

Queensland



Community Services (Aborigines) Act 1984

COMMUNITY SERVICES (ABORIGINES) REGULATION 1985

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(includes amendments up to SL No. 450 of 1997)**

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Information about this reprint

This regulation is reprinted as at 6 January 1998. The reprint shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c)).

The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes.

This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of earlier reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

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REGULATION 1985**

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COMMUNITY SERVICES (ABORIGINES) REGULATION 1985

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 6 January 1998]

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This regulation may be cited as the *Community Services (Aborigines) Regulation 1985*.

Forms

4.(1) The prescribed forms under the Act are the forms approved by the chief executive of the department.

(2) A person may ask the chief executive to supply a copy of a document setting out an approved form.

(3) The chief executive must comply promptly with the request.

Interpretation

5. In this regulation—

“**accounting standards**” means the Aboriginal and Islander Accounting Standards published under section 18A.

“**clerk**” means the person appointed by an Aboriginal council to act as the clerk of the council, and includes the person for the time being performing the duties of the clerk.

“**conclusion**”, of an election for an Aboriginal council, see section 5A.

“**conviction**” includes a plea of guilty or a finding of guilt by a court even though a conviction is not recorded.

“**councillor**” means a member of an Aboriginal council, and includes the

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chairperson.

“elector” means an elector named as such in an electoral roll compiled pursuant to the *Elections Act 1983* and enrolled on a voters roll compiled pursuant to the Act.

“fine option order” has the meaning given by the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*.

“manual” in relation to the financial administration procedures of an Aboriginal council means the administration and financial procedures manual produced by the council pursuant to section 18A.

“pecuniary interest disclosure” means a disclosure made under section 27A¹ of the Act.

“post-election meeting” means a meeting held under section 17.

“secretary” means the person appointed by the Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council to act as secretary of the Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council.

“trust money”, of an Aboriginal council or the Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council, means—

- (a) an amount paid to the council—
 - (i) by way of deposit; or
 - (ii) in trust for a person; or
- (b) an amount paid to the council that is required by an Act to be paid to its trust fund.

Meaning of “conclusion” of election for Aboriginal council

5A. The **“conclusion”** of the election of a councillor is—

- (a) if the councillor is elected at an election of all councillors of the Aboriginal council—the day on which the last declaration of a poll conducted in the election is displayed as required under this regulation; or
- (b) if the councillor is elected at a by-election and—

¹ Section 27A (Disclosure of interests at meetings)

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- (i) a poll is conducted—the day on which the declaration of the poll is displayed as required under this regulation; or
 - (ii) a poll is not conducted—the day after the nomination day for the by-election; or
- (c) if, because the number of candidates nominated for election is the same or less than the number of councillors to be elected, the councillor is elected (other than at a by-election) and—
- (i) 1 or more polls are conducted in the council's area—the day on which the last declaration of a poll is displayed as required under this regulation; or
 - (ii) a poll is not conducted—6 p.m. on the day that a poll would otherwise have been required under this regulation to be conducted.

PART 2—ABORIGINAL COUNCILS

Election of councillors

6. The *Local Government Act 1993*, chapter 5 applies to Aboriginal councils with the changes shown in schedule 2.

Composition of Aboriginal council

7.(1) Subject to subsections (1A) to (1L), an Aboriginal council shall be composed of 5 members (including the chairperson).

(1A) An Aboriginal council may pass a resolution, or the electors in a trust area may forward a petition to the Minister, requesting the Minister to approve the resolution or petition which seeks—

- (a) to alter the number of members constituting the council to a number which is not less than 3 which number, in the case of a resolution, is to be specified in the resolution; or
- (b) to require the chairperson of the council to be elected by the

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electors of the trust area; or

- (c) the matters referred to in both paragraphs (a) and (b).

(1B) The council must take all reasonable steps to immediately disclose or otherwise inform electors in the trust area of the content and nature of such a resolution and shall notify electors of a date not less than 14 days after the passing of the resolution by which objections in writing to the referral of the resolution to the Minister may be made to the clerk.

(1C) After considering all objections duly made to the passing of the resolution, the chairperson is to cause a copy of the resolution to be submitted to the Minister so that the Minister will receive the copy no less than 60 days before the next triennial election of the council.

(1D) The copy of the resolution must be accompanied by—

- (a) a certificate of the chairperson and the clerk that the provisions of subsection (1B) have been complied with; and
- (b) all objections to the passing of the resolution that were duly made and lodged with the clerk; and
- (c) the representations (if any) of the council in respect of the objections.

(1E) A copy of a petition carrying the names and signatures of a majority of the electors is to be forwarded to the Minister so that the Minister will receive the copy no less than 60 days before the next triennial election of the council.

(1F) If the Minister approves the resolution or petition, the Minister is to publish in the gazette the effect of that resolution or petition pursuant to subsection (1J).

(1G) The approval of a resolution or petition is of no force and effect until its effect has been so published.

(1H) The Minister may refuse to approve a resolution or petition if the Minister is of the opinion, reasonably informed, that—

- (a) the number of members proposed in the resolution is out of proportion to the overall population of the trust area or is otherwise impracticable and unreasonable; or

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(b) the majority of electors in the trust area are opposed to the resolution.

(1I) The Minister may refuse to approve a resolution if the Minister is of the opinion, reasonably informed, that the council or the clerk did not comply with subsections (1B) to (1D).

(1J) If the effect of such a resolution or petition is published in the gazette, the electors of the area concerned, voting to elect the Aboriginal council, are entitled to vote at the next triennial election for the number of members, or for the chairperson, of the council or both, as published in the gazette.

(1K) A council so elected will be composed of that number of members (including the chairperson) and a chairperson so elected will hold office, subject to this regulation, until the conclusion of the next triennial election of that council.

(1L) At any such election a person can not be qualified to be a candidate for the office of chairperson and also for the office of an ordinary member of a council.

(2) The members of an Aboriginal council shall be elected by the electors of the area.

(4) When no provision has been made pursuant to subsections (1A) to (1L) for the election of a chairperson by the electors of the area, until a chairperson or deputy chairperson is appointed, the clerk is to preside at a post-election meeting and at all adjournments thereof until a chairperson or deputy chairperson has been appointed and while so presiding shall have and may exercise all the powers and authorities of the chairperson other than the right to vote.

(5) If, within 21 days after the post-election meeting, no appointment of a member to be chairperson or deputy chairperson has been made, the Minister may by notice in writing to the council appoint a member to be chairperson or deputy chairperson and the member so appointed shall be deemed to have been duly appointed by the members of the council.

(6) A member appointed to be chairperson or deputy chairperson pursuant to subsection (5) shall, subject to this regulation, hold office until the conclusion of the next triennial election.

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(7) Subject to subsections (1A) to (1L) and (5), at a meeting of the council by resolution of the majority of the members present one of the members may be appointed to be chairperson in place of the chairperson previously appointed and then in office in which case the member so appointed shall assume office as chairperson, and subject to the Act, shall hold office until the conclusion of the next triennial election.

(8) A resolution for the appointment of one of the members to be chairperson in place of the chairperson then in office shall not be passed by the council unless notice of intention to move such resolution is given to each of the members not less than 14 days before the date of the meeting at which the resolution is to be moved.

(9) Subsection (8) has effect despite section 17H(1).

Qualification to be a member of an Aboriginal council

8.(1) Every Aborigine or Islander who—

- (a) has resided continuously in the area for not less than 6 months prior to the nomination day for an election;
- (b) is enrolled on the voters roll;
- (c) is not disqualified under subsection (2), (3) or (4);

shall be qualified to be nominated as a candidate and to be elected as a member of the Aboriginal council for that area.

(2) No Aborigine or Islander who—

- (a) is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, whether or not the execution of such sentence has been suspended under the Criminal Code, section 656; or
- (b) is made bankrupt or otherwise takes advantage of the laws relating to bankruptcy in force for the time being relating to bankrupt or insolvent debtors;

shall be qualified to be a member of an Aboriginal council.

(3) An Aborigine or Islander who has been convicted of an indictable offence under any of the following provisions of the Criminal Code in relation to an Aboriginal or Island council, is not qualified to become a

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councillor for 5 years after the conviction—

- part 3, chapter 13 or 15
- part 6, division 1
- part 6, division 3.

(4) An Aborigine or Islander who has been convicted of an offence against section 27A² of the Act is not qualified to become a councillor for 3 years after the conviction.

(5) However, the court that convicts an Aborigine or Islander of an offence mentioned in subsection (4) may, by order, direct the subsection does not apply to the Aborigine or Islander if the court is satisfied it would be just to give the direction.

Nomination of candidate

9.(1) In order that any person may be or become a candidate at an election of an Aboriginal council the person shall—

- (a) be nominated in writing by not less than 2 electors in the area in which the person proposes to be or become a candidate;
- (b) consent in writing to such nomination;
- (c) pay to the returning officer at the time of delivery of the nomination paper, a fee of \$25.

(2) No person who is not so nominated, or by whom or on whose behalf such payment is not made, shall be or be deemed to be a candidate.

(3) No nomination paper shall be rejected for any mere formal defect or error therein, if the returning officer is satisfied that the provisions of this regulation have been substantially complied with.

(4) A nomination paper shall be delivered to the returning officer before nomination day at the office of the Aboriginal council during normal office hours or on nomination day at the place of nomination between the hours of 9.00 a.m. and 12 noon.

² Section 27A (Disclosure of interests at meetings)

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(5) The returning officer shall give a receipt for the payment of the nomination fee.

(6) The returning office shall if requested give a receipt for the nomination paper.

Vacancy

11.(1) For the purpose of this section—

“qualified person” is a person entitled to qualify to be nominated as a candidate under section 8(1).

(2) When a vacancy arises in the office of a member of an Aboriginal council—

- (a) within 2 years after the member’s election thereto, an election shall be held in accordance with this regulation to fill the vacancy;
- (b) other than in paragraph (a)—the Aboriginal council shall, at a special meeting called for the purpose within 2 months of the occurrence of the vacancy, appoint a qualified person to be a member.

(2B) If a vacancy that should be filled under subsection (2)(b) is not properly filled, the Minister may appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy.

(4) If after the expiration of the time allowed for the nomination of a person to fill a vacancy, no qualified person has nominated to fill such vacancy, the Aboriginal council may appoint a qualified person to fill such vacancy.

(5) A person elected or appointed to fill any vacancy shall, subject to the Act, hold office for the remainder of the period for which the person’s predecessor was elected or appointed.

Vacating office of member

12. The office of a member of an Aboriginal council shall become vacant if—

- (a) the member dies or the member’s term of office expires; or

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- (b) the member resigns from office; or
- (c) the member ceases to be qualified to be nominated as a candidate for election as a councillor; or
- (d) the member is absent, without leave of the council, from 3 consecutive meetings of the council of which notice has been duly given to the member personally, or by post; or
- (e) the member is a patient within the meaning of the *Mental Health Act 1974*; or
- (f) the member changes his or her place of living to an address outside the area governed by it; or
- (g) on a review under the *Judicial Review Act 1991*, the member is found to be unlawfully elected or appointed, or ineligible to continue to act as, a member of the council; or
- (h) the member becomes—
 - (i) the clerk or deputy clerk; or
 - (ii) a finance officer, financial controller, accountant or other person (however described) whose primary responsibility is administering the council's finances; or
- (i) the member is elected to another office at a by-election; or
- (j) the member otherwise ceases to hold the office before the end of the member's term of office.

Public notice of election

13.(1) The returning officer shall give public notice of an election by a notice which shall be exhibited in at least 1 prominent place in the area.

(2) Every notice of election shall specify—

- (a) the date of exhibition of such notice; and
- (b) a day—
 - (i) not less than 10 nor more than 21 days after the exhibition of the notice; and

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- (ii) not less than 21 nor more than 42 days before the date of the holding of the election;
as the day of nomination; and
- (c) a convenient place within the area as the place of nomination at which the returning officer will be present between the hours of 9.00 a.m. and 12 noon on nomination day to receive nomination papers.

Appointment of clerk

15.(1) An Aboriginal council from time to time shall appoint a person being, wherever practicable, an Aboriginal resident of the area governed by it, to be the clerk of the Aboriginal council to assist in the proper exercise of its powers and discharge of its functions.

(2) An Aboriginal council may appoint a person to act as its clerk during—

- (a) any vacancy, or all vacancies, in the position; or
- (b) any period, or all periods, when the clerk is absent from duty or cannot, for another reason, perform the clerk's duties.

PART 3—ABORIGINAL COUNCIL MEETINGS

Post-election meetings

17. An Aboriginal council must hold a meeting within 14 days after the conclusion of the triennial elections and each fresh election of its councillors.

Agenda of post-election meetings

17A. An Aboriginal council must consider the following matters at a post-election meeting—

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- (a) the day and time for holding other meetings;
- (b) if its chairperson is not directly elected by electors of the trust area—the appointment of its chairperson;
- (c) the appointment of its deputy chairperson;
- (d) the document prepared under section 18AA³ about its financial operations and financial position.

Other meetings

17B.(1) Other meetings of an Aboriginal council are to be held at the times and places it decides.

(2) However, it must meet at least once in each period of 3 months.

Place of meetings

17C.(1) All meetings of an Aboriginal council must be held at its office.

(2) However, an Aboriginal council may, by resolution, fix another place for a particular meeting.

Quorum at meetings

17D.(1) A quorum of an Aboriginal council is a majority of its councillors.

(2) However, if the number of councillors is an even number, one-half of the number is a quorum.

Procedure at meetings

17E.(1) Business may be conducted at a meeting of an Aboriginal council only if a quorum is present.

(2) At a meeting—

- (a) voting must be open; and

³ Section 18AA (Financial information to be presented to post-election meeting)

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- (b) a question is decided by a majority of the votes of the councillors present; and
- (c) each councillor present has a vote on each question to be decided and, if the votes are equal, the councillor presiding has a casting vote; and
- (d) if a councillor present fails to vote, the councillor is taken to have voted in the negative.

Minutes must be kept

- 17F.(1)** An Aboriginal council must keep minutes of its proceedings.
- (2)** The minutes must be taken and confirmed under section 17J.

Adjournment of meetings

17G.(1) The majority of councillors present at a meeting of an Aboriginal council may adjourn the meeting to a later hour of the same day or to a later day.

(2) If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes after the time appointed for a meeting, the meeting may be adjourned to a later hour or another day within 14 days after the day of adjournment, by—

- (a) a majority of the councillors present; or
- (b) if only 1 councillor is present—the councillor; or
- (c) if no councillors are present—the council’s clerk.

Notice of meetings

17H.(1) Notice of each meeting or adjourned meeting of an Aboriginal council must be given to each councillor at least 2 days before the day of the meeting unless it is impracticable to give the notice.

(2) Unless each councillor has agreed in writing that notice of meetings under subsection (1) may be given orally, notice of each meeting must be given in writing.

- (3)** A notice must state—

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- (a) the day and time of the meeting; and
- (b) for a special meeting—the object of the meeting.

Repeal or amendment of resolutions

17I.(1) A resolution of an Aboriginal council may be repealed or amended only if written notice of intention to propose the repeal or amendment is given to each councillor at least 5 days before the meeting at which the proposal is to be made.

(2) At the meeting to decide the proposal, the proposal is taken to have been defeated unless it is agreed to by—

- (a) if the number of councillors present at the meeting is more than the number present at the meeting at which the resolution was adopted—a majority of the councillors present; or
- (b) in any other case—a majority of all councillors.

Minutes

17J.(1) The clerk of an Aboriginal council must ensure minutes of each meeting are taken under the supervision of the person presiding at the meeting.

(2) Minutes of each meeting must include—

- (a) the names of councillors present at the meeting; and
- (b) if a division is called on a question—the names of all persons voting on the question and how they voted.

(3) At each meeting, the minutes of the previous meeting must be—

- (a) confirmed by the councillors present; and
- (b) signed by the person presiding at the later meeting.

Meetings in public unless otherwise resolved

17K. A meeting is open to the public unless—

- (a) the Aboriginal council has resolved that the meeting be closed

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under section 17L(1); or

- (b) the chairperson of the Aboriginal council closes the meeting under section 17L(3).

Closed meetings

17L.(1) An Aboriginal council may resolve that a meeting be closed to the public if its councillors consider it necessary to close the meeting to discuss—

- (a) the appointment, dismissal or discipline of its employees; or
- (b) industrial matters affecting its employees; or
- (c) its budget; or
- (d) contracts proposed to be made by it; or
- (e) starting or defending legal proceedings involving it; or
- (f) other business for which a public discussion would be likely to prejudice the interests of the council or someone else, or enable a person to gain a financial advantage.

(2) A resolution that a meeting be closed must state the nature of the matters to be considered while the meeting is closed.

(3) The chairperson of an Aboriginal council may also close a meeting to the public if the chairperson considers, on reasonable grounds, that members of the public attending the meeting are unduly disrupting proceedings.

(4) An Aboriginal council must not make a resolution (other than a procedural resolution) in a closed meeting.

Public notice of meetings

17M.(1) An Aboriginal council must display a notice of the days and times when its ordinary meetings will be held—

- (a) in a conspicuous place in its office; and
- (b) in another conspicuous place in its area.

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(2) The council must immediately notify any change to the days and times for ordinary meetings in the same way as they were previously notified.

(3) A list of the items to be discussed at a meeting must be open to inspection at the time the agenda for the meeting is made available to councillors.

(4) Subsection (3) does not affect the right to discuss or deal with, at any meeting, items arising after the agenda for the meeting is made available to councillors.

Public notice of resolution authorising remuneration etc.

17N.(1) A resolution authorising the payment or provision of remuneration to councillors of an Aboriginal council may be passed only if notice has been given of the proposed resolution.

(2) Notice must be given by—

- (a) displaying at least 21 days before the meeting, a notice setting out the proposed resolution, and the day and time of the proposed meeting, in a conspicuous place in the council's area; and
- (b) putting a copy of the notice on display in a conspicuous place in the council's office on the day on which the notice is displayed under paragraph (a); and
- (c) keeping the copy of the notice on display until after the meeting.

Inspection of records by the public

17O.(1) A copy of the minutes of each meeting of an Aboriginal council—

- (a) must be available for inspection at its office within 21 days after the end of the meeting; and
- (b) when the minutes have been confirmed—must be available for purchase at the office.

(2) The price of a copy of confirmed minutes must not be more than—

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- (a) the cost to the Aboriginal council of having the copy printed and made available for purchase; and
- (b) if the copy is supplied to a purchaser by post—the cost of postage.

PART 4—FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Division 1—Financial management of Aboriginal councils

Community funds

18.(1) An Aboriginal council must establish and keep the following community funds—

- (a) a general fund;
- (b) a trust fund.

(2) An Aboriginal council may call its general fund an operating fund.

(4) Subject to section 24 of the Act moneys shall not be paid out of a bank account conducted in respect of a community fund except by cheque signed by any 2 of the following—

- (a) the clerk;
- (b) the chairperson of the Aboriginal council;
- (c) the deputy chairperson of the Aboriginal council.
- (d) an employee of the council authorised by a resolution of the council.

Financial administration procedures

18A.(1) The Minister, after consulting with the auditor-general, must by 30 June 1991 publish a set of Aboriginal and Islander Council Accounting Standards.

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(1A) The Minister, after consulting with the auditor-general may from time to time publish amendments to the accounting standards, which amendments will take effect on the date of that publication.

(2) Every Aboriginal council, after consulting with the auditor-general or a person appointed by the auditor-general under section 32C of the Act, must produce an administration and financial procedures manual by 31 December 1992.

(2A) The manual must set out accounting and financial procedures which, by force of this section, will apply to the administration of the council's finances after those procedures take effect.

(3) The manual will take effect upon the signing of a certificate for that purpose by the chairperson.

(4) The manual may be amended from time to time and the amended portion of the manual will take effect on the signing of a certificate for that purpose by the chairperson.

(5) The manual must not be inconsistent with the accounting standards, and the manual is to the extent of any inconsistency with the standards, invalid.

Financial information to be presented to post-election meeting

18AA.(1) The clerk of an Aboriginal council must, at a post-election meeting, present to the council a document about its financial operations and financial position.

(2) The document must—

- (a) relate to the council's financial operations for the previous financial year; and
- (b) relate to the council's financial operations for the financial year in which the meeting is held to the latest day to which the document can reasonably be compiled; and
- (c) contain an estimate of the council's financial operations from the day to which the document is prepared to the end of the financial year in which the meeting is held.

Approved forms for annual financial statements

18B. When the chief executive of the department approves a form to be used under section 32A of the Act, the chief executive must have regard to—

- (a) the need to provide for full disclosure of an Aboriginal council's financial operations during a financial year; and
- (b) the accounting standards.

General fund of Aboriginal council

19.(1) An Aboriginal council's general fund must consist of all of its assets and liabilities, other than its trust money.

(2) The council must keep a bank account for its general fund.

(3) However, subsection (2) does not prevent the council keeping more than 1 bank account within its general fund.

Trust fund of Aboriginal council

20.(1) An Aboriginal council must credit any trust money it receives to its trust fund.

(2) An amount credited to the trust fund must be applied—

- (a) in payment to or for the person entitled to the amount according to law; or
- (b) as required by the Act under which the amount was paid to the trust fund.

(3) An amount credited to the trust fund may, with the Minister's earlier agreement, be transferred to the general fund if the purpose for which the amount was credited has ceased to exist.

(4) An Aboriginal council must keep a separate bank account for its trust fund.

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***Division 2—Financial administration for Aboriginal Co-ordinating
Council***

Community funds of Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council

21.(1) The Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council must establish and keep the following funds—

- (a) a general fund;
- (b) if the council receives trust money—a trust fund.

(2) The council may call its general fund an operating fund.

General fund of Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council

22.(1) The Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council's general fund must consist of all of its assets and liabilities, other than its trust money.

(2) The council must keep a bank account for its general fund.

(3) However, subsection (2) does not prevent the council keeping more than 1 bank account within its general fund.

Trust fund of Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council

22A.(1) If the Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council is required to keep a trust fund under section 21(1)(b), it must credit any trust money it receives to the trust fund.

(2) An amount credited to the trust fund must be applied in payment to or for the person entitled to the amount according to law.

(3) An amount credited to the trust fund may, with the Minister's earlier agreement, be transferred to the general fund if the purpose for which the amount was credited has ceased to exist.

(4) The council must keep a separate bank account for its trust fund.

PART 5—ABORIGINAL COURTS

Forms, procedures and enforcement of decisions of Aboriginal Courts

23.(1) Subject to the Act, the procedures for and the enforcement of decisions of an Aboriginal Court shall be—

- (a) where but for the Act an action would be brought in the State pursuant to the provisions of the *Justices Act 1886* and the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*—in accordance with the provisions of that Act;
- (b) where but for the Act an action would be brought in the State pursuant to the provisions of the *Magistrates Courts Act 1921*—in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

(2) An Aboriginal council may from time to time appoint an Aboriginal resident of the area governed by it to be a clerk of the Aboriginal Court for the area for which the court is constituted.

(3) For the purpose of the application of the Acts referred to in subsection (1)—

- (a) a reference therein to a Magistrates Court, shall be construed as being a reference to an Aboriginal Court;
- (b) a reference therein to a magistrate, shall be construed as being a reference to the 2 justices who constitute an Aboriginal Court;
- (c) a reference therein to a clerk of the court, shall be construed as being a reference to a clerk of an Aboriginal Court.

Jurisdiction

24. The jurisdiction of an Aboriginal Court shall include the power to make a fine option order as if the Aboriginal Court was a Magistrates Court.

Record of court proceedings

25. The clerk of the Aboriginal Court shall have the custody of all records and proceedings of the Aboriginal Court.

PART 6—ABORIGINAL CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL

Chairperson and deputy chairperson

26.(1) At the first meeting of the newly elected Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council the members present shall elect a chairperson and a deputy chairperson from their number.

(2) The office of chairperson or deputy chairperson of the Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council shall become vacant if the person elected to the position—

- (a) resigns as chairperson or deputy chairperson; or
- (b) is replaced as chairperson or deputy chairperson by the Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council in accordance with this section.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), at a meeting of the Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council by resolution of the majority of the members present one of the members may be appointed to be chairperson or deputy chairperson in place of the chairperson or deputy chairperson previously appointed and then in office in which case the member so appointed shall assume office as chairperson or deputy chairperson and, subject to the Act, shall hold office until the conclusion of the next triennial election.

(4) A resolution for the appointment of one of the members to be chairperson or deputy chairperson in place of the chairperson or deputy chairperson then in office shall not be passed by the Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council unless notice of intention to move such resolution is given to each of the members not less than 14 days before the date of the meeting at which the resolution is to be moved.

Executive committee quorum

26A. Business shall not be conducted at a meeting of the executive committee of the Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council unless a quorum of a majority of the members of the executive committee is present.

PART 7—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Register of pecuniary interest disclosures

27.(1) The clerk of an Aboriginal council must keep, at the council's office, a register of pecuniary interest disclosures.

(2) If a councillor makes a pecuniary interest disclosure to a council meeting, the clerk must record particulars of the disclosure in the register within 2 days after the minutes of the meeting are confirmed.

(3) The particulars must be the particulars of the disclosure recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

(4) The council must—

- (a)** keep the register open for inspection by members of the public during office hours on business days; and
- (b)** make copies available for purchase at a price not more than the cost to the council of producing the copy and, if a copy is given to a purchaser by post, the cost of postage.

Transitional provision about disqualifications to be councillor

27A. Section 8(3) or (4) does not apply to an Aborigine or Islander for a conviction, before the commencement of this section, of an offence of a type mentioned in the section.

Change of name of Mitchell River Trust Area

28. The name of the trust area reserved and set apart by order in council

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published in the gazette on 5 July 1958 at pages 1788 and 1789 and amended by order in council published in the gazette on 26 July 1958 at pages 2158 and 2159 is hereby changed from 'Mitchell River' to 'Kowanyama'.

Assignment of name

29. The name 'Wujal Wujal' is hereby assigned to the trust areas reserved and set apart for the benefit of the aboriginal inhabitants of the State by orders in council published in the gazette on 31 May 1958 and 26 July 1958 at pages 1147 and 2160 respectively.

Change of name of Edward River Trust Area

30. The name of the trust area reserved and set apart by order in council published in the gazette on 5 July 1958 at pages 1788 and 1789 and amended by order in council published in the gazette on 26 July 1958 at pages 2158 and 2159 is hereby changed from 'Edward River' to 'Pormpuraaw'.

Change of name of Cowal Creek Trust Area

31. The name of the trust area being the land granted in fee simple in trust for the benefit of Aboriginal inhabitants on the 27 October 1986, more particularly described in deed of grant of land in trust, volume N1328, folio 58, is hereby changed from 'Cowal Creek' to 'Injinoo'.

Change of name of Weipa Trust Area

33. The name of the trust area being the land granted in fee simple in trust for the benefit of Aboriginal inhabitants on 27 October 1988 more particularly described in deed of grant of land in trust volume N1378, folio 37 is hereby changed from 'Weipa' to 'Napranum'.

Dissolution of Injinoo Aboriginal Council and appointment of administrator

34.(1) Injinoo Aboriginal Council is dissolved.

(2) Robinson Salee is appointed to discharge and exercise the functions, duties and powers the council had before its dissolution.

(3) The appointment ceases on the conclusion of the fresh election of the councillors of the council to be held on 19 July 1997.

(4) This section expires on 1 August 1997.⁴

Direction for fresh election for Injinoo Aboriginal Council

35.(1) A fresh election of the councillors of Injinoo Aboriginal Council must be held on 19 July 1997.

(2) This section expires on 1 August 1997.⁴

⁴ These provisions have expired and are included in this reprint for informational purposes only. They will be omitted in the next reprint.

SCHEDULE 2

ELECTIONS

section 6

(The Local Government Act 1993, chapter 5 applied to an Aboriginal council)⁵

PART 1—GENERAL

Triennial elections

214. Councillors of *an Aboriginal council* are to be elected once every 3 years.

Types of elections

215.(1) A triennial or fresh election of *a councillor of an Aboriginal council* is an election for the whole of the *council's* area.

(2) (*omitted*)

(3) A by-election to fill a vacancy in the office of a *councillor of an Aboriginal council* is an election for its area, (*words omitted*) for which the councillor was elected.

Elections to be held on a Saturday

216. Every *election for an Aboriginal council* must be held on a Saturday.

⁵ Textual changes are indicated by italic script (other than the citations of the Electoral Acts).

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Dates of triennial elections

217.(1) Triennial elections are to be held on *the same day as triennial elections under the Local Government Act 1993*.

(2) *(omitted)*

Date of later triennial elections

218. *(omitted)*

Date of by-elections

219.(1) A by-election to fill a vacancy in the office of a *councillor of an Aboriginal council* is to be held on the date fixed by the returning officer for the election.

(2) The date fixed must be within 2 months after the vacancy happens.

Aboriginal councils responsible for expenditure for conducting elections

219A. *An Aboriginal council* is responsible for expenditure incurred for the conduct of an election in its *(words omitted)* area.

PART 2—RETURNING OFFICERS

Clerk is returning officer

220.(1) The *clerk of an Aboriginal council* is the returning officer for every election of a councillor of the *Aboriginal council*.

(2) This section is subject to section 221 (Appointment of returning officer in place of the *clerk*).

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Appointment of returning officer in place of the clerk

221.(1) If the *clerk* considers on reasonable grounds that it is appropriate to appoint another individual as returning officer for an election, the *clerk* may make the appointment in the approved form.

(2) An individual who is not a current employee of the *Aboriginal council* cannot be appointed as returning officer for an election unless the *clerk*—

- (a) has, by displaying in a conspicuous position in the *Aboriginal council's* area and in other ways the *clerk* considers appropriate, invited expressions of interest from individuals who are suitably qualified to conduct elections; and
- (b) if the *clerk* considers it appropriate—has invited submissions for appointment as returning officer from any individual the *clerk* considers may be suitably qualified to conduct elections; and
- (c) has taken into account—
 - (i) the individual's qualifications to be a returning officer; and
 - (ii) information supplied by the individual and any referees; and
 - (iii) the cost of the individual providing the services required.

(3) Subsections (4) to (6) apply if a returning officer appointed by the *clerk* is, for any reason, unable to perform the duties of the returning officer.

(4) If possible, the returning officer must immediately inform the *clerk*.

(5) The *clerk* may become the returning officer or appoint another individual to be the returning officer for the election.

(6) To the extent practicable, subsection (2) applies to the appointment of a returning officer under subsection (5) who is not a current employee of the *Aboriginal council*.

(7) If the *clerk* believes he or she cannot properly perform the duties of returning officer for an election because of a possible conflict of interest, the *clerk* must ask the Minister to appoint another individual as returning officer for the election.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

(8) The Minister may appoint another individual as returning officer for the election.

Returning officer's duty for by-election

222. As soon as practicable after fixing the day for holding a by-election, the returning officer must—

- (a) *display in a conspicuous position in the Aboriginal council's area and in the other ways that the officer may consider appropriate, notice of—*
 - (i) the day fixed; and
 - (ii) the cut-off day for the voters roll for the by-election; and
- (b) take the steps required by this *regulation* for holding the by-election.

PART 3—VOTERS ROLL

Returning officer must compile voters roll

223. The returning officer for *an election for an Aboriginal council* must compile the roll of persons entitled to vote at the election (the “**voters roll**”).

Qualification for enrolment on voters roll

224. A person is entitled to vote at *an election for an Aboriginal council* if the person is an elector under the *Electoral Act 1992* for an electoral district, or a part of an electoral district, included—

- (a) (*words omitted*) in the area; or
- (b) (*omitted*)

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Cut-off day for voters roll

225. A voters roll must be compiled to 1 of the following dates—

- (a) *(omitted)*
- (b) for a triennial election—31 January in the year of the election;
- (c) for a by-election to fill a vacancy in the office of a *councillor of an Aboriginal council*—at least 5 days, and not more than 7 days, after the *display*, under section 222 (Returning officer's duty for by-election), of notice of the day of the by-election.

Use of electoral roll when practicable

226.(1) The voters roll for an election for an *Aboriginal council* must consist of the persons enrolled on an electoral roll for an electoral district, or a part of an electoral district, included—

- (a) *(words omitted)* in the area; or
- (b) *(omitted)*

(2) However, the returning officer may make the changes to the electoral roll, compiled to the cut-off day for the voters roll, that are necessary because the boundaries of the area *(words omitted)* are not identical with the boundaries of the electoral district.

Requirements of voters roll

227.(1) A voters roll for an election must—

- (a) show the names of all persons entitled to vote at the election; and
- (b) be in the form of the electoral roll used for elections of the Legislative Assembly.

(2) The returning officer must not include in a voters roll an elector's address that, under the *Electoral Act 1992*, is excluded from the publicly available part of an electoral roll.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Voters roll to be open to inspection and purchase

228.(1) A voters roll for an election is open to inspection.

(2) Copies of the voters roll must be available for purchase at the *Aboriginal council's office*.

(3) The price of a copy of the voters roll must be no more than the cost to the *Aboriginal council* of having the copy available for purchase and, if the copy is posted to the purchaser, the postage cost.

Electoral registrars to help returning officers

229. An electoral registrar under the *Electoral Act 1992* must give a returning officer the assistance that the returning officer reasonably requires to compile a voters roll for *an election for an Aboriginal council*.

PART 4—VOTING

Compulsory voting

230. Voting at an election for *an Aboriginal council* is compulsory and each elector is entitled to 1 vote only.

System of voting

231. The system of voting at an election for a councillor is—

- (a) *(omitted)*
- (b) *(words omitted)* first-past-the-post voting.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

PART 5—(omitted)

PART 6—CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

Division 1—Preliminary

Conduct of elections

236. An election must be conducted under this part.

Chief executive of department may approve forms

237.(1) The chief executive of the department may approve forms for the purposes of this part.

(2) However, the chief executive may only approve forms that are approved forms under the Local Government Act 1993, section 237, with any necessary changes.

Division 2—Electoral officers

Returning officer

238. The returning officer for an election is responsible for its proper conduct.

Assistant returning officers

238A. *(omitted)*

Presiding officers

239.(1) The returning officer—

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

- (a) may be presiding officer at a polling booth; and
- (b) must appoint an adult as presiding officer at each polling booth other than the booth where the returning officer is the presiding officer.

(2) A presiding officer at a polling booth is responsible for the proper conduct of the poll at the booth and for carrying out the other duties for the election that are required by the returning officer.

(3) If a person is unable to act as presiding officer at a polling booth, the returning officer, or someone else with the returning officer's approval, may appoint an adult as presiding officer at the booth while the person is unable to act.

(4) An appointment under subsection (1) or (3) must be in the approved form.

Issuing officers

240.(1) The returning officer, or a presiding officer with the returning officer's approval, may appoint adults ("**issuing officers**") to—

- (a) give ballot papers, declaration envelopes and declaration forms to electors; and
- (b) perform the other duties for the election that are required by the presiding officer.

(2) The appointment must be in the approved form.

(3) Anything done by an issuing officer under subsection (1)(b) is taken to be done by the returning officer or the presiding officer.

Declaration by issuing officers

241. An issuing officer must make a declaration in the approved form before acting as an issuing officer.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Returning officer may act through other officers

242. If—

- (a) the returning officer may, under this part, do anything; and
- (b) the returning officer authorises (*words omitted*) a presiding officer or issuing officer (the “**authorised officer**”) to do the thing; and
- (c) the authorised officer does the thing;

the thing is taken to have been done by the returning officer.

Examples—

- 1. (*omitted*)
- 2. (*omitted*)
- 3. Under section 297, declaration envelopes are to be posted or given to the returning officer. For an election, the returning officer could authorise an issuing officer to receive declaration envelopes, to remove the declaration envelopes containing the ballot papers from the return address envelopes and place the declaration envelopes in a ballot box.

Assistant returning officer may act through certain authorised officers

242A. (*omitted*)

Supply and use of voters rolls

243.(1) The returning officer must give to the presiding officer at each polling booth enough copies of the voters roll certified in the approved form by the returning officer.

(2) An issuing officer must use a certified copy of the voters roll for taking the ballot in the election.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Division 3—Candidates for election or appointment

Qualification for nomination

244.(1) *(omitted)*⁶

(2) A person is not disqualified from nominating *for election or appointment to an Aboriginal council* because the person is a member of the Legislative Assembly or *an Aboriginal council* employee.⁷

(3) *(omitted)*

Prohibition of dual candidature

245. *(omitted)*

Leave to Aboriginal council employee to contest election

246.(1) *An Aboriginal council* employee who nominates as a candidate for election as a *councillor of an Aboriginal council* is entitled to leave of absence for a period of not more than 2 months to contest the election.

(2) *An employee* may use any entitlement to accrued leave with pay as leave to which the employee is entitled under subsection (1).

(3) Unless leave is taken under subsection (2), the *employee* is not entitled to payment of salary or wages for any period of leave taken under subsection (1).

(4) *(omitted)*

⁶ See section 8 (*Qualification to be a member of an Aboriginal council*).

⁷ See section 12(h) which provides that a person cannot be a member of an Aboriginal council and hold the position of clerk, deputy clerk, finance officer, financial controller, accountant or other person (however described) whose primary responsibility is administering the council's finances.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Division 4—Nomination on candidates for election**Calling for nominations**

248. *(omitted)*⁸

Who may nominate

249. *(omitted)*⁹

How and when nomination is given

250. *(omitted)*¹⁰

Deposit to accompany nomination

251. *(omitted)*¹¹

Special grounds for deciding a person is not properly nominated

251A. *(omitted)*

Certificate of returning officer

252.(1) If the returning officer is satisfied a person has been properly nominated for election, the returning officer must—

- (a) certify the nomination, in the approved form; and

⁸ See section 13 (*Public notice of election*) which provides for public notice of an election and the calling of nominations.

⁹ See section 8 (*Qualification to be a member of an Aboriginal council*) and section 244 (*Qualification for nomination*).

¹⁰ See section 9 (*Nomination of candidate*) for the way in which the nomination of candidates for election must be made and the amount of the deposit to be paid.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

(b) give a copy of the certificate to the candidate.

(1A) The certificate must specify the time, day and place proposed for a draw, if necessary, for the order of listing of candidates' names on the ballot paper.

(2) (*omitted*)

(3) The returning officer is not obliged to look beyond—

- (a) the form of nomination and payment of the *nomination fee*; and
- (b) the voters roll; and
- (c) documentary evidence produced by the nominee or nominator that at the time the voters roll is compiled for the election—
 - (i) the nominator is an elector for the election (*words omitted*);
or
 - (ii) the nominee is, under the *Electoral Act 1992*, an elector for an electoral district, or part of an electoral district, included in the *Aboriginal council's* area.

(4) If a nomination is wrongly certified by the returning officer, the certification, or the issue of a copy of the certificate, does not validate the nomination.

Display of nominations

253. As soon as practicable after receipt of a nomination, the returning officer must display a copy of the nomination in a conspicuous position at the place of nomination and, if that place is not the *Aboriginal council's office*, at the office.

Termination of candidature before noon on nomination day

254.(1) A person nominated as a candidate for election may withdraw the person's agreement to the nomination by signed notice given to the returning officer before noon on the nomination day.

(2) If this happens—

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

- (a) the nomination is of no effect; and
- (b) the person's *nomination fee* must be refunded to the person.

Death of candidate

255. If a person nominated as a candidate for election dies before noon on the nomination day—

- (a) the nomination is of no effect; and
- (b) the person's *nomination fee* must be refunded to the person's personal representative.

Procedure if number of candidates not more than number required

256.(1) If the number of candidates properly nominated for election does not exceed the number required to be elected—

- (a) the nominees are taken to have been elected; and
- (b) the returning officer must, as soon as practicable after the nomination day, *display* a notice in the approved form in a *conspicuous position in the area of the Aboriginal council* for which the election was to be held, that the nominees are taken to have been elected.

(2) If—

- (a) no-one is nominated as a candidate for an election *and the council does not make an appointment under section 11(4) of the regulation*; or
- (b) the number of candidates nominated is less than the number required to be elected;

the Governor in Council may, by gazette notice, appoint as councillors of the *Aboriginal council*, the number of persons necessary to constitute fully the *council*.

(3) Each person appointed as a councillor must be qualified to be elected as a councillor of the *Aboriginal council for the council's area* for which the

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

election was to be held.

(4) The persons appointed are taken to have been properly elected as councillors of the *Aboriginal council*.

Procedure if number of candidates exceeds number required

257.(1) If the number of candidates properly nominated for election exceeds the number required to be elected, a poll must be conducted under this part.

(2) The returning officer must give public notice that a poll will be conducted.

(3) The notice must—

- (a) be in the approved form; and
- (b) specify—
 - (i) the day the poll will be conducted; and
 - (ii) the names of all candidates properly nominated for election in the order decided under section 273 (Order of listing of candidates' names); and
 - (iii) the location of all ordinary polling booths to be used for taking the ballot in the poll; and
 - (iv) that the ordinary voting hours are from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.; and
- (c) be displayed in a conspicuous position at the place of nomination and, if that place is not the *Aboriginal council's office*, at the *office*; and
- (d) *(omitted)*

(4) Display of a notice under subsection (3)(c) must—

- (a) start as soon as practicable after noon on the nomination day; and
- (b) continue until the close of the poll.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Supply of voters roll

258.(1) If a poll is to be conducted in the election, the returning officer must give a copy of the voters roll to each candidate as soon as practicable after the nomination day.

(2) The copy of the roll must be certified by the returning officer in the approved form.

Procedure on death of candidate when poll to be conducted

259.(1) If a poll is to be conducted and a candidate dies after noon on the nomination day but before the polling day—

- (a) (*words omitted*) the proceedings for the election of the *councillors* must start again; and
- (b) (*omitted*)
- (c) (*omitted*)

(2) The deceased candidate's *nomination fee* must be refunded to the candidate's personal representative.

(3) The *nomination fees* of other candidates must be refunded to the candidates.

(4) Despite subsection (1), the *Minister* may, by gazette notice, direct that proceedings for holding an election of all councillors of the *Aboriginal council* start again.

(5) If proceedings are started again, the *Minister* must, by gazette notice, fix a new polling day for the election.

Disposal of *nomination fees* generally

260.(1) As soon as practicable after the declaration of the result of a poll, each candidate's *nomination fee* must be refunded to the candidate if—

- (a) the candidate is elected; or
- (b) (*omitted*)

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

- (c) (*words omitted*) the number of votes received by the candidate is more than 4% of the total number of formal votes cast in the election.

(1A) (*omitted*)

(2) All other candidates' *nomination fees* become the property of the *Aboriginal council* and must be paid into its *general fund*.

If successful candidate dies

261. If a candidate who is successful at the election dies before the final result of the poll is declared, the candidate must be declared elected to the office for which the person was a candidate.

Extension of times

262.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) a nomination day is specified (*words omitted*) for the election; or
(b) a polling day is specified under section 257 (Procedure if number of candidates exceeds number required) for the election.

(2) The *Minister* may, by gazette notice, fix a later day as the nomination or polling day.

(3) The returning officer must *display* a notice in a *conspicuous position in the area of the Aboriginal council* for which the election is to be held giving any necessary directions to candidates for election, and to electors, about the procedures to be followed.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Division 5—(omitted)

Division 6—Polling booths

Polling booths—general

265.(1) A place on or from which liquor may lawfully be sold cannot be used as a polling booth.

(2) However, a civic or cultural centre, community hall or similar place under the *Aboriginal council's* control, may be used as a polling booth if—

- (a) the floor area for taking the ballot is designated in the notice of the conduct of the poll under section 257 (Procedure if number of candidates exceeds number required); and
- (b) the *council* ensures that no liquor will be sold or supplied in that area during the taking of the ballot.

(3) The returning officer—

- (a) may arrange for a polling booth within or outside the *council's* area to be used in an election; and
- (b) may arrange for 2 or more polling booths at any place if the number of electors likely to vote at the place is greater than could conveniently vote in 1 booth at the place; and
- (c) must ensure that each polling booth is provided with enough ballot boxes, ballot papers and materials to enable electors to mark the ballot papers.

(4) *(omitted)*

Provision of ordinary polling booths

266.(1) For the purpose of taking a ballot in the election, the returning officer must arrange for places, or parts of places, to be used on polling day as ordinary polling booths to enable electors in general to vote.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

(2) The returning officer may—

- (a) less than 3 days before polling day, arrange for an ordinary polling booth to be used; or
- (b) less than 6 days before polling day, cancel arrangements for the use of an ordinary polling booth;

only if it is necessary because of circumstances beyond the returning officer's control.

(3) If, after publication of the notice under section 257 (Procedure if number of candidates exceeds number required), the returning officer arranges for the use of an ordinary polling booth, the officer must give public notice—

- (a) of the location of the booth; and
- (b) that the ordinary voting hours of the booth are from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(4) If the returning officer cancels arrangements for the use of an ordinary polling booth, the officer must give public notice of the cancellation.

(5) Notice under subsection (3) or (4) must be given in the way that the returning officer considers is the best way to inform electors generally.

Declaration of mobile polling booths

267.(1) If the returning officer is satisfied residents in an institution should be able to vote at the institution in a poll, the returning officer may arrange for the whole or a part of the institution to be available as a mobile polling booth to enable residents in the institution to vote there in the poll.

(2) If the returning officer is satisfied a part of the *Aboriginal council's* area does not have enough electors to justify the use of an ordinary polling booth in the part, the returning officer may arrange for the whole or part of any place in the part to be available as a mobile polling booth to enable electors in the part to vote in the poll.

(3) If the returning officer acts under subsection (1) or (2), the officer

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

must fix the times, during the period starting 11 days before the polling day and ending at 6 p.m. on the polling day, when the mobile polling booth may be used for voting.

(4) The returning officer must, by *displaying a notice in a conspicuous position* in the relevant part of the *council's* area—

- (a) declare the whole or part of the relevant institution or place as a mobile polling booth for the election; and
- (b) specify the times at which votes may be cast at the booth.

(5) The notice must be in the approved form.

(6) The returning officer also must give written notice to the candidates for election of the declaration of the mobile polling booth and the times at which votes may be cast at the booth.

(7) On the declaration of a mobile polling booth for an election, the electors resident in the relevant institution or the electors resident in the part of the *council's* area in which the booth is situated, may vote in the election at the booth during the times specified for the booth in the notice *displayed* under subsection (4).

Duty of person in charge of institution

268.(1) If the returning officer arranges for the whole or part of an institution to be used as an ordinary polling booth, the person in charge of the institution must allow electors and issuing officers to have access to the booth whenever votes may be cast at the booth.

(2) If the returning officer declares the whole or part of an institution as a mobile polling booth, the person in charge of the institution must allow residents in the institution and issuing officers to have access to the booth whenever votes may be cast at the booth.

Privacy of voting

269. The returning officer must ensure that each polling booth is

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

provided with enough voting compartments, or other adequate facilities, to allow the casting of votes in private.

Division 7—Ballot boxes, papers and other documents

Ballot boxes generally

270.(1) A ballot box used in a poll must be under the scrutiny and effective control of an issuing officer.

(2) A ballot box must—

- (a) have an opening of a size sufficient to allow folded ballot papers and declaration envelopes to be put in the box; and
- (b) be open to inspection by issuing officers, candidates for election at the poll, and scrutineers properly appointed for the poll, before the box is locked or sealed for receipt of ballot papers.

Requirements of ballot papers

271.(1) If a poll is to be conducted, the returning officer must arrange for the printing of all ballot papers to be used in taking the ballot in the poll.

(2) A ballot paper must—

- (a) be in the approved form; and
- (b) be of material that, when folded, the vote cast by the elector on the paper is effectively concealed; and
- (c) be attached to a butt that—
 - (i) is not part of the ballot paper; and
 - (ii) is perforated to allow the ballot paper to be easily detached from the butt; and
 - (iii) is numbered in regular arithmetical sequence, starting with the numeral 1 and proceeding by intervals of one whole numeral, so that each butt for the *area of the Aboriginal*

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

council for which the poll is conducted has a unique number;
and

- (d) show the name of each candidate for election as required by subsection (3); and
- (e) if the names of 2 or more candidates are so similar as to be likely to cause confusion to electors—must contain an appropriate description or addition, in the returning officer's opinion, to distinguish the persons' names; and
- (f) *(omitted)*

(3) A ballot paper must—

- (a) contain the name of each candidate once only by showing first the surname followed by the given name or names; and
- (b) show the names of the candidates in the order decided under section 273 (Order of listing of candidates' names).

(4) A ballot paper must not contain anyone else's name.

Separate ballot papers for separate polls

272.(1) This section applies if a poll for the election of *chairperson* of the *Aboriginal council* is to be conducted when a poll for election of another councillor of the *Aboriginal council* is conducted.

(2) One ballot paper must be used in both polls, unless the *council*, by resolution, instructs the returning officer that separate ballot papers be printed for use in the polls.

(3) The returning officer must comply with the instruction.

Order of listing of candidates' names

273.(1) The order in which names of candidates for election are to be listed on ballot papers and notices under section 257 (Procedure if number of candidates exceeds number required) is to be decided under this section.

(2) The order must be decided by the returning officer as soon as

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

practicable after noon on the nomination day.

(3) The returning officer must, in the presence of 2 witnesses—

- (a) write the name of each candidate on a separate sheet of paper; and
- (b) ensure that each piece of paper is of the same kind, shape, size and colour; and
- (c) put each separate piece of paper in a separate envelope and, if it is necessary to fold the piece of paper to make it fit in the envelope, fold each piece of paper in the same way to make each the same size and thickness; and
- (d) ensure that each envelope is opaque and of the same kind, shape, size and colour; and
- (e) after each piece of paper has been placed in an envelope, seal the envelope; and
- (f) put all the envelopes in a container and shuffle them; and
- (g) draw out the envelopes, 1 at a time; and
- (h) as each envelope is drawn out, open it and record the name of the candidate shown on the piece of paper in the envelope.

(4) The order in which the names are recorded is the order in which the names are to appear on the ballot paper and notices under section 257 (Procedure if number of candidates exceeds number required).

(5) The returning officer must allow each candidate, or the candidate's representative, to be present when the order of candidates' names is decided.

Distribution of ballot papers

274.(1) The returning officer must ensure a sufficient number of ballot papers is available at all polling booths.

(2) The returning officer must prepare a delivery note in the approved form in triplicate for each parcel of ballot papers supplied by the returning officer to presiding officers at polling booths.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

(3) The approved form must—

- (a) show details of the number of ballot papers supplied; and
- (b) show the range of numbers of the ballot papers; and
- (c) include a form of acknowledgment of receipt of the ballot papers.

(4) Two copies of the delivery note must be included in the parcel of ballot papers.

(5) As soon as practicable after a presiding officer receives a parcel of ballot papers, the presiding officer must—

- (a) check the contents against the details shown in the delivery note; and
- (b) complete the particulars prescribed by the delivery note; and
- (c) sign the form of acknowledgment included in the delivery note.

(6) If there is a discrepancy between the details shown in the delivery note and the contents of the parcel, the presiding officer must cause a countercheck to be made by—

- (a) if another presiding officer is available—the other presiding officer; or
- (b) if another presiding officer is not available—a responsible person.

(7) A discrepancy confirmed by a countercheck must be noted in the form of acknowledgment and the form must be signed by the presiding officer and the person who made the countercheck.

(8) The presiding officer must return 1 copy of the delivery note to the returning officer and retain the other copy of the delivery note until it is given to the returning officer with the sealed parcels of ballot papers under section 308 (Preliminary counting by presiding officer).

Correction of errors etc.

275. Any error, omission or delay in respect of any voters roll, ballot papers or other document to be used in a poll may be corrected by procedures directed by the *Minister*, by gazette notice.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Division 8—Scrutineers

Candidates' entitlement to scrutineers

276. A candidate for election is entitled to have 1 scrutineer present for each issuing officer at a polling booth or at a place for examination of declaration envelopes or counting of votes—

- (a) before and at all times when electors may vote in the booth; and
- (b) at all times during the examination or counting.

Appointment of scrutineers

277.(1) A candidate for election may, in the approved form, appoint adults as scrutineers for the candidate.

(2) On appointment, a scrutineer must make a declaration in the approved form before the returning officer or a presiding officer.

Proof of identification

278. A scrutineer must—

- (a) carry evidence of identification and of the person's appointment as a scrutineer; and
- (b) on demand, produce the evidence to an issuing officer.

Powers of scrutineers

279.(1) A scrutineer for a candidate for election is entitled to be present—

- (a) in a polling booth—before taking the ballot in the poll starts to inspect ballot boxes; and
- (b) in a polling booth and any office of the presiding officer at the booth—when electors may vote in the booth; and
- (c) in a polling booth or other place—to watch the examination of

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

declaration envelopes and counting of votes.

- (2) A scrutineer may—
- (a) object to an issuing officer's decision on a person's entitlement to vote at the election; and
 - (b) object to the acceptance or rejection of a ballot paper by the returning or presiding officer; and
 - (c) record details of persons who vote at the election at a polling booth and remove the record from the booth.

Division 9—Voting generally

Who may vote

- 280.(1)** Only electors may vote in a ballot taken in a poll.
- (2) The returning officer must not vote in the election.

When votes may be cast at an ordinary polling booth or mobile polling booth

- 281.(1)** Voting at an ordinary polling booth must take place between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. on polling day.
- (2) However, an elector who is in an ordinary polling booth at 6 p.m. on polling day, for the purpose of voting in the poll, must be allowed to vote.
- (3) Voting at a mobile polling booth must take place during the times fixed for the booth by the returning officer.
- (4) However, an elector who is in a mobile polling booth at the time of the close of voting at the booth, for the purpose of voting in the poll, must be allowed to vote.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Procedure for voting at a polling booth

282.(1) Subject to *section 284* (Arrangements for electors with disability) (*words omitted*), an elector, other than a declaration voter, must vote at a polling booth under the procedures set out in this section.

(2) The elector must enter a polling booth for the *Aboriginal council's* area during voting hours at the booth.

(3) In the polling booth, the elector must give the elector's full name and address to an issuing officer.

(4) If the elector—

- (a) has a ballot paper and declaration envelope for the election; and
- (b) does not intend to cast a declaration vote;

the elector must return the ballot paper and declaration envelope to the issuing officer.

(5) The issuing officer must give a ballot paper to a person asking for it if the issuing officer is satisfied the person is entitled to vote at the election.

(6) The issuing officer may ask a person questions to decide whether the person is entitled to vote at the election.

(7) If, because of the answers to the questions—

- (a) the issuing officer is satisfied the person is an elector mentioned in *section 290(a), (b) or (c)* (Who must cast a declaration vote in ordinary elections); or
- (b) the issuing officer suspects, on reasonable grounds, that the person is not entitled to vote at the election;

the person may only cast a declaration vote.

(8) The issuing officer must place a mark, in ink, on the officer's copy of the voters roll against the name of each person given a ballot paper by the officer.

(9) An issuing officer who gives a ballot paper to a person must, if asked by a scrutineer, keep a record of the objection by the scrutineer to the entitlement of the person to vote.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

- (10) On being given the ballot paper, the elector must, without delay—
- (a) go alone into an unoccupied voting compartment in the polling booth; and
 - (b) there, in private, mark a vote on the ballot paper in accordance with division 11 (Marking of ballot papers); and
 - (c) fold the ballot paper, concealing the vote, and put it in the appropriate ballot box in the polling booth; and
 - (d) leave the polling booth.

Duties of issuing officer for returned papers

283.(1) An issuing officer must—

- (a) record in the approved form the giving of a ballot paper to a person who has returned a ballot paper and declaration envelope to the officer under section 282(4) (Procedure for voting at a polling booth); and
- (b) attach to the form all ballot papers and declaration envelopes returned to the officer; and
- (c) give the form and the attached documents to the presiding officer.

(2) The presiding officer must set aside the form and attached documents in the officer's custody for separate identification under section 308(1)(g)(ii) (Preliminary counting by presiding officer).

Arrangements for electors with disability

284.(1) This section applies if an elector cannot enter a polling booth because of illness, disability or advanced pregnancy, but is able to come to a place (the “**voting place**”) close to the polling booth.

(2) The issuing officer may perform the issuing officer's functions, and the elector may vote at the voting place, as if it were the polling booth.

(3) However, the issuing officer must—

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

- (a) before taking any action under subsection (2), inform the scrutineers present of the proposed action; and
 - (b) allow 1 scrutineer for each candidate to be present at the voting place; and
 - (c) ensure that after the ballot paper is marked, it is—
 - (i) folded to conceal the vote; and
 - (ii) put in an envelope or, if the vote is a declaration vote, a declaration envelope; and
 - (d) seal the envelope; and
 - (e) if—
 - (i) the vote is a declaration vote—put the sealed declaration envelope in the appropriate ballot box inside the polling booth; or
 - (ii) if the vote is not a declaration vote—open the envelope inside the polling booth in the presence of any scrutineers, ensuring the ballot paper remains folded, and put the folded ballot paper in the appropriate ballot box.
- (4) The issuing officer must ensure that, as far as practicable—
- (a) for a declaration vote—section 294 (How declaration vote may be cast at a polling booth) is complied with when the elector votes; or
 - (b) for another vote—section 282 (Procedure for voting at a polling booth) is complied with when the elector votes.
- (5) Subsections (2) and (3) apply to all types of voting under this division.

Arrangements for electors at institutions

285.(1) If a polling booth is an institution or part of an institution, an issuing officer may visit electors resident in the institution, or part of the institution, for the purpose of enabling them to vote.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

(2) Before taking action under subsection (1), the issuing officer must inform the scrutineers present of the proposed action.

(3) When visiting an elector in an institution, the issuing officer must—

(a) take to the elector—

(i) a ballot paper or a declaration form, ballot paper and declaration envelope; and

(ii) a ballot box; and

(iii) anything else necessary to enable the elector to vote; and

(b) if a scrutineer wishes—be accompanied by the scrutineer.

(4) The issuing officer must ensure that, as far as practicable—

(a) for a declaration vote—section 294 (How declaration vote may be cast at a polling booth) is complied with when the elector votes; or

(b) for another vote—section 282 (Procedure for voting at a polling booth) is complied with when the elector votes.

Arrangements for electoral visitor voting

286. *(omitted)*

Help for electors in voting

287.(1) If an elector satisfies an issuing officer that the elector cannot vote without help, the elector may be accompanied into an unoccupied voting compartment in a polling booth, or be otherwise helped, by someone chosen by the elector.

(2) The person may help the elector in any of the following ways—

(a) if asked by the elector—stating the names of candidates;

(b) acting as interpreter;

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

- (c) explaining the ballot paper and the requirements of division 11 (Marking of ballot papers) about its marking;
- (d) marking, or helping to mark, the ballot paper in the way the elector wishes;
- (e) folding the ballot paper and putting it into a ballot box or a declaration envelope;
- (f) sealing a declaration envelope or putting it into a ballot box.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) apply to all types of voting.

(4) This section applies despite any of the following provisions—

- section 282(10) (Procedure for voting at a polling booth)
- section 294 (How declaration vote may be cast at a polling booth)
- section 297 (Casting a declaration vote by post).

Adjournment of poll

288.(1) If the conduct of a poll is, or is likely to be, obstructed or interrupted from any cause, the returning officer may adjourn the conduct of the poll generally or at a particular polling booth.

(2) If the conduct of a poll at a particular polling booth is, or is likely to be, obstructed or interrupted from any cause, the presiding officer at the booth may adjourn the conduct of the poll at the booth.

(3) If a poll is adjourned under subsection (1) or (2), the returning officer must fix a day (not later than 34 days after the day on which the poll is adjourned) for conducting the adjourned poll.

(4) The returning officer must give public notice of the day fixed—

- (a) *by displaying a notice in a conspicuous position* in the relevant part of the *Aboriginal council's* area; and
- (b) in other ways the returning officer considers appropriate.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Division 10—Declaration voting

Who may cast a declaration vote

289. The following electors may cast a declaration vote—

- (a) an elector who, during ordinary voting hours on polling day, will not be within 8 km, by the nearest practicable route, from a polling booth;
- (b) an elector who, during ordinary voting hours on polling day, will be working or travelling under conditions that prevent voting at a polling booth;
- (c) an elector who, because of illness, disability or advanced pregnancy, will be prevented from voting at a polling booth;
- (d) an elector who, because the elector is caring for a person who is ill, has a disability or is pregnant, will be prevented from voting at a polling booth;
- (e) an elector who, because of membership of a religious order or because of religious beliefs, will be prevented from voting at a polling booth for all, or most, of the ordinary voting hours on polling day;
- (f) an elector who, on polling day, will be serving a sentence of imprisonment, or under other detention;
- (g) an elector whose address has been omitted from a voters roll—
 - (i) because of the *Electoral Act 1992*, section 58; or
 - (ii) under an arrangement under the *Electoral Act 1992*, section 62 because of the *Electoral Act 1918* (Cwlth), section 104.

Who must cast a declaration vote in ordinary elections

290. In an election (*words omitted*), the following persons must cast a declaration vote—

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

- (a) an elector whose name is not on the voters roll apparently because of an official error;
- (b) an elector who is not enrolled on the voters roll, but is entitled to be enrolled, because of the *Electoral Act 1992*, section 64(1)(a)(ii);
- (c) an elector who appears, from a record apparently made in error, to have already voted in the election;
- (d) a person who is given a ballot paper and declaration envelope for voting because an issuing officer suspects, on reasonable grounds, that the person is not entitled to vote at the election.

Declaration voting for postal ballot elections

291. *(omitted)*

How declaration vote is cast

292. Subject to section 282 (Procedure for voting at a polling booth), an elector who may or must make a declaration vote must cast the vote by—

- (a) if the elector cannot enter a polling booth because of illness, disability or advanced pregnancy—going to a place close to a polling booth and voting at that place; or
- (b) going to a polling booth in the *Aboriginal council's* area during voting hours at the booth and following the procedures set out in section 294 (How declaration vote may be cast at a polling booth); or
- (c) going to the *council's office* before polling day and following the procedures set out in section 298 (Declaration voting before polling day); or
- (d) if the elector is an elector mentioned in section 289 (Who may cast a declaration vote) (*words omitted*)—using the ballot paper and declaration envelope given to the elector by the returning

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

officer, and following the procedures set out in section 297 (Casting a declaration vote by post).

Distribution of ballot papers to electors who may or must cast declaration vote

293.(1) An elector mentioned in section 289 (Who may cast a declaration vote) may apply to the returning officer, or a presiding officer for the election, for a ballot paper and a declaration envelope.

(2) The application must be in the approved form.

(3) The returning officer or presiding officer must, as soon as practicable, give a ballot paper, the approved declaration envelope and written instructions in the approved form on how the vote may be cast to the applicant if—

- (a) the application is received by the officer not later than 6 p.m. on the Thursday before polling day; and
- (b) the officer is satisfied the applicant is entitled to vote and make the application.

(4) If the returning officer or presiding officer is satisfied the applicant is an elector mentioned in section 290 (Who must cast a declaration vote in ordinary elections), the officer—

- (a) must not give a ballot paper to the applicant; but
- (b) must give to the applicant an approved declaration form.

(5) If the returning officer or presiding officer is satisfied the applicant has properly completed the declaration form, the officer must, as soon as practicable, give a ballot paper, the approved declaration envelope and written instructions in the approved form on how the vote may be cast to the applicant.

(6) The things given to an applicant under subsection (3) or (5) must be accompanied by an unsealed reply paid post envelope addressed to the returning officer and bearing the words Ballot paper—(*words omitted*) (*insert name of Aboriginal council's area*)'.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

(7) The returning officer may give things to be given to an applicant under subsection (3) or (5) by posting the things to the applicant's address stated in the voters roll, an electoral roll mentioned in the *Electoral Act 1992*, section 58(5),¹¹ the application or the declaration form.

Example of addresses—

An applicant's address could be stated as a residential address, post office box number, mail service number or in another appropriate way.

(8) If things mentioned in subsection (6) are posted to an address outside Australia, the envelope mentioned in subsection (6) need not be reply paid.

How declaration vote may be cast at a polling booth

294.(1) An elector who must cast a declaration vote (*words omitted*) may cast the vote by—

- (a) entering a polling booth in the *Aboriginal council's* area during voting hours at the booth; and
- (b) completing the declaration form given to the elector by an issuing officer.

(2) If the issuing officer is satisfied the elector has properly completed the declaration form, the officer must give a ballot paper and the approved declaration envelope to the elector.

(3) On being given the ballot paper and the declaration envelope, the elector must, without delay—

- (a) sign the appropriate declaration on the declaration envelope before the issuing officer and have the officer sign the envelope as witness; and
- (b) go alone into an unoccupied voting compartment in the polling booth; and
- (c) there, in private, mark a vote on the ballot paper in accordance

¹¹ An electoral roll mentioned in the *Electoral Act 1992*, section 58(5) may be in a form other than a printed form.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

with division 11 (Marking of ballot papers); and

- (d) fold the ballot paper, put it in the envelope and seal the envelope; and
- (e) put the sealed envelope in the appropriate ballot box in the polling booth; and
- (f) leave the polling booth.

Distribution of ballot papers to electors for postal ballot election

295. *(omitted)*

Record of ballot papers given to postal voters

296. The issuing officer who gives a ballot paper and declaration envelope under section 293 (Distribution of ballot papers to electors who may or must cast declaration vote) (*words omitted*) must—

- (a) keep a record of the ballot paper and envelope given; and
- (b) sign the record.

Casting a declaration vote by post

297.(1) An elector who has received a ballot paper and declaration envelope under section 293 (Distribution of ballot papers to electors who may or must cast declaration vote) (*words omitted*) must, before 6 p.m. on polling day—

- (a) sign the declaration on the declaration envelope in the presence of an adult, and have the adult sign the envelope as witness; and
- (b) in private, mark a vote on the ballot paper in accordance with division 11 (Marking of ballot papers); and
- (c) fold the ballot paper, put it in the declaration envelope and seal the envelope; and
- (d) put the sealed declaration envelope containing the ballot paper in

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

the prepaid post envelope mentioned in section 293(6) (*words omitted*) and post or give the envelope to the returning officer for the election.

(2) On receipt of the sealed envelope, the returning officer must put it in the appropriate ballot box.

Declaration voting before polling day

298.(1) The returning officer must declare at least 1 of the following places as a polling booth to enable electors entitled to cast a declaration vote under section 289 (Who may cast a declaration vote) to cast a vote at the election before polling day—

- (a) the *Aboriginal council's office, or a part of the office; or*
- (b) (*omitted*)
- (c) another convenient place in the *Aboriginal council's* area.

(2) An elector mentioned in subsection (1) may, at any time during the relevant election period when the *council's* office is open for the conduct of business, ask an issuing officer at the office for a ballot paper.

(3) Subject to section 282(5) to (7) (Procedure for voting at a polling booth), the issuing officer must comply with the request.

(4) An elector who wishes to vote under subsection (1)—

- (a) must complete and sign the approved application form; and
- (b) must comply with section 282; and
- (c) need not complete a declaration envelope.

(5) If an elector is an elector who must cast a declaration vote under section 290 (Who must cast a declaration vote in ordinary elections), the elector—

- (a) must complete and sign the approved application form and declaration form; and
- (b) on being given a ballot paper and the approved declaration envelope, must comply with section 294(3) (How declaration

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

vote may be cast at a polling booth) without delay.

(6) In subsection (2)—

“**relevant election period**” means the period—

- (a) not earlier than—
 - (i) 14 days before polling day; or
 - (ii) the longer period that the returning officer fixes and notifies *by displaying a notice in a conspicuous position* in the *Aboriginal council’s* area; and
- (b) not later than 6 p.m. on the day before polling day.

Distribution of declaration envelopes when separate ballot papers or polls on same day

298A.(1) This section applies if *an Aboriginal council*—

- (a) under section 272,¹² instructs the use of separate ballot papers in polls for elections of the *chairperson* and another councillor conducted on the same day; or
- (b) *(omitted)*

(2) In the conduct of the polls—

- (a) only 1 declaration envelope may be distributed to a declaration voter with the ballot papers for use in the polls; and
- (b) this part, other than this section, applies (with any necessary changes) as if the references to the distribution, marking and other dealing with a ballot paper were a reference to all or each of the ballot papers in the polls, as the case requires.

¹² Section 272 (Separate ballot papers for separate polls)

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Division 11—Marking of ballot papers

Optional-preferential voting

299. *(omitted)*

First-past-the-post voting

300.(1) *(words omitted)* A vote is validly cast if the elector votes in accordance with this section.

(2) For an election of *chairperson*, the elector must mark on the ballot paper the numeral 1, or a tick or cross, in the square opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector prefers.

(3) For an election of other councillors, the elector must mark on the ballot paper—

- (a) if 1 candidate is to be elected—the numeral 1, or a tick or cross, in the square opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector prefers; or
- (b) if 2 or more candidates are to be elected—
 - (i) the numeral 1, or a tick or a cross, in the square opposite the name of 1 candidate for whom the elector wishes to vote; and
 - (ii) the numeral 2, or the numerals 2, 3 and so on (in regular arithmetical sequence by intervals of 1 whole numeral), as the case may be, in the squares opposite the names of the other candidate or candidates for whom the elector wishes to vote, up to the number of candidates to be elected.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Division 12—Replacement ballot papers

Use of replacement ballot papers

301.(1) If, while voting at a polling booth or voting under section 284 (Arrangements for electors with disability) (*words omitted*), a ballot paper given to an elector is accidentally defaced or destroyed, an issuing officer must give to the elector a replacement ballot paper for use in the poll.

(2) However, before a replacement ballot paper can be given—

- (a) the ballot paper it replaces (the “**replaced ballot paper**”) must not have been already put in a ballot box in use in the poll; and
- (b) the elector must declare, in the approved declaration form, before the issuing officer that—
 - (i) the replaced ballot paper has been accidentally defaced or destroyed; and
 - (ii) the elector has not voted in the election; and
- (c) if the replaced ballot paper has been accidentally defaced—the elector must give the defaced ballot paper to the issuing officer; and
- (d) if the replaced ballot paper has been accidentally destroyed—the elector must give to the issuing officer, if practicable, the remains of the ballot paper; and
- (e) the issuing officer must put the defaced ballot paper, or any remains of the destroyed ballot paper, in an envelope, seal the envelope and set it aside in the officer’s custody for separate identification under section 308(1)(g)(ii) (Preliminary counting by presiding officer).

(3) If a ballot paper given to an elector under section 293 (Distribution of ballot papers to electors who may or must cast declaration vote) (*words omitted*) is lost in transit or is accidentally defaced or destroyed, the returning officer for the election must, before 6 p.m. on polling day, give to the elector a replacement ballot paper and the approved declaration envelope

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

for use in the election.

(4) However, before a replacement ballot paper can be given—

- (a) the elector must declare, in the approved declaration form, before the issuing officer or an adult witness that—
 - (i) the ballot paper it replaces (the **“replaced ballot paper”**) has not been received by the elector or has been accidentally defaced or destroyed; and
 - (ii) the elector has not voted in the election; and
- (b) if the replaced ballot paper has been accidentally defaced—the elector must put the defaced ballot paper into the elector’s original declaration envelope or a replacement declaration envelope, seal the envelope and give the envelope to the issuing officer; and
- (c) if the replaced ballot paper has been accidentally destroyed—the elector must, if practicable, put the remains of the destroyed ballot paper into the elector’s original declaration envelope or a replacement declaration envelope, seal the envelope and give the envelope to the issuing officer; and
- (d) the issuing officer must set aside the elector’s declaration envelope in the officer’s custody for separate identification under section 308(1)(g)(ii) (Preliminary counting by presiding officer).

(5) The returning officer must record, in the approved form, the name and place of residence of each person to whom a replacement ballot paper is given.

(6) If a replacement ballot paper is used for voting—

- (a) the voting must take place under the appropriate provisions of division 9 (Voting generally) or 10 (Declaration voting); and
- (b) the vote cast must be dealt with under the appropriate provisions of division 14 (Counting of votes).

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Division 13—Effect of ballot papers**Effect of ballot papers—optional-preferential voting**

302. *(omitted)*

Effect of ballot papers—first-past-the-post voting

303.(1) *(omitted)*

(2) For a ballot paper to have effect as recording a vote in the election—

- (a) the ballot paper—
 - (i) must be completed in accordance with section 300 (First-past-the-post voting); or
 - (ii) must contain writing or marking indicating the elector's intended preference, or intention to vote for any particular candidate or candidates; and
- (b) the ballot paper must not contain any writing or mark (other than one authorised by this part) by which the elector can, in the returning officer's opinion, be identified; and
- (c) the ballot paper must have been put in the appropriate ballot box as required by this part; and
- (d) for a ballot paper put into a declaration envelope as required by section 297 (Casting a declaration vote by post)—
 - (i) section 297(1) must have been complied with; and
 - (ii) if the elector is an elector mentioned in section 289 or 290¹³ or an applicant who is given an approved declaration form under section 293(4)¹⁴ (*words omitted*), and the declaration

¹³ Section 289 (Who may cast a declaration vote) or 290 (Who may cast a declaration vote in ordinary elections)

¹⁴ Section 293 (Distribution of ballot papers to electors who may or must cast declaration vote)

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

on the envelope is witnessed by a person other than an issuing officer—the signature of the person making the declaration must correspond to the signature of the relevant applicant under section 293 (*words omitted*); and

- (iii) if the declaration envelope is posted to the returning officer—it must be received by the returning officer within 10 days after polling day.

(3) A ballot paper must not be rejected merely because it indicates the elector's intention to vote for a number of candidates greater than the number to be elected.

Posted vote presumed valid until contrary proved

304. If a declaration envelope and ballot paper to which section 297 (Casting a declaration vote by post) applies is received by a returning officer by post, it must be presumed the provisions of section 297(1) have been complied with in relation to the declaration on the envelope until the contrary is proved.

Formal and informal ballot papers

305.(1) A ballot paper that has effect to record a vote is a formal ballot paper.

(2) A ballot paper that has no effect to record a vote is an informal ballot paper.

Ballot paper partly formal and partly informal

306.(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an election for *chairperson* and an election for the other councillors of the *Aboriginal council* are held at the same time and 1 ballot paper is used for both elections; and
- (b) the ballot paper, as completed for an election, is informal but, as completed for the other election, is formal.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

(2) The informal part of the ballot paper must be rejected and the formal part of the ballot paper must be counted under division 14 (Counting of votes).

Division 14—Counting of votes

Votes to be counted in accordance with this division

307. Votes cast in an election are to be counted as required by this division.

Preliminary counting by presiding officer

308.(1) As soon as practicable after the end of ordinary voting hours on polling day, the presiding officer for a polling booth, at a place nominated by the presiding officer, in the presence of another issuing officer and any candidates and scrutineers who wish to attend, must—

- (a) open all ballot boxes used at the polling booth; and
- (b) identify, and keep in a separate parcel, all declaration votes; and
- (c) examine all ballot papers that are not in declaration envelopes, and—
 - (i) identify, and keep in a separate parcel, all informal ballot papers; and
 - (ii) (*words omitted*) count the number of votes for each candidate marked on all formal ballot papers, and keep the ballot papers in a separate parcel; *and*
 - (iii) (*omitted*)
- (d) prepare a written statement in duplicate in the approved form that—
 - (i) sets out, in words and numerals, the number of votes for each candidate (*words omitted*); and

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

- (ii) sets out the number of declaration envelopes and informal ballot papers; and
- (iii) is signed by the presiding officer, and the issuing officer and any scrutineers who are present and wish to sign; and
- (e) seal up in separate parcels all formal and informal ballot papers, declaration envelopes and unused ballot papers; and
- (f) endorse on each parcel a description of its contents, sign the endorsement and allow any scrutineers, who wish to do so, to countersign the endorsement; and
- (g) put into separate parcels—
 - (i) the voters roll and all books and papers used by the presiding officer in the poll with 1 copy of the statement prepared under paragraph (d); and
 - (ii) all ballot papers or remains of ballot papers set aside, under section 283(2) (Duties of issuing officer for returned papers) or 301(2)(e) or (4)(d) (Use of replacement ballot papers), for separate identification;

and endorse on each parcel a description of its contents; and
- (h) endorse on each parcel—
 - (i) the name of the *area of the Aboriginal council* for which the election was held; and
 - (ii) the name of the polling booth from which the parcel has come; and
- (i) sign each endorsement.

(2) The presiding officer must then, if the officer is not the returning officer, give to the returning officer, or to a person nominated by the returning officer, as soon as practicable—

- (a) the parcels mentioned in subsection (1); and
- (b) the copy of the statement prepared under subsection (1)(d) (other than the copy mentioned in subsection (1)(g)); and

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

- (c) a reconciliation statement in the approved form for all ballot papers given out at the presiding officer's polling booth and all votes put in ballot boxes at the booth.

(3) The returning officer or other person who receives things from the presiding officer under subsection (2) must give to the presiding officer a receipt for the things.

(4) The presiding officer may do anything required under subsection (1) or (2) through an issuing officer authorised by the presiding officer for that purpose.

Example for subsection (4)—

An issuing officer could be authorised to sort and bundle ballot papers and prepare a reconciliation statement for the presiding officer.

Preliminary processing of declaration votes by returning officer

309.(1) After 8 a.m. on polling day, the returning officer may open all ballot boxes containing only declaration votes and examine the declaration envelopes to decide whether the ballot papers in the envelopes are to be accepted for counting.

(2) As soon as practicable after 6 p.m. on polling day, the returning officer may open all other ballot boxes containing declaration votes and examine the declaration envelopes to decide whether the ballot papers in the envelopes are to be accepted for counting.

(3) As soon as practicable after receipt by the returning officer of a parcel of declaration votes from a polling booth, the returning officer may open the parcel and examine the declaration envelopes to decide whether the ballot papers in the envelopes are to be accepted for counting.

Procedure for processing declaration envelopes

310.(1) The returning officer must inform all candidates for election of the times when, and the places where, declaration envelopes will be examined by the returning officer and allow them, or their scrutineers, to attend at the processing of declaration votes.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

(2) On examining the declaration envelopes, if the returning officer is satisfied the declaration has been properly completed, the envelope is sealed and the declarant on the envelope is entitled to cast a declaration vote, the returning officer must—

- (a) detach the elector's declaration from the envelope; and
- (b) either—
 - (i) place a mark in ink against the declarant's name on the voters roll; or
 - (ii) if the voters roll is kept in an electronic form—record in a way approved by the returning officer that the declarant has voted; and
- (c) place the envelope containing the ballot paper (the **“accepted envelope”**) in a locked or sealed ballot box; and
- (d) keep the accepted envelope in the ballot box until dealt with under subsection (3) or section 311.¹⁵

(3) The returning officer may take the accepted envelopes from the locked or sealed ballot box and remove the ballot papers from the envelopes, without unfolding them, or allowing anyone else to unfold them, and keep them in a locked or sealed ballot box until dealt with under section 311.¹⁶

(4) The returning officer must—

- (a) put all ballot papers (not in declaration envelopes) that are in a ballot box opened under section 309(2) (Preliminary processing of declaration votes by returning officer) into a locked or sealed ballot box, without unfolding them, or allowing anyone else to unfold them; and
- (b) keep them there until they are dealt with in the official counting of votes.

¹⁵ Section 311 (Official counting of votes)

¹⁶ Section 311 (Official counting of votes)

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

(5) If a declaration envelope is rejected, the returning officer must set it aside in the officer's custody for separate identification.

(6) The returning officer must seal up in separate parcels, and keep in the officer's custody for separate identification, all rejected declaration envelopes, accepted envelopes from which ballot papers have been removed and electors' declarations that have been removed from declaration envelopes.

Official counting of votes

311.(1) As soon as practicable after close of the poll in an election, the returning officer must follow the procedures set out in this section, in the presence of candidates for election, or scrutineers, who wish to attend.

(2) First, the returning officer must ascertain from the presiding officers' statements under section 308(2) (Preliminary counting by presiding officer)—

- (a) (*words omitted*) the number of votes cast for each candidate; or
- (b) (*omitted*)

(3) Second, the returning officer must—

- (a) open all sealed parcels of ballot papers given to the returning officer under section 308(2); and
- (b) examine all ballot papers that are not in declaration envelopes and—
 - (i) (*words omitted*) count the number of votes cast for each candidate on formal ballot papers, and keep the ballot papers in a separate parcel; or
 - (ii) (*omitted*)

(4) Third, the returning officer must—

- (a) open all other ballot boxes on hand; and

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

- (aa) open all accepted envelopes mentioned in section 310(2)(d)¹⁷ that have not yet been opened and remove the ballot papers; and
- (b) identify, and keep in a separate parcel, all informal ballot papers; and
- (c) examine all formal ballot papers and—
 - (i) (*words omitted*) count the number of votes cast for each candidate on the ballot papers, and keep the ballot papers in a separate parcel; or
 - (ii) (*omitted*)

(5) Fourth, the returning officer must add together—

- (a) (*words omitted*) the number counted under subsections (3)(b)(i) and (4)(c)(i); or
- (b) (*omitted*)

(6) Fifth, the returning officer must reapply subsections (4) and (5) as more declaration envelopes are received by the returning officer under section 297 (Casting a declaration vote by post) after close of the poll.

Treatment of ballot paper to which objection is made

312.(1) If, while a presiding officer or returning officer is complying with section 308 (Preliminary counting by presiding officer) or 311 (Official counting of votes), a candidate or scrutineer objects to treatment of a ballot paper as informal, the officer must mark on the back of it formal' or informal' according to whether the officer's decision is to treat it as formal or informal.

(2) If, while a presiding officer or returning officer, is complying with section 308 or 311, a candidate or scrutineer objects to the counting of a vote for a particular candidate, the officer must mark on the back of the relevant ballot paper the name of the candidate for whom it is counted.

¹⁷ Section 310 (Procedures for processing declaration envelopes)

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Counting of votes for optional-preferential system

313. *(omitted)*

Counting of votes for first-past-the-post system

314.(1) *(omitted)*

(2) If the election is for *chairperson of the Aboriginal council*, the candidate who receives the greatest number of votes is elected.

(3) If the election is for councillors (other than the *chairperson*) of the *Aboriginal council*—

- (a) if 1 person only is to be elected—the candidate who receives the greatest number of votes is elected; and
- (b) if 2 or more persons are to be elected—the candidates elected are—
 - (i) the candidate who receives the greatest number of votes; and
 - (ii) the candidate who receives the next highest number of votes; and
 - (iii) the candidate who receives the next highest number of votes; and so on, up to the number of persons to be elected.

(4) If 2 or more candidates receive the same number of votes so that subsection (2) or (3)(a) or (b) cannot be applied, the returning officer must decide, by way of a casting vote, which candidate is elected.

(5) In casting a vote under subsection (4), the returning officer need not complete a ballot paper.

(6) Subsection (4) has effect despite section 280 (Who may vote).

Returning officer's duty after counting votes

315.(1) When the result of the poll for the election is known, the returning officer must—

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

- (a) seal up all of the formal ballot papers, informal ballot papers, rejected declaration envelopes, accepted envelopes from which ballot papers have been removed, electors' declarations that have been removed from declaration envelopes, defaced ballot papers, remains of destroyed ballot papers, unused ballot papers, books and papers (other than the voters roll) of each presiding officer used in the poll; and
- (b) endorse on each parcel a description of its contents and sign the endorsement; and
- (c) allow any scrutineers, who wish to do so, to countersign the endorsement.

(2) The returning officer must then—

- (a) examine the voters rolls used in the election and marked by issuing officers to ascertain whether any elector has voted more than once; and
- (b) make a list in the approved form of the names and numbers on the voters roll of all electors who appear to have voted more than once in the election, enclose the original of the list with the voters rolls in a sealed up parcel, and give a copy of the list to each person who was a candidate in the election.

Division 15—Actions following poll

Declaration of poll

316.(1) As soon as practicable after the result of a poll for the election is known, the returning officer must, by notice in the approved form, declare—

- (a) the result of the poll; and
- (b) the names of each candidate who has been elected.

(2) The returning officer must—

- (a) display the notice in a conspicuous place in the *Aboriginal*

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

council's office; and

(b) (*omitted*)

(3) The returning officer must not delay complying with subsection (1) or (2) merely because some ballot papers have not been received by the returning officer, if it is clear the votes recorded on the ballot papers could not affect the result of the election.

Notice of final result of poll

317.(1) The returning officer must give notice of the final result of the poll to each candidate as soon as practicable after—

- (a) all ballot papers used in the poll have been examined; and
- (b) all votes cast in the poll on ballot papers that appear to be formal have been counted.

(2) The notice must be in the approved form.

Resolution about electors who fail to vote

317A. As soon as practicable after the conclusion of the election, the *Aboriginal council* must make a resolution deciding whether to take action under section 319¹⁸ about electors who failed to vote in the election.

List of electors failing to vote

318.(1) This section applies only if the *Aboriginal council* makes a resolution under section 317A¹⁹ deciding to take action under section 319 about electors who failed to vote in the election.

(2) The returning officer must make a list of the names and addresses, and the numbers shown on the voters roll, of all electors who—

¹⁸ Section 319 (Notice of failure to vote etc)

¹⁹ Section 317A (Resolution about electors who fail to vote)

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

- (a) have not been issued with ballot papers for the election; or
 - (b) in the case of electors mentioned in section 289 (Who may cast a declaration vote) (*words omitted*)—have not given their ballot papers to the returning officer.
- (3) The returning officer must—
- (a) certify the list by declaration in the approved form; and
 - (b) deposit the list with the *Aboriginal council*.
- (4) The list is to be held in the *Aboriginal council's* office, in the *clerk's* custody.

Notice of failure to vote etc

319.(1) Subject to subsection (2), the *Aboriginal council*—

- (a) must, as soon as practicable after a resolution by the *council* to take action under this section, send a notice in the approved form to each elector shown on the list deposited under section 318²⁰ at the elector's address shown on the list; and
 - (b) must record on the list, against the elector's name, the fact that the notice has been given.
- (2) The notice must—
- (a) show the elector's full name and address and number on the voters roll; and
 - (b) state that—
 - (i) the elector appears to have failed to vote at the election; and
 - (ii) it is an offence to fail, without a valid and sufficient reason, to vote at an election; and
 - (iii) the elector may, if the elector considers the elector has committed the offence, pay one-half of a penalty unit (the

²⁰ Section 318 (List of electors failing to vote)

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

“**penalty**”) to the *council* by a specified day, not earlier than 21 days after the elector receives the notice (the “**appropriate day**”), and, if the *council* receives the payment by the appropriate day, no further steps will be taken against the elector about the offence; and

- (c) require the elector—
 - (i) if the elector intends paying the penalty by the appropriate day—to sign the approved form about payment of the penalty included in or with the notice and post or give the form, together with the amount of the penalty, to the *council* so it is received by the appropriate day; or
 - (ii) if the elector does not intend paying the penalty by the appropriate day—to state, in the approved form included in or with the notice, whether the elector voted and, if not, the reason for failing to vote and to sign the form and post or give it to the *council* so it is received by the appropriate day.

(3) The elector must comply with the requirements of the notice.

(4) If—

- (a) the elector is absent, or unable, because of physical incapacity, to comply with the requirements of the notice; and
- (b) another elector who has personal knowledge of the facts complies with the requirements and in doing so also has his or her signature on the form witnessed;

the first elector is taken to have complied with the notice’s requirements.

Payments for failure to vote

319A.(1) If the *Aboriginal council* sends an elector a notice under section 319(1) for an election and payment is made to the *council* under section 319(2) to (4), the *council* must—

- (a) accept the payment; and
- (b) give the person a receipt for the payment; and

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

- (c) not take any proceeding against the elector for failing to vote at the election.

(2) In this section—

“proceeding” includes serving an infringement notice.

Recording response to notice

320. The *Aboriginal council* must record against the name of an elector who is given a notice under section 319 (*Notice of failure to vote etc.*) on the list made under section 318 (List of electors failing to vote) whether the elector—

- (a) has complied with the requirements of the notice under section 319(2)(c); and
- (b) had a valid and sufficient reason for failing to vote at the election.

Evidentiary value of list under s 318

321. In a proceeding, a document purporting to be a list, or a copy of or extract from a list, made under section 318 (List of electors failing to vote), and to be certified by the *Aboriginal council's clerk* is evidence of the matters contained in the document.

Disposal of material resulting from election

322.(1) As soon as practicable after giving notice of the final result of the poll to candidates, the returning officer must—

- (a) destroy all unused ballot papers; and
- (b) seal up in packets all other parcels sealed up under section 315 (Returning officer's duty after counting votes); and
- (c) endorse on each packet—
 - (i) a description of its contents; and
 - (ii) the name of the *area of the Aboriginal council* for which the

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

election was held; and

(iii) the polling day;

and sign the endorsement; and

(d) if the returning officer is not the *council's clerk*—give each packet to the *clerk*.

(2) The *clerk* must keep the packets in safe custody for 1 year.

(3) At the end of the year, the *clerk* must—

(a) destroy all ballot papers contained in the packets; and

(b) dispose of the other contents of the packets in the way the *clerk* considers appropriate.

(4) Each councillor of the *Aboriginal council* may attend during the destruction of ballot papers by, or at the direction of, its *clerk* to ensure the papers are destroyed.

Ballot papers as evidence

323. In a proceeding, a ballot paper apparently used at an election and identified by evidence as 1 of the ballot papers given to, or held by, the *Aboriginal council's clerk* under section 322 (Disposal of material resulting from election) is evidence of the vote or votes cast in the election as recorded on the ballot paper.

Notice to electors whose ballot papers are not accepted

323A.(1) Subsection (2) applies if—

(a) in an election, a person makes a declaration vote under section 290(a);²¹ and

(b) the person's ballot paper is not accepted for counting under

²¹ Section 290 (Who must cast a declaration vote in ordinary elections)

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

section 310²² because the returning officer is not satisfied that the declarant on the declaration envelope is entitled to cast a declaration vote in the election.

(2) As soon as practicable after an election, the *Aboriginal council* must send a notice in the approved form to the person advising the person why the ballot paper was not accepted for counting.

Notice to electoral commission of certain declaration votes

324. As soon as practicable after the election, the returning officer must give to the electoral commission notice of the names and addresses of all persons permitted to vote at the election whose names are not on the voters roll, apparently because of official error, if the error relates to the keeping of an electoral roll under the *Electoral Act 1992*.

Division 16—Enforcement

Subdivision 1—Offences in general

False or misleading statements

325.(1) A person must not—

- (a) state something under this *schedule* that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular; or
- (b) omit from a statement made under this *schedule* anything without which the statement is, to the person's knowledge, misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—*4 penalty units*.

(2) A complaint against a person for a contravention of subsection (1) is

²² Section 310 (Procedure for processing declaration envelopes)

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

sufficient if it states that the statement was false or misleading to the person's knowledge.

False, misleading or incomplete electoral documents

326. A person must not give a document under this *schedule* containing information that the person knows is false, misleading or incomplete in a material particular without—

- (a) indicating that the document is false, misleading or incomplete and the respect in which the document is false, misleading or incomplete; and
- (b) giving the correct information if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information.

Maximum penalty—*4 penalty units*.

Bribery

327.(1) In this section—

“**election conduct**”, of a person, means—

- (a) the way in which the person votes at an election; or
- (b) the person's nominating as a candidate for an election; or
- (c) (*omitted*)

(2) A person must not—

- (a) ask for or receive; or
- (b) offer, or agree, to ask for or receive;

property or a benefit of any kind (whether for the person or someone else) on the understanding that the person's election conduct will be influenced or affected.

(3) A person must not, in order to influence or affect another person's election conduct, give, or promise or offer to give, property or a benefit of

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

any kind to anyone else.

Maximum penalty—4 *penalty units*.

Providing money for illegal payments

328. A person must not knowingly give money for—

- (a) any payment that is contrary to law relating to elections; or
- (b) replacing any money that has been spent in making a payment mentioned in paragraph (a).

Maximum penalty—4 *penalty units*.

Improperly influencing electoral officers

329. A person must not improperly influence an electoral officer in the performance of the officer's duties under this *regulation*.

Maximum penalty—4 *penalty units*.

Interfering with election right or duty

330. A person must not hinder or interfere with the free exercise or performance, by another person, of another right or duty under this regulation that relates to an election.

Maximum penalty—4 *penalty units*.

Forging or uttering electoral papers

331.(1) A person must not—

- (a) forge an electoral paper; or
- (b) utter a forged electoral paper knowing it to be forged.

Maximum penalty—4 *penalty units*.

(2) A person must not make someone else's signature on an electoral

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

paper.

Maximum penalty—4 *penalty units*.

Wilful neglect etc. of electoral officers

332. An electoral officer must not wilfully neglect or fail to perform a duty under this *regulation*.

Maximum penalty—4 *penalty units*.

No record to be made of vote cast

333. An electoral officer, or scrutineer, must not make a mark, memorandum or note on a voters roll or other list of voters or otherwise—

- (a) that indicates for whom a person has cast a vote; or
- (b) that would enable the officer or scrutineer to know or remember for whom a person has cast a vote.

Maximum penalty—4 *penalty units*.

Subdivision 2—Offences about electoral advertising and information

Responsibility for election matter

334.(1) A person must not, during the election period for an election—

- (a) print, publish, distribute or broadcast; or
- (b) permit or authorise someone else to print, publish, distribute or broadcast;

any advertisement, handbill, pamphlet or notice containing election matter unless there appears, or is stated, at its end the particulars required by subsection (2).

Maximum penalty—4 *penalty units*.

- (2) The particulars are—

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

- (a) in any case—the name and address (other than a post office box or facility) of the person who authorised the advertisement, handbill, pamphlet or notice; and
 - (b) for an advertisement or notice printed except in a newspaper—the name and place of business of the printer.
- (3)** Subsection (1) does not apply to an advertisement that—
- (a) is printed, published or distributed on a car sticker, T-shirt, lapel badge, pen, pencil or balloon; or
 - (b) (*omitted*)

Headline to electoral advertisements

335. The proprietor of a newspaper commits an offence if—

- (a) an article, or a paragraph, containing matter about an election is printed in the newspaper; and
- (b) either—
 - (i) the insertion of the article or paragraph is, or is to be, paid for; or
 - (ii) any reward or compensation, or promise of reward or compensation, is, or is to be, made for the insertion of the article or paragraph; and
- (c) the proprietor does not cause the word advertisement' to be printed as a headline to the article or paragraph in letters not smaller than 10 point or long primer.

Maximum penalty—*4 penalty units.*

Misleading voters

336.(1) During an election period, a person must not print, publish, distribute or broadcast anything that is intended or likely to mislead an elector about the way of voting at the election.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

(2) A person must not, for the purpose of affecting the election of a candidate, knowingly publish a false statement of fact about the personal character or conduct of the candidate.

(3) During an election period, a person must not print, publish, distribute or broadcast by television anything that purports to be a representation of a ballot paper for use in the election, if it is likely to induce an elector to vote other than in accordance with this part.

Maximum penalty—4 penalty units.

Subdivision 3—Offences about voting

Failure to vote

337.(1) An elector must not—

- (a) fail to vote at an election without valid and sufficient reason; or
- (b) fail to comply with the requirements of a notice given to the elector under section 319 (Notice to elector failing to vote); or
- (c) purport to comply with the requirements of a notice given to the elector under section 319, make a statement the elector knows to be false or misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty—1 penalty unit.

(2) An elector's belief that it is part of the elector's religious duty not to vote at elections is valid and sufficient reason for the elector's failure to vote in a particular election.

(3) A complaint against a person for a contravention of subsection (1)(c) is sufficient if it states that the statement was false or misleading to the person's knowledge.

Leave to vote

338.(1) This section applies if—

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

- (a) an employee who is an elector asks his or her employer, before polling day for an election, for leave of absence to vote at the election; and
- (b) the absence is necessary to enable the employee to vote at the election.

(2) The employer must allow the employee leave of absence for a reasonable period (not more than 2 hours) to enable the employee to vote at the election, unless the absence is reasonably likely to cause danger or substantial loss to the employer in relation to the employment concerned.

(3) The employer must not impose any penalty or disproportionate deduction of pay for the leave of absence.

(4) An employee must not ask for leave of absence under subsection (1) to vote at an election unless the employee genuinely intends to vote at the election.

Maximum penalty—*4 penalty units*.

Canvassing in or near polling booths

339.(1) During an election period, a person must not do any of the things mentioned in subsection (2)—

- (a) inside a polling booth; or
- (b) within 6 m of an entrance to a building if—
 - (i) the building is, or is part of, a polling booth; and
 - (ii) either a ballot box is in the building for use in the election, or a person is in the building for the purpose of casting a vote in the election.

(2) The things are—

- (a) canvassing for votes; or
- (b) inducing an elector not to—
 - (i) vote in a particular way; or

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

- (ii) vote at all in the election; or
- (c) loitering; or
- (d) obstructing the free passage of a person seeking to vote.

Maximum penalty—4 *penalty units*.

Interrupting voting etc.

340. A person must not—

- (a) enter or remain in a polling booth other than under this *regulation*; or
- (b) wilfully interrupt, obstruct or disturb any proceeding at an election; or
- (c) enter a voting compartment other than under this *regulation*; or
- (d) prevent a scrutineer from entering or leaving a polling place—
 - (i) during voting hours for the polling place; or
 - (ii) while votes are being counted at the polling place; or
- (e) obstruct or wilfully mislead an electoral officer in the performance of a duty.

Maximum penalty—4 *penalty units*.

Influencing voting

341. A person must not, by violence or intimidation, influence a person's vote at an election.

Maximum penalty—4 *penalty units*.

Party badges not to be worn in polling booths

342. (*omitted*)

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Voting if not entitled

343. A person must not, at an election—

- (a) vote in someone else's name (including a dead or fictitious person); or
- (b) vote more than once; or
- (c) cast a vote that the person knows the person is not entitled to cast; or
- (d) if the person knows someone else is not entitled to vote at the election, procure the other person to vote.

Maximum penalty—*4 penalty units.*

Offences relating to ballot papers

344.(1) A person must not—

- (a) wilfully fail to comply with section 282 (Procedure for voting at a polling booth) or 297 (Casting a declaration vote by post); or
- (b) take a ballot paper out of a polling booth other than under this part; or
- (c) place in a ballot box a ballot paper that has not been—
 - (i) given to an elector under this part; or
 - (ii) marked by the elector.

(2) A person must not, without lawful excuse, obtain possession of or have in the person's possession—

- (a) a ballot paper that has been marked by anyone else; or
- (b) a declaration form or envelope that has been signed by anyone else.

Maximum penalty—*4 penalty units.*

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Failure to deliver or post documents for someone else

345.(1) If a person is given, for delivery or posting to the returning officer—

- (a) an application by someone else to be treated as a declaration voter; or
- (b) a declaration form that appears to be completed

the person must promptly deliver or post it to the returning officer.

(2) If a person is given, for delivery or posting to the returning officer, a declaration envelope that appears to be completed, the person must give or post it to the returning officer before 6 p.m. on polling day.

Maximum penalty—*4 penalty units.*

Breach of confidentiality of vote

346.(1) A person must not examine a ballot paper used in the election to ascertain the candidates for whom an elector has voted.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a proceeding in a court or a person in the performance of functions under this *regulation*.

(3) If, in performing a function for an election, a person has ascertained the candidates for whom an elector has cast a vote, the person must not disclose, or assist in disclosing, that fact, unless the person is required by law to make the disclosure.

Maximum penalty—*4 penalty units.*

Breaking seals on parcels

347. A person must not wilfully open or break the seal of a parcel or packet sealed under this part unless the person is authorised under this regulation or ordered by a court to open or break the seal.

Maximum penalty—*4 penalty units.*

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Duty of witness to signing of declaration voting papers

348. A person (the “**witness**”) must not sign a declaration envelope as witness under section 297 (Casting a declaration vote by post) unless—

- (a) the witness is satisfied of the identity of the elector who signs the declaration before the witness; and
- (b) the witness has seen the elector sign the declaration; and
- (c) either—
 - (i) the witness knows that the declaration made by the elector is true; or
 - (ii) the witness is satisfied that the declaration is true because of inquiries of the elector or otherwise.

Maximum penalty—*4 penalty units.*

Subdivision 4—(omitted)

PART 7—FRESH ELECTIONS

Requirements for fresh election

350. *(omitted)*²³

Time for fresh election

351. *(omitted)*²²

²³ See *Community Services (Aborigines) Act 1984*, section 22 (Order for fresh election) which provides that, if the Governor in Council has dissolved an Aboriginal council, the Governor in Council may order that a fresh election for the council be held.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

Returning officer for fresh election

352. The returning officer for a fresh election of councillors of *an Aboriginal council* is the *council's clerk* or, if there is no *clerk*, a person appointed by the Minister.

Voters roll for fresh election

353. A voters roll for a fresh election must be compiled under the *order in council* directing the holding of the fresh election.

Other provisions of *schedule* apply

354. The provisions of this *schedule* (other than this part) apply, with all necessary changes (*words omitted*) to a fresh election as if the election were a triennial election.

Extension of term of councillors

355. (*omitted*)

PART 8—(*omitted*)

ENDNOTES**1 Index to endnotes**

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 6 January 1998. Future amendments of the Community Services (Aborigines) Regulation 1985 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

*Community Services (Aborigines) Regulation
1985*

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

AIA	=	Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	=	previously
amd	=	amended	proc	=	proclamation
ch	=	chapter	prov	=	provision
def	=	definition	pt	=	part
div	=	division	pubd	=	published
exp	=	expires/expired	R[X]	=	Reprint No.[X]
gaz	=	gazette	RA	=	Reprints Act 1992
hdg	=	heading	reloc	=	relocated
ins	=	inserted	renum	=	renumbered
lap	=	lapsed	rep	=	repealed
notfd	=	notified	s	=	section
om	=	omitted	sch	=	schedule
o in c	=	order in council	sdiv	=	subdivision
p	=	page	SIA	=	Statutory Instruments Act 1992
para	=	paragraph	SL	=	subordinate legislation
prec	=	preceding	sub	=	substituted
pres	=	present	unnum	=	unnumbered
prev	=	previous			

4 Table of earlier reprints

TABLE OF EARLIER REPRINTS

[If a reprint number includes a roman letter, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.]

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Reprint date
1	to SL No. 354 of 1995	7 June 1996
1A	to SL No. 394 of 1996	22 March 1997
1B	to SL No. 82 of 1997	15 April 1997

5 Tables in earlier reprints

TABLES IN EARLIER REPRINTS

Name of table	Reprint No.
Corrected minor errors	1
Obsolete and redundant provisions	1
Renumbered provisions	1

6 List of legislation

Community Services (Aborigines) Regulation 1985 (prev Community Services (Aborigines) Regulations 1985)

made by the Governor in Council on 7 February 1985

pubd gaz 9 February 1985 pp 521–9

commenced 9 February 1985 (see s 2)

exp 1 July 1998 (see SIA ss 54, 61)

as amended by—

regulations published gazette—

28 November 1987 p 1285

commenced on date of publication

19 November 1988 pp 1327–8

commenced on date of publication

15 December 1990 pp 1940–4

commenced on date of publication

9 March 1991 p 1152

commenced on date of publication

Community Services (Aborigines) Amendment Regulation 1991 SL No. 214

pubd gaz 21 December 1991 pp 2305–7

commenced on date of publication

Community Services (Aborigines) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1994 SL No. 13

notfd gaz 28 January 1994 pp 229–31

commenced on date of notification

Community Services (Aborigines) Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 1994 SL No. 73

notfd gaz 4 March 1994 pp 872–4

commenced on date of notification

Community Services (Aborigines) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1995 SL No. 354

notfd gaz 8 December 1995 pp 1449–53

commenced on date of notification

Community Services (Aborigines) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1996 SL No. 150

notfd gaz 28 June 1996 pp 1164–70

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1996 (see s 2)

Community Services Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1996 SL No. 236 pts 1–2

notfd gaz 13 September 1996 pp 166–7

*Community Services (Aborigines) Regulation
1985*

ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 October 1996 (see s 2)

**Community Services (Aborigines) Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 1996
SL No. 242**

notfd gaz 20 September 1996 pp 255–6
commenced on date of notification

**Community Services Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 1996
SL No. 394 pts 1–2**

notfd gaz 20 December 1996 pp 1588–98
commenced on date of notification

**Community Services Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1997 SL No. 68
pts 1–2**

notfd gaz 27 March 1997 pp 1333–6
commenced on date of notification

**Community Services (Aborigines) Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1997 SL
No. 82**

notfd gaz 4 April 1997 pp 1399–1400
commenced on date of notification

**Community Services (Aborigines) Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 1997 SL
No. 143**

notfd gaz 6 June 1997 pp 586–7
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 18 July 1997 (see s 2)

**Community Services Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 1997 SL
No. 450 pts 1–2**

notfd gaz 19 December 1997 pp 1770–77
commenced on date of notification

7 List of annotations

Note—A provision of the Community Services (Aborigines) Regulation 1985 that was called a regulation or subregulation before the commencement of the Community Services (Aborigines) Amendment Regulation 1991 may be called a section or subsection and a reference to a regulation or subregulation of the regulations designated by a number is a reference to a section or subsection of the regulations designated by that number (see 1991 SL No. 214 s 2)

Short title

s 1 sub 1991 SL No. 214 s 5

Commencement

s 2 om R1 (see RA s 37)

*Community Services (Aborigines) Regulation
1985*

Arrangement of regulations

s 3 amd reg pubd gaz 19 November 1988 pp 1327–8 s 3
om R1 (see RA s 36)

Forms

s 4 sub 1994 SL No. 13 s 3

Interpretation

s 5 amd 1991 SL No. 214 s 4
def “**accounting standards**” ins reg pubd gaz 15 December 1990
pp 1940–4
def “**conclusion**” ins 1997 SL No. 82 s 3
def “**conviction**” ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 4
def “**councillor**” ins 1994 SL No. 13 s 4(2)
def “**elector**” amd 1991 SL No. 214 s 4
def “**fine option order**” sub 1994 SL No. 13 s 4(1)–(2)
def “**manual**” ins reg pubd gaz 15 December 1990 pp 1940–4
def “**pecuniary interest disclosure**” ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 4
def “**post-election meeting**” ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 4
def “**Rules for the conduct of elections**” amd reg pubd gaz
19 November 1988 pp 1327–8; 15 December 1990 pp 1940–4
om 1994 SL No. 13 s 4(1)
def “**secretary**” ins reg pubd gaz 19 November 1988 pp 1327–8
amd reg pubd gaz 15 December 1990 pp 1940–4
def “**the Act**” ins reg pubd gaz 15 December 1990 pp 1940–4
om 1994 SL No. 13 s 4(1)
def “**trust money**” ins 1996 SL No. 150 s 4

Meaning of “conclusion” of election for Aboriginal council

s 5A ins 1997 SL No. 82 s 4

Election of councillors

s 6 amd reg pubd gaz 15 December 1990 pp 1940–4
sub 1994 SL No. 13 s 5

Composition of Aboriginal council

s 7 amd reg pubd gaz 15 December 1990 pp 1940–4; 1991 SL No. 214 s 4;
1996 SL No. 236 s 5

Qualification to be a member of an Aboriginal council

s 8 amd reg pubd gaz 15 December 1990 pp 1940–4; 1996 SL No. 236 s 6

Voting

s 10 om 1994 SL No. 13 s 6

Vacancy

s 11 amd reg pubd gaz 15 December 1990 pp 1940–4; 1991 SL No. 214 s 4;
1994 SL No. 13 s 7

Vacating office of member

s 12 amd 1991 SL No. 214 s 6; 1994 SL No. 13 s 8; 1994 SL No. 73 s 3; 1996
SL No. 236 s 7

Publication of notices

s 14 om 1994 SL No. 13 s 9

Appointment of clerk

s 15 amd 1994 SL No. 13 s 10

Fees

s 16 sub 1994 SL No. 13 s 11
om 1997 SL No. 68 s 3

PART 3—ABORIGINAL COUNCIL MEETINGS

pt hdg prev pt 3 hdg om reg pubd gaz 19 November 1988 pp 1327–8
pres pt 3 hdg ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 8

Post-election meetings

s 17 prev s 17 om reg pubd gaz 19 November 1988 pp 1327–8
pres s 17 ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 8

Agenda of post-election meetings

s 17A ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 8

Other meetings

s 17B ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 8

Place of meetings

s 17C ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 8

Quorum at meetings

s 17D ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 8

Procedure at meetings

s 17E ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 8

Minutes must be kept

s 17F ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 8

Adjournment of meetings

s 17G ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 8

Notice of meetings

s 17H ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 8

Repeal or amendment of resolutions

s 17I ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 8

Minutes

s 17J ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 8

Meetings in public unless otherwise resolved

s 17K ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 8

Closed meetings

s 17L ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 8

Public notice of meetings

s 17M ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 8

Public notice of resolution authorising remuneration etc.

s 17N ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 8

Inspection of records by the public

s 17O ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 8

Division 1—Financial management of Aboriginal councils

div hdg ins 1996 SL No. 150 s 5

Community funds

s 18 amd 1991 SL No. 214 s 4; 1996 SL No. 150 s 6; 1996 SL No. 236 s 9

Financial administration procedures

s 18A ins reg pubd gaz 15 December 1990 pp 1940–4

Financial information to be presented to post-election meeting

s 18AA ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 10

Approved forms for annual financial statements

s 18B ins 1994 SL No. 13 s 12

General fund of Aboriginal councils 19 amd 1991 SL No. 214 s 4
sub 1996 SL No. 150 s 7**Trust fund of Aboriginal council**s 20 amd 1991 SL No. 214 s 4
sub 1996 SL No. 150 s 7**Division 2—Financial administration for Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council**

div hdg ins 1996 SL No. 150 s 7

Community funds of Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council

s 21 sub 1996 SL No. 150 s 7

General fund of Aboriginal Co-ordinating Councils 22 amd reg pubd gaz 19 November 1988 pp 1327–8; 1991 SL No. 214 s 4
sub 1996 SL No. 150 s 7**Trust fund of Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council**

s 22A ins 1996 SL No. 150 s 7

Forms, procedures and enforcement of decisions of Aboriginal Courts

s 23 amd 1991 SL No. 214 s 4; 1997 SL No. 450 s 3

Chairperson and deputy chairperson

s 26 amd 1991 SL No. 214 s 4

Executive committee quorum

s 26A ins reg pubd gaz 19 November 1988 pp 1327–8

Register of pecuniary interest disclosures

s 27 sub 1996 SL No. 236 s 11

Transitional provision about disqualifications to be councillor

s 27A ins 1996 SL No. 236 s 11

Change of name of Mitchell River Trust Area

s 28 ins reg pubd gaz 28 November 1987 p 1285

Assignment of name

s 29 ins reg pubd gaz 28 November 1987 p 1285

Change of name of Edward River Trust Area

s 30 ins reg pubd gaz 28 November 1987 p 1285

Change of name of Cowal Creek Trust Area

s 31 ins reg pubd gaz 19 November 1988 pp 1327–8

Administration of Aborigines' Estates

s 32 ins reg pubd gaz 15 December 1990 pp 1940–4
om 1994 SL No. 13 s 13

Change of name of Weipa Trust Area

s 33 ins reg pubd gaz 15 December 1990 pp 1940–4

Dissolution of Injinoo Aboriginal Council and appointment of administrator

s 34 ins 1995 SL No. 354 s 3
amd 1996 SL No. 242 s 3; 1997 SL No. 82 s 5
exp 1 July 1997 (see s 34(4))
ins 1997 No. 143 s 4
exp 1 August 1997 (see s 34(4))

Direction for fresh election for Injinoo Aboriginal Council

s 35 ins 1997 SL No. 82 s 6
exp 1 July 1997 (see s 35(2))
ins 1997 No. 143 s 4
exp 1 August 1997 (see s 35(2))

PART 8—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS ABOUT GENERAL AND TRUST FUNDS

pt 8 (ss 35–39) ins 1996 SL No. 150 s 8
exp 30 September 1996 (see s 39)

SCHEDULE 1—FEES

amd reg pubd gaz 9 March 1991 p 1152; 1994 SL No. 13 s 14
om 1997 SL No. 68 s 4

SCHEDULE 2—ELECTIONS

ins reg pubd gaz 15 December 1990 pp 1940–4
sub 1994 SL No. 13 s 15; 1996 SL No. 394 s 3