

COMMONWEALTH SENATE								
Ballot Paper					Distribution of a Surplus	Election of a candidate		Casual Vacancies
Name of PR System	Ticket voting above or beside or below the line voting.	Rotation of candidate names	Directions	Formality	Method of distribution of surplus votes and calculation for new transfer value	Exclusion of candidates	Exclusion of the lowest candidate when two or more are equal	How is a casual vacancy filled?
Senate System	Yes. Above the line voting.	No. Order of names in each group determined by the party or group. Order of groups and ungrouped candidates on ballot paper determined by random draw.	<p>You may vote in one of two ways.</p> <p>Either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> by placing the single figure 1 in one and only one of the squares to indicate the voting ticket you wish to adopt as your vote, <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> by placing the numbers 1 to [N] in the order of your preference. (Where N equals the number of candidates standing for election.) 	<p>A vote above the line will be informal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> it has no first preference (or number 1) if there is more than one first preference. <p>A vote below the line is informal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> it has no first preference a tick or cross has been used as a first preference there is more than one first preference there are 10 or more candidates and there are not numbers in at least 90% of the squares next to the candidates' names, which form a sequence of consecutive numbers beginning with the number 1, without repetition or omission, or numbers which would be such a sequence with changes to not more than three of them. there are less than 10 candidates and there are not numbers in all of the squares next to the candidates' names, or in all but one of those squares (which is left blank), which form a sequence of consecutive numbers beginning with the number 1, without repetition or omission, or numbers which would be such a sequence with changes to not more than two of them. <p>A single cross or tick above the line is accepted as a first preference. Ticks and crosses are not accepted for voting below the line. Where the elector has marked both above and below the line formally, the vote below the line for individual candidates takes preference. Otherwise, if one part is informal, the formal part is counted.</p>	<p>All of the elected candidates' ballot papers are distributed to pass on the surplus votes.</p> <p>The transfer value is calculated as follows:</p> $\text{Transfer Value} = \frac{\text{Number of surplus votes}}{\text{Number of ballot papers received}}$	Bulk exclusion of candidates is permitted under certain conditions. All of the ballot paper parcels received by the excluded candidate distributed in decreasing order of magnitude.	Exclude the candidate that had the lowest total the last time those candidates were unequal. If those candidates were equal at all times, exclude the candidate determined by the Australian Electoral Officer.	The new member is chosen by the relevant State or Territory Parliament. If the vacating member was endorsed by a political party at the time of election, the replacement must if possible be a member of the same party



NSW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL								
Ballot Paper					Distribution of a Surplus	Election of a candidate		Casual Vacancies
Name of PR System	Ticket voting above or beside/below the line voting.	Rotation of candidate names	Directions	Formality	Method of distribution of surplus votes and calculation for new transfer value	Exclusion of candidates	Exclusion of the lowest candidate when two or more are equal	How is a casual vacancy filled?
Optional preferential proportional representation	Voters may vote above the line (ATL) OR below the line (BTL).	No. Order of names in each group determined by the party or group. Order of groups and ungrouped candidates on ballot paper determined by random draw.	<p>You may vote in one of two ways:</p> <p>If voting Above the Line (ATL),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place the number 1 in the square above the group of candidates for whom you desire to vote. You may if you wish vote for additional groups of candidates by placing consecutive numbers beginning with the number 2 in the squares above the additional groups of candidates in order of your preferences for them; or <p>If voting Below the Line (BTL),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, 8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15 in the squares opposite the names of 15 candidates in order of your preferences for them. You may if you wish, vote for additional candidates by placing consecutive numbers beginning with the number 16 in the squares opposite the names of those additional candidates in the order of your preferences for them. 	<p>A vote Above the Line (ATL) is informal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no first preference (a number "1") shown There is more than one number "1" shown. <p>NOTE: a single tick or single cross in a square above the line is accepted as a first preference vote.</p> <p>A vote Below the Line (BTL) is informal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no first preference (a number "1") shown There are not at least 15 numbers in squares There is more than one number "1" shown. <p>NOTE: ticks and crosses below the line are NOT accepted as preferences.</p> <p>Where the elector has recorded a formal vote both above and below the line, the below the line (BTL) vote takes precedence.</p>	<p>Once a candidate is elected their ballot papers are distributed to remaining candidates according to the next preference. A transfer value is then calculated to determine how many actual ballot papers are retained by the continuing candidates.</p> <div> <p>Transfer Value =</p> $\frac{\text{Number of surplus votes}}{\text{Number of ballot papers to be distributed} - \text{exhausted vote}}$ </div> <p>The transfer value will almost invariably be less than 1. The number of ballot papers that have been distributed to each continuing candidate is multiplied by the transfer value. The result is the number of ballot papers retained by that continuing candidate. That number of ballot papers are selected at random and given to the continuing candidate. The remaining ballot papers are set aside as the elected candidate's quota.</p>	Ballot papers passed on to continuing candidates from excluded candidates are always transferred at full value i.e. value of 1.	Exclude the candidate drawn by lot.	<p>The new member is elected at a joint sitting of Upper and Lower Houses.</p> <p>Generally nominations are limited to the party for which the member vacating the seat was elected</p>



VICTORIA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL								
Ballot Paper					Distribution of a Surplus	Election of a candidate		Casual Vacancies
Name of PR System	Ticket Voting Above or beside the line voting	Rotation of candidate names	Directions	Formality	Method of distribution of surplus votes and calculation for new transfer value	Exclusion of candidates	Exclusion when a tie	How is a casual vacancy filled?
Single transferable vote – partial preferential.	Yes. Above the line voting.	No. Order of names determined by the party or group.	You may vote in one of two ways, either: Above the line – by placing the number 1 in one and only one of the squares to indicate your choice, or Below the line – by placing the numbers 1 to at least 5 in the squares to indicate your choice.	<p>A vote below the line is informal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it has no first preference • a tick or cross has been used as a first preference • there is more than one first preference • it does not include at least the numbers 1 to 5 <p>A single cross or tick above the line is accepted as a first preference. Ticks and crosses are not accepted for voting below the line.</p> <p>Where the elector has marked both above and below the line formally, the vote below the line for individual candidates takes precedence. Otherwise, if one side is informal, the formal side is counted.</p>	<p>All of the elected candidate's ballot papers are distributed to pass on the surplus votes.</p> <p>The transfer value is calculated as follows:</p> <div> Transfer Value = $\frac{\text{Number of surplus votes}}{\text{Total number of ballot papers received}}$ </div>	Amalgamated Transfer Values All of the ballot paper parcels received by the excluded candidate are amalgamated by transfer value and distributed in decreasing order of magnitude.	Exclude the candidate that had the lowest total the last time those candidates were not equal. If those candidates were equal at all times, exclude the candidate determined by lot by the election manager.	<p>The new member is chosen by a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament.</p> <p>If the vacating member was endorsed by a registered political party at the time of election, the replacement must be a member of the same party.</p> <p>If the vacating member was not endorsed by a registered political party the replacement must have lived in the region for at least 12 months and must not have been a member of a political party at any time during the previous 5 years.</p>



WESTERN AUSTRALIA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

WESTERN AUSTRALIA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL								
Ballot Paper					Distribution of a Surplus	Election of a candidate		Casual Vacancies
Name of PR System	Ticket Voting Above or beside the line voting	Rotation of candidate names	Directions	Formality	Method of distribution of surplus votes and calculation for new transfer value	Exclusion of candidates	Exclusion of the lowest candidate when two or more are equal	How is a casual vacancy filled?
Proportional Representation	Yes. Beside the line voting.	No. Order of names determined by the party or group.	Vote only on one side. Ticket: Fill in one square only. Put the number 1 in the square to show the voting ticket you want. Preferential: Fill in all the boxes. Number the boxes below from 1 to [N] in the order of your choice. (Where N equals the number of candidates on the ballot paper.) 2008 WA Legislative Council ballot paper.	A formal vote must contain a first preference on the left of the ballot paper or sequential preferences starting with the number 1 in all squares on the right-hand side. If an elector correctly marks both sides of the line, the individual preference side is counted. If one side is informal, the formal side is counted. A single cross or tick on the ticket voting side is accepted as a formal vote. Where two numbers are repeated or a number missed from a sequence, the ballot paper is informal except where the elector correctly numbers all but the last remaining preference box.	Candidates, who receive a number of votes equal to or greater than the quota, are elected immediately. Any votes of these elected candidates, which are surplus to the quota, are transferred to the remaining candidates at a reduced value known as a transfer value. The transfer value is calculated as follows : Transfer Value = $\left(\frac{\text{Number of surplus votes}}{\text{Total Vote}} \right)$ multiplied by Existing Transfer Value	All the excluded candidates' votes are transferred in the order in which the excluded candidate received them and at the proportion of the value at which they were received.	Exclude the candidate who had the lowest total the last time those candidates were unequal. If those candidates were equal at all times, exclude the candidate determined by lot.	The new member is chosen by re-count. If a re-count is not practicable, or if there is no available consenting candidate from the party of the vacating member, a by-election may be held for the vacant position.



SOUTH AUSTRALIA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ballot Paper					Distribution of a Surplus	Election of a candidate		Casual Vacancies
Name of PR System	Ticket Voting Above or beside the line voting	Rotation of candidate names	Directions	Formality	Method of distribution of surplus votes and calculation for new transfer value	Exclusion of candidates	Exclusion of the lowest candidate when two or more are equal	How is a casual vacancy filled?
Modified Hare-Clark	Yes. Above the line voting.	No. Order of names determined by the party or group.	<p>You are not legally obliged to mark the ballot paper.</p> <p>You may vote by either placing the number 1 in one of these squares to indicate the registered voting ticket(s) you wish to adopt for your vote (above the line).</p> <p>Or, numbering all squares from 1 to N in the order of your choice (below the line).</p> <p>(Where N equals the number of candidates on the ballot paper)</p> <p>After voting, fold the ballot paper and place it in the ballot box or declaration envelope.</p> <p>(2006 Legislative Council ballot paper)</p>	<p>A formal vote must contain a single first preference above the line or sequential preferences starting with the number 1 in all squares below the line.</p> <p>If an elector correctly marks both above and below the line, the below the line preferences are counted. If one side is informal, the formal side is counted.</p> <p>A single cross or tick is accepted as a first preference both above and below the line.</p> <p>Where two numbers are repeated or a number missed from a sequence, the ballot paper is informal except where the elector correctly numbers all but the last remaining preference square, which is left blank.</p>	<p>All of the elected candidate's ballot papers are distributed to pass on the surplus votes.</p> <p>The transfer value is calculated as follows:</p> <div> Transfer Value = $\frac{\text{Number of surplus votes}}{\text{Total number of ballot papers received}}$ </div>	All the excluded candidates' ballot papers are transferred to candidates remaining in the count according to the next available preference marked on them. (Each ballot paper is transferred at the 'value' it was received)	<p>Exclude the candidate that had the lowest total the last time those candidates were unequal.</p> <p>If those candidates were equal at all times, exclude the candidate determined by the returning officer</p>	<p>The new member is chosen by an assembly of both Houses of Parliament.</p> <p>If the vacating member was endorsed by a political party at the time of election, the replacement must if possible be nominated by the same party.</p>



TASMANIA HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY								
Ballot Paper					Distribution of a Surplus	Election of a candidate		Casual Vacancies
Name of PR System	Ticket Voting Above or beside the line voting	Rotation of candidate names	Directions	Formality	Method of distribution of surplus votes and calculation for new transfer value	Exclusion of candidates	Exclusion of the lowest candidate when two or more are equal	How is a casual vacancy filled?
Hare-Clark	No.	Robson Rotation within each column.	Number the squares from 1 to N in order of your choice. Your vote will not be counted unless you number at least 5 squares. (N= number of candidates)	<p>A formal vote must contain preferences for at least 5 candidates, by numbering 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Further preferences are optional. Preferences can be counted until sequential numbering breaks down. A vote is informal if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no vote has been recorded on it or the elector has not voted in the manner directed a number from 1-5 is repeated or has been omitted 	<p>Only the last parcel of ballot papers received by the elected candidate is distributed to pass on the surplus votes.</p> <div> Transfer Value = $\frac{\text{Number of surplus votes}}{\text{Number of ballot papers in the last parcel}}$ </div>	<p>Amalgamated transfer values. All of the ballot paper parcels received by the excluded candidate are amalgamated by transfer value and distributed in decreasing order of magnitude.</p>	<p>Exclude the candidate that had the lowest total the last time those candidates were unequal. If those candidates were equal at all times, exclude the candidate determined by lot.</p>	<p>The new member is chosen by recount. If a recount is not practicable, or if there is no available consenting candidate from the party of the vacating member, a by-election may be held for the vacant position.</p>



AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Ballot Paper					Distribution of a Surplus	Election of a candidate		Casual Vacancies
Name of PR System	Ticket Voting Above or beside the line voting	Rotation of candidate names	Directions	Formality	Method of distribution of surplus votes and calculation for new transfer value	Exclusion of candidates	Exclusion of the lowest candidate when two or more are equal	How is a casual vacancy filled?
Hare-Clark	No.	Robson Rotation within each column.	<p>Number [N] squares from 1 to [N] in the order of your choice. You may then show as many further preferences as you wish by writing numbers from [N+1] onwards in other squares.</p> <p>At the bottom:</p> <p>Remember, number at least [N] squares from 1 to [N] in the order of your choice.</p> <p>(Where N equals the number of candidates, either 5 or 7, to be elected.)</p>	<p>A formal vote must contain a single first preference (or number 1). Further preferences are optional. Preferences can be counted until sequential numbering breaks down.</p> <p>A vote is informal if it does not contain a first preference, or if it contains more than one first preference. Ticks and crosses are not accepted.</p>	<p>Only the last parcel of ballot papers received by the elected candidate is distributed to pass on the surplus votes.</p> <div> <p>Transfer Value =</p> $\frac{\text{Number of surplus votes}}{\text{Number of ballot papers in the last parcel which are distributed to a 'continuing' candidate}}$ </div> <p>The transfer value cannot be calculated until the surplus has been distributed. The parcel's new transfer value cannot exceed the previous transfer value when received by the elected candidate.</p>	Amalgamated Transfer Values. All of the ballot paper parcels received by the excluded candidate are amalgamated by transfer value and distributed in decreasing order of magnitude.	Exclude the candidate that had the lowest total the last time those candidates were unequal. If those candidates were equal at all times, exclude the candidate determined by lot.	<p>The new member is chosen by recount.</p> <p>If a recount is not practicable, the Legislative Assembly shall choose a replacement as follows.</p> <p>If the vacating member was endorsed by a political party at the time of election, the replacement must if possible be nominated by the same party. Otherwise the person chosen cannot have been a member of a political party during the preceding 12 months.</p>

Proportional Representation in Australia

Proportional representation electoral systems are used in Australia to elect candidates to the Senate, the upper houses of NSW, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, the Lower House of Tasmania, the ACT Legislative Assembly and many Local Government Councils.

What does 'proportional representation' mean?

Proportional Representation (PR) is the term which describes a group of electoral systems used to elect candidates in multi-member electorates. Under PR, parties, groups and independent candidates are elected to the Parliament in proportion to the number of votes they receive.

The composition of a Legislature where members are elected using PR usually better reflects the proportions of votes received by candidates on a State or Territory-wide basis than houses where members are elected to single seat electorates.

There are three main types of PR electoral systems:

- list systems;
- mixed-member proportional systems; and
- single transferable vote (STV) systems.

All Australian PR electoral systems are STV systems.

Single transferable vote (STV)

Under STV electoral systems, each vote can be transferred between candidates in the order of the voter's preferences.

How is a candidate elected?

A candidate is elected when his or her total number of votes equals or exceeds the quota. In some circumstances, a candidate can be elected with less than a quota (see How votes are counted to elect candidates).

What is the quota?

The quota is the number of votes a candidate needs to be certain of election. The quota is calculated using the formula:

$$\frac{\text{total number of formal votes}}{\text{(number of candidates to be elected + 1)}} + 1 \text{ (disregarding any remainder)}$$

For example, if there were a total of 10 000 formal votes and 4 candidates to be elected, the quota would be:

$$\text{Quota: } \frac{10\,000}{(4 + 1)} + 1 = 2001$$

The quota used for all STV systems in Australia is called the 'Droop' formula first published in 1868 by mathematician and lawyer, Henry R Droop.

Ballot papers

Ballot papers used in Australian STV elections vary depending on the legislative requirements of the particular system. Variations include:

- Directions on how to cast a valid vote;
- How candidates' names are listed (usually in party, group or ungrouped columns);
- How the order of columns is decided (usually drawn by lot, with ungrouped candidates listed in the right-hand columns);
- Whether party or group ticket voting squares appear on the ballot paper;
- How candidate names are ordered in a column (eg. alphabetical, drawn by lot, Robson Rotation or party list); and
- Whether group ticket voting squares appear above the line or beside the line.

Voting for a party or group ticket

In elections for the Senate and the Upper Houses of New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia and South Australia, in addition to voting for individual candidates the elector has the option to vote for a particular party or group ticket. A separate section at the top or at the side of the ballot paper is provided for the elector to mark a single preference for a party or group. This is known as "above the line", "beside the line" or "ticket" voting.

Each party or group can register a specific order of preferences to apply to ballot papers. This order of preferences is known as a "ticket". Except for Western Australia, these "tickets" are required to be displayed at each polling place for electors to inspect. By marking a ticket square, the voter's preferences are taken to be the same as the ticket registered by a party, group or independents.

For elections for the Senate and the Upper houses in NSW, Victoria and SA, those parties, candidates or non-party groups entitled to register tickets have the option of registering more than one ticket — up to 3 tickets for the Senate, NSW and Victoria, and up to 2 tickets in SA. Where 2 or 3 tickets are lodged, 1/2 or 1/3 of the votes for that ticket (as the case may be) are taken to follow each ticket.

Robson Rotation of candidate names

Robson Rotation is a process of rotating candidate names within a column so that favoured (top and bottom) positions are shared equally between all candidates. Neil Robson, a member of the Tasmanian House of Assembly, introduced the process to the Tasmanian Parliament in 1977. The ACT Legislative Assembly adopted Robson Rotation in 1995.

Casting a formal vote

The rules for casting a formal vote vary between Australian jurisdictions and are set out in the preceding tables.

Where "above the line", "beside the line" or "ticket" voting is available, voters have the choice of voting for tickets or for individual candidates. If ticket voting is not available, voters can only vote for individual candidates.

A formal vote for a ticket usually consists of a single first preference for one ticket.

There are 3 basic types of formal voting for individual candidates:

- full preferential, where the voter is required to show a preference for every candidate;
- optional preferential, where the voter is only required to show a preference for 1 candidate, but has the option of showing further preferences; and
- minimum-length preferential, where the voter is required to show a preference for at least the number of candidates to be elected, but has the option of showing further preferences.

In general, a ballot paper can be classed as informal if:

- the voter's intention is not clear;
- it contains unacceptable mistakes (see Ballot Paper);
- the returning officer is not satisfied that the ballot paper is authentic (that is, the ballot paper may be a forgery or incorrectly issued); or
- the voter has placed his or her name on the ballot paper (violating the secrecy of the ballot).

How votes are counted to elect candidates

The first step is to identify all formal ballot papers and distribute them to candidates according to each ballot paper's first preference. All informal ballot papers are set aside. The quota is calculated from the total formal vote.

If any candidate receives exactly a quota of votes, he or she is elected and his or her ballot papers are set aside.

If any candidate receives more votes than the quota, he or she is elected, and the excess (or surplus) votes are passed on to continuing candidates according to voters' preferences. (See "Distributing a surplus" below for more detail on this process.) Following the distribution of each surplus, any candidate who has reached the quota is elected and any resulting surplus again passed on.

If more than one candidate is elected at the same stage (or 'count') in the scrutiny, each surplus is distributed as a separate count. the candidate with the largest surplus is dealt with first, the candidate with the second largest surplus is dealt with second, and so on.

Once all surplus votes have been distributed, the candidate with the fewest votes is excluded and all of his or her votes passed on to continuing candidates according to the voters' preferences. (See "Exclusion of a candidate" below for more detail.) Further candidates are excluded in the same manner until another candidate reaches the quota.

The process of distributing surplus votes and excluding the candidate with the fewest votes continues until the required number of candidates is elected. In some cases the final candidate(s) may be elected without reaching the quota where all other candidates have been either elected or excluded.

Distributing a surplus

One of the main differences between Australian STV systems is the way in which surplus votes are distributed (see Distributing a Surplus).

The method of distributing a surplus depends on two considerations:

- which ballot papers are redistributed or used to transfer the surplus; and
- how the new transfer value for these ballot papers is calculated.

The Senate, Victorian, Western Australian and South Australian systems use all of the ballot papers the elected candidate has received to transfer the surplus. In Tasmania and the ACT only the ballot papers the elected candidate received in the count at which he or she was elected are used to transfer the surplus (sometimes called the 'last parcel' method). The New South Wales system randomly selects a proportion of the ballot papers to transfer the surplus.

In most jurisdictions, ballot papers distributed in a surplus are assigned a 'fractional transfer value'. While each ballot paper is worth a single vote, under STV a fraction of that vote can be used to elect one candidate, and the remaining fraction of the vote can be distributed to other candidates as part of the elected candidate's surplus.

For example, if 1000 ballot papers are used to transfer a surplus of 500 votes, each ballot paper is given the new fractional transfer value of 0.5 of one vote.

Exclusion of a candidate

When a candidate is excluded, all ballot papers received by the excluded candidate are transferred to continuing candidates at the transfer value at which they were received (except NSW Upper House). Ballot papers received by an excluded candidate as first preference votes have a transfer value of 1 vote. Ballot papers received by an excluded candidate from an elected candidate's surplus will usually have a fractional transfer value.

In most systems, candidates are excluded one at a time. Only the Senate allows for more than one candidate to be excluded at one time. This is called "bulk exclusion". Under bulk exclusion more than one candidate can be excluded at the same time if it can be proven that none of the votes of these candidates could possibly affect the order of election of the next candidate to be elected.

Do candidates always need a quota to get elected?

Where the contest for the last seat in an election is close, it is common for the final two continuing candidates to both have less than a quota. In this case, the continuing candidate with the highest number of votes is elected.

Most systems elect the highest candidate without distributing the votes of the losing candidate. In the ACT, the votes of the last excluded candidate are distributed, and as a result the last elected candidate usually achieves a quota as well.

The final remaining continuing candidate(s) in a scrutiny can also be elected without a quota where significant numbers of votes become 'exhausted' during the scrutiny. A vote is exhausted if it does not have a preference marked next to any of the continuing candidates. (This cannot occur in full preferential systems that do not allow voters to make mistakes, as exhausted votes are not possible.)

Casual Vacancies

Under multi-member PR systems, it is generally considered unfair to fill casual vacancies by holding by-elections, because the vacating member was elected to represent a proportion of the electorate, not a majority of the electorate.

Holding a by-election for one vacancy, where the majority would choose the vacating member's replacement, could result in an unfair shift in the political balance in the Parliament.

In Australia, casual vacancies in Parliaments elected under STV are usually filled either by nomination or by recount.

Senate vacancies are filled by a joint sitting of the State/Territory Parliament nominating a new Senator who must be of the same political affiliation as the previous Senator at the time of his or her election. In the NSW, Victorian and South Australian upper houses a casual vacancy is filled by a nomination approved by both Houses of Parliament. In NSW, a party member is generally replaced by a member of the same party. In Victoria and South Australia, a party member must be replaced by a member of the same party.

In Western Australia, Tasmania and the ACT a casual vacancy is generally filled by a recount process using votes cast at the previous general election. Only unsuccessful candidates at the general election are eligible to contest the recount. The ballot papers which were used to elect the vacating member are the only ones distributed during the recount. In the event that it is not possible to fill the vacancy by recount (for example if no unsuccessful candidates wish to contest the vacancy), casual vacancies can be filled by appointment except in Western Australia where an election would be held and in Tasmania where if there are no available candidates who belong to the same registered party as the vacating member the parliamentary leader of that party may request that a by-election be held.



**ELECTORAL
COUNCIL**
of AUSTRALIA

**PROPORTIONAL
REPRESENTATION VOTING SYSTEMS**
of AUSTRALIA'S PARLIAMENTS

**For further information about Electoral Systems and
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Victorian Electoral Commission

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www.vec.vic.gov.au

Electoral Commission Queensland

Level 6, Forestry House
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Phone 1300 881 665
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The ECA is guided by three key directions

1. The need to keep pace with the Australian community's changing expectations regarding the delivery of electoral services through modernisation and innovation.
2. Cooperation and coordination across electoral authorities, where statutes allow, to enhance the individual and collective delivery of electoral services to the Australian community.
3. Informing the community and other political stakeholders through credible research and other information programs of the implication of electoral changes consistent with the challenges outlined in this document.

Australian Electoral Commission Offices

**Local call for enrolment and voting enquiries from
anywhere in Australia 13 23 26. www.aec.gov.au**

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