australian Democrats		
COATES, Jim	385	0.51
DAVEY, John	363	0.48
ERREY, Jane	1437	1.90
KENNEDY, John	309	0.41
MCEWEN, Melissa	730	0.96
TONGE, Jonathan	304	0.40
WOOD, Jason	308	0.41
Group Total	3836	5.07

1998 first preference results – Molonglo

I Osborne Independent Group		
CARLILE, Chris	1122	1.48
UHLMANN, Chris	1644	2.17
Group Total	2766	3.66
J Moore Independents		
KELLETT, Joan	325	0.43
MOORE, Michael	4936	6.52
Group Total	5261	6.95
Ungrouped		
AYSON, Pamela	351	0.46
BLACK, Daryl Arthur	42	0.06
DYER, Nick	139	0.18
GRAY-GRZESZKIEWICZ, Jerzy	320	0.42
HANCOCK, John	166	0.22
LEYLAND, Jeremy	487	0.64
NICHOLLS, Roger John	47	0.06
WILLMOTT, Peter S	60	0.08
Ungrouped Total	1612	2.13
Formal	75666	95.93
Informal	3213	4.07
Total	78879	90.42
Enrolment	87237	
Quota	9459	

Third election – 18 February 1995

1995 list of elected candidates

BRINDABELLA

- Tony De Domenico - Liberal Party*
- Trevor Kaine - Liberal Party
- Paul Osborne - Independent
- Andrew Whitecross - Australian Labor Party
- Bill Wood - Australian Labor Party

GINNINDERRA

- Wayne Berry - Australian Labor Party
- Bill Stefaniak - Liberal Party
- Roberta McRae - Australian Labor Party
- Harold Hird - Liberal Party
- Lucy Horodny - The ACT Greens

MOLONGLO

- Kate Carnell - Liberal Party
- Rosemary Follett - Australian Labor Party**
- Terry Connolly - Australian Labor Party***
- Gary Humphries - Liberal Party
- Kerrie Tucker - The ACT Greens
- Greg Cornwell - Liberal Party
- Michael Moore - Moore Independents

Notes:

* Tony De Domenico resigned from the Legislative Assembly on 30 January 1997. Louise Littlewood, Liberal Party, was declared elected to fill the casual vacancy following a recount of ballot papers received by Mr De Domenico at the 1995 election

** Rosemary Follett resigned from the Legislative Assembly on 12 December 1996. Simon Corbell, Australian Labor Party, was declared elected to fill the casual vacancy following a recount of ballot papers received by Ms Follett at the 1995 election.

*** Terry Connolly resigned from the Legislative Assembly on 19 February 1996. Marion Reilly, Australian Labor Party, was declared elected to fill the casual vacancy following a recount of ballot papers received by Mr Connolly at the 1995 election.

1995 first preference results – Brindabella

A The ACT Greens	Votes	%
McGuinness, Julie	956	1.92
Parratt, Andrew	2071	4.15
Stephens, Liz	938	1.88
Group Total	3965	7.95
B Moore Independents		
Isaacson, Nick	882	1.77
Isaacson, Stephanie	1025	2.05
Group Total	1907	3.82
C Australian Labor Party		
Cawthorne, Eva	1206	2.42
Ellis, Annette	3142	6.30
Whan, Steve	1263	2.53
Whitecross, Andrew	5665	11.35
Wood, Bill	4482	8.98
Group Total	15758	31.58
D Australian Democrats		
Bell, Charlie	653	1.31
Forceville, Lyn	1225	2.46
Group Total	1878	3.76
E Smokers Are Voters And Civil Rights		
Dencio, Keith	514	1.03
Kowalski, Stan	602	1.21
Group Total	1116	2.24
F Liberal Party		
Brooke, Sandie	2182	4.37
De Domenico, Tony	6262	12.55
Kaine, Trevor	4449	8.92
Littlewood, Louise	2919	5.85
Lowe, Brian	2682	5.38
Group Total	18494	37.06
Ungrouped		
Ferguson, Janice Mary	105	0.21
Kobier, Margaret A.	726	1.45
Osborne, Paul	5604	11.23
Savage, Tony	344	0.69
Group Total	6779	13.59
Formal	49897	93.77
Informal	3317	6.23
Total	53214	91.23
Enrolment	58327	
Quota	8317	

1995 first preference results – Ginninderra

A Australian Labor Party	Votes	%
Berry, Wayne	7719	16.10
Grassby, Ellnor	1912	3.99
McRae, Roberta	2840	5.92
Shea, Jacqueline	1255	2.62
Wilson, Fiona	1967	4.10
Group Total	15693	32.74
B Moore Independents		
Evans, Graeme	1262	2.63
Szuty, Helen	2575	5.37
Group Total	3837	8.00
C Smokers Are Voters And Civil Rights		
Ballard, Donovan	575	1.20
Bevan, Lorraine	672	1.40
Group Total	1247	2.60
D Australian Democrats		
Granleese, Peter	680	1.42
Main, Peter	1740	3.63
Group Total	2420	5.05
E The ACT Greens		
Corr, Gary	844	1.76
Horodny, Lucy	2332	4.86
Rielly, Michelle	1000	2.09
Group Total	4176	8.71
F Liberal Party		
Dunne, Lyle	3059	6.38
Gordon, Martin	1622	3.38
Hill, Cheryl	3741	7.80
Hird, Harold	3526	7.36
Stefaniak, Bill	7559	15.77
Group Total	19507	40.69
Ungrouped		
Connor, Kevin	1059	2.21
Ungrouped Total	1059	2.21
Formal	47939	93.28
Informal	3455	6.72
Total	51394	90.56
Enrolment	56749	
Quota	7990	

1995 first preference results – Molonglo

A Australian Democrats	Votes	%
Appleyard, Nicola	1192	1.77
Kramer, Greg	967	1.43
Group Total	2159	3.20
B Liberal Party		
Aouad, Greg	1033	1.53
Ash, David	907	1.35
Carnell, Kate	19386	28.75
Cornwell, Greg	1769	2.62
Humphries, Gary	3074	4.56
Spier, Lucinda	1432	2.12
Wilcox, Gwen	1293	1.92
Group Total	28894	42.85
C Australian Labor Party		
Connolly, Terry	3017	4.47
Corbell, Simon	462	0.69
Follett, Rosemary	14460	21.44
Lamont, David	1251	1.86
Reilly, Marion	609	0.90
Wilson, Michael	592	0.88
Zamora, Silvia	434	0.64
Group Total	20825	30.88
D Smokers Are Voters And Civil Rights		
McMahon, John	744	1.10
Reavell, John	663	0.98
Group Total	1407	2.09
E The ACT Greens		
Davis, Natasha	1470	2.18
Rattenbury, Shane	1101	1.63
Tucker, Kerrie	4255	6.31
Group Total	6826	10.12
F		
Burns, Arthur	265	0.39
De Luca, Terry	208	0.31
Group Total	473	0.70
G Moore Independents		
Dunstone, Mark	553	0.82
Moore, Michael	4753	7.05
Van Raay, Tina	595	0.88
Group Total	5901	8.75
H		
Dellit, Alison	183	0.27
Middleton, Alex	64	0.09
Group Total	247	0.37
Ungrouped		
Boland, Mike	234	0.35
Slazenger, Regina	319	0.47
Weston, Fred	149	0.22
Ungrouped Total	702	1.04
Formal	67434	94.11
Informal	4222	5.89
Total	71656	87.51
Enrolment	81883	
Quota	8430	

Second election – 15 February 1992

1992 list of elected candidates

LIBERAL PARTY

- Trevor Kaine
- Tony De Domenico
- Greg Cornwell
- Kate Carnell
- Gary Humphries
- Lou Westende*

MICHAEL MOORE INDEPENDENT GROUP

- Michael Moore
- Helen Szuty

ABOLISH SELF-GOVERNMENT COALITION

- Dennis Stevenson

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY

- Rosemary Follett
- Wayne Berry
- Bill Wood
- Roberta McRae
- Terry Connolly
- Annette Ellis
- David Lamont
- Ellnor Grassby

Notes:

* Lou Westende resigned from the Assembly on 25 July 1994 and Bill Stefaniak, Liberal Party, was appointed as his replacement on 23 August 1994.

1992 first preference results

Party/Independent Candidate	Votes	%
Liberal Party	45203	29.03
The Better Management An Independent Team	5021	3.22
Michael Moore Independent Group	8724	5.60
Australian Democrats	6960	4.47
Abolish Self-Government Coalition	10998	7.06
Hare-Clark Independence Party	3336	2.14
Canberra Party	580	0.37
Canberra Unity Party	1482	0.95
New Conservatives	1869	1.20
Residents Rally	7104	4.56
Australian Labor Party	62155	39.92
Brunoro, Emile	726	0.47
Scott, Tony	224	0.14
Spagnolo, Tony	176	0.11
Hamilton, Ron	190	0.12
Pullin, Lara	802	0.52
Rosborough, Derek	153	0.10
Formal	155703	93.53
Informal	10764	6.47
Total	166467	90.27
Enrolment	184405	
Quota	8651	

Note:

First preference results for party candidates were not counted at the 1992 election.

1992 list of candidates in ballot order

LIBERAL PARTY

- Trevor Kaine
- Tony De Domenico
- Greg Cornwell
- Kate Carnell
- Gary Humphries
- Lou Westende
- Kaarina Sutinen
- Bill Stefaniak
- Roger Dace
- Lyn Johnson

THE BETTER MANAGEMENT AN INDEPENDENT TEAM

- Harold Hird
- Bev Cains
- Alan Fitzgerald
- Jim O'Neill
- Iain Calman
- Christine McGibbon
- Ken Ewan
- Marc Sadil

MICHAEL MOORE INDEPENDENT GROUP

- Michael Moore
- Helen Szuty
- Tina Van Raay
- Stephen Mugford

AUSTRALIAN DEMOCRATS

- Julie McCarron-Benson
- Graeme Evans
- Domenic Mico
- Heinrich Stefanik
- Jim Coates
- Ian Buchanan
- Tony Coles

ABOLISH SELF-GOVERNMENT COALITION

- Dennis Stevenson
- Graeme Orchiston
- Angela Brown
- Mike Trevethan
- Ute Ernst
- Andy Stodulka
- Geoff Doepel
- Patricia Colquhoun
- Fred Corlett

HARE-CLARK INDEPENDENCE PARTY

- Craig Duby
- Fiona Patten
- Barry Williams
- Sitthiphone Saysitthideth
- Nigel Grime

CANBERRA PARTY

- Jim Weston
- Peter Burrows
- Glen Smith
- Tony Urbancik
- Lee Judd
- Bernie Clough

CANBERRA UNITY PARTY

- Marion Le
- Barry Reid
- Don Allan
- Debbie Ellis
- Ross Stuart

NEW CONSERVATIVES

- Robyn Nolan
- Fran James
- Wendy Carlton
- Rita Cameron

RESIDENTS RALLY

- Bernard Collaery
- Norm Jensen
- Chris Donohue
- David Evans
- Lisa Middlebrook
- Jack Kershaw
- Silva Cengic
- Noel Haberecht

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY

- Rosemary Follett
- Wayne Berry
- Bill Wood
- Roberta McRae
- Terry Connolly
- Annette Ellis
- David Lamont
- Ellnor Grassby
- David Wedgwood
- Marion Reilly
- Anne Higgins

INDEPENDENT

- Brunoro, Emile
- Scott, Tony
- Spagnolo, Tony
- Hamilton, Ron
- Pullin, Lara
- Rosborough, Derek

First election – 4 March 1989

1989 list of elected candidates

ABOLISH SELF-GOVERNMENT COALITION

- Dennis Stevenson

RESIDENTS RALLY

- Bernard Collaery
- Norm Jensen
- Michael Moore
- Hector Kinloch

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY

- Rosemary Follett
- Paul Whalan*
- Wayne Berry
- Ellnor Grassby
- Bill Wood

NO SELF GOVERNMENT PARTY

- Craig Duby
- Carmel Maher
- David Prowse

LIBERAL PARTY

- Gary Humphries
- Trevor Kaine
- Robyn Nolan
- Bill Stefaniak

Note:

*Paul Whalan resigned from the Assembly on 30 April 1990 and Terry Connolly, Australian Labor Party, was appointed as his replacement on 1 May 1990.

1989 first preference results

Party/Independent Candidate	Votes	%
Independent Haslem	6867	4.84
Party! Party! Party!	979	0.69
Socialist Workers Party	713	0.50
Family Team	3885	2.74
National Party	1947	1.37
Disabled & Redeployed Workers Party	163	0.11
Abolish Self-Government Coalition	10641	7.50
Fair Elections Coalition	7765	5.47
Home Rule OK	62	0.04
Residents Rally	13647	9.62
A Better Idea	80	0.06
Christian Alternative Party	846	0.60
Australian Labor Party	32370	22.82
Sleepers Wake	173	0.12
No Self Government Party	16274	11.47
Australian Democrats	2350	1.66
The A.C.T. Community Party	5777	4.07
Canberra First Party	4918	3.47
Liberal Party	21088	14.87
Sun-Ripened Warm Tomato	1666	1.17
Tony Spagnolo Independent for Canberra	140	0.10
Surprise Party	166	0.12
Crnkovic, Frank	445	0.31
Mackey, Bill	5686	4.01
Reid, Bob	121	0.09
Wise, Kevin Robert	60	0.04
Pead, Gary James	75	0.05
Pye, Bill	414	0.29
Rocke, John	149	0.11
Hird, Harold	1872	1.32
Gillespie, Lyall L.	522	0.37
Formal	141861	94.31
Informal	8560	5.69
Total	150421	88.75
Enrolment	169493	
Quota	7882	

Note:

First preference votes for party candidates are not shown.

1989 list of candidates in ballot order

INDEPENDENT HASLEM

- John Haslem
- Caryl Haslem

PARTY! PARTY! PARTY!

- Amanda Call
- Shane McMillan

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

- Kristian Whittaker

FAMILY TEAM

- Bev Cains
- Dawn Casley-Smith
- Ron Gane
- Bill Fearon
- Dennis Meagher
- Drewe Just

NATIONAL PARTY

- David Adams
- Michael Mullins
- Bruce MacKinnon

DISABLED & REDEPLOYED WORKERS PARTY

- Peter Burrows
- Derek Robinson

ABOLISH SELF-GOVERNMENT COALITION

- Dennis Stevenson
- Flo Grant
- Gladys Dickson
- Chris Tazreiter
- Nerolie Bush
- Geoff Doepel
- Trish Orton
- Gail Aiken
- Mike Trevethan
- Reg Hayward
- Colin Beaton
- John Hesketh

FAIR ELECTIONS COALITION

- Tony Fleming
- Alan Runciman
- Sarah Kirschbaum
- Gordon McAllister
- Gus Petersilka
- Julie McCarron-Benson

HOME RULE OK

- Tony Boye

RESIDENTS RALLY

- Bernard Collaery
- Norm Jensen
- Michael Moore
- Hector Kinloch
- Joan Kellett
- Chris Donohue
- Marion Le
- Kelvin Giles
- Catherine Rossiter

A BETTER IDEA

- Mick Scurfield

CHRISTIAN ALTERNATIVE PARTY

- Nathan Stirling
- Bernadette Ibell

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY

- Rosemary Follett
- Paul Whalan
- Wayne Berry
- Ellnor Grassby
- Bill Wood
- Di Ford
- Kevin Gill
- Anna Robieson
- Martin Attridge
- Peta Beelen
- Barry Reid

SLEEPERS WAKE

- John Bellamy

NO SELF GOVERNMENT PARTY

- Craig Duby
- Carmel Maher
- David Prowse
- John Taylor
- Norman Henry
- Peter Alabaster
- John Cunningham
- Chris Elworthy
- Elma Lindh
- Nev Aourousseau
- John Cantlon
- Ken Durie
- Bob Smythe
- Lindsay Sales
- Philippa Meredith
- Jack Wright
- Yvonne Hammond

AUSTRALIAN DEMOCRATS

- Arminel Ryan
- Bill Mason
- Heather Jeffcoat

THE A.C.T. COMMUNITY PARTY

- Ken Fry
- Domenic Mico
- Lorne Doyle

CANBERRA FIRST PARTY

- Allan Nelson
- Beryl Byrnes
- John McMahon
- Jeff Brown
- Michael Apps
- Barry Brogan
- Jennie Booth
- Arthur Hetherington
- Elisabeth Apps
- Mike McColl
- Matt Campbell
- Garry Behan

LIBERAL PARTY

- Gary Humphries
- Trevor Kaine
- Robyn Nolan
- Bill Stefaniak
- Greg Cornwell
- Lyle Dunne
- Peter Kobold
- Judith Dowson
- Peter Jansen
- Bob Winnel

SUN-RIPENED WARM TOMATO

- Emile Brunoro
- Rick Kenny

TONY SPAGNOLO INDEPENDENT FOR CANBERRA

- Tony Spagnolo

SURPRISE PARTY

- C J Burns

INDEPENDENT

- Crnkovic, Frank
- Mackey, Bill
- Reid, Bob
- Wise, Kevin Robert
- Pead, Gary James
- Pye, Bill
- Rocke, John
- Hird, Harold
- Gillespie, Lyall L.

Casual vacancies

How are casual vacancies filled under Hare-Clark?

Under the ACT's Hare-Clark system any vacancies arising in the Legislative Assembly are filled (where possible) by recounting the ballot papers that were received by the vacating Member. These ballot papers are counted to determine which candidate was the next most favoured candidate chosen by the voters who elected the vacating Member. Only those candidates who contested the original election and who indicate that they wish to contest the casual vacancy are considered in this process.

On the resignation or death of a Member, the Speaker informs the Electoral Commissioner of the vacancy. (If the Speaker is the vacating Member, the Deputy Speaker informs the Commissioner of the vacancy. If the positions of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are vacant, the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly informs the Commissioner of the vacancies.)

On being informed of a vacancy, the Commissioner publishes a notice inviting all the unsuccessful candidates in that Member's electorate at the last election to contest the casual vacancy. Those candidates have 10 days after that notice to apply to contest the vacancy.

The count of ballot papers to fill the vacancy commences after the Commissioner declares the names of the candidates who have applied to contest the vacancy.

Since the introduction of computerised counting for the Legislative Assembly at the 2001 election, casual vacancies have been counted by computer program, without needing to physically recount ballot papers. The first casual vacancy to be counted using a computer was the 2003 vacancy arising from the resignation of Mr Gary Humphries.

If it is not possible to fill a casual vacancy by counting the vacating candidates ballot papers (for example, if no candidates from the election come forward wishing to contest the vacancy), the Assembly will choose a person to fill the vacancy. If the vacating Member was elected as a member of a registered political party, the new Member chosen to fill the vacancy must be a member of this party. If there is no member of the relevant party available to be chosen, or if the vacating Member was elected as an independent, the person chosen to fill the vacancy cannot be a person who has been a member of a registered political party within the 12 months preceding the filling of the vacancy.

The following tables show the results of the counts to fill casual vacancies from 1997 to 2017, after the introduction of Hare-Clark at the 1995 election. Those tables that show multiple counts of votes are those cases where candidates needed to be excluded in order for the successful candidate to attain an absolute majority of votes. Those tables that show a single column of vote totals for each candidate are cases where the successful candidate attained an absolute majority of votes on the first distribution of votes from the vacating Member.

Casual vacancies in the ninth Legislative Assembly (prior to publication in May 2018)

Steve Doszpot

Mr Steve Doszpot (Canberra Liberals) passed away on 25 November 2017.

Ms Candice Burch (Canberra Liberals) was declared elected to fill the casual vacancy on 13 December 2017.

																	Remarks
29	43	58	46	2347	2571	1709	-7544	114	118	31	342	65	71	0			Steve Doszpot's votes distributed
29	43	58	46	2347	2571	1709	598	114	118	31	342	65	71	0	8142		Steve Doszpot partially excluded
0	0	0	0	122	363	38	-542	2	3	0	8	3	0	3			Steve Doszpot's votes distributed
29	43	58	46	2469	2934	1747	56	116	121	31	350	68	71	3	8142		Steve Doszpot partially excluded
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	0	0	4	1	0	-1			Steve Doszpot's votes distributed
29	43	58	46	2469	2934	1747	52	116	121	31	354	69	71	2	8142		Steve Doszpot partially excluded
3	3	12	3	5	7	5	-52	1	1	0	2	1	3	-1			Steve Doszpot's votes distributed
32	53	70	49	2474	2941	1752	0	117	122	31	356	70	74	1	8142		Steve Doszpot partially excluded
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			Steve Doszpot's votes distributed
32	53	70	49	2474	2941	1752	0	117	122	31	356	70	74	1	8142		Steve Doszpot fully excluded.
0	2	1	0	1	2	4	0	2	2	-31	6	9	2	0			Graeme Strachan's votes distributed
32	55	71	49	2475	2943	1756	0	119	124	0	362	79	76	1	8142		Graeme Strachan partially excluded
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				Graeme Strachan's votes distributed
32	55	71	49	2475	2943	1756	0	119	124	0	362	79	76	1	8142		Graeme Strachan partially excluded
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				Graeme Strachan's votes distributed
32	55	71	49	2475	2943	1756	0	119	124	0	362	79	76	1	8142		Graeme Strachan partially excluded
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				Graeme Strachan's votes distributed
32	55	71	49	2475	2943	1756	0	119	124	0	362	79	76	1	8142		Graeme Strachan partially excluded
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				Graeme Strachan's votes distributed
32	55	71	49	2475	2943	1756	0	119	124	0	362	79	76	1	8142		Graeme Strachan fully excluded
-29	4	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	1		2	2	11	0			Josh Ceramidas's votes distributed
3	59	71	49	2479	2947	1757	0	119	125		364	81	87	1	8142		Josh Ceramidas partially excluded
-3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	2			Josh Ceramidas's votes distributed
0	60	71	49	2479	2947	1757	0	119	125		364	81	87	3	8142		Josh Ceramidas fully excluded
	1	17	-46	3	3	2	0	0	4		2	1	13	0			Rebecca Vassarotti's votes distributed
	61	88	3	2482	2950	1759	0	119	129		366	82	100	3	8142		Rebecca Vassarotti partially excluded
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0			Rebecca Vassarotti's votes distributed
	61	88	3	2482	2950	1759	0	119	129		366	82	100	3	8142		Rebecca Vassarotti partially excluded
	0	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	2			Rebecca Vassarotti's votes distributed
	61	88	0	2482	2950	1759	0	119	129		366	82	100	5	8142		Rebecca Vassarotti partially excluded
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0			Rebecca Vassarotti's votes distributed
	61	88	0	2482	2950	1759	0	119	129		366	82	101	5	8142		Rebecca Vassarotti fully excluded
	-50	6		5	5	7	0	3	1		2	1	20	0			Leah Dwyer's votes distributed
	11	94		2487	2955	1766	0	122	130		368	83	121	5	8142		Leah Dwyer partially excluded
	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0			Leah Dwyer's votes distributed
	11	94		2487	2955	1766	0	122	130		368	83	121	5	8142		Leah Dwyer partially excluded
	-11	0		0	2	2	0	0	0		0	0	5	2			Leah Dwyer's votes distributed
	0	94		2487	2957	1768	0	122	130		368	83	126	7	8142		Leah Dwyer fully excluded
		1		10	8	4	0	5	2		32	-78	16	0			Peter Robinson's votes distributed
		95		2497	2965	1772	0	127	132		400	5	142	7	8142		Peter Robinson partially excluded
		0		0	1	0	0	0	0		0	-3	0	2			Peter Robinson's votes distributed
		95		2497	2966	1772	0	127	132		400	2	142	9	8142		Peter Robinson partially excluded
		0		0	0	0	0	0	0		1	-1	0	0			Peter Robinson's votes distributed
		95		2497	2966	1772	0	127	132		401	1	142	9	8142		Peter Robinson partially excluded
		0		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	-1	0	1			Peter Robinson's votes distributed

Remarks															
Total votes at the end of the count	Lost (or Gain) by Fraction	Exhausted Votes	Peter Robinson (ungrouped)	Marea Fatseas (Ungrouped)	Graeme Strachan (Ungrouped)	John Haydon (Sustainable Australia)	Lucinda Spier (Canberra Community Voters)	Steve Doszpot (Canberra Liberals)	Peter McKay (Canberra Liberals)	Candice Burch (Canberra Liberals)	Brooke Curtin (Canberra Liberals)	Rebecca Vassarotti (The ACT Greens)	Jill Thomsen (The ACT Greens)	Leah Dwyer (ACT Labor)	Josh Ceramidas (ACT Labor)
8142	10 0	142 0	0 0	401 0		132 0	127 0	0 0	1772 0	2966 0	2497 0		95 0		
8142	10 0	142 39	0	401 7		132 5	127 2	0 0	1772 7	2966 13	2497 10		95 -83		
8142	10 0	181 0		408 0		137 0	129 0	0 0	1779 0	2979 0	2507 0		12 0		
8142	10 2	181 8		408 0		137 0	129 0	0 0	1779 0	2979 0	2507 0		12 -12		
8142	12 0	189 0		408 0		139 0	129 0	0 0	1779 0	2979 0	2507 0		0 0		
8142	12 0	189 26		408 28		139 16	129 -129	0 0	1779 18	2979 24	2507 14		0		
8142	12 2	215 0		436 0		155 0	3 -2	0 0	1797 0	3003 0	2521 0				
8142	14 0	215 0		436 0		155 0	1 0	0 0	1797 0	3003 0	2521 0				
8142	14 0	216 0		436 0		155 0	0 0	0 0	1797 0	3003 0	2521 0				
8142	14 0	216 52		436 -41		155 -149	0 0	0 0	1797 18	3003 18	2521 20				
8142	14 2	268 0		477 1		6 -3		0 0	1815 0	3021 0	2541 0				
8142	16 0	268 0		478 0		3 0		0 0	1815 0	3021 0	2541 0				
8142	16 -1	268 3		478 1		3 -3		0 0	1815 0	3021 0	2541 0				
8142	15 0	271 101		479 -462		0		0 0	1815 71	3021 127	2541 163				
8142	15 -1	372 0		17 -9				0 0	1886 0	3148 7	2704 3				
8142	14 1	372 1		8 -5				0 0	1886 1	3155 2	2707 0				
8142	15 -1	373 4		3 -3				0 0	1887 0	3157 0	2707 0				
8142	14 0	377 0		0 0				0 0	1887 0	3157 0	2707 0				
8142	14 0	377 143						0 0	1887 -1841	3157 865	2707 833				
8142	14 -1	520 0						0 0	46 -38	4022 21	3540 18				
8142	13 1	520 0						0 0	8 -1	4043 0	3558 0				
8142	14 -2	520 6						0 0	7 -7	4043 2	3558 1				
8142	12 0	526 0						0 0	0 0	4045 0	3559 0				
8142	12	526						0	0	4045	3559				
Peter McKay fully excluded. Majority 3803. Candice Burch elected															

Casual vacancies in the eighth Legislative Assembly

Resignation of Brendan Smyth

Mr Brendan Smyth (Canberra Liberals) resigned from the Legislative Assembly on 15 July 2016.

Mr Val Jeffery (Canberra Liberals) was declared elected to fill the casual vacancy on 29 July 2016.

Brendan Smyth (Canberra Liberals)	Val Jeffery (Canberra Liberals)	Ben Murphy (The ACT Greens)	Karl Maftoum (ACT Labor)	Rebecca Cody (ACT Labor)	Mark Erwood (Bullet Train for Canberra)	Michael Lindfield (Ungrupped)	Exhausted Votes	Lost (or Gain) by Fraction	Total votes at the end of the count	Remarks
-5638	4081	147	132	148	478	247	405			Brendan Smyth's votes distributed
4956	4081	147	132	148	478	247	405		10594	Brendan Smyth partially excluded
-17			16					1		Brendan Smyth's votes distributed
4939	4081	147	148	148	478	247	405	1	10564	Brendan Smyth partially excluded
-4411	3980	32	41	52	103	45	162	-4		Brendan Smyth's votes distributed
528	8061	179	189	200	581	292	567	-3	10564	Brendan Smyth partially excluded
-528	505				14	6		3		Brendan Smyth's votes distributed
	8566	179	189	200	595	298	567		10594	Brendan Smyth fully excluded. Maj. 5014. Val Jeffery elected

Resignation of Mary Porter

Ms Mary Porter AM (Australian Labor Party) resigned from the Legislative Assembly on 19 February 2016.

Mr Jayson Hinder (Australian Labor Party) was declared elected to fill the casual vacancy on 7 March 2016.

Chic Henry Australian Motorist Party	Jayson Hinder (Australian Labor Party)	Mary Porter (Australian Labor Party)	Darren Churchill (Ungrupped)	Exhausted Votes	Lost (or Gain) by Fraction	Total votes at the end of the count	Remarks
536	8233	-11008	178	2061			Mary Porter's votes distributed
536	8233	5	178	2061		11013	Mary Porter partially excluded
	3	-3					Mary Porter's votes distributed
536	8233	2	178	2061		11013	Mary Porter partially excluded
		-2			2		Mary Porter's votes distributed
536	8236		178	2061			Mary Porter fully excluded. Majority 4476.
					2	11013	Jason Hinder elected

Resignation of Katy Gallagher

Ms Katy Gallagher (Australian Labor Party) resigned from the Legislative Assembly on 23 December 2014.

Ms Meegan Fitzharris (Australian Labor Party) was declared elected to fill the casual vacancy on 16 January 2015.

Alan Kerlin (ACT Greens)	Caroline Le Couteur (ACT Greens)	David Cumbers (Australian Motorist Party)	Mark Curran (Australian Motorist Party)	Murray Gordon (Canberra Liberals)	Shelley Dickerson (Bullec Train for Canberra)	Tim Bohm (Bullec Train for Canberra)	Angie Drake (Australian Labor Party)	David Mathews (Australian Labor Party)	Katy Gallagher (Australian Labor Party)	Mark Kulasingham (Australian Labor Party)	Meegan Fitzharris (Australian Labor Party)	Philip Pocock (Ungrouped)	Exhausted Votes	Lost or (Gain) by Fraction	Total votes at the end of the count	Remarks
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-124	0	0	0	124	0		Katy Gallagher's votes distributed
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11318	0	0	0	124	0	11442	Katy Gallagher partially excluded
210	1133	77	82	81	214	207	2585	1943	-11318	1712	2870	88	109	7		Katy Gallagher's votes distributed
210	1133	77	82	81	214	207	2585	1943	0	1712	2870	88	233	7	11442	Katy Gallagher fully excluded. Majority 5602
2	2	-77	27	1	16	3	3	2	0	5	3	5	2	6		David Cumbers' votes distributed
212	1135	0	109	82	230	210	2588	1945	0	1717	2873	93	235	13	11442	David Cumbers fully excluded. Majority 5598
0	3		1	-82	5	1	5	4	0	2	7	3	46	5		Murray Gordon's votes distributed
212	1138		110	0	235	211	2593	1949	0	1719	2880	96	281	18	11442	Murray Gordon fully excluded. Majority 5572
3	6		6		11	10	7	7	0	4	11	-96	27	4		Philip Pocock's votes distributed
215	1144		116		246	221	2600	1956	0	1723	2891	0	308	22	11442	Philip Pocock fully excluded. Majority 5557
6	11		-116		16	22	8	12	0	7	9		23	2		Mark Curran's votes distributed
221	1155		0		262	243	2608	1968	0	1730	2900		331	24	11442	Mark Curran fully excluded. Majority 5544
-221	103				14	21	9	14	0	13	29		18	0		Alan Kerlin's votes distributed
0	1258				276	264	2617	1982	0	1743	2929		349	24	11442	Alan Kerlin fully excluded. Majority 5535
	25				119	-264	14	15	0	9	16		68	-2		Tim Bohm's votes distributed
	1283				395	0	2631	1997	0	1752	2945		417	22	11442	Tim Bohm fully excluded. Majority 5502
	63				-395		53	35	0	32	54		158	0		Shelley Dickerson's votes distributed
	1346				0		2684	2032	0	1784	2999		575	22	11442	Shelley Dickerson fully excluded. Majority 5423
	-1346						306	193	0	147	288		412	0		Caroline Le Couteur's votes distributed
	0						2990	2225	0	1931	3287		987	22	11442	Caroline Le Couteur fully excluded. Majority 5217
							598	542	0	-1931	614		178	-1		Mark Kulasingham's votes distributed
							3588	2767	0	0	3901		1165	21	11442	Mark Kulasingham fully excluded. Majority 5129
							1286	-2767	0		1178		306	-3		David Mathews' votes distributed
							4874	0	0		5079		1471	18	11442	David Mathews fully excluded. Majority 4977
																Meegan Fitzharris elected

Resignation of Zed Seselja

Mr Zed Seselja (Canberra Liberals) resigned from the Legislative Assembly on 11 June 2013.

Ms Nicole Lawder (Canberra Liberals) was declared elected to fill the casual vacancy on 26 June 2013.

Nicole Lawder (Canberra Liberals)	Val Jeffery (Canberra Liberals)	Zed Seselja (Canberra Liberals)	Amanda Bresnan (The ACT Greens)	Ben Murphy (The ACT Greens)	Karl Maftoum (Australian Labor Party)	Rebecca Cody (Australian Labor Party)	Michael Lindfield (Ungrouped)	Exhausted Votes	Lost or (Gain) by Fraction	Total votes at the end of the count	Remarks
0	0	-123	0	0	0	0	0	123	0		Zed Seselja's votes distributed
0	0	10471	0	0	0	0	0	123	0	10594	Zed Seselja partially excluded
4646	4683	-10471	296	139	130	178	149	245	5		Zed Seselja's votes distributed
4646	4683	0	296	139	130	178	149	368	5	10594	Zed Seselja's fully excluded. Majority 5111
19	18		14	4	-130	22	6	43	4		Karl Maftoum's votes distributed
4665	4701		310	143	0	200	155	411	9	10594	Karl Maftoum fully excluded. Majority 5088
12	10		19	-143		36	7	56	3		Ben Murphy's votes distributed
4677	4711		329	0		236	162	467	12	10594	Ben Murphy fully excluded. Majority 5058
19	24		15			7	-162	97	0		Michael Lindfield's votes distributed
4696	4735		344			243	0	564	12	10594	Michael Lindfield fully excluded. Maj. 5010
40	23		36			-243		143	1		Rebecca Cody's votes distributed
4736	4758		380			0		707	13	10594	Rebecca Cody fully excluded. Majority 4938
81	51		-380					250	-2		Amanda Bresnan's votes distributed
4817	4809		0					957	11	10594	Amanda Bresnan fully excluded. Maj. 4814.
											Nicole Lawder elected

Casual vacancies in the seventh Legislative Assembly

Resignation of Jon Stanhope

Mr Jon Stanhope (Australian Labor Party) resigned from the Legislative Assembly on 16 May 2011.

Dr Chris Bourke (Australian Labor Party) was declared elected to fill the casual vacancy on 1 June 2011.

Andrew Simington (Australian Motorist Party)	Adina Cirson (Australian Labor Party)	Chris Bourke (Australian Labor Party)	Jon Stanhope (Australian Labor Party)	James Higgins (The Greens)	Matthew Watts (Canberra Liberals)	Darren Churchill (Ungrouped)	Exhausted Votes	Lost or (Gain) by Fraction	Total votes at the end of the count	Remarks
0	0	0	-81	0	0	0	81	0		Jon Stanhope's votes distributed
0	0	0	9928	0	0	0	81	0	10009	Jon Stanhope partially excluded
157	4086	4288	-9928	813	95	50	436	3		Jon Stanhope's votes distributed
157	4086	4288	0	813	95	50	517	3	10009	Jon Stanhope fully excluded. Majority 4745
2	5	5		3	0	-50	32	3		Darren Churchill's votes distributed
159	4091	4293		816	95	0	549	6	10009	Darren Churchill fully excluded. Maj. 4728
3	9	11		9	-95		62	1		Matthew Watts's votes distributed
162	4100	4304		825	0		611	7	10009	Matthew Watts fully excluded. Maj. 4696
-162	25	20		17			100	0		Andrew Simington's votes distributed
0	4125	4324		842			711	7	10009	Andrew Simington fully excluded. Maj. 4646
	183	239		-842			420	0		James Higgin's votes distributed
	4308	4563		0			1131	7	10009	James Higgins fully excluded. Majority 4436
										Chris Bourke elected

Casual vacancies in the sixth Legislative Assembly

Resignation of Ted Quinlan

Mr Ted Quinlan (Australian Labor Party) resigned from the Legislative Assembly on 21 March 2006.

Mr Andrew Barr (Australian Labor Party) was declared elected to fill the casual vacancy on 5 April 2006.

																Remarks
					10628									10628		
166	201	3498	2715	2633	-10504	375	57	63	55	523	19	199	0			Quinlan's votes distributed
166	201	3498	2715	2633	124	375	57	63	55	523	19	199	0	10628		Quinlan partially distributed
0	0	0	122	0	-124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2			Quinlan's votes distributed
166	201	3489	2837	2633	0	375	57	63	55	523	19	199	2	10628		Quinlan fully excluded. Maj 5214
2	1	5	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	-19	1	0			Kennedy's votes distributed
168	202	3503	2839	2634	0	375	58	63	55	529	0	200	2	10628		Kennedy fully excluded. Maj 5214
4	1	15	5	6	0	1	2	1	-55	8		12	0			Reynolds's votes distributed
172	203	3518	2844	2640	0	376	60	64	0	537		212	2	10628		Reynolds fully excluded. Maj 5208
8	5	7	1	2	0	8	-60	16		2		11	0			McKinley's votes distributed
180	208	3525	2845	2642	0	384	0	80		539		223	2	10628		McKinley fully distributed. Maj 5202
6	8	10	9	7	0	4		-80		9		27	0			Gray's vote's distributed
186	216	3535	2854	2649	0	388		0		548		250	2	10628		Gray partially excluded
0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0		0	0			Gray's votes distributed
186	216	3535	2854	2649	0	388		0		548		250	2	10628		Gray fully excluded. Maj 5189
-186	27	32	20	21	0	24				19		43	0			Leftwich's votes distributed
0	243	3567	2874	2670	0	412				567		293	2	10628		Leftwich partially excluded
0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		0	0			Leftwich's votes distributed
0	243	3567	2874	2670	0	412				567		293	2	10628		Leftwich fully distributed. Maj 5167
	-243	34	27	17	0	28				14		123	0			Humphrey's votes distributed
	0	3601	2901	2674	0	440				581		416	2	10628		Humphrey partially excluded
	0	0	0	0	0	0				0		0	0			Humphrey's votes distributed
	0	3601	2901	2687	0	440				581		416	2	10628		Humphrey fully distributed. Maj 5106
		83	77	55	0	-440				54		171	0			Bresnan's votes distributed
		3684	2978	2742	0	0				635		587	2	10628		Bresnan fully excluded. Maj 5020
		152	97	110	0					-635		276	0			Helm's votes distributed
		3836	3075	2852	0					0		863	2	10628		Helm fully excluded. Maj 4882
		1482	1154	-2852	0							216	0			Hettinger's votes distributed
		5318	4229	0	0							1079	2	10628		Hettinger fully excluded. Maj 4774. Andrew Barr Elected

Casual vacancies in the fifth Legislative Assembly

Resignation of Gary Humphries

Former Chief Minister, Mr Gary Humphries, resigned from the Legislative Assembly on 24 January 2003.

Ms Jacqui Burke (Liberal Party) was declared elected to fill the casual vacancy on 10 February 2003.

Jacqui Burke (Liberal Party)	Gary Humphries (Liberal Party)	Amalia Matheson (Liberal Party)	Manuel Xyrakis (Liberal Party)	Jonathon Reynolds (Gungahlin Equality Party)	Claire James (Canberra First Party)	Joel Pasternak (Canberra First Party)	Christina Ryan (Australian Labor Party)	Deb Foskey (The ACT Greens)	Exhausted Votes	Lost or (Gain) by Fraction	Total votes at the end of the count	Remarks
	9817										9817	
3950	-9740	1983	2994	128	61	45	149	83	343	4		Humphries' votes distributed
3950	77	1983	2994	128	61	45	149	83	343	4	9817	Humphries partially excluded
0	-77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	9817	Humphries' votes distributed
3950	0	1983	2994	128	61	45	149	83	420	4	9817	Humphries fully excluded. Maj 4697
1		3	1	1	6	-45	0	1	27	5		Pasternak's votes distributed
3951		1986	2995	129	67	0	149	84	447	9	9817	Pasternak fully excluded. Maj 4681
7		5	3	2	-67		0	3	45	2		James' votes distributed
3958		1991	2998	131	0		149	87	492	11	9817	James fully excluded. Maj 4658
12		7	7	3			3	-87	54	1		Foskey's votes distributed
3970		1998	3005	134			152	0	546	12	9817	Foskey fully excluded. Maj 4630
20		14	12	-134			8		80	0		Reynolds' votes distributed
3990		2012	3017	0			160		626	12	9817	Reynolds fully excluded. Maj 4590
25		10	19				-160		106	0		Ryan's votes distributed
4015		2022	3036				0		732	12	9817	Ryan fully excluded. Maj 4537
1097		2022	756						170	-1		Matheson's votes distributed
5112		0	3792						902	11	9817	Matheson fully excluded. Maj 4453. Jacqui Burke elected

Casual vacancies in the fourth Legislative Assembly

Resignation of Kate Carnell

Former Chief Minister, Mrs Kate Carnell, resigned from the Legislative Assembly on 13 December 2000.

Ms Jacqui Burke (Liberal Party) was declared elected to fill the casual vacancy on 18 January 2001.

Candidates	Party	Votes
Ayson, Pamela	Independent	102
Burke, Jacqui	Liberal Party	4775
Errey, Jane	Australian Democrats	259
Gray-Grzeszkiewicz, Jerzy	Independent	67
Hancock, John	Independent	76
Kirschbaum, Miko	The ACT Greens	71
Louttit John	Liberal Party	3 022
Manderson, Roland	The ACT Greens	109
Reilly, Marion	Australian Labor Party	284
Willmott, Peter S	Independent	21
Exhausted		666
Loss by fraction		7
Total		9459
Quota		4394

Casual vacancies in the third Legislative Assembly

Resignation of Terry Connolly

Terry Connolly (Australian Labor Party) resigned as Member for the Molonglo electorate on 19 February 1996.

Marion Reilly (Australian Labor Party) was declared elected to fill the vacancy on 21 March 1996.

Candidates	Party	Votes
Appleyard, Nicola	Australian Democrats	273
Spier, Lucinda	Liberal Party	227
Corbell, Simon	Australian Labor Party	765
Reilly, Marion	Australian Labor Party	4452
Wilson, Michael	Australian Labor Party	1690
McMahon, John	Smokers are Voters and Civil Rights	118
Davis, Natasha	The ACT Greens	278
Rattenbury, Shane	The ACT Greens	233
Boland, Mike	Independent	106
Exhausted		290
Gain by fraction		(2)
Total		8430
Quota		4072

Resignation of Rosemary Follett

Rosemary Follett (Australian Labor Party) resigned as Member for the Molonglo electorate on 12 December 1996.

Simon Corbell (Australian Labor Party) was declared elected to fill the vacancy on 9 January 1997.

Candidates	Party	Votes
Appleyard, Nicola	Australian Democrats	301
Corbell, Simon	Australian Labor Party	6586
Davis, Natasha	The ACT Greens	315
Rattenbury, Shane	The ACT Greens	258
Dunstone, Mark	Moore Independents	139
Van Raay, Tina	Moore Independents	206
Exhausted		622
Gain by fraction		(3)
Total		8430
Quota		3904

Resignation of Tony De Domenico

Tony De Domenico (Liberal Party) resigned as Member for the Brindabella electorate on 30 January 1997.

Louise Littlewood (Liberal Party) was declared elected to fill the vacancy on 13 February 1997.

Andrew Parratt (The ACT Greens)	Charlie Bell (Australian Democrats)	Sandie Brooke (Liberal Party)	Tony De Domenico (Liberal Party)	Louise Littlewood (Liberal Party)	Brian Lowe (Liberal Party)	Margaret Kobier (Independent)	Exhausted Votes	Loss or (Gain) by Fraction	Total votes at the end of the count	Remarks
			8317						8317	
142	226	2550	-7949	2753	1780	221	277	0		De Domenico's votes distributed
142	226	2550	368	2753	1780	221	277	0	8317	De Domenico partially excluded
0	1	41	-368	0	320	4	0	2		De Domenico's votes distributed
142	227	2591	0	2753	2100	225	277	2	8317	De Domenico fully excluded Maj 4020
-142	27	7		19	16	7	66	0		Parratt's votes distributed
0	254	2598		2772	2116	232	343	2	8317	Parratt fully excluded Maj 3987
	21	94		29	27	-228	57	0		Kobier's votes distributed
	275	2692		2801	2143	4	400	2	8317	Kobier partially excluded
	0	0		0	4	-4	0	0		Kobier's votes distributed
	275	2692		2801	2147	0	400	2	8317	Kobier fully excluded Maj 3959
	-274	46		63	33		132	0		Bell's votes distributed
	1	2738		2864	2180		532	2	8317	Bell partially excluded
	-1	0		0	0		0	1		Bell's votes distributed
	0	2738		2864	2180		532	3	8317	Bell fully distributed Maj 3893
		800		893	-1856		163	0		Lowe's votes distributed
		3538		3757	324		695	3	8317	Lowe partially excluded
		178		136	-324		11	(1)		Lowe's votes distributed
		3716		3893	0		706	2	8317	Lowe fully excluded. Maj 3806. Louise Littlewood elected

Casual vacancies prior to Hare-Clark

Prior to the adoption of the Hare-Clark electoral system any vacancies arising in the Legislative Assembly were filled by appointment by the party of the resigning member.

Casual vacancies in the second Legislative Assembly

There was one casual vacancy between the 1992 and 1995 Legislative Assembly elections. Mr Lou Westende, Liberal Party, resigned from the Assembly on 25 July 1994 and Mr Bill Stefaniak, Liberal Party, was appointed as his replacement on 23 August 1994.

Casual vacancies in the first Legislative Assembly

There was one casual vacancy between the 1989 and 1992 Legislative Assembly elections. Mr Paul Whalan, Australian Labor Party, resigned from the Assembly on 30 April 1990 and Mr Terry Connolly, Australian Labor Party, was appointed as his replacement on 1 May 1990.

Non parliamentary elections

Interstate elections

Elections ACT provides over-the-counter pre-poll voting, postal vote applications, postal ballot papers and/or enquiry services for general elections and by-elections for other States and the Northern Territory. Elections ACT also provides advice to electors during Federal elections, but it does not provide voting facilities.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elected Body elections

Elections ACT conducts elections for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elected Body under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elected Body Act 2008*. These elections are conducted every three years.

Fee-for-service electoral services

Elections ACT conducts elections and provides other electoral services for various organisations under its power to provide services for determined fees. Further information on these elections can be obtained from Elections ACT's annual reports and from its website.



REFERENDUMS



Types of referendums

A referendum is the procedure of referring measures proposed by a legislative body to the vote of the electorate for approval or rejection.

Advisory referendum Indicative referendum Plebiscite Poll

A direct vote of the electorate in regard to an important public question, an advisory referendum, plebiscite, indicative referendum or a poll, does not aim to change a law. The Government is not bound by the "result" of these forms of referendum. Federal, State and Territory governments have held these types of referendums on various issues.

Entrenchment referendum

In the ACT, an entrenchment referendum can be held to ask electors if they want to "entrench" an ACT law under the Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act. If an ACT law is entrenched it cannot be changed as easily as an ordinary law. It does not mean a law cannot be changed but that it can only be changed by another referendum or by the vote of a special majority of parliament.

Constitutional referendum

The Australian Constitution can be amended only with the approval of the electorate. Voting in a constitutional referendum is compulsory for those on the Commonwealth electoral roll. For a referendum to pass, a double majority must be achieved. That is, a majority of electors in the whole of Australia must vote "yes" and four of the six States must also vote "yes" (see the Australian Electoral Commission website: www.aec.gov.au/Elections/referendums/index.htm)

Citizens initiative referendum

In some countries, citizens can propose or initiate a referendum as a form of direct democracy. Citizens initiative referendums have been used on a small number of occasions by some Australian local councils, but have not been adopted by any Australian Federal, State or Territory government.

Referendums in the ACT

The first referendums held in the ACT were the military service plebiscites held in 1916 and 1917. Electors in all federal States and all Territories (at that time the ACT was called The Territory for the Seat of Government and had 1,476 voters) were permitted to vote. Both the military service plebiscites sought a mandate for conscription and both were defeated.

A liquor poll was held in 1928 to allow the sale of alcohol in licensed premises in the ACT after a time of prohibition. The referendum was passed allowing alcohol to be sold in licensed premises.

A poll for a national song was held on 21 May 1977. Voting was preferential as for a House of Representatives election, and after the distribution of preferences, *Advance Australia Fair* became the national song. ACT electors voted in this non-compulsory poll.

Electors in the ACT have only had the right to vote in constitutional referendums since 1977, so ACT electors have only voted in the Commonwealth constitutional referendums in 1984, 1988 and 1999.

There have been 3 referendums on ACT specific issues:

- 1995 - entrenchment of Hare-Clark (entrenchment referendum)
- 1992 - selection of an electoral system (advisory referendum)
- 1978 - self-government (advisory referendum)

1995 referendum

On 8 December 1994, a Private Member's Bill, the Proportional Representation (Hare-Clark) Entrenchment Bill, was passed by the Legislative Assembly.

The Bill provided for the conduct of a referendum, which if passed by a majority of electors, would entrench principles of the ACT's current electoral system. The Entrenchment Bill provided that, should the referendum proposal be approved at referendum, elements of the electoral system would only be able to be changed if a majority of electors voted in favour of change at a future referendum, or if a two-thirds majority of Legislative Assembly members voted in favour of change.

The referendum was held in conjunction with the 18 February 1995 general election for the Legislative Assembly.

Voters were asked to write YES or NO on the ballot paper to show whether they approved the law to entrench the principles of the proportional representation (Hare-Clark) electoral system.

At the referendum, a 56.68% majority of all the electors entitled to vote at the referendum approved the entrenching law. For an entrenchment referendum proposal to succeed under the *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988* a majority of electors have to approve the proposal. That is, more than half of the electors on the electoral roll had to vote "Yes" for the referendum to succeed, rather than half the electors formally voting.

Of those electors who cast a valid vote, 65.01% approved the entrenching law. The referendum result was declared on 16 March 1995 and the principles of the proportional representation (Hare-Clark) system were entrenched.

1995 referendum to entrench the ACT's electoral system

Electorate	Yes		No	
	Votes	%	Votes	%
Brindabella	30330	60.89	19485	39.11
Ginninderra	30916	64.17	17259	35.83
Molonglo	48420	68.49	22273	31.51
Total ACT	109666	65.01	59017	34.99

(percentages are of formal votes)

Electorate	Formal		Informal	
	Votes	%	Votes	%
Brindabella	49815	95.68	2250	4.32
Ginninderra	48175	95.87	2077	4.13
Molonglo	70693	96.11	2863	3.89
Total ACT	168683	95.91	7190	4.09

(percentages are of total votes)

Electorate	Total		Enrolment
	Votes	%	
Brindabella	52065	89.26	58327
Ginninderra	50252	88.55	56749
Molonglo	73556	89.83	81883
Total ACT	175873	89.29	196959

(percentages are of enrolment)

1992 referendum

This indicative referendum, initiated by the federal government, was held in conjunction with the general election for the Legislative Assembly held on 15 February 1992.

Electors were asked to indicate which electoral system should be used to elect members to the Legislative Assembly - a single member electorates system or a proportional representation (Hare-Clark) system.

At the referendum, a 65.30% majority of the electors casting a valid vote at the referendum voted in favour of a proportional representation (Hare-Clark) electoral system.

1992 referendum to choose the ACT's electoral system

Electorate	Single Member Electorates		Proportional Representation (Hare-Clark) System	
	Votes	%	Votes	%
Canberra	28126	34.52	53343	65.48
Fraser	26039	34.89	48593	65.11
Total ACT	54165	34.70	101936	65.30

(percentages are of formal votes)

Electorate	Formal		Informal	
	Votes	%	Votes	%
Canberra	81469	94.48	4764	5.52
Fraser	74632	94.39	4439	5.61
Total ACT	156101	94.43	9203	5.57

(percentages are of total votes)

Electorate	Total		Enrolment
	Votes	%	
Canberra	86233	90.12	95689
Fraser	79071	89.13	88716
Total ACT	165304	89.64	184405

(percentages are of enrolment)

1978 referendum

This referendum was held on its own on 25 November 1978. Electors were given a choice of three proposals:

- That self-government be granted to the Australian Capital Territory by delegating functions to a locally elected legislative body in the stages set out in the statement, published in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* on 24 October 1978, for the purposes of sub-section 43(1) of the *Referendum (Self-government) Ordinance 1978*.
- That a locally elected legislative body be established in the Australian Capital Territory with local government-type legislative and executive functions.
- That the present arrangements for governing the Australian Capital Territory should continue for the time being.

At this referendum a 63.75% majority of the electors casting a valid vote at the referendum voted in favour of continuing with the present arrangements.

1978 referendum on ACT self-government

Self Government		Local Government		Present Arrangements	
Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%
33480	30.54	6268	5.72	69893	63.75

(percentages are of formal votes)

Formal		Informal		Total Votes
Votes	%	Votes	%	
109641	98.31	1888	1.69	111529

(percentages are of total votes)



ACT ELECTORAL COMMISSION



Responsibilities

The ACT Electoral Commission is an independent statutory authority whose major function is to run elections and referendums for the ACT Legislative Assembly.

Other functions include:

- redistributing electoral boundaries after each election
- advising the Speaker, Minister and the Assembly on matters relating to elections
- answering questions from the Speaker, Minister and the Assembly
- educating and providing information to the public about elections
- providing information and advice about elections to the Assembly, the Public Service, political parties and candidates
- researching elections
- publishing material on elections
- providing its services, for a fee, to other organisations
- conducting elections for other organisations and
- performing other functions conferred by law.

Our Vision

An ACT community actively engaged in a strong, inclusive and trusted democracy.

Our Purpose

To deliver independent, innovative and accessible electoral services to the ACT community.

Our Values

Our everyday behaviour will reflect our values of:

- Respect
- Integrity
- Collaboration
- Innovation
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Inclusiveness
- High quality service delivery
- Impartiality

Our Objectives

- Conduct fair and open elections and referendums.
- Provide high quality electoral information, education, advice and services.
- Employ efficient and accountable governance and business support systems.
- Foster a strong and positive values based culture for our workforce.

Structure and staffing

The ACT Electoral Commission comprises three statutory office holders – a part-time Chairperson, a full-time Electoral Commissioner and another part-time member.

The Electoral Commissioner is assisted by staff employed under the ACT's *Public Sector Management Act 1994*.

At election times the Commissioner seconded additional staff from the ACT Public Service and from other Australian electoral authorities and employs casual staff under the Electoral Act.

The office of the Electoral Commissioner and the staff appointed to assist the Commissioner is informally titled Elections ACT.

From 1 July 2014 the members of the ACT Electoral Commission became officers of the ACT Legislative Assembly. The Commission reports directly to the Assembly through the Speaker.

Legislation

Legislation governing elections and referendums in the ACT includes:

- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elected Body Act 2008*
- *Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act 1988 (Commonwealth)*
- *Electoral Act 1992*
- *Electoral Regulation 1993*
- *Proportional Representation (Hare-Clark) Entrenchment Act 1994*
- *Referendum (Machinery Provisions) Act 1994*
- *Health Professionals Regulation 2004*
- *Magistrates Court (Electoral Infringement Notices) Regulation 2012*

Electoral education and information

School and community education visits

Elections ACT staff are available to conduct electoral education activities in all schools in the ACT. Staff also visit and make presentations to community groups. Many of these sessions are conducted in conjunction with the Legislative Assembly education office.

Activities may include:

- visits to the Legislative Assembly
- the conduct of classroom sessions on the Hare-Clark electoral process, including the conduct of mock elections or referendums
- assistance with the conduct of student representative council or other school elections
- the provision of resources and advice
- placing electoral display materials in schools and/or assisting with school display activities and
- presentations to community groups.

Publications

Elections ACT produces a range of publications for information and education purposes.

These include:

- electoral education material
- fact sheets
- electorate maps
- annual reports
- election reports
- elections statistics
- party registration factsheet
- candidates information handbook
- scrutineers information handbook and
- election funding and financial disclosure handbooks.

These publications are all available from Elections ACT's website or from the Commission's office.

Website

The website at www.elections.act.gov.au is a comprehensive and current source of information covering all electoral matter under the general headings of:

- elections and voting
- electoral education
- electorate boundaries
- enrolment
- financial disclosure
- legislation
- Legislative Assembly Members
- media releases
- political parties
- publications and
- referendums.

At election time it provides information about candidates and voting provisions. Election results are reported progressively from election night until the final result is declared.



GLOSSARY



Absent vote	A vote made at a polling place by an elector who is outside his/her electorate on polling day. In the ACT, since 1995 all voters are able to cast ordinary votes, regardless of the electorate in which they vote. In State and federal elections, absent voters generally cast a declaration vote.
Absolute majority	Fifty percent plus one of the total number of votes counted to candidates.
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Act	A bill which has become law after being passed by the Legislative Assembly.
ACT Electoral Commission	The independent statutory authority established in 1992 to conduct Australian Capital Territory Legislative Assembly elections and referendums.
AEC	Australian Electoral Commission
Australian Electoral Commission	The independent statutory authority established in 1984 to conduct federal elections and referendums. Also maintains the Commonwealth and ACT electoral rolls.
Backbenchers	Members of the Legislative Assembly who are not the members of the Ministry or the Shadow Ministry.
Ballot	The voting process by which a choice is made between candidates in an election or between options in a referendum; the vote itself.
Ballot box	The sealed container into which an elector places a completed ballot paper.
Ballot paper	Either the paper printed for an election showing the candidates' names and affiliations, or the electronic version of that paper provided on an electronic voting system or the paper containing questions to be decided in a referendum, which voters mark to record their vote.
Bicameral	Having two houses of parliament. All Australian parliaments are bicameral except Queensland (which abolished its upper house in 1922) and the parliaments of the ACT and NT (see unicameral).
Bill	A proposal for an Act of parliament.
By-election	The process used generally in single member electorates to fill a casual vacancy. This is not used in the ACT (see casual vacancy).
Cabinet	The Cabinet in the ACT consists of up to nine Ministers, including the Chief Minister. Ministers are appointed by the Chief Minister.
Campaigning	The activities undertaken by parties, candidates and pressure groups in an election to persuade electors to vote in a particular way. Also called canvassing.
Candidate	A person who stands for election. Candidates can be nominated by political parties or stand as independents.
Casual vacancy	A vacancy in the Legislative Assembly caused by the death or resignation of a Member. Where a casual vacancy occurs in the ACT it is filled by recounting the votes received by that Member (see by-election).
Certified list of electors	The electoral roll used for the election that has been certified as correct by the Electoral Commissioner.
Chief Minister	The leader of a Territory government. In the ACT the Chief Minister is elected by Members of the Legislative Assembly.
Close of rolls	The day that rolls close for an election. This is usually about four weeks before the election so that there is sufficient time to print rolls for the election.
Coalition	An alliance (or combination) of political parties for the purpose of securing a working majority in parliament.
Compulsory enrolment	Every Australian citizen of 18 years and over must enrol. Eligible citizens who do not enrol may be fined.
Compulsory voting	All enrolled electors must vote at ACT elections and referendums. Electors who do not vote without a valid and sufficient reason may be fined.

Constitution	The set of basic rules by which a country or state is governed. In Australia's case it is a document written in the 1890s which sets out the structure of Australian federal politics. The Constitution can only be amended through a constitutional referendum. The Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Act, an act of the Commonwealth parliament, is effectively the ACT's constitution.	Donkey vote	The term used to describe a ballot paper marked with preferences for candidates without consideration of their policies or abilities. A classic donkey vote is one which records preferences straight down the ballot paper in the same order as the names printed. Usually refers to a ballot paper for a single member election (see party linear vote).
Continuous roll update	A term used to cover various methods used to keep the electoral roll up-to-date.	Draw or Lot	An object such as a slip of paper drawn from others to make a choice. The order of candidates' names on the ballot-papers is determined by a draw or 'lot'.
Court of Disputed Elections	A candidate, elector or the Electoral Commissioner may dispute the validity of an election by a petition to the Supreme Court sitting as the Court of Disputed Elections. The court has wide powers to resolve the matter.	Election	The choosing of representatives by the voters.
Declaration of poll	The announcement by the Electoral Commissioner of the result of the election and the names of the candidates elected.	Election day	See polling day.
Declaration votes	<p>Votes that are sealed in an envelope signed by the voter. Enrolment details are provided by the elector on the declaration vote envelope, the completed ballot-papers are placed inside and the envelope is then sealed.</p> <p>These votes are cast when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the voter's name cannot be found on the electoral roll; the voter's name is marked off the electoral roll as already having voted (but the voter claims not to have voted); or the voter casts a postal vote. <p>Checks are made to determine if the elector is eligible to vote before the vote is admitted to the count.</p>	Elections ACT	An alternative name for the office of the ACT Electoral Commissioner and the staff appointed to assist the Commissioner.
Democracy	Derived from two ancient Greek words demos (the people) and kratos (strength). A system of government in which governance of the people is by elected representatives.	Elector	A person entitled to vote at an election.
Disenfranchise	To deprive a person of the right to vote.	Electoral Act	The legislation which sets down the rules for the conduct of parliamentary elections and other electoral procedures. The ACT's Electoral Act is the <i>Electoral Act 1992</i> .
Disputed elections	See Court of Disputed Elections.	Electoral Commissioner	The statutory officer responsible for the administration of the Electoral Act, including the proper conduct of elections and the implementation of appropriate publicity, education and research programs.
		Electoral offence	Any action which breaches electoral law as specified by the Electoral Act.
		Electoral roll	A list of the names of all the people who are entitled to vote in an election.
		Electorate	An area represented by one or more members of parliament. Also known as a seat, division or constituency. For the ACT Legislative Assembly there are five electorates: Brindabella, Ginninderra, Kurrajong, Murrumbidgee and Yerrabi. Each elect five members to the Legislative Assembly.
		Enfranchise	To grant a person the right to vote.
		Enrolment	The act of enrolling or having one's name added to the list of electors entitled to vote.

Enrolment form	An application to enrol to vote or to change your address on the electoral roll. Enrolment forms are available at all post offices, postal agencies, Elections ACT, the Australian Electoral Commission, ACT government shopfronts and www.aec.gov.au
Excluded candidate	A candidate who is taken out of the count of votes because he or she has fewer votes than any other candidate.
Exhausted vote	A ballot paper that can no longer be distributed because no preferences are shown for any candidates remaining in the count.
Federal or Commonwealth Government	The national government of Australia. The Australian Constitution distributes formal authority between a central government and those of the States. At Federation in 1901 the States handed over certain powers to the Federal government for administration on an Australia wide basis while other functions were reserved for State government responsibility.
Federation	The unification of Australian Colonies which formed the Commonwealth of Australia on 1 January 1901.
First past the post	A voting system in which the candidate with the most votes is elected whether or not that person has more than half the votes counted. This system is used in many countries including the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Canada.
Formal vote	A ballot paper cast in an election or a referendum that has been marked according to the rules for that election. (See also Informal vote.)
Fractional transfer value	See transfer value.
Franchise	The right to vote.
Funding and Disclosure	The term given to the public funding of election campaigns and the public disclosure of donations and expenditure by candidates, political parties and other persons and groups.

General Postal Voter (GPV)	Electors who have difficulty getting to a polling place on polling day can register as a GPV. GPVs include people with a disability, silent electors, prisoners, those in remote communities, and people who have religious objections to attending a polling place on polling day. GPVs are sent postal voting papers as soon as possible after nominations close.
Gerrymander	The drawing of electoral boundaries in a way which gives one political party an unfair advantage in elections. Named after Governor Elbridge Gerry (1744-1814) of Massachusetts (Governor 1810-1812) who supported a rigged boundary shaped like a salamander, hence the term 'gerrymander'.
Government	The governing political party or coalition of parties. In the ACT the government is led by the Chief Minister.
Hare-Clark	A single transferable vote electoral system which draws its name from two men: Thomas Hare (1806-1891), an English solicitor who wrote a famous book on proportional representation and Andrew Inglis Clark (1848-1907), a Tasmanian Attorney-General who introduced proportional representation into State law.
House of Representatives	The lower house of federal parliament.
How-to-Vote Card	A card (usually including a copy of a ballot paper) distributed by parties and candidates indicating to electors how they should record their preferences. These are banned within 100 metres of a polling place on polling day in ACT Legislative Assembly elections.
Independent	A candidate or member of parliament, who is not a member of a political party.

Informal vote	<p>A ballot paper which has not been marked correctly and cannot be counted to a candidate. In the ACT, examples of informal votes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a ballot paper with no first preference • a ballot paper with two or more first preferences • a ballot paper where the name of the voter can be identified. 	Nomination	The formal process by which a person becomes a candidate in an election.
Itinerant elector	A person who does not have a permanent address, but whose name has been placed on the electoral roll.	Offence	See Electoral Offence.
Legislation	The name given to a law or set of laws that has been passed by or with the authority of the parliament.	Opinion poll	A survey conducted to get an idea of how people are thinking about an issue, such as how they would vote if an election were held.
Legislative Assembly	The lower house of some parliaments in Australia and the only house in the ACT.	Opposition	The party, or coalition of parties a parliament which has the next highest number of seats after the government.
Majority	In an election – more votes than any other candidate (see also absolute majority).	Optional Preferential Voting	The voting system in which an elector shows by numbers his/her preference for individual candidates but does not need to show a preference for all candidates listed for the vote to be formal. The ACT uses Optional Preferential Voting.
Malapportionment	The practice of drawing electoral boundaries so that voters are unevenly distributed across electoral districts, so that not all votes have equal value. For example, a system that requires electorates in rural areas to have fewer voters than in city areas can be described as malapportioned. Malapportionment may also occur through rapid population growth occurring in some electorates and not others.	Ordinary vote	A vote cast where the voter's name is marked off the certified list of electors at a polling place. In ACT Legislative Assembly elections this may be in any polling place in the ACT on polling day or during the pre-polling period.
Mandate	The Government's claim that once elected they have the right and responsibility to implement their policies.	Overseas elector	An elector who is going overseas or who is already overseas can apply to be listed on the electoral roll as an overseas elector (conditions apply).
Member	Any person elected to a parliament.	Parliament	The political assembly in which elected representatives debate and vote upon proposed laws. The word 'parliament' comes from 15th century English, from a French word meaning 'talking place'. In the ACT, the Legislative Assembly is the parliament.
Minority government	A government formed by a party or a coalition of parties (two or more parties) which does not have a parliamentary majority.	Parliamentary democracy	A system of government where the people exercise their political power by electing representatives to parliament to make laws. Australia is a parliamentary democracy.
MLA	Member of the Legislative Assembly.	Party linear vote	The term used to describe a ballot paper in a multi-member election marked with preferences for candidates for a particular party without consideration of individual candidates' policies or abilities. A classic party linear vote is one which records preferences straight down the party's column in the same order as the names printed. Robson rotation is designed to minimise the effect of this (see donkey vote).
Mobile polling	Mobile polling teams bring the polling place to the elector. Mobile polling is carried out around the ACT during the 5 days before polling day and on polling day. Mobile polling teams visit voters in hospitals, nursing homes and detention facilities.		

Platform	The policies or plans that the candidates and parties say they will carry out if elected.
Political party	A group of people with similar ideas or aims, some of whose members nominate as candidates at elections in the hope that they will be elected to parliament. A political party can register with Elections ACT for ACT elections. A registered political party must fulfil legislative requirements under the funding and disclosure provisions of the Electoral Act. Party names of registered parties appear on the ballot paper.
Poll	Another word for an election.
Polling day	The day on which the majority of voters vote.
Polling place	Location where voting takes place. Usually a school or hall.
Postal vote	A vote lodged before polling day by an elector unable to attend a polling place during normal voting hours on polling day. An application form for a postal vote is completed, and once received by Elections ACT, ballot papers are posted to the elector for completion and return.
Pre-poll vote	Electors who won't be able to vote on polling day can vote before polling day at a pre-poll voting centre.
Preferential voting	A system of voting in which the voter lists candidates in order of preference. That is, by putting the number '1' in the box beside their first choice candidate, the number '2' beside their second choice and so on until the required number of candidates are numbered (see optional preferential voting).
Premier	The leader of a State Government.
Preselection	The choice by a political party of its candidates for an election.
Prime Minister	Leader of the Federal Government.
Proportional representation	A system of voting where more than one candidate is to be elected in one electorate. Ideally, each elected candidate represents the same proportion of voters as each other elected candidate (see Hare-Clark).

Provisional enrolment	Persons who are 16 or 17 and who, when turning 18, will be qualified to enrol may apply for provisional enrolment. Provisional enrolment ensures that, should such persons turn 18 after the close of the rolls but on or before polling day for an election, they will be able to vote in that election.
Provisional vote	A provisional vote may be claimed by a person whose name cannot be found on the certified list of voters, or whose name is already marked off the roll but claims not to have voted. The provisional voter's right to vote is checked by Elections ACT before determining whether the envelope containing the vote can be included in the count (see declaration vote).
Quota	The proportion or percentage of votes required for a candidate to be elected to the Legislative Assembly.
Recount	A re-examination and count of formal and informal ballot papers by Elections ACT before the declaration of the poll. This is only conducted if Elections ACT deems it necessary, for example if there has been some irregularity in the count.
Redistribution	The process of redrawing electoral boundaries in line with the principle that the number of electors in each electorate must not vary from a predetermined electoral quota. Carried out before each Legislative Assembly election.
Referendum	A vote taken to allow electors to have their say on an issue or policy.
Registered Declaration Voter	See general postal voter.
Returning Officer	The electoral officer responsible for conducting an election in an electoral area. In the ACT, the Electoral Commissioner is the returning officer for all electorates.
Robson rotation	A system where the names in each column of candidates are printed in different orders on consecutive ballot papers so that no candidate in a column has the advantage of appearing in the same position on every ballot paper. Designed to minimise the effect of party linear votes.

Roll	See Electoral Roll.
Scrutineer	A person appointed by a candidate to observe the voting and counting of the votes to ensure that the process is conducted properly. Candidates can appoint scrutineers for each polling place and counting centre. Scrutineers have the right to be present when the ballot boxes are sealed and opened and when the votes are sorted and counted so that they may check any possible irregularities, but they may not touch any ballot paper. A candidate cannot be a scrutineer.
Scrutiny	The checking, sorting and counting of ballot papers to ascertain the result of an election.
Secret ballot	A vote made in secret. Sometimes called the 'Australian ballot'.
Senate	The upper house of federal parliament. Twelve senators are elected from each State and two from each Territory.
Silent elector	An elector who believes that having their name on the roll will place their personal safety or that of members of their family at risk can apply to have their address not shown on the roll.
Single transferable vote	A family of proportional representation electoral systems using preferential voting. The ACT's Hare-Clark system is an STV system.
Speaker	The Member elected by a parliament to preside over debates, enforce the rules for preserving order and supervise the business of the parliament.
Suffrage	The right to vote at elections. All Australian citizens 18 or over have suffrage.
Surplus	In Hare-Clark elections, votes that a candidate receives in excess of the quota. Surplus votes are distributed to other candidates according to the further preferences indicated on the ballot papers by those voters.
Term	The length of time a parliament may sit before an election must be called. Prior to the 2001 election the ACT had 3-year terms. Since the 2004 election the ACT has had 4-year terms.

Transfer value	The value applied to each ballot paper during a Hare-Clark election count. First preference ballot papers distributed from an excluded candidate have a transfer value of 1. Surplus ballot papers transferred from an elected candidate have a fractional transfer value.
Turnout	The percentage of enrolled electors who voted.
Unicameral	Having one house of parliament. The parliaments of the ACT, Queensland and the Northern Territory are unicameral (see also bicameral).
Virtual tally room	The website location where provisional election results are displayed on election night.
Vote	The formal act of an elector in an election of indicating preferences for candidates on a ballot paper. Australia has a secret vote, and enforces compulsory voting.
Voter	Those people who vote in an election (see elector).
Voting screen	A small compartment or cubicle at the polling place where people fill in their ballot paper in secret at elections.
Westminster System	The system of parliamentary government developed in Britain, which has been adapted to form Australia's system of government.

MORE INFORMATION

For more information on Australian Capital Territory Legislative Assembly elections, please contact Elections ACT.

Office hours are Monday to Friday, 9:00 am to 5:00 pm Canberra time. The office is closed on weekends and public holidays.

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