

RETIREMENT SAVINGS SCHEME REFERENDUM BILL

EXPLANATORY NOTE

GENERAL POLICY STATEMENT

The Government intends to hold a referendum on a retirement savings scheme during September 1997. The voting period will be the 3 weeks beginning Friday, 5 September and ending Friday, 26 September. This Bill provides for the conduct of the referendum.

Voters will be asked:

“Are you for or against the retirement savings scheme?”

The details of the scheme are being developed by a core group of officials from the Treasury, the Department of Social Welfare, the Inland Revenue Department, the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, and a person from the private sector. The superannuation industry will be consulted as the detail of the scheme is developed.

The Government will take final decisions on the details of the scheme in early June and the final scheme will be described in a White Paper to be published in early July. An independent ministerial panel is being established to provide voters with balanced information about the referendum proposal.

The referendum will be legally non-binding. However, if a majority of those voting at the referendum approve the proposal, the Government will introduce legislation to implement the retirement savings scheme soon after.

It will be a postal ballot. Postal voting enables voters to vote in the comfort of their homes at a time that is convenient to them. The Government therefore hopes that postal voting will ensure a high voter turn-out at the referendum. The postal voting system provided for in this Bill is designed to ensure that every person registered as an elector before the beginning of the voting period has a reasonable opportunity to vote.

The postal voting system provided for in the Bill will have the following features:

- There will be a 3-week voting period.
- There will be a referendum roll and a supplementary referendum roll, in electronic form, containing the names of every person registered as an elector of any electoral district before the beginning of the voting period.

- Voting papers will be posted to all registered electors including some 17 000 persons who have an overseas address on the roll.
- Voters currently authorised by the Electoral Act 1993 to receive voting papers by facsimile or radio telephone will also be able to receive voting papers by such means.
- Registered electors who spoil, lose, or do not receive their voting papers during the voting period will be able to apply for new voting papers. It is intended that applications be made by way of an 0800 telephone service. New papers will be posted to them and the roll flagged to invalidate their original voting papers.
- Voting papers will be returned by post, fax, or hand to the office of the Returning Officer.
- Voting papers returned by fax or hand must be received by the Returning Officer before 7 pm on the last day of the voting period. Voting papers returned by post will be accepted by the Returning Officer if received before noon on the 4th day after the close of the voting period.
- Envelopes will be opened as they are returned and electronically scanned to—
 - (i) Scrutinise the roll; and
 - (ii) Identify apparent informal votes for individual assessment by the Returning Officer or his or her delegates; and
 - (iii) Record and store formal votes.
- The results of the poll will not be calculated until after the close of the poll.
- The processing of votes will be observed by a District Court Judge appointed for the role. There will, therefore, be no provision for scrutineers, recounts, or petitions in relation to the referendum.
- A preliminary result of those votes processed through to 7 pm on the last day of the voting period will be electronically calculated and announced shortly after 7 pm. The final result will be declared in early October 1997.

OTHER EXPLANATORY NOTES

Clause 1 deals with the short title and commencement.

Clause 2 provides for the Act to expire 6 months after the result of the referendum is declared.

Clause 3 contains definitions of terms.

PART 1

PURPOSE AND QUESTION

Clause 4 sets out the purpose of the legislation, which is to provide for the holding of a referendum of electors on a proposal for a retirement savings scheme.

Clause 5 sets out the question to be put to voters.

Clause 6 describes the voting paper.

PART 2

OFFICIALS

Clause 7 provides that the Chief Electoral Officer is the Returning Officer for the referendum.

Clause 8 provides for the employment or engagement of persons for the purposes of the referendum.

Clause 9 provides that the Chief Registrar of Electors is to implement Part 3 of the Act. Part 3 deals with the rolls of electors to be used for the purposes of the referendum.

Clauses 10 and 11 deal with delegations of functions and duties by the Returning Officer and the Chief Registrar of Electors.

PART 3

ROLLS OF ELECTORS

Clause 12 sets out the purposes of the rolls of electors to be used for the referendum. The preliminary referendum rolls, the referendum roll, and the supplementary referendum roll all have the purpose of facilitating the holding of the referendum. The printed preliminary referendum rolls also serve as the main rolls for 1997.

Preliminary Referendum Rolls

Clauses 13 and 14 describe the preliminary referendum rolls.

Clause 15 provides for public inspection of the printed preliminary referendum rolls.

Clause 16 gives a right to object to the inclusion of a person on a preliminary referendum roll.

Referendum Roll and Supplementary Referendum Roll

Clauses 17, 18, and 19 describe the referendum roll and the supplementary referendum roll.

Clause 20 requires the Chief Registrar to provide the Returning Officer with a copy of the rolls.

Clause 21 provides for the inclusion in the rolls of people who qualify to register as electors during the voting period.

Clause 22 provides that the Returning Officer must mark on the Returning Officer's copy of the rolls the names of electors who have died or are disqualified.

Clause 23 protects the information on the rolls by providing, among other things, that the rolls are not to be printed or made available for purchase or public inspection.

Clause 24 deals with the supply of information for the purposes of the official publicity campaign and also provides for the protection of that information.

PART 4

CONDUCT OF REFERENDUM

Clause 25 describes the persons qualified to vote at the referendum.

Clause 26 provides for a 22-day voting period, calculated from a closing date appointed by the Governor-General by Order in Council.

Issuing Voting Papers

Clause 27 provides that the period for issuing voting papers begins on the day the voting period begins and ends on the day before the voting period ends.

Clause 28 provides that the Returning Officer must post a voting paper to electors on the referendum roll or the supplementary referendum roll. The voting papers are issued when delivered to the addresses on the rolls.

Clause 29 provides that the Returning Officer must post replacement voting papers to electors who spoil, destroy, lose, or do not get their voting papers. The voting papers are issued when delivered to electors' current addresses.

Clause 30 provides for the issue of voting papers by fax or dictation to electors in certain remote locations. Faxed voting papers are issued when the Returning Officer's fax machine generates a record of the fax. Dictated voting papers are issued when the Returning Officer is satisfied that the elector has heard every word of the question.

Clause 31 provides that voting papers may be accompanied by a return envelope, information about the referendum, and information about voting.

Clause 32 permits the Returning Officer to extend the voting period in certain circumstances.

Marking and Returning Voting Papers

Clause 33 describes the method of voting, covering both the usual case and special cases.

Clause 34 describes how voting papers are to be returned.

Clause 35 prescribes the times within which voting papers must be returned.

Clause 36 describes what the Returning Officer is to do with voting papers returned late.

Progressive Processing of Voting Papers

Clause 37 describes the process that the Returning Officer is to follow when voting papers are returned.

Clause 38 describes informal voting papers.

Clause 39 describes invalid voting papers.

Clause 40 deals with the way in which secrecy is to be protected during the processing of voting papers.

Clause 41 provides for the appointment of current or former District Court Judges to supervise the processing of voting papers.

Announcing Results

Clause 42 describes what the Returning Officer must do with the voting papers after the close of the voting period.

Clause 43 deals with the declaration of the result of the referendum.

Clause 44 provides for the disposal of the voting papers and the rolls.

PART 5

OFFENCES

Offences

Clauses 45 to 56 provide that certain conduct in connection with the referendum constitutes offences. The conduct covers actions of officials; actions with respect to the rolls, the official publicity campaign, influencing electors generally, and voting papers; bribing, treating, or exercising undue influence over, electors; communicating votes of, interfering with, or personating voters; and failing to protect the secrecy of the processing of votes. The offences relating to actions of officials; voting papers; bribing, treating, and exercising undue influence over, electors; and personation are corrupt practices for the purposes of the Electoral Act 1993.

Miscellaneous

Clause 57 deals with a technical matter relating to prosecutions. If it is necessary for the purposes of a prosecution to state that the property in voting papers or envelopes containing voting papers vests in anyone, the documentation can state that it vests in the Returning Officer.

PART 6

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Clause 58 provides a method of validating irregularities as to matters such as timing.

Clause 59 deals with amendments to other Acts.

RETIREMENT SAVINGS SCHEME REFERENDUM

ANALYSIS

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MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

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A BILL INTITULED

An Act to provide for the holding, in 1997, of a referendum on a proposal for a retirement savings scheme

BE IT ENACTED by the Parliament of New Zealand as follows: 5

1. Short Title and commencement—(1) This Act may be cited as the Retirement Savings Scheme Referendum Act 1997.

(2) This Act comes into force on the day after the day on which it receives the Royal assent.

2. Expiry—This Act expires, and is repealed, at the end of 6 months after the declaration of the result of the referendum under section 43. 10

3. Interpretation—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“Chief Registrar”— 15

(a) Means the Chief Registrar of Electors referred to in section 9 (1); and

(b) Includes the Chief Registrar’s deputy; and

(c) Includes any person acting under a delegation under section 10 (2): 20

“Clerk of the House” means the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

“District” means a General electoral district or a Maori electoral district constituted under the Electoral Act 1993: 25

“Elector” means a person whose name lawfully appears on the referendum roll or the supplementary referendum roll:

“Electoral roll”, in relation to any district, and subject to sections 101 to 103 of the Electoral Act 1993,—

5 (a) Means the forms that the Registrar keeps of applications for registration of persons registered under the Electoral Act 1993 as electors of that district; and

(b) Includes the forms deemed by section 83 (6) of the Electoral Act 1993 to be applications for registration as an elector:

10 “Electorate code” means a number indicating the district for which any elector is qualified to be enrolled:

“Give public notice” means to do both of the following:

(a) Publish a notice in the *Gazette*; and

(b) Issue a press statement:

15 “Minister” means the Minister of Justice:

“New Zealand Post Limited”—

(a) Means the company called New Zealand Post Limited incorporated under the Companies Act 1955 pursuant to the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986; and

20 (b) Includes that company on its reregistration under the Companies Act 1993:

“Official publicity campaign” means the publicity campaign conducted on behalf of the Government of New Zealand in relation to the referendum:

25 “Preliminary referendum roll” means the list of electors described in **section 13 (1)**:

“Processed” means processed under **section 37**; and “process” and “processing” have corresponding meanings:

30 “Question” means the question described in **section 5**:

“Referendum roll” means the list of electors described in **section 17 (1)**:

“Registrar”, in relation to any district,—

35 (a) Means the Registrar of Electors appointed for that district under section 22 of the Electoral Act 1993; and

(b) Includes the Registrar of Elector’s deputy:

40 “Returned”, in relation to a voting paper, means returned to the office of the Returning Officer:

“Returning Officer”—

(a) Means the Returning Officer referred to in **section 7 (1)**; and

(b) Includes the Returning Officer’s deputy; and

- (c) Includes any person acting under a delegation under **section 10 (1)**:
- “Returning Officer’s copy” means the copy of the referendum roll and the supplementary referendum roll supplied under **section 20**: 5
- “Roll identifier number” means the unique and randomly generated number assigned to each elector by the Chief Registrar:
- “Supplementary referendum roll” means the list of electors described in **section 18 (1)**: 10
- “Voting paper” means the voting paper for the referendum:
- “Voting period” means the voting period for the referendum described in **section 26**.
- (2) A reference to a numbered form is a reference to the form so numbered in Schedule 1. 15

PART 1

PURPOSE AND QUESTION

4. Purpose—The purpose of this Act is to provide for the holding of a referendum of electors, referred to in this Act as the referendum, on a proposal for a retirement savings scheme. 20

5. Question—The question to be put to voters at the referendum is—
 “Are you for or against the retirement savings scheme?” 25

6. Form of voting paper—(1) The voting paper must have the following heading:
 “REFERENDUM ON THE RETIREMENT SAVINGS SCHEME”. 30

(2) The voting paper must have the following explanatory note:
 “A retirement savings scheme has been developed to help you save for your retirement. It is published in the [*title of Government publication describing the proposed retirement savings scheme*]. A summary of the scheme accompanies this voting paper.” 35

- (3) The voting paper must—
 (a) Set out the question; and
 (b) Set out the following answers: 40
 “I vote FOR the retirement savings scheme”
 “I vote AGAINST the retirement savings scheme”; and

- (c) Set out instructions on how to vote and how to return the voting paper; and
 - (d) Provide a space for the voter to indicate the answer for which he or she wishes to vote; and
 - 5 (e) Contain the elector's roll identifier number and electorate code; and
 - (f) Be in the prescribed form.
- (4) When printed, the voting paper must set out, in place of the italicised words and square brackets in **subsection (2)**, the title
10 of the Government publication describing the proposed retirement savings scheme.

PART 2
OFFICIALS

7. Returning Officer—(1) The Chief Electoral Officer referred to in section 18 of the Electoral Act 1993 is the
15 Returning Officer for the referendum.

(2) The Returning Officer is, under the direction of the Secretary for Justice, charged with the duty of implementing this Act (except **Part 3**).

20 (3) The Returning Officer must, before acting, make a declaration in form 1 before a Justice of the Peace or a solicitor.

8. Returning Officer may employ or engage persons—

25 (1) The Returning Officer may employ or engage such persons as the Returning Officer considers are required for the purposes of the referendum.

(2) A person engaged under **subsection (1)** may employ such persons as the person considers are required for the purposes of the referendum.

30 (3) Every person employed or engaged under **subsection (1) or subsection (2)**—

(a) Is under the direction of the Returning Officer; and

(b) Must, before acting, make a declaration in form 1 before the Returning Officer, a Justice of the Peace, or a
35 solicitor.

9. Chief Registrar of Electors—(1) The Chief Registrar of Electors referred to in section 21 of the Electoral Act 1993 is, under the direction of the Minister, charged with the duty of implementing **Part 3**.

40 (2) For the purposes of implementing **Part 3**, the Chief Registrar may, both in that capacity and in the capacity of the Chief Executive of New Zealand Post Limited, provide such

computer and other services, and such facilities, as the Chief Registrar thinks necessary.

10. Delegation by Returning Officer or Chief Registrar—(1) The Returning Officer may, either generally or particularly, delegate to— 5

(a) Any specified person employed or engaged under section 8 (1); or

(b) Persons of a specified class employed or engaged under section 8 (1)—

any of the Returning Officer's functions, powers, rights, and duties, except this power of delegation. 10

(2) The Chief Registrar may, either generally or particularly, delegate to—

(a) A specified employee of New Zealand Post Limited; or

(b) Employees of New Zealand Post Limited of a specified class— 15

any of the Chief Registrar's functions, powers, rights, and duties, except this power of delegation.

(3) A delegation under this section must be made in writing, and the document must be signed by the maker of the delegation. 20

11. Provisions applying to delegations—(1) The provisions of this section apply to a delegation under section 10.

(2) Subject to any general or particular directions given or conditions imposed from time to time by the maker of the delegation, the delegate may exercise the functions, powers, rights, or duties in the same manner and with the same effect as if they had been conferred on that person directly by this Act and not by delegation. 25

(3) Every person purporting to act under a delegation is, in the absence of proof to the contrary, presumed to be acting in accordance with the terms of the delegation. 30

(4) A delegation does not affect or prevent the performance or exercise of any function, power, right, or duty by its maker.

(5) A delegation continues in force according to its tenor until it is revoked. 35

(6) If the maker ceases to hold office, the delegation continues to have effect as if made by the successor in office of the maker.

(7) The maker, or a successor, may revoke the delegation at any time by written notice to the delegate. 40

PART 3

ROLLS OF ELECTORS

12. Purposes of rolls—(1) Every preliminary referendum roll printed under section 13 (3) has the following purposes:

5 (a) It is, for the purposes of the Electoral Act 1993, the main roll for the district for the year in which it is printed; and

(b) It facilitates the holding of the referendum.

10 (2) The purpose of every unprinted preliminary referendum roll, the referendum roll, and the supplementary referendum roll is to facilitate the holding of the referendum.

Preliminary Referendum Rolls

13. Preliminary referendum rolls—(1) The preliminary referendum roll for each district is a list of all persons whose names are lawfully on the electoral roll for the district on a date to be appointed for the closing of the preliminary referendum rolls.

20 (2) The Chief Registrar must appoint the date for the closing of the preliminary referendum rolls and give notice of it in the *Gazette*.

(3) The Registrar of each district must print the preliminary referendum roll for the district as soon as practicable after that date.

25 (4) No printed preliminary referendum roll is to list any person whose details are not published or available under the Electoral Act 1993 as a result of a direction by the Chief Registrar under section 115 of that Act.

14. Form of printed preliminary referendum rolls—

30 (1) Although every printed preliminary referendum roll is the main roll for the district, section 106 of the Electoral Act 1993, relating to the form of the main roll and supplementary rolls, does not apply to any printed preliminary referendum roll and this section applies instead.

35 (2) Every printed preliminary referendum roll must show, in alphabetical order of surnames, the following details for each person listed:

(a) Name; and

(b) Postal address; and

(c) Occupation (if any).

40 (3) The names on each page of every printed preliminary referendum roll must be numbered consecutively, beginning with the number 1 for the first name on each page.

(4) The pages of every printed preliminary referendum roll must be numbered consecutively, beginning with the number 1 for the first page.

- 15. Public inspection of printed preliminary referendum rolls**—(1) Although every printed preliminary referendum roll is the main roll for the district, section 110 of the Electoral Act 1993, relating to the public inspection of rolls, does not apply to any printed preliminary referendum roll and this section applies instead. 5
- (2) Copies of the printed preliminary referendum roll must be kept at the office of the Registrar for the district. 10
- (3) Any person may inspect the printed preliminary referendum roll—
- (a) At the Registrar's office; and
 - (b) Without payment; and 15
 - (c) At any time between 9 am and 4 pm on any day on which the office is open for the transaction of business, until 4 pm on the day before the first day of the voting period.
- (4) Copies of the printed preliminary referendum roll must also be kept at such other places within the district as the Minister or the Chief Registrar directs. 20
- (5) Any person may inspect the printed referendum roll at a place at which it is kept as a result of a direction under subsection (4). 25
- (6) Every person holding a copy of a printed preliminary referendum roll as a result of a direction under subsection (4) must return it to the office of the Registrar for the district before 4 pm on the day before the first day of the voting period. 30
- (7) The right of inspection conferred by subsections (3) and (5) does not include rights to copy or purchase the printed preliminary referendum roll.

16. Objections to registration—(1) A person registered as an elector under the Electoral Act 1993, or qualified to be so registered, may object to the name of any person being on the preliminary referendum roll for any district on the ground that that person is not qualified to be registered under the Electoral Act 1993 as an elector of that district. 35

(2) An objection must be made before the date appointed for the closing of the referendum roll under section 17 (2). 40

(3) Sections 95 (2) to 97 of the Electoral Act 1993 apply, as far as they are applicable and with any necessary modifications, to an objection.

Referendum Roll and Supplementary Referendum Roll

5 **17. Referendum roll**—(1) The referendum roll is a list of all persons whose names are lawfully on any electoral roll for any district on a date to be appointed for the closing of the referendum roll.

10 (2) The Governor-General must appoint the date for the closing of the referendum roll by Order in Council.

(3) The Chief Registrar must compile the referendum roll as soon as practicable after that date.

15 **18. Supplementary referendum roll**—(1) The supplementary referendum roll is a list of all persons whose names do not appear on the referendum roll but are lawfully on any electoral roll for any district before the commencement of the voting period.

20 (2) The Chief Registrar must compile the supplementary referendum roll as soon as practicable after the commencement of the voting period.

19. Form of referendum roll and supplementary referendum roll—The referendum roll and the supplementary referendum roll must—

- 25 (a) Be in electronic form; and
 (b) Contain the following details for each person listed:
- (i) Full name; and
 - (ii) Postal address; and
 - (iii) Occupation (if any); and
 - (iv) Preferred honorific (if any); and
 - 30 (v) Date of birth; and
 - (vi) Electorate code; and
 - (vii) Roll identifier number.

35 **20. Supply of copy of rolls to Returning Officer**—At the request of the Returning Officer, the Chief Registrar must supply the Returning Officer with a copy of the referendum roll and the supplementary referendum roll.

21. Persons who qualify to register as electors during voting period—(1) This section applies to every person who—

- (a) Will become qualified, during the voting period, to be registered as an elector of a district under the Electoral Act 1993; and
- (b) Makes an application, that is received before the commencement of the voting period, under the Electoral Act 1993 for registration as an elector of a district. 5
- (2) Such a person is entitled—
- (a) To be listed in the referendum roll or the supplementary referendum roll as if that person were qualified to be registered as an elector of the district; and 10
- (b) To be registered as an elector of the district on the day on which the person becomes qualified to be registered, without making any further application.
- (3) For the purposes of **subsection (1) (b)**, an application is received before the commencement of the voting period if— 15
- (a) The application, or the envelope in which it is contained, bears a postmark or date stamp impressed at any New Zealand Post Limited outlet or agency before the commencement of the voting period; or 20
- (b) The applicant produces a receipt that relates to the application and that was issued by any New Zealand Post Limited outlet or agency before the commencement of the voting period.
- 22. Persons who, at commencement of voting period, are dead or disqualified—** 25
- (1) The Chief Registrar must supply the Returning Officer with the roll identifier number of every elector who is on the referendum roll or the supplementary referendum roll but who, at the commencement of the voting period, falls into a category described in **subsection (2) or subsection (3)**. 30
- (2) The first category is every elector—
- (a) Who is dead; and
- (b) Whose death has been notified to a Registrar— 35
- (i) By any Registrar of Births and Deaths; or
- (ii) By the father, mother, or spouse of the elector or by a sister or brother of the elector; and
- (c) Of whose identity the Registrar is satisfied.
- (3) The second category is every elector who is disqualified from registration as an elector under section 80 of the Electoral Act 1993. 40
- (4) The Chief Registrar must supply the roll identifier number—
- (a) In electronic form; and

(b) As soon as practicable after the Chief Registrar ascertains it, and before the end of the voting period.

5 (5) The Returning Officer must make a mark on the Returning Officer's copy, by the elector's name, to indicate that the elector is dead or disqualified.

23. Protection of referendum roll and supplementary referendum roll—(1) The referendum roll and the supplementary referendum roll must not be printed or made available for purchase or public inspection in any form.

10 (2) Every person who has a copy of the referendum roll or the supplementary referendum roll must, as soon as practicable after the declaration of the result of the referendum under **section 43**,—

15 (a) Erase from any computer tape, disk, or diskette held by that person, and delete from any electronic system used by that person, any copy of the whole or any part of the referendum roll and the supplementary referendum roll and any mark made under **sections 22 (5), 29 (3) (b), 30 (3), or 37 (2) (b)**; and

20 (b) Make a declaration to the Chief Registrar in the prescribed form that he or she has complied with **paragraph (a)**.

25 (3) **Subsection (2)** does not apply to the Returning Officer acting under **section 44 (1) (b)** or to the Clerk of the House acting under **section 44 (2)**.

24. Supply and protection of information used for official publicity campaign—(1) At the request in writing of the person charged by the Minister with the conduct of the official publicity campaign, the Chief Registrar must supply to that person on computer tape the information described in **subsection (2)**.

30 (2) The information is a list of every person whose name appears on the referendum roll or supplementary referendum roll, except any person whose details are not published or available under the Electoral Act 1993 as a result of a direction by the Chief Registrar under section 115 of that Act, that shows the following details for each person listed:

(a) Full name; and

(b) Postal address; and

40 (c) Preferred honorific (if any).

(3) The person supplied with information under **subsection (1)** may supply to any other person, for the purposes of a task required for the official publicity campaign, any or all of the

information or the original or a copy of any computer tape on which the information was supplied.

(4) The person supplied with information under **subsection (1)** must, as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the official publicity campaign,—

(a) Erase from any computer tape, disk, or diskette held by that person, and delete from any electronic system used by that person, any information supplied under **subsection (1)**; and

(b) Make a declaration to the Chief Registrar in the prescribed form that he or she has complied with **paragraph (a)**.

(5) Any person supplied, by the person supplied with any information under **subsection (1)**, with any or all of the information or the original or a copy of any computer tape on which the information was supplied must, as soon as practicable after completing all tasks for which the information was supplied,—

(a) Erase from any computer tape, disk, or diskette held by that person, and delete from any electronic system used by that person, any information supplied under **subsection (3)**; and

(b) Make a declaration to the Chief Registrar in the prescribed form that he or she has complied with **paragraph (a)**.

PART 4

CONDUCT OF REFERENDUM

25. Who may vote—Every person whose name lawfully appears on the referendum roll or the supplementary referendum roll is qualified to vote at the referendum.

26. Voting period—(1) The voting period commences at midnight on the 22nd day before the day appointed under **subsection (2)** for the close of the voting period.

(2) The voting period closes at 7 pm on a Friday to be appointed by the Governor-General by Order in Council.

Issuing Voting Papers

27. Period for issuing voting papers—The period for issuing voting papers commences on the first day of the voting period and closes at midnight on the day before the last day of the voting period.

5 **28. Issuing voting papers by post—**(1) As soon as practicable after the commencement of the voting period, the Returning Officer must post each elector 1 voting paper addressed to the elector at the address shown against the elector's name on the Returning Officer's copy.

(2) In order to carry out his or her duty under **subsection (1)**, the Returning Officer may give voting papers to New Zealand Post Limited on the day before the first day of the voting period.

10 (3) Under this section, a voting paper is issued by the Returning Officer to the elector when it is delivered to the address shown against the elector's name on the Returning Officer's copy.

15 **29. Issuing replacement voting papers by post—**(1) A person may apply to the Returning Officer for a replacement voting paper, on the grounds that—

(a) He or she is an elector; and

(b) He or she has—

20 (i) Spoilt, destroyed, or lost his or her voting paper; or
(ii) Not received his or her voting paper.

(2) An application must—

(a) Be made before noon on the second day before the last day of the voting period; and

25 (b) Be made in the prescribed manner; and

(c) Contain the elector's current postal address.

(3) If the Returning Officer is satisfied that the person is an elector, the Returning Officer must—

30 (a) Post the elector 1 voting paper addressed to the elector at his or her current postal address; and

(b) Make a mark on the Returning Officer's copy, by the elector's name, to indicate that the elector has been issued with a replacement voting paper; and

35 (c) Provide the Chief Registrar with the name, date of birth, and current postal address of the elector, if the current postal address is different from the postal address shown on the Returning Officer's copy.

40 (4) Under this section, a voting paper is issued by the Returning Officer to the elector when it is delivered to the elector's current postal address.

30. Issuing voting papers by fax or dictation—(1) The Returning Officer may, in accordance with any regulations made under this Act, fax a voting paper to an elector if—

- (a) The elector is, during the voting period,—
- (i) On Tokelau, Campbell Island, or Raoul Island;
 - or
 - (ii) In the Ross Dependency; or
 - (iii) On a fishing vessel; or
 - (iv) In some remote location overseas; and
- (b) The Returning Officer is satisfied that—
- (i) The elector will not receive, or has not received, a voting paper delivered to the elector at the address shown against the elector's name on the Returning Officer's copy; and
 - (ii) The elector cannot reasonably be expected, in all the circumstances, to make, or to have made, his or her own arrangements for the voting paper to be forwarded to him or her; and
- (c) The elector has access to a fax machine; and
- (d) The elector consents to the Returning Officer faxing the voting paper to the elector.
- (2) The Returning Officer may, in accordance with any regulations made under this Act, dictate the question to an elector if—
- (a) **Subsection (1) (a) and (b)** apply; and
 - (b) The elector does not have access to a fax machine; and
 - (c) The elector consents to the Returning Officer dictating the question to the elector.
- (3) Where the Returning Officer issues a voting paper to any elector under **subsection (1) or subsection (2)**, the Returning Officer must make a mark on the Returning Officer's copy, by the elector's name, to indicate that the elector has been issued with a voting paper under **subsection (1) or subsection (2)**.
- (4) Under this section, a voting paper is issued by the Returning Officer to the elector when,—
- (a) In relation to **subsection (1)**, the Returning Officer's fax machine generates a record of the transmission of the voting paper to the elector's fax number;
 - (b) In relation to **subsection (2)**, the Returning Officer is satisfied that the elector has heard every word of the question.

31. Envelopes and information accompanying voting papers—(1) When the Returning Officer posts a voting paper under **section 28 or section 29**, the Returning Officer must post with it an envelope of 1 of the following kinds:

- (a) A return postage-paid envelope addressed to the Returning Officer, if the address shown against the

elector's name on the Returning Officer's copy is an address in New Zealand; or

5 (b) An envelope addressed to the Returning Officer, if the address shown against the elector's name on the Returning Officer's copy is an address outside New Zealand.

(2) When the Returning Officer posts or faxes a voting paper under sections 28, 29, or 30 (1), the Returning Officer—

10 (a) Must post or fax with it information provided for the purpose by the person charged by the Minister with the conduct of the official publicity campaign; and

(b) May post or fax with it information, in any language or languages, on how to vote and how to return the voting paper.

15 **32. Extension of voting period**—(1) The Returning Officer may extend the voting period if he or she is of the opinion described in subsection (2).

20 (2) The opinion is that industrial action, natural disaster, adverse weather conditions, or any other thing has had, or will have, the effect—

(a) Of delaying the issue of voting papers so much that electors have not had, or will not have, a reasonable opportunity to vote and return their voting papers before the close of the voting period; or

25 (b) Of delaying the return of voting papers so much that voting papers that would otherwise have been returned before the close of the voting period will not be returned by that time.

(3) An extension may apply to—

30 (a) The whole of New Zealand; or

(b) An area or areas of New Zealand; or

(c) Any or all of Tokelau, Campbell Island, Raoul Island, or the Ross Dependency.

35 (4) The Returning Officer may extend the voting period as many times as he or she thinks necessary. Each extension is to be for the period the Returning Officer thinks necessary, up to a maximum of 14 days.

(5) As soon as practicable, the Returning Officer must give—

(a) Public notice of every extension of the voting period; and

40 (b) Such other notice of the extension as he or she thinks fit.

(6) Even though the Returning Officer extends the voting period in relation to—

(a) An area or areas of New Zealand; or

(b) Any or all of Tokelau, Campbell Island, Raoul Island, or the Ross Dependency,—
 the Returning Officer may, after the voting period has closed in the rest of New Zealand, from time to time give public notice of the results of voting in the whole or part of the rest of New Zealand. 5

Marking and Returning Voting Papers

33. Method of voting—(1) The voter votes by marking the voting paper with a tick within the space provided for the answer for which the voter wishes to vote. 10

(2) Where any voter—

(a) Is visually impaired; or

(b) Is unable to read or write, whether because of physical handicap or any other reason; or

(c) Is not sufficiently familiar with any language or languages used on the voting paper to vote without assistance,— 15

the voting paper may be marked in the manner described in subsection (3).

(3) The manner is— 20

(a) By the voter, with the assistance of a person authorised by the voter; or

(b) By a person authorised by the voter, in accordance with the voter's instructions.

(4) A voter to whom the Returning Officer has issued a voting paper under section 30 (2) may, in accordance with any regulations made under this Act, dictate his or her vote to the Returning Officer. The Returning Officer must mark the voting paper in accordance with the voter's instructions. 25

34. Return of voting papers to Returning Officer— 30

(1) After a voter has voted in accordance with section 33 (1), the voter must either—

(a) Return the voting paper by hand or by post to the office of the Returning Officer, whether or not enclosed in an envelope addressed to the Returning Officer; or 35

(b) Fax the voting paper to the office of the Returning Officer.

(2) A voter to whom section 33 (2) applies may ask the authorised person to either—

(a) Assist the voter to comply with subsection (1); or 40

(b) Comply with that subsection on behalf of the voter.

(3) Where a voter votes in accordance with **section 33 (4)**, the voting paper is returned when the Returning Officer marks the voting paper.

5 **35. Times for return of voting papers**—(1) A voting paper returned by hand or fax must be returned before 7 pm on the last day of the voting period.

(2) A voting paper returned by post must—

10 (a) Be returned before noon on the 4th day after the last day of the voting period; and

(b) Bear a postmark or date stamp, either on its envelope (if any) or on the voting paper itself, that was—

15 (i) Impressed at any New Zealand Post Limited outlet or agency on a day during the voting period; or

(ii) Impressed in any country outside New Zealand before or on the second to last day of the voting period.

(3) A voting paper returned under **section 34 (3)** must be returned before 7 pm on the last day of the voting period.

20 **36. Voting papers returned late**—If any voting papers or envelopes containing voting papers are returned, but not in accordance with **section 35**, the Returning Officer must—

(a) Enclose them in 1 or more parcels; and

(b) Seal each parcel and mark it “Disallowed, received late”.

25 *Progressive Processing of Voting Papers*

37. Processing of voting papers—(1) As soon as practicable after any voting paper is returned in accordance with **section 35**, the Returning Officer must deal with it under **subsection (2)**.

30 (2) The Returning Officer must, in a manner that preserves the secrecy of the vote,—

(a) If the voting paper is in an envelope, extract the voting paper; and

35 (b) Make a mark on the Returning Officer’s copy, by the elector’s name, to indicate that the voting paper issued to that elector has been returned; and

(c) If the voting paper is valid, record the voter’s vote as “yes”, “no”, or “informal”; and

40 (d) If the voting paper is invalid, record the voting paper as invalid and the reason for its invalidity; and

(e) Place the voting paper in secure storage under the control of the Returning Officer.

(3) The Returning Officer may carry out the duties in **subsection (2)** by a method and procedure he or she thinks fit, including the use of computer technology.

38. Informal voting papers—A voting paper is informal if the Returning Officer is satisfied that the voting paper does not clearly indicate the answer for which the voter wished to vote. 5

39. Invalid voting papers—A voting paper is invalid if the Returning Officer is satisfied that the voting paper—

- (a) Was not issued by the Returning Officer; or
- (b) Is a copy of a voting paper issued by the Returning Officer; or 10
- (c) Was issued to a person whose roll identifier number was supplied to the Returning Officer under **section 22**; or
- (d) Was issued under **section 28**, if the elector to whom the voting paper was issued was also issued with a voting paper under **section 29** or **section 30**; or 15
- (e) Was marked by a person other than—
 - (i) The elector to whom the voting paper was issued; or
 - (ii) Where **section 33 (2)** applies, a person authorised by the voter to mark the voting paper; or 20
 - (iii) Where **section 33 (4)** applies, the Returning Officer; or
- (f) Was marked in breach of **section 54 (2)** or **section 55**; or
- (g) Was not returned in accordance with **section 35**; or 25
- (h) Is damaged so that it cannot be processed.

40. Protection of secrecy during processing—(1) The Returning Officer must ensure that—

- (a) The processing of voting papers is conducted at the office of the Returning Officer or in premises authorised by the Returning Officer; and 30
- (b) No person enters, without the express authorisation of the Returning Officer,—
 - (i) The office of the Returning Officer when it is being used for the processing of voting papers; or 35
 - (ii) Any other premises when they are being used for the processing of voting papers; and
- (c) The result of voting is not calculated, whether partially or finally, before 7 pm on the last day of the voting period. 40

(2) The Returning Officer is personally responsible for the safe custody of all returned voting papers until they have been sent to the Clerk of the House under **section 44**.

5 **41. Supervision of processing**—(1) After consultation with the Chief District Court Judge, the Minister must appoint as many District Court Judges or retired District Court Judges to observe the processing of voting papers as the Minister considers necessary.

10 (2) On the application of the Returning Officer, any person so appointed must finally determine whether or not any voting paper is valid or formal.

Announcing Results

15 **42. Procedure after close of voting period**—As soon as practicable after 7 pm on the last day of the voting period, the Returning Officer must—

- 20 (a) Calculate the number of votes received for each answer to the question from the voting papers processed as at 7 pm on the last day of the voting period; and
(b) Issue a press statement giving the numbers; and
(c) Complete the processing of voting papers returned in accordance with **section 35**.

43. Declaration of result of referendum—When all the voting papers returned in accordance with **section 35** have been processed, the Returning Officer must—

- 25 (a) Calculate the total number of votes received for each answer to the question; and
(b) Declare the result of the referendum by giving public notice of it in form 2.

30 **44. Disposal of voting papers and rolls**—(1) As soon as practicable after the declaration of the result of the referendum, the Returning Officer must—

- 35 (a) Enclose and securely seal in 1 or more separate parcels—
(i) All returned voting papers, used or unused; and
(ii) The record of informal and invalid voting papers; and
(iii) The Returning Officer's copy; and
(b) Send the parcels to the Clerk of the House.
(2) The Clerk of the House must—
40 (a) As soon as practicable, sign a receipt for the parcels and send it to the Returning Officer; and

- (b) Keep the parcels safely for 6 months unopened, unless a court of competent jurisdiction or the House of Representatives orders them, or any of them, to be opened; and
- (c) Ensure that at the end of 6 months the parcels are destroyed unopened in the presence of the Clerk of the House. 5
- (3) Section 190 of the Electoral Act 1993 applies, as far as it is applicable and with any necessary modifications, to everything kept by the Clerk of the House under subsection (2). 10

PART 5

OFFENCES

Offences

45. Officials—(1) Every person commits an offence who, being— 15

- (a) The Returning Officer; or
- (b) Any person employed or engaged under section 8; or
- (c) The Chief Registrar; or
- (d) Any employee of New Zealand Post Limited; or
- (e) Any person acting under a delegation under section 10,— 20
uses or discloses information acquired by him or her in that capacity in connection with the referendum, knowing that the use or disclosure is not required or permitted for the performance of his or her official duty.

(2) Every person who commits an offence against this section is guilty of a corrupt practice for the purposes of the Electoral Act 1993. 25

46. Rolls—(1) Every person who removes a copy of a printed preliminary referendum roll from a place where it is kept under section 15 (2) or (4), except for the purpose of returning it to the Registrar for the district, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000. 30

(2) Every person who knowingly copies, supplies, receives, or uses a copy of the preliminary referendum roll, or any part of it, except for the purposes of the referendum, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000. 35

(3) Every person who fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with section 15 (6) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000. 40

(4) Every person who fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with **section 23 (2)** commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

5 (5) Every person who knowingly copies, supplies, receives, or uses any copy of the referendum roll or supplementary referendum roll, or any part of either of them, including any mark made under **sections 22 (5), 29 (3) (b), 30 (3), or 37 (2) (b)**, except for the purposes of the referendum, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding
10 \$100,000.

47. Official publicity campaign—(1) Every person who knowingly copies, supplies, receives, or uses any information supplied under **section 24 (1) or (3)**, except for the purposes of the official publicity campaign, commits an offence and is liable on
15 summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000.

(2) Every person who fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with **section 24 (4) or (5)** commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

48. Influencing electors generally—(1) Every person
20 who, at any time during the 3 days immediately before the commencement of the voting period or during the voting period, prints or distributes or delivers to any person anything—

25 (a) That is or purports to be an imitation of the voting paper together with any direction or indication as to the answer for which any person should or should not vote; or

30 (b) That is or purports to be an imitation of the voting paper and that has on it any matter likely to influence any vote—

commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

(2) Nothing in this section applies to anything said or done—

35 (a) For the purposes of the official publicity campaign; or

(b) For the purposes of the referendum, by—

(i) The Returning Officer; or

(ii) A person employed or engaged under **section 8**;

or

40 (iii) A person acting under a delegation under **section 10 (1)**.

49. Voting papers—(1) Every person commits an offence who—

- (a) Forges, or counterfeits, or fraudulently defaces, or fraudulently destroys a voting paper or an envelope containing a voting paper:
- (b) Supplies a voting paper to any person knowing that the person is not the person intended to receive the voting paper: 5
- (c) Dictates the question to a person knowing that the person is not the person to whom the question was intended to be dictated:
- (d) Without due authority, destroys, takes, or interferes with a voting paper or an envelope containing a voting paper— 10
- (i) In use for the purposes of the referendum; or
- (ii) Kept after the declaration of the result as a record of the referendum. 15
- (2) Every person who commits an offence against this section is liable on conviction on indictment,—
- (a) If the Returning Officer, or any person employed or engaged under **section 8**, or any person acting under a delegation under **section 10 (1)**, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years: 20
- (b) If any other person, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months.
- (3) Every person who commits an offence against this section is guilty of a corrupt practice for the purposes of the Electoral Act 1993. 25
- 50. Bribery**—(1) Every person commits the offence of bribery who, directly or indirectly, on his or her own or by another person,—
- (a) Gives any money to or gets any office for any voter, or to or for any other person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person, in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting at the referendum: 30
- (b) Corruptly does any such act on account of any voter having voted or refrained from voting at the referendum: 35
- (c) Makes a gift to or gets an office for any person in order to induce that person to get, or try to get, the vote of any voter at the referendum.
- (2) Every person commits the offence of bribery who— 40
- (a) Advances or pays or causes to be paid any money to or to the use of any other person intending that that money or any part of it will be expended in bribery at the referendum:

(b) Knowingly pays or causes to be paid any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or partly expended in bribery at the referendum.

5 (3) A voter commits the offence of bribery if, before or during the voting period, he or she directly or indirectly, on his or her own or by another person, receives, or agrees or contracts for, any money, gift, loan, or valuable consideration, office, place, or employment for himself or herself or for any
10 other person for voting or agreeing to vote or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting at the referendum.

(4) Every person commits the offence of bribery if, after the voting period, he or she directly or indirectly, on his or her own or by another person, receives any money or valuable
15 consideration on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting at the referendum.

(5) Every person who commits the offence of bribery is guilty of a corrupt practice for the purposes of the Electoral
20 Act 1993.

51. Interpretation provision for section 50—(1) In section 50 (1),—

(a) References to giving money include references to giving, lending, agreeing to give or lend, offering, promising,
25 or promising to get or try to get, any money or valuable consideration:

(b) References to getting any office include references to giving, getting, agreeing to give or get, offering, promising, or promising to get or to try to get, any
30 office, place, or employment.

(2) Section 50 (1) and (2) do not apply to money paid or agreed to be paid for or on account of any legal expenses incurred in good faith at or concerning the referendum.

(3) In section 50 (1) and (3), “voter” includes a person who has or
35 claims to have a right to vote at the referendum.

52. Treating—(1) Every person commits the offence of treating who corruptly, on his or her own or by another person, either before, during, or after the voting period, directly or indirectly gives or provides, or pays wholly or partly
40 the expense of giving or providing, any food, drink, entertainment, or provision to or for any person—

(a) For the purpose of corruptly influencing that person or any other person to vote or refrain from voting:

- (b) On account of that person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting.
- (2) Every person commits the offence of treating who, being the holder of a licence for the sale by retail of intoxicating liquor, before or during the voting period, knowingly supplies any food, drink, entertainment, or provision— 5
- (a) To any person where the supply is demanded for the purpose of treating:
- (b) To any persons, whether electors or not, for the purpose of getting votes for any answer to the question, and without receiving payment for it at the time when it is supplied. 10
- (3) Every elector who corruptly accepts or takes any such food, drink, entertainment, or provision also commits the offence of treating. 15
- (4) Every person who commits the offence of treating is guilty of a corrupt practice for the purposes of the Electoral Act 1993.
- 53. Undue influence—**(1) Every person commits the offence of undue influence— 20
- (a) Who, directly or indirectly, on his or her own or by another person, makes use of or threatens to make use of any force, violence, or restraint upon or against any person— 25
- (i) In order to induce or compel that person to vote for or against any answer to the question; or
- (ii) On account of that person having voted for or against any answer to the question; or
- (iii) On account of that person having voted or refrained from voting at the referendum: 30
- (b) Who, by abduction, duress, or any fraudulent device or means,—
- (i) Impedes or prevents the free exercise of the vote of any elector at the referendum: 35
- (ii) Compels, induces, or prevails upon any elector either to vote or to refrain from voting at the referendum.
- (2) Every person who commits the offence of undue influence is guilty of a corrupt practice for the purposes of the Electoral Act 1993. 40

54. Voting—(1) Every person who—

- (a) Is present in accordance with **section 33 (3)** when a voter votes; and
- (b) Communicates at any time to any person any information obtained as to the answer for which the voter is about to vote or has voted—
- 5 commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000.
- (2) Every person—
- (a) Who—
- 10 (i) Is authorised by a voter to mark the voting paper under **section 33 (3) (b)**; or
- (ii) Being the Returning Officer or a person acting under a delegation under **section 10 (1)**, marks a voting paper under **section 33 (4)**; and
- 15 (b) Does not mark the voting paper in accordance with the voter's instructions—
- commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.
- (3) Every person who, except for a lawful purpose, interferes with or attempts to interfere with a voter marking his or her vote at the referendum commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.
- 20

55. Personation—(1) Every person commits the offence of personation who—

- 25 (a) Marks any voting paper knowing that he or she is not the person intended to receive the voting paper:
- (b) Dictates a vote knowing that he or she is not the person to whom the question was intended to be dictated:
- (c) Having voted at the referendum, votes again at the referendum.
- 30 (2) For the purposes of this section, a person votes if he or she returns a voting paper by hand, post, fax, or dictation, whether or not the voting paper is valid.
- (3) Where the Returning Officer believes that any person has committed an offence against this section, the Returning Officer must report the facts on which that belief is based to the Police.
- 35 (4) Every person who commits, or aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of, the offence of personation is guilty of a corrupt practice for the purposes of the Electoral Act 1993.
- 40

56. Processing—(1) Every person who, without the express authorisation of the Returning Officer, enters—

- (a) The office of the Returning Officer when it is being used for the processing of voting papers; or
- (b) Any other premises when they are being used for the processing of voting papers—
- commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000. 5
- (2) If the Returning Officer, or a person acting under a delegation under **section 10 (1)**, fails to take reasonable steps to fulfil his or her responsibility under **section 40 (2)**, with the result that any returned voting paper is removed from his or her custody, he or she is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000. 10
- (3) Every person commits an offence who, being present at the processing of voting papers,—
- (a) Fails to maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting: 15
- (b) Communicates any information obtained at the processing of voting papers as to the answer for which any vote is given in any particular voting paper. 20
- (4) Every person who commits an offence under **subsection (3)** is guilty of a corrupt practice for the purposes of the Electoral Act 1993.

Miscellaneous

57. Property may be stated as being in Returning Officer—In any prosecution for an offence in relation to any voting paper or any envelope containing any voting paper the property in the voting paper or envelope may be stated as being in the Returning Officer. 25

PART 6 30

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- 58. Validation of irregularities**—(1) Where—
- (a) Anything is omitted to be done at the time required by or under this Act; or
- (b) Anything cannot be done at the time required by or under this Act; or 35
- (c) Anything is done before or after the time required by or under this Act; or
- (d) Anything is otherwise irregularly done in matter of form; or 40
- (e) Sufficient provision is not made by or under this Act,—

the Governor-General may, by Order in Council published in the *Gazette*, do any of the things described in **subsection (2)**.

(2) The things are—

- 5 (a) At any time before or after the time within which the thing is required to be done, to extend that time; or
- (b) To validate anything done before or after the time required; or
- (c) To validate anything irregularly done in matter of form; or
- 10 (d) To make such other provision for the case as he or she thinks fit.

59. Enactments amended—The enactments specified in Schedule 2 are amended in the manner indicated in that schedule.

15 **60. Regulations**—The Governor-General may, by Order in Council, make regulations for all or any of the following purposes:

- (a) Prescribing forms for the purposes of this Act:
- 20 (b) Prescribing the manner in which an application for a replacement voting paper must be made:
- (c) Providing for the faxing of voting papers under **section 30 (1)**:
- (d) Providing for the dictation of the question under **section 30 (2)** and the dictation of a vote under **section 33 (4)**:
- 25 (e) Applying, with or without modifications, for the purposes of this Act, the provisions of the Electoral Act 1993 and any regulations made under that Act:
- 30 (f) Providing for such matters as are contemplated by or necessary for giving full effect to the provisions of this Act and for its due administration.
-

SCHEDULE 1—*continued*

FORMS—*continued*

Form 2

Section 43

DECLARATION OF RESULT OF REFERENDUM

I declare the result of the referendum taken over the period commencing on _____ and ending on _____ on the question—

“Are you for or against the retirement savings scheme?”

to be as follows:

Votes received FOR:

Votes received AGAINST:

Total number of “Formal” votes:

Number of votes rejected as “Informal”:

I therefore declare that the majority of the voters voting at the referendum answered the question [*for or against*] the retirement savings scheme.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

A.B.
Returning Officer

Section 59

SCHEDULE 2
ENACTMENTS AMENDED

Enactment	Amendment
1957, No. 87—The Summary Proceedings Act 1957 (R.S. Vol. 9, p. 588)	By inserting in Part II of the First Schedule, in its appropriate alphabetical order, the following item: “The Retirement Savings Scheme Referendum Act 1997 49 Voting papers”.
1993, No.87—The Electoral Act 1993 (R.S. Vol. 35, p. 39)	By adding to section 224 (2) the words “, or under section 49 of the Retirement Savings Scheme Referendum Act 1997”.