



Queensland

Electoral Regulation 2013

Explanatory Notes for SL 2013 No. 13

made under the

Electoral Act 1992

General outline

Short title

Electoral Regulation 2013.

Authorising law

Section 392 of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

Policy objectives and the reasons for them

The *Electoral Act 1992* governs the conduct of parliamentary elections in Queensland.

Section 392 of the Act provides that the Governor in Council may make regulations under the Act.

The *Electoral Regulation 2002* (the current regulation) will expire on 31 August 2013 under the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*.

The objective of the Regulation is to remake the current regulation in substantially the same form. The changes made by the Regulation are of a minor nature and have been made in order to reflect current drafting practice.

Achievement of policy objectives

The Regulation achieves its objectives by remaking the current regulation in substantially the same form.

Consistent with the current regulation, the Regulation:

- declares certain information about a person on the electoral roll to be restricted information (with the effect that the information does not form part of the publicly available part of the electoral roll);
- prescribes the date on which a person is enrolled on the electoral roll as information that must be included on the electoral roll;
- prescribes the government entities that the Electoral Commission of Queensland may ask for information about a person on the electoral roll;
- prescribes the documents that must accompany an application for registration of a political party;
- prescribes the model procedures for the conduct of a pre-selection ballot;
- prescribes the qualifications that an auditor must hold for the purposes of section 197 of the Act;
- prescribes the words for the prescribed statement required by section 259 of the Act;
- prescribes various times including the time for disclosure, the time for giving returns of political donations, the time for being taken to remain a candidate, the time for giving returns of electoral expenditure, the time for giving returns for reporting periods by registered political parties and associated entities; and
- prescribes certain fees.

Consistency with policy objectives of authorising law

The Regulation is consistent with the main objectives of the Act.

Inconsistency with policy objectives of other legislation

The Regulation is consistent with the policy objectives of other legislation.

Benefits and costs of implementation

There are no costs associated with the implementation of the Regulation.

Consistency with fundamental legislative principles

The Regulation is consistent with fundamental legislative principles.

Consultation

The Electoral Commission of Queensland was consulted during the development of the Regulation.

ENDNOTES

- 1 Laid before the Legislative Assembly on . . .
- 2 The administering agency is the Department of Justice and Attorney-General.

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