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1 INTRODUCTION

This booklet outlines information which may be of interest to you as a prospective candidate for the Canterbury Regional Council in the 2007 local body elections.

The elections are being conducted by postal vote with election day being Saturday, 13 October 2007.

The conduct of local body elections is regulated by legislation, namely:

- Local Electoral Act 2001
- Local Electoral Regulations 2001
- Local Government Act 2002

Relevant key dates for your diary are:

- Nominations Open 27 July 2007
- Nominations Close 24 August 2007 at 12 noon
- Delivery of Voting Papers 21-26 September 2007
- Close of Voting 13 October 2007 at 12 noon
- Preliminary Results Available As soon as practicable after close of voting, Saturday 13 October 2007
- Official Declaration Mid to end October 2007

Candidates requiring more information should contact:

Jude Pani
Electoral Officer
Environment Canterbury
PO Box 345
CHRISTCHURCH
Telephone: 03 371 7123
Fax: 03 379 9550
Mobile: 027 2945170
Email: jude.pani@ecan.govt.nz
or

Robyn Pay
Deputy Electoral Officer
Environment Canterbury
PO Box 345
CHRISTCHURCH
Telephone: 03 371 7119
Fax: 03 365 3194
Email: robyn.pay@ecan.govt.nz

Candidates are encouraged to visit our website at www.ecan.govt.nz

2 ELECTION TIMETABLE

2007 TRIENNIAL ELECTION TIMETABLE

13 OCTOBER 2007

2 March-30 April 2007	Ratepayer Roll Enrolment Confirmation Forms sent
2 March-6 July 2007	Preparation of Ratepayer Roll Public Notices of Ratepayer Roll Qualifications and procedures Compile Preliminary Electoral Roll
25 July 2007	Public Notice of Election, Calling for Nominations, Roll open for inspection
27 July 2007	Nominations Open
24 August 2007	Nominations Close (12 Noon) Roll closes
29 August 2007	Public Notice of Candidate Names
By 17 September 2007	Electoral Officer Certifies Final Electoral Roll
21-26 September 2007	Delivery of Voting Papers
21 September-13 October 2007	Progressive Roll Scrutiny Special Voting Period Early Processing
12 October 2007	Appointment of Scrutineers 12 noon
13 October 2007	Election Day
13 October 2007	Voting Closes 12 Noon – counting commences Preliminary Results Available as soon as practicable after close of voting
13-17 October 2007	Official Count
17-24 October 2007	Declaration of Result/Public Notice of Results
By mid-December 2007	Return of Election Expenses and Donations Form

3 ELECTORAL PRINCIPLES

The electoral principles contained in section 4 of the Local Electoral Act 2001 are outlined below for the information of candidates. These principles must be taken into account in the conduct of any election or poll.

4 Principles

- (1) *The principles that this Act is designed to implement are the following:*
 - (a) *fair and effective representation for individuals and communities:*
 - (b) *all qualified persons have a reasonable and equal opportunity to—*
 - (i) *cast an informed vote:*
 - (ii) *nominate 1 or more candidates:*
 - (iii) *accept nomination as a candidate:*
 - (c) *public confidence in, and public understanding of, local electoral processes through—*
 - (i) *the provision of a regular election cycle:*
 - (ii) *the provision of elections that are managed independently from the elected body:*
 - (iii) *protection of the freedom of choice of voters and the secrecy of the vote:*
 - (iv) *the provision of transparent electoral systems and voting methods and the adoption of procedures that produce certainty in electoral outcomes:*
 - (v) *the provision of impartial mechanisms for resolving disputed elections and polls.*
- (2) *Local authorities, electoral officers, and other electoral officials must, in making decisions under this Act or any other enactment, take into account those principles specified in subsection (1) that are applicable (if any), so far as is practicable in the circumstances.*
- (3) *This section does not override any other provision in this Act or any other enactment.*

4 ELECTORAL SYSTEMS AND VOTING DOCUMENTS

ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

- Two electoral systems will be operating side by side for the 2007 elections. These are:
 - First Past the Post (FPP)
 - Single Transferable Voting (STV)
- The FPP electoral system will be used by the Canterbury Regional Council for the election of its members.

ORDER OF CANDIDATES' NAMES ON VOTING DOCUMENTS

- The Local Electoral Regulations were amended in 2003 to allow the names of each candidate seeking election to be arranged in alphabetical order of surname, pseudo-random order, or random order.
- Canterbury Regional Council has opted to use the random order process in 2007. (Random order is an arrangement where the names of the candidates are shown in a different order on each and every voting document, utilising computer software which permits the names of the candidates to be printed in a different order on each paper.)
- Candidate Profile Statements will not be in random order and profiles will appear in alphabetical order.

5 ELECTION ISSUES

Elections will be held for 14 members of the Canterbury Regional Council

The region is divided into eight constituencies. These are:

Name of Constituency	No. Members	Comprising
NORTH CANTERBURY	2	Kaikoura District Hurunui District Waimakariri District Part Christchurch City (parts Burwood/ Pegasus, Fendalton/Waimairi and Shirley/ Papanui wards)
CHRISTCHURCH NORTH	2	Part Christchurch City (parts Burwood/Pegasus, Fendalton/Waimairi, Hagley/Ferrymead and Shirley/Papanui wards)
CHRISTCHURCH EAST	2	Part Christchurch City (parts Burwood/ Pegasus, Hagley/Ferrymead wards)
CHRISTCHURCH SOUTH	2	Part Christchurch City (parts Hagley/ Ferrymead, Riccarton/Wigram, Spreydon/ Heathcote wards)
CHRISTCHURCH WEST	2	Part Christchurch City (parts Fendalton/ Waimairi, Riccarton/Wigram, Shirley/ Papanui, Spreydon/Heathcote wards)
SELWYN-BANKS PENINSULA	1	Part Selwyn District (Malvern, Selwyn Central and Springs wards), Part Christchurch City (Banks Peninsula ward and parts Fendalton/Waimairi and Riccarton/Wigram wards)
RAKAIA	1	Ashburton District Part Selwyn District (Ellesmere Ward)
SOUTH CANTERBURY	2	Timaru District Mackenzie District Waimate District Part Waitaki District (part Ahuriri/Corriedale ward)

(See Appendix I for detailed constituency maps)

NOTES

1. The Canterbury Regional Council is referred to as Environment Canterbury, its promotional name.
2. Environment Canterbury carried out a representation review in 2006 as required under Local Electoral Act 2001. A determination was issued by the Local Government Commission dated 10 April 2007, and this resulted in changes to constituency boundaries to take effect from the 2007 local body elections.

6 CANDIDATE QUALIFICATIONS

A candidate for local authority elections MUST be:

- Enrolled on a parliamentary electoral roll somewhere in New Zealand, and
- A New Zealand citizen (either by birth or citizenship ceremony) (*Section 25 Local Electoral Act 2004*)

Restrictions on a candidate for a city/district/regional council:

- A candidate need not be an elector of the local authority for which he or she is standing. Any New Zealand citizen who is enrolled as a parliamentary elector may be elected to any regional council, territorial authority or community board.
- A candidate may seek nomination for Regional Council but may **not** also seek nomination for Mayor, Council and Community Board, i.e. a candidate may stand for the Regional Council **or** City/District Council (*Section 58 Local Electoral Act 2004*), and no person may be a candidate for more than one constituency of the Regional Council.
- A candidate **cannot** be a person concerned or interested in contracts over \$25,000 with the local authority (*Section 3(1) Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968*). This restriction is waived if prior approval from the Audit Office is obtained.
- An employee of a local authority who is elected to be a member of the local authority's governing body must resign from his or her position as an employee of the local authority before taking up his or her position as a member of the local authority (*Sect. 41(5) Local Government Act 2002*).

7 NOMINATIONS

KEY DATES

- Nominations open on Friday, 27 July 2007.
- Nominations close at noon, Friday, 24 August 2007.
- Public notices calling for nominations will appear in local newspapers on Wednesday, 25 July 2007.

AVAILABILITY OF NOMINATION FORMS

Nomination forms are available from:

- Electoral Officer, Canterbury Regional Council, 58 Kilmore Street, Christchurch (phone 03 371 7123), or
- Canterbury Regional Council office, 75 Church Street, Timaru (phone 03 684 0500), or
- Electoral Officers (for contact details, see Appendix 2):
 - Christchurch City Council
 - Kaikoura District Council
 - Hurunui District Council
 - Waimakariri District Council
 - Selwyn District Council
 - Ashburton District Council
 - Timaru District Council
 - Mackenzie District Council
 - Waimate District Council
 - Waitaki District Council

CANDIDATE PROFILE STATEMENT

- Every candidate may provide the electoral officer with a candidate profile statement with their nomination. This is a statement of up to 150 words containing information about the candidate and his or her policies and intentions if elected to office. The profile may include a recent passport size photograph. The candidate profile statement must be true and accurate and the Electoral Officer is not required to verify or investigate any information included in this statement.
- All Candidate Profile Statements provided will be included with the voting documents sent to electors by the Electoral Officer. Legislation provides for Candidate Profile Statements to be displayed in an appropriate manner by the local authority at its offices, service centres or on its website.
- The candidate profile statement may be in English or Maori (maximum 150 words in either language; hyphenated words count as two words), or in any other language (not exceeding 150 words in total). Should all or part of a candidate profile statement be provided in a language other than English, it is required that this be provided in an electronic image in eps or jpg format.

- Candidate Profile Statements are to be in plain text and **not** a series of bullet points (although they can be divided into separate paragraphs). If profiles are received using bullet points etc, they will be converted to plain text to ensure that each candidate's profile statement is accorded approximately the same amount of space in the candidate profile booklets sent out with the voting documents.
- Section 61 of the Local Electoral Act 2001 provides:
 - (1) *Every candidate may, provide to the electoral officer a candidate profile statement that complies with subsection (2) and, if applicable, subsection (3).*
 - (2) *A candidate profile statement,-*
 - (a) *if-*
 - (i) *in English or Maori or both, must not exceed 150 words in each of the languages used in the statement:*
 - (ii) *in a language other than English or Maori, must not exceed 150 words, or the equivalent, if the language uses symbols rather than words (including any translation of those words into another language provided by the candidate); and*
 - (b) *must be provided to the electoral officer before 12 noon on nomination day; and*
 - (c) *must be confined to information concerning the candidate (including any group or organisation with which the candidate claims under section 55(4) to be affiliated, or his or her status as an independent candidate and the candidates contact details), and the candidate's policies and intentions if elected to office; and*
 - (d) *must comply with any prescribed requirements; and*
 - (e) *may include a recent photograph of the candidate alone.*
 - (3) *If a candidate profile statement is submitted in Maori and English, the information contained in each language must be substantially consistent with the information contained in the other language.*
 - (4) *If the electoral officer is not satisfied that a candidate profile statement complies with subsection (2), or, if applicable, subsection (3),the electoral officer must, as soon as practicable, return the statement to the candidate and must –*
 - (a) *specify the concerns of the electoral officer and the reasons for those concerns; and*
 - (b) *unless the candidate profile statement does not comply with sub section (2)(b) specify a period, which must not be less than 3 days from the date of return of the statement, during which the candidate may submit an amended candidate profile statement to the electoral officer.*
 - (5) *A candidate is to be treated as having failed to provide a candidate profile statement, if subsection (4)(b) applies to the candidate and the candidate-*
 - (a) *fails to submit an amended candidate profile statement within the period specified in subsection (4)(b); or*
 - (b) *submits an amended candidate profile statement that, in the opinion of the electoral officer, does not comply with subsection (2) or, if applicable, subsection (3).*
 - (6) *An Electoral Officer-*
 - (a) *is not required to verify or investigate any information included in a candidate profile statement:*
 - (b) *may include, in or with any candidate profile statement that is published, displayed, or distributed, any disclaimer concerning the accuracy of the information contained in the statement that the electoral officer considers appropriate:*
 - (c) *is not liable in respect of-*
 - (i) *any statement contained in or omitted from the candidate profile statement or the work of a translator prudently selected by the electoral officer; or*
 - (ii) *the exercise of the powers and functions, conferred on the electoral officer by this section.*

COMPLETION OF NOMINATION FORMS

- Each Nomination Form must have the consent of the candidate and include nomination by two electors whose names appear on the Electoral Roll for the constituency.
- If a candidate is unable to sign the Nomination Form (e.g. absent overseas), a letter of consent signed by the candidate is acceptable to attach to the Nomination Form.
- If a candidate is commonly known in the community by a slightly different name (e.g. Edward Smith is commonly known as Ted Smith) and has been known by this name for at least the last six months (to the satisfaction of the Electoral Officer), the commonly known name may appear on the voting paper.

AFFILIATION

- The Nomination Form provides for a candidate to have an affiliation. An affiliation is described in Section 57(3) of the Local Electoral Act 2001 as “an endorsement by an organisation or group (whether incorporated or unincorporated)”.

Individual candidates not part of any group or political party may elect to be identified as “Independent” or leave as blank (if left blank, nothing will show alongside the name on the voting document).

- A candidate claiming a specific affiliation should produce authority to adopt the affiliation from the organisation or group concerned (i.e. letter from the group confirming its consent to use affiliation). This is a safety measure to avoid any unjustified claims of affiliations.
- No affiliation that might cause offence or is likely to confuse or mislead electors will be accepted.

The relevant extracts from sections 55 and 57 of the Local Electoral Act are set out below:

55 Nomination of Candidates

- (4) A nomination under subsection (1) must state-
- (a) the name under which the candidate is seeking election;
 - (b) any organisation or group with which the candidate claims to be affiliated for the purposes of identifying that affiliation in the voting documents at the election;
 - (c) whether or not a candidate who does not claim any affiliation referred to in paragraph (b) wishes to be identified in the voting documents at the election as an independent candidate.

57 Affiliation of Candidate

- (1) If an electoral officer is in any doubt about a candidate's eligibility to claim an affiliation, the electoral officer may require the candidate to produce evidence sufficient to satisfy the electoral officer of the candidate's eligibility to claim that affiliation.
- (2) If an electoral officer considers that the candidate is not eligible to claim an affiliation or that the affiliation claimed might cause offence to a reasonable person or is likely to cause confusion to or mislead electors,-
- (a) the electoral officer must, after consultation with the candidate, allow the affiliation that the electoral officer and the candidate agree on to appear on voting documents in place of the affiliation specified in the notice of nomination; or

(b) *if the consultation referred to in paragraph (a) does not result in agreement or is not reasonably practicable to undertake, the electoral officer must not allow any affiliation in respect of that candidate to appear on voting documents.*

(3) *In this section, an affiliation is an endorsement by any organisation or group (whether incorporated or unincorporated).*

RETURN OF NOMINATION FORMS

Completed Canterbury Regional Council Nomination Forms must be lodged with:

Jude Pani
Electoral Officer
Environment Canterbury
58 Kilmore Street
Christchurch

or posted to:

Jude Pani
Electoral Officer
Environment Canterbury
PO Box 345
Christchurch

in time to be received no later than 12 noon, Friday 24 August 2007.

- Once lodged, Nomination Forms are checked to ensure the candidate's name appears on a Parliamentary Roll and the nominators are two electors whose names appear on the Electoral Roll for the constituency.
- Each Nomination Form lodged requires a deposit of \$200 (including GST). This is refunded if the candidate polls greater than 25% of the lowest successful candidate and satisfactorily completes the Return of Election Expenses (see Section 8).
- Payment of the Nomination Deposit can be made by cash, bank cheque or personal cheque. However should a personal cheque be dishonoured, the nomination becomes invalid as the deposit has not lawfully been made.

Cheques should be made payable to Environment Canterbury.

- The lodgement of Nomination Forms and candidate profile statements should not be left to the last minute. Should a Nomination Form be lodged late on the morning nominations close, and be incorrectly completed or ineligible nominators be provided, there may be insufficient time to correct the situation before 12 noon and the nomination could be invalidated.
- Nomination forms, the deposit and the candidate profile statement, can be mailed to the Electoral officer, but should they be received after the close of nominations, the nomination is invalid and will not be accepted.

8 ELECTORAL EXPENSES AND DONATIONS

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURE LIMITS

- Candidates should be aware that candidate campaign expenditure limits are applicable. This means a limit has been placed on how much a candidate may spend on his or her campaign, and this includes donations and joint campaigning. The maximum amount spent must not exceed the limits set out below:

<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Limit</i>
North Canterbury	\$40,000
Christchurch North	\$50,000
Christchurch East	\$50,000
Christchurch South	\$50,000
Christchurch West	\$50,000
Selwyn/Banks Peninsula	\$20,000
Rakaia	\$20,000
South Canterbury	\$30,000

[Note: Expenditure limits are inclusive of GST.]

- The period for which campaign expenditure limits apply is 3 months before election day (i.e. 13 July 2007 to 13 October 2007). However the legislation further specifies that all expenses incurred before the three-month period for campaign expenditure and used during the three-month period must be included in the return.
- Companies, organisations and individuals providing services to candidates for the election must claim their costs within 30 days of the declaration of results. Electoral expenses must be paid within 60 days of the declaration of results.

FILING OF ELECTORAL EXPENSES AND ELECTORAL DONATION FORMS

- Every candidate must file an electoral expenses return with the electoral officer within 55 days of the day on which the successful candidates are declared to be elected. For those candidates elected unopposed this will be 55 days from the day of the electoral officer's public notice under Section 63 of the Act. For those candidates contesting the election this will be 55 days after the day of the public notice of the official result. For candidates out of New Zealand at the time they are declared elected, the return must be filed within 21 days of their return to New Zealand. Section 59 of the Act requires compliance with s109 before the election deposit is refunded.
- The Return of Electoral Expenses and Electoral Donations form is attached as Appendix 3. Once returned, this form becomes a public document and can be inspected by any person for a period of 7 years from the date of the election.

RELEVANT DEFINITIONS CONTAINED IN THE LOCAL ELECTORAL ACT 2001

104 Interpretation:

In this Part,-

applicable period before the close of polling day means the period beginning 3 months before the close of polling day and ending with the close of polling day

electoral activity, in relation to a candidate at an election, means an activity –

- (a) that is carried out by the candidate or with the candidate's authority; and
- (b) that relates to the candidate solely in the candidate's capacity as a candidate and not to the candidate –
 - (i) in his or her capacity as a member of the local authority or community board, or as the holder of any other office; or
 - (ii) in any other capacity; and
- (c) that comprises –
 - (i) advertising of any kind; or
 - (ii) radio or television broadcasting; or
 - (iii) publishing, issuing, distributing, or displaying addresses, notices, posters, pamphlets, handbills, billboards, and cards; or
 - (iv) any electronic communication to the public, including (without limitation) the establishment or operation of a website or other method of communication to the public using the Internet; and
- (d) that relates exclusively to the campaign for the return of the candidate; and
- (e) that takes place within the applicable period before the close of polling day

electoral donation, in relation to a candidate at an election, -

- (a) means a donation (whether of money or the equivalent of money or of goods or services or of a combination of those things) of a sum or value of more than \$1,000 (such amount being inclusive of any goods and services tax and of a series of donations made by or on behalf of any one person that aggregate more than \$1,000) made to the candidate, or to any person on the candidate's behalf, for use by or on behalf of the candidate in the campaign for his or her election; and
- (b) includes, if goods or services are provided to the candidate, or to any person on the candidate's behalf, under a contract at 90% or less of their reasonable market value, the amount of the difference between the contractual price of the goods or services and the reasonable market value of those goods or services; but
- (c) does not include the labour of any person that is provided to the candidate free of charge by that person

electoral expenses, in relation to a candidate at an election, -

- (a) means expenses that are incurred by or on behalf of the candidate in respect of any electoral activity; and
- (b) includes expenses that are incurred by or on behalf of the candidate, before or after the applicable period before the close of polling day, in respect of any electoral activity; and
- (c) includes the reasonable market value of any materials applied in respect of any electoral activity that are given to the candidate or that are provided to the candidate free of charge or below reasonable market value; and
- (d) includes the cost of any printing or postage in respect of any electoral activity, whether or not the expenses in respect of the printing or postage are incurred by or on behalf of the candidate; but
- (e) does not include the expenses of operating a vehicle on which election advertising appears if that vehicle is used in good faith by the candidate as the candidate's personal means of transport; and
- (f) does not include expenses incurred by the candidate in preparing a candidate profile statement; and
- (g) does not include the labour of any person that is provided to the candidate free of charge by that person

population means the population, as at the day that is three months before the close of polling date, of a local government area as specified in a certificate issued in respect of that area by the Government Statistician.

105 Periods for claiming and paying expenses

- (1) No claim against a candidate, or against any agent of a candidate, in respect of any electoral expenses is recoverable unless it is sent to the candidate within 30 days after the day on which the successful candidates are declared to be elected.
- (2) All electoral expenses incurred by or on behalf of a candidate must be paid within 60 days after the day on which the successful candidates are declared to be elected.

106 Procedure if claim disputed

- (1) If a candidate, in the case of a claim for electoral expenses sent in to him or her within the time allowed by this Act, disputes it, or fails to pay it within 60 days,-
 - (a) the claim is a disputed claim; and
 - (b) the claimant may, if he or she thinks fit, within a further 30 days, bring an action for the disputed claim in any court of competent jurisdiction.
- (2) Any sum paid by the candidate to satisfy the judgment or order of the Court in any action referred to in **subsection (1)** is to be treated as paid within the time allowed by this Act.

107 Leave to pay claim after time limited

- (1) A District Court may, on the application of the claimant or the candidate, grant leave to the candidate to pay a disputed claim, or to pay a claim for any electoral expenses, even though it is sent in after the time allowed by this Act, if the Court considers it in the interests of justice to grant that leave.
- (2) Any sum specified in the order granting that leave may be paid by the candidate, and when paid, is to be treated as paid within the time allowed by this Act.

108 Payments to be vouched by bill

Every payment made in respect of any electoral expenses must, except when it is less than \$200 (inclusive of goods and services tax), be vouched by-

- (a) a bill stating the particulars; and
- (b) a receipt

109 Return of electoral expenses

- (1) Within 55 days after the day on which the successful candidates at any election are declared to be elected, every candidate at the election must transmit to the Electoral Officer a return setting out-
 - (a) the candidate's electoral expenses; and
 - (b) the name and address of each person who made an electoral donation to the candidate and the amount of each electoral donation; and
 - (c) if an electoral donation of money or of the equivalent of money is made to the candidate anonymously and the amount of that donation exceeds \$1000,-
 - (i) the amount of that donation; and
 - (ii) the fact that it has been received anonymously.
- (2) Every return under subsection (1) must be in the form prescribed in Schedule 2 or to similar effect.
- (3) If the candidate is outside New Zealand on the day on which the successful candidates are declared to be elected, the return must be transmitted by the candidate to the Electoral Officer within 21 days after the date of the candidate's return to New Zealand.
- (4) It is the duty of every Electoral Officer to ensure that this section is complied with.

110 Return to be open for public inspection

The Electoral Officer must keep every return under **section 109** in the Electoral Officer's office, or at some other convenient place to be appointed by the Chief Executive of the local authority, for a period of 7 years after the date of the election to which it relates, and-

- (a) *during that period the return must be open to inspection by any person; and*
- (b) *at the expiry of that period the Electoral Officer must ensure that the return is destroyed.*

111 Maximum amount of electoral expenses (refer to Section 8, page 12 in this booklet)

112 Apportionment of electoral expenses

- (1) *If any activity of the kind described in paragraphs (a) to (d) of the definition of the term electoral activity (as set out in section 104) is, in relation to a candidate at an election, carried on both before and within the applicable period before the close of polling day,-*
 - (a) *the expenses incurred in respect of the activity (being expenses incurred by or on behalf of the candidate) must be properly apportioned so that a fair proportion of those expenses is attributed to the carrying on of the activity in the applicable period before the close of polling day; and*
 - (b) *the fair proportion of those expenses are electoral expenses.*
- (2) *If any election activity relates exclusively to campaigns for the election of 2 or more candidates, any electoral expenses in respect of that electoral activity must be apportioned equally in relation to each of those candidates.*

113 Advertisements for candidates (refer to Section 9, page 16 of this booklet)

114 Use of public money

Sections 111 and 112 do not validate any use of public money that would otherwise be unlawful.

OFFENCE PROVISIONS RELATING TO CANDIDATE EXPENDITURE LIMITS

For offence provisions relating to candidate expenditure limits (Sections 132-136 Local Electoral Act 2001), refer to Section 16 (pages 30/31 of this booklet).

9 CAMPAIGNING

- Election campaigning can start at any time and can continue up to and including election day.
- Election offences are set out in Section 16 of this booklet. Please refer to them for your own protection. In particular, note that no election material may contain an imitation voting document which has the names of the candidates with any direction or indication as to the candidate a person should vote for, or in any way contains such direction or indication likely to influence the voter.
- Voting documents are not permitted to be collected from electors by candidates or their assistants. Each elector is required to post or deliver his or her own voting document to the Electoral Officer.
- Election advertising, using any media, must now identify the person under whose authority the advertisements have been placed.
- The requirements relating to election advertising are found in clauses 113 and 135 of the Local Electoral Act 2001, which provide:

113 Advertisements for candidates

- (1) *No person may publish or cause to be published in any newspaper, periodical, notice, poster, pamphlet, handbill, billboard, or card, or broadcast or permit to be broadcast over any radio or television station, any advertisement that is used or appears to be used to promote or procure the election of a candidate at an election, unless subsection (2) or subsection (4) applies¹.*
- (2) *A person may publish or cause or permit to be published an advertisement of the kind described in subsection (1) if—*
- (a) *the publication of that advertisement is authorised in writing by the candidate or the candidate's agent or, in the case of an advertisement relating to more than 1 candidate, the candidates or an agent acting for all of those candidates; and*
 - (b) *the advertisement contains a statement setting out the true name of the person or persons for whom or at whose direction it is published and the address of his or her place of residence or business.*
- (3) *A candidate is not responsible for an act committed by an agent without the consent or connivance of the candidate.*
- (4) *A person may publish or cause or permit to be published an advertisement of the kind described in subsection (1) if—*
- (a) *the publication of the advertisement is endorsed by an organisation or body representing residents or ratepayers in the community or district in which the advertisement is published; and*
 - (b) *the advertisement contains a statement setting out—*
 - (i) *the true name of the person or persons for whom or at whose direction it is published and the address of his or her residence or place of business; and*

¹ Contravention of this subsection is an offence (see s135(1)).

(ii) *the true name of the organisation or body that has endorsed the publication of the advertisement and the address of the place of business of that organisation or body.*

(5) *This section does not restrict the publication of any news or comments relating to an election in a newspaper or other periodical, or on the Internet, or in any other medium of electronic communication accessible by the public, or in a radio or television broadcast made by a broadcaster within the meaning of section 2 of the Broadcasting Act 1989.*

135 Unauthorised advertisements

(1) *Every person commits an offence who wilfully contravenes section 113(1).*

(2) *Every person who commits an offence against subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000.*

- The population in each constituency is as follows:

CONSTITUENCY	POPULATION
North Canterbury	75,200
Christchurch North	81,900
Christchurch East	82,100
Christchurch South	83,200
Christchurch West	83,600
Selwyn-Banks Peninsula	38,800
Rakaia	33,000
South Canterbury	55,000

Additional information on number of households and number of electors in each constituency will be available on request from the Electoral Officer by the end of July.

USE OF COUNCIL LOGO

The Canterbury Regional Council (also known as Environment Canterbury) has its own logo and branding imagery. The logo and any associated brand images are the protected intellectual property of the council. The logo and associated imagery must not be used by candidates or other individuals or groups. If you wish to discuss the use of this material then please contact Bill Simpson, Communications and Relations Manager, Environment Canterbury.

10 ELECTION SIGNS AND PROMOTIONS

Candidates should refer to the local city/district council bylaws, the Electoral (Advertisements of a Specified Kind) Regulations 2005 and any requirements of Transit NZ and Land Transport Safety Authority.

CITY/DISTRICT COUNCIL CONTACT DETAILS BY CONSTITUENCY

	North Canterbury	Christchurch North	Christchurch West	Christchurch East	Christchurch South	Selwyn-Banks Peninsula	Rakaia	South Canterbury
Ashburton District John Rollinson Ph (03) 307 7742							X	
Christchurch City Max Robertson Ph (03) 941 8533	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Hurunui District Audrey van der Monde Ph 03 3140012	X							
Kaikoura District Ph 03 319 5026	X							
Mackenzie District Ph 03 685 8514								X
Selwyn District Judith Pascoe Ph 03 324 8080						X	X	
Timaru District David Vince Phone (03) 687 7200								X
Waimakariri District Victoria Caseley Ph (03) 313 6136	X							
Waimate District Kevin Tiffen Ph 03 689 8079								X
Waitaki District Jo Firman Ph (03) 434 8060								X

ELECTION SIGNS ON, OR ADJACENT TO, STATE HIGHWAYS

For information, please contact James Park, Opus International Consultants, P O Box 1482, Christchurch, ph: (03) 363-5400, fax: (03) 365-7858, email: james.park@opus.co.nz

11 ELECTORAL ROLLS

- The preliminary electoral rolls will be available for public inspection from Friday 27 July 2007 to 4.00 p.m., Friday 24 August 2007 at the various offices of the City/District Councils.
- Those eligible to vote are:
 - all residents enrolled on the Parliamentary Electoral Roll
 - all non-resident ratepayers enrolled on the Ratepayer Electoral Rolls
- Persons are qualified to be enrolled on the Parliamentary Electoral roll if they:
 - are a New Zealand citizen or a permanent resident of New Zealand; and
 - are 18 years of age or over; and
 - have at sometime resided continuously in New Zealand for one year or longer; and
 - are not disqualified under the Electoral Act 1993.
- Residents registered as Parliamentary electors are automatically enrolled on Residential Electoral Rolls. There is no need to enrol separately.
- Ratepayers who are not residents of a particular constituency (e.g. North Canterbury) but pay rates on a property in that constituency may be entitled to enrol on the Non-Residential Ratepayer Electoral Roll. Companies, businesses, trusts and societies which are ratepayers may also nominate an elector to vote on their behalf provided any such elector resides outside of that particular constituency.
- Any alterations to the residential roll, should be made:
 - (i) by completing the appropriate form at any Post Shop or
 - (ii) by telephoning 0800 ENROLNOW (0800 36 76 56) or
 - (iii) by accessing the Electoral Enrolment Centre website on www.elections.org.nz.
- Any alterations to the non-residential roll should be made through the appropriate city/district council electoral officers (for contact details, see Appendix 2).
- The Final Electoral Roll is produced once the Preliminary Electoral Roll closes on 24 August 2007 and comes into force on 18 September 2007. The Final Electoral Roll is the Roll used for issuing voting documents.
- Details appearing in the Electoral Rolls are electors names (surname, then first names) listed alphabetically. The qualifying address of the elector is shown alongside.
- With regard to a listing of non-resident ratepayer electors, a candidate may purchase mailing labels and/or postal address lists from city/district council electoral officers (for contact details, see Appendix 2).

SUPPLY OF RESIDENTIAL ELECTORAL ROLL DATA IN ELECTRONIC FORM

Information contained in the residential electoral rolls is not available from electoral officers in electronic form, but candidates or political parties may request an electronic listing of resident electors from the Enrolment Centre (provided the criteria of Section 114 of the Electoral Act 1993 is met). An application form is required to be completed, and these are available on request from the Electoral Enrolment Centre (EEC). The EEC contact person is Bob Chandler, phone 04 801 0700 or fax 04 801 0709.

PROVISION OF NAMES OF PERSONS RETURNING COMPLETED VOTING DOCUMENTS

Candidates or candidate scrutineers may now request, *before the close of voting*, territorial authority electoral officers to provide a listing of names of persons from whom voting documents have been received. Such a list can be supplied in either hard copy or electronic form. A charge of \$30 plus GST will be made for each separate list supplied (ie if supplied on a daily basis, there will be a charge of \$30 plus GST per day).

NOTE

Electoral rolls are **not** available from Regional Councils.

12 VOTING AND SPECIAL VOTING

- The election is being conducted by postal vote. Voting documents will be posted out to all electors whose names appear on the final electoral roll. Delivery by NZ Post will commence on Friday, 21 September 2007 and all electors should have received their voting documents by Wednesday, 26 September 2007.
- For all Canterbury Regional Council issues, the names of the candidates will be arranged in random order on the voting documents, ie rather than being shown alphabetically by surname, the names of the candidates will appear in a different order on each individual voting document.
- Each elector, after receiving their voting document, should complete it, seal it in the return, postage paid envelope, and post or deliver it to the city/district council electoral officer.
- Special votes are available to electors:
 - Whose names do not appear on the final electoral roll, but who qualify as electors
 - Who did not receive a voting paper previously posted to them
 - Who spoil or damage a voting paper previously posted to them
- Special votes are available from Friday, 21 September 2007 until noon on Saturday, 13 October 2007 at the various election offices of the City/District Councils.
- Special votes can be posted directly out to applicants. The completed voting paper however, must be returned to the City/District Electoral Officer by noon on election day.
- Special votes require the completion of a statutory declaration. This is a legal requirement and a protection for electors against possible duplicate voting.
- If an elector requests a Special Vote and is not on the Parliamentary Roll (eg just turned 18 years of age), the person must enrol by Friday, 12 October 2007. An application for registration as a Parliamentary elector may be obtained:
 - (i) from any Post Shop or
 - (ii) by telephoning 0800 ENROL NOW (0800 36 76 56) or
 - (iii) by accessing the Electoral Enrolment Centre website on www.elections.org.nz.

After voting closes, Special Vote Declarations are forwarded to Registrars of Parliamentary Electors for verification that the elector is eligible and has enrolled as a parliamentary elector, or forwarded change of address details.

- Special Votes **cannot** be collected by candidates or their assistants for distribution to electors.

NOTE

The processing of voting papers is a function carried out by City/District Councils. Regional Councils are not involved in this process.

13 EARLY PROCESSING OF RETURNED VOTING PAPERS

- Returned voting papers are able to be opened and processed during all or part of the voting period before the close of voting.
- The early processing of voting papers involves the following functions:
 - opening of envelopes
 - extracting of voting papers
 - checking for informal or duplicate votes
 - electronic capture of valid votes
- No tallying of votes is undertaken until after the close of voting (12 noon, Saturday 13 October 2007).
- The early processing functions are undertaken with strict security measures. One or more Justices of the Peace observe all early processing functions, and sign a statement at the end of the processing that all functions were undertaken correctly, in full compliance with the strict legal requirements.
- Candidate scrutineers are not permitted to observe the early processing functions.

NOTE

The processing of voting papers is a function carried out by City/District Councils. Regional Councils are not involved in this process.

14 SCRUTINEERS

- Candidates may appoint scrutineers to oversee various functions of the election. These functions are:
 - The scrutiny of the roll
 - The preliminary count (after 12 noon on election day)
 - The official count
- Each candidate may appoint one or more scrutineers for each of the above functions, but only one scrutineer for each candidate may be present at any one time. A candidate, a member or employee of the local authority or a person under 18 years old cannot be a scrutineer.
- Each scrutineer must be appointed by a candidate, such appointment to be in writing to the Electoral Officer of the appropriate City/District Council. For a person to be appointed a scrutineer, the letter of appointment must be received by the appropriate Electoral Officer no later than 12 noon on Friday, 12 October 2007. A sample letter of appointment is attached as Appendix 4.
- Each appointed scrutineer must report initially to the Electoral Officer, or Deputy Electoral Officer, where a declaration pledging not to disclose any information coming to his or her knowledge, will need to be signed and a name tag issued. When departing the premises, scrutineers are to return their name tag to the Electoral Office.
- Any scrutineer may leave or re-enter the place where election functions are being conducted, but it is an offence (and liable to a fine) to:
 - make known for what candidate any voter has voted;
 - make known the state of the election, or give or pretend to give any information by which the state of the election may be known, before 12 noon on election day.
- The preliminary count of votes will commence once voting closes at 12 noon on Saturday, 13 October 2007. The official count of votes will commence once the preliminary count is concluded and the official declaration will be made mid-late October 2007.
- The role of scrutineers is to ensure that the election procedures where they are permitted to be present are undertaken correctly. It is not a means to obtain progress reports on how well certain candidates or parties are polling.
- Scrutineers should not distract, annoy, linger close by or talk loudly to one another so as to disrupt or upset election staff. All communication should be through the Electoral Officer or one of the electoral assistants. Scrutineers are requested to make their own provision for refreshments and meals.
- The use of mobile phones is prohibited. Scrutineers will be required to hand their mobile phones in on arrival at the election processing centre.

NOTE

Enquiry must be made at the appropriate city/district council to determine times when the roll scrutiny, preliminary count of votes and official count of votes will take place at the various city/district council election offices.

15 PRELIMINARY COUNT AND RELEASE OF PRELIMINARY RESULTS

- Details of the preliminary results will be advised to the Canterbury Regional Council Electoral Officer who will then convey details to candidates, public and media on election day (13 October 2007).
- Preliminary results will also be published on the Canterbury Regional Council website www.ecan.govt.nz as soon as they become available.
- Candidates will be asked to provide a contact telephone number, fax number or email address to enable results to be conveyed to them.
- Although the Electoral Officers and their staff will do all in their power to complete the preliminary count in a reasonable time, absolutely no guarantee can be given as to the time when the final preliminary results will be available on election day, although it is expected they should be available by approximately 5 p.m.

NOTE

The processing of voting papers is a function carried out by City/District Councils. Regional Councils are not involved in this process.

16 ELECTION OFFENCES

Electoral officers have a duty, under the Local Electoral Act 2001, to report offences to the police (except failure to file a return of electoral expenses under s109 as set out in s138(2)). This applies to the receipt of any written complaint that an offence, under the Act, has been committed or where the electoral officer becomes aware for any other reason that an offence may have been committed.

The following table summarises the offence provisions of the Local Electoral Act 2001. This is a general summary only and is intended to give a broad idea of the types of offences. The full provisions of the Act relating to election offences are set out on pages 26 to 31.

Summary of Offences Relating to Elections and Polls				
Item	Offence		Maximum Penalty	Ref.
	Type	Description		
1	Illegal nomination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominated as candidate while incapable • Nominating candidate who is incapable • Nominator not qualified 	\$2,000	s121 LEA
2	Interfering with or influencing voters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interfering with voters • Imitation voting document • Unauthorised instructions to voter(s) 	\$5,000	s122 LEA
3	Official documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional alteration to voting or other official document • Forged document(s) or marks • Unauthorised supply of voting document • Unauthorised possession of voting document • Intentional interference with ballot box or box/parcel of voting documents 	Electoral officer or electoral official – 2 years imprisonment Other person – 6 months imprisonment	s123 LEA
4	Voting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than once at same s124 election or poll LEA • Interference with vote already cast 	2 years imprisonment	s124 LEA
5	Bribery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influencing behaviour to vote or refrain from voting by offering Money or valuable consideration • Employment or office • Gifts, loans, promises, agreements 	2 years imprisonment	s125 LEA
6	Treating	Offering and/or accepting food, drink, entertainment or provision	2 years imprisonment	s126 LEA
7	Undue Influence	Use or threaten: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Force • Violence • Restraint Abduction, duress or fraudulence	2 years imprisonment	s127 LEA
8	Personation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vote in the name of another person • Multiple voting at the same election or poll 	2 years imprisonment	s128 LEA
9	Infringement of Secrecy	Failing to maintain secrecy	6 months imprisonment	s129 LEA

Summary of Offences Relating to Elections and Polls				
Item	Offence		Maximum Penalty	Ref.
	Type	Description		
10	Disclosing voting or state of election or poll	Unauthorised disclosure of information by official, JP or scrutineer	Electoral officer or deputy Electoral Officer - \$5,000 Other person - \$2,000	s130 LEA
11	Contravention of LEA or LER by official	Intentional or reckless act of commission or omission	\$2,000	s131 LEA
12	Claiming and Paying Expenses	Breaches of s105 LEA	\$5,000	s132 LEA
13	Return of Electoral Expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure by candidate to transmit return • False return 	\$1,000 + If elected - \$400 per day until compliance 2 years imprisonment or \$10,000	s133 LEA s134 LEA
14	Unauthorised advertising	Contravention of advertising prohibition in s113(1) LEA	\$1,000	s135 LEA
15	Excessive expenditure	Exceeding prescribed maximum amount	Intentionally – 2 years imprisonment or \$10,000 Other circumstances - \$5,000	s136 LEA

Full Provisions of Local Electoral Act 2001 relating to Election Offences

121 Illegal nomination, etc

Every person commits an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, who-

- (a) consents to being- nominated as a candidate for an elective office, knowing that he or she is incapable under any Act of holding that office; or
- (b) signs a nomination paper purporting, to nominate as a candidate a person who is, to the knowledge of the person signing, incapable under any Act of holding that office; or
- (c) signs a nomination paper purporting to nominate another person as a candidate knowing that he or she is not qualified to vote at the election of the person named in the nomination paper as the candidate.

122 Interfering with or influencing voters

(1) Every person commits an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000, who-

- (a) interferes in any way with any person who is about to vote with the intention of influencing or advising that person as to how he or she should vote:
- (b) prints, publishes, distributes, or delivers to any person (using any medium or means of communication) a document, paper, notice, or message, being or purporting to be in imitation of any voting document to be used at the election or poll that,-

- (i) *in the case of an election, includes the name of a candidate or candidates, together with any direction or indication as to the candidate or candidates for whom any person should vote:*
 - (ii) *in the case of a poll, includes a statement or indication as to how any person should vote:*
 - (iii) *in any way contains or suggests any such direction or indication or other matter likely to influence how any person votes:*
 - (c) *prints, publishes, or distributes any instruction on the method of marking the voting document that differs in any material way from the instructions required by this Act or any regulations made under this Act to accompany the voting document.*
- (2) *Despite subsection (1)(b), it is not an offence under that subsection to print, publish, distribute, or deliver a card or leaflet (not being an imitation voting document) on which is printed-*
- (a) *the names of all or any of the candidates and the elective offices for which they are candidates (with or without the name of the organisations or groups to which those candidates are affiliated, and including those who are independent); and*
 - (b) *nothing else.*
- (3) *Nothing in this section applies to-*
- (a) *any official statement or announcement made or exhibited under the authority of this Act or regulations made under this Act; or*
 - (b) *any candidate profile statement, published, displayed or distributed under the authority of this Act or regulations made under this Act.*

123 Offences in respect of official documents

- (1) *Every person commits an offence who-*
- (a) *intentionally removes, obliterates, or alters any official mark or official writing on any voting document, or other official document used at an election or poll:*
 - (b) *intentionally places any mark or writing that might be mistaken for an official mark or official writing on any voting document, or other official document used at an election or poll:*
 - (c) *forges, counterfeits, fraudulently marks, defaces, or fraudulently destroys any voting document, or other official document used at an election or poll, or the official mark on that document:*
 - (d) *supplies, without authority, a voting document to any person:*
 - (e) *obtains or has possession of any voting document, other than one issued to that person under this Act or any regulations made under this Act for the purpose of recording his or her vote, without authority:*
 - (f) *intentionally destroys, opens, or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or box or parcel of voting documents without authority.*
- (2) *Every person who commits an offence against subsection (1) is liable on conviction on indictment,-*
- (a) *in the case of an electoral officer or other electoral official, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years:*
 - (b) *in the case of any other person, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months.*

124 Voting offences

Every person commits an offence, and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, who-

- (a) *votes or applies to vote more than once at the same election or poll; or*
- (b) *without authority removes, deletes, or otherwise interferes with any voting document, or other record of a vote that has been cast.*

125 Bribery

- (1) *Every person commits the offence of bribery who, directly or indirectly, on that person's own or by another person,-*
- (a) *gives, lends, agrees to give or lend, offers, promises, or promises to obtain any money or valuable consideration to or for any elector, or to or for any person on behalf of any elector, or to or for any other person, in order to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting; or*

- (b) *gives or obtains, agrees to give or obtain, offers, promises, or promises to obtain or to try to obtain any office or place of employment to or for any elector, or to or for any person on behalf of any elector, or to or for any other person, in order to induce the elector to vote or refrain from voting; or*
 - (c) *corruptly does any act referred to in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) on account of an elector having voted or refrained from voting; or*
 - (d) *makes any gift, loan, offer, promise, or agreement referred to in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) for, or with, any person in order to induce that person to obtain or try to obtain the election of any person or the vote of any elector, or*
 - (e) *upon or as a consequence of any gift, loan, offer, promise, or agreement referred to in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) obtains, or tries to obtain, the election of any person or the vote of any elector; or*
 - (f) *advances or pays, or causes to be paid, any money to or for the use of any other person, intending that that money or any part of it will be used for bribery at any election or poll; or*
 - (g) *knowingly pays or causes to be paid any money to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or partly used for bribery at any election or poll.*
- (2) *An elector commits the offence of bribery if,-*
- (a) *before or during the voting period at the election or poll, he or she, directly or indirectly, on his or her own or by another person, receives, or agrees or contracts for, any money, gift, loan, or valuable consideration, office, place, or employment for himself or herself or for any other person for voting or agreeing, to refrain from voting:-*
 - (b) *after the voting period at the election or poll, he or she directly or indirectly, on his or her own or by another person, receives any money or valuable consideration on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting.*
- (3) *Every person who commits bribery is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.*

126 Treating

- (1) *Every person commits the offence of treating who corruptly before, during, or after an election or poll, and directly or indirectly, on that person's own or by another person, gives or provides, or pays wholly or in part the expense of giving or providing, any food, drink, entertainment, or provision to or for any person*
- (a) *for the purpose of influencing, that person or any other person to vote or refrain from voting;- or*
 - (b) *for the purpose of obtaining- his or her election; or*
 - (c) *on account of that person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting.*
- (2) *Every holder of a licence under the Sale of Liquor Act 1989 commits the offence of treating who knowingly supplies any food, drink, entertainment, or provision-*
- (a) *to any person, if the supply is demanded for 1 or more of the purposes specified in subsection (1); or*
 - (b) *to any person, whether an elector or not, for the purpose of obtaining the election of a candidate or affecting the result of a poll, and without receiving payment for it at the time when it is supplied.*
- (3) *Every elector who corruptly accepts or takes any such food, drink, entertainment, or provision also commits the offence of treating-*
- (4) *Despite subsections (1) to (3), the provision of light refreshments after any meeting relating to an election or poll does not constitute the offence of treating.*
- (5) *Every person who commits the offence of treating is liable on conviction or indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.*

127 Undue influence

- (1) *Every person commits the offence of undue influence-*

- (a) *who, directly or indirectly, on that person's own or by another person, makes use of or threatens to make use of any force, violence, or restraint against any person-*
 - (i) *in order to induce or compel that person to vote or refrain from voting;*
 - (ii) *on account of that person having voted or refrained from voting;*
- (b) *who, by abduction, duress, or any fraudulent device or means,-*
 - (i) *impedes or prevents the free exercise of the vote of any elector;*
 - (ii) *compels, induces, or prevails upon any elector either to vote or to refrain from voting.*

(2) *Every person who commits the offence of undue influence is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.*

128 Personation

- (1) *Every person commits the offence of personation who, at any election or poll,-*
 - (a) *votes in the name of some other person (whether living or dead), or of a fictitious person;*
 - (b) *having voted, votes again at the same election or poll;*
 - (c) *having returned a voting document, applies for or returns another voting document with the intention of returning an additional valid voting document or invalidating a vote already cast at the same election or poll (whether or not any voting document he or she returns is valid).*

(2) *Every person who commits the offence of personation is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years.*

129 Infringement of secrecy

- (1) *Every electoral officer, deputy electoral officer, and other electoral official-*
 - (a) *must maintain and assist in maintaining the secrecy of the voting; and*
 - (b) *must not communicate to any person, except for a purpose authorised by law, any information likely to compromise the secrecy of the voting.*

- (2) *No person, except as provided by this Act or regulations made under this Act, may-*
 - (a) *interfere with or attempt to interfere with a voter when marking, or recording his or her vote, or*
 - (b) *attempt to obtain, in the building, or other place where the voter has marked or recorded his or her vote and immediately before or after that vote has been marked or recorded, any information as to any candidate for whom or the proposal for or against which the voter is about to vote or has voted; or*
 - (c) *communicate at any time to any person any information obtained in the building or other place where the voter has marked or recorded his or her vote and immediately before or after that vote has been marked or recorded, as to-*
 - (i) *any candidate for whom or the proposal for or against which the voter is about to vote or has voted; or*
 - (ii) *any number on a voting document marked, or transmitted by the voter.*

- (3) *Every person present at the counting of votes must-*
 - (a) *maintain and assist in maintaining the secrecy of the voting; and*
 - (b) *must not, except as is provided by this Act or regulations made under this Act, communicate any information obtained at that counting as to any candidate for whom or proposal for or against which any vote is cast by a particular voter.*

(4) *No person may, directly or indirectly, induce any voter to display or provide access to his or her voting document or any copy of that document after it has been marked or transmitted, so as to make known to any person the name of any candidate for or against whom, or proposal for or against which, the voter has voted.*

(5) *Every person commits an offence who contravenes or falls to comply with this section.*

(6) *Every person who commits an offence against subsection (5) is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months.*

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130 Disclosing voting or state of election or poll

- (1) Every electoral officer, deputy electoral officer, other electoral official, Justice of the Peace, or scrutineer commits an offence who-
 - (a) makes known for what candidate or candidates or for which proposal any particular voter has voted for or against, except as provided by this Act or regulations made under this Act; or
 - (b) before the close of voting, makes known the state of the election or poll or gives or pretends to give any information by which the state of the election or poll may be known.
- (2) Subsection (1)(b) does not prevent an electoral officer from disclosing the total number of voting documents so far returned at an election or poll at any time during the voting period.
- (3) A person who commits an offence against subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction to a fine-
 - (a) not exceeding \$5,000 for an electoral officer or deputy electoral officer:
 - (b) not exceeding \$2,000 for any other person.

131 Penalty for electoral officer, deputy electoral officer, and other electoral officials

Every electoral officer, deputy electoral officer, or other electoral official commits an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000, who is guilty of any intentional or reckless act of commission or omission contrary to the provisions of this Act or regulations made under this Act in respect of any election or poll, and for which no other penalty is imposed by this Act or regulations made under this Act.

Electoral Expenses

132 Payments in breach of section 98

- (1) Every person commits an offence who makes a payment in contravention of **section 98**.
- (2) Every person who commits an offence against **subsection (1)** is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

133 Failure to transmit return

- (1) Every candidate commits an offence who fails to transmit a return of electoral expenses **in** the prescribed form to the electoral officer within the prescribed period.
- (2) Every person who commits an offence against **subsection (1)** is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000, and, if he or she has been elected, to a further fine not exceeding \$400 for every day on which he or she continues to act until the return is transmitted.

134 False return

- (1) Every candidate commits an offence who transmits a return of electoral expenses knowing that it is false in any material particular, and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.
- (2) Every candidate commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 who transmits a return of electoral expenses that is false in any material particular unless the candidate proves –
 - (a) that he or she had not intention to mis-state or conceal the facts; and
 - (b) that he or she took all reasonable steps to ensure that the information was accurate.

135 Unauthorised expenditure

- (1) Every person commits an offence who willfully contravenes section 113(1).
- (2) Every person who commits an offence against **subsection (1)** is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

136 Excessive expenditure

- (1) Every candidate or other person who directly or indirectly pays or knowingly aids or abets any person in paying for or on account of any electoral expenses any sum in excess of the prescribed maximum amount, knowing that the payment is in excess of the prescribed

maximum amount, and is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.

- (2) Every candidate or other person commits an offence who directly or indirectly pays or knowingly aids or abets any person in paying for or on account of any electoral expenses any sum in excess of the prescribed maximum amount, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 unless the candidate or other person proves that he or she took all reasonable steps to ensure that the electoral expenses did not exceed the prescribed maximum amount.

General Provisions

137 Property may be stated as being in electoral officer

In any proceedings for an offence in relation to any voting documents or other official documents, files, records, instruments, or devices used officially for an election or poll, the property in those documents, files, records, appliances, and instruments is to be treated as that of the electoral officer at that election or poll.

138 Duty to take action in respect of offences

- (1) *If the electoral officer at any election or poll-*
 - (a) *receives a written complaint that an offence under this Part has been committed; or*
 - (b) *believes for any other reason that an offence under this the Part may have been committed,-*
the electoral officer must report that matter to the police together with the results of any enquiries made by the electoral officer that he or she considers appropriate.
- (2) **Subsection (1)** *does not prevent any person from reporting an alleged offence to the police.*
- (3) *Despite subsection (1), an electoral officer is not required to report the failure by a candidate at an election to file the return required by section 109(1) within the period prescribed in section 109, if the candidate files that return promptly after being required by the electoral officer to file the return.*

17 REMUNERATION

The Remuneration Authority (previously known as the Higher Salaries Commission) has now assumed responsibility for approving elected member remuneration for individual regional, city and district councils.

From 1 July 2007 to election date the status quo will continue. An interim period from election date to a date of a new determination to 30 June 2008 will apply for both salaries and expenses/allowances.

SALARIES

The following salaries currently payable to members of the Council as per the determination from the Remuneration Authority will continue at the rates shown until the present members go out of office following the elections:

Canterbury Regional Council	
Office	Annual salary
Chairperson	\$128,448
Deputy Chairperson	\$52,307
Committee Chairpersons (range)	\$45,055 - \$52,307
Councillor (non-Chair)	\$43,149
Meeting Fees	
N/A	
Car	Usage
Provided to Chairperson	Full use

The aggregate amount of salaries payable to all elected Council members, including the Chair, payable in respect of the period 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008 must not exceed \$794,651. The Chairperson's remuneration of \$128,448 is set by the Remuneration Authority and is paid out of the total approved pool.

An allowance of \$31,000 pa (out of the total approved pool) has been made for Councillor members of the Natural Resources Regional Plan hearing committees.

EXPENSES AND ALLOWANCES

Actual and reasonable expenses and allowances are payable as outlined in Council expenses rules and as formally approved by the Remuneration Authority unless otherwise amended by any provisions of the Remuneration Authority determination.

Councillors involved in a resource consent hearing may be paid a fee of \$68 per hour (\$85 per hour for Chairperson).

TAX STATUS OF ELECTED MEMBERS

The IRD views the relationship between an elected member and a Council as a statutory relationship of service. The IRD does not view it as an employer/employee relationship. Therefore elected members are not employees of the Council for income tax purposes.

CONSEQUENCES OF INCOME TAX STATUS OF ELECTED MEMBERS

This means that remuneration paid to elected members is taxable but it is not classified as “salary or wages” under the Income Tax Act. Instead it is classified as a “withholding payment” and the Council is required by the Withholding Payments Regulations to deduct tax at 33% at the time of payment unless an exception applies.

Because of the nature of their relationship with the Council, elected members are entitled to deduct expenses incurred in earning their remuneration from the Council. This means that they can deduct home use expenses, miscellaneous expenses, and vehicle expenses if they incur these in the course of earning their Council remuneration. Election expenses are not tax deductible.

Elected members are also responsible for paying their own accident compensation levies.

18 GOVERNANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

THE PURPOSE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Local Government Act 2002 outlines the purpose of local government in New Zealand.

The purpose of this Act is to provide for democratic and effective local government that recognises the diversity of New Zealand communities; and, to that end, this Act:

- (a) states the purpose of local government; and
- (b) provides a framework and powers for local authorities to decide which activities they undertake and the manner in which they will undertake them; and
- (c) promotes the accountability of local authorities to their communities; and
- (d) provides for local authorities to play a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of their communities, taking a sustainable development approach.

TREATY OF WAITANGI

In order to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and to maintain and improve opportunities for Maori to contribute to local government decision-making processes, Parts 2 and 6 of the Local Government Act provide principles and requirements for local authorities that are intended to facilitate participation by Maori in local authority decision-making processes.

REGIONAL COUNCILS

Regional councils are responsible for promoting the sustainable management of natural and physical resources, for ensuring that environmental planning is carried out in an integrated fashion and for carrying out a number of other regional functions. Their activities include:

- Air quality
- Civil defence emergency management
- Coastal environment
- Energy
- Land
- Natural hazards
- Navigation safety
- Pests and biosecurity
- Public passenger transport
- Regional land transport
- Waste, hazardous substances and contaminated sites
- Water quality, quality and ecosystems

19 ROLE AND TIME COMMITMENTS OF MEMBERS

ROLE OF CHAIRPERSON

- The Chairperson is elected by the members of the Council at the first meeting following the triennial election. As one of the elected members the Chairperson shares the same responsibilities as other members of Council. In addition to this the Chairperson has the following roles.
- The responsibility of the Chairperson of the Council is to provide leadership to encourage the Council to conduct itself in a manner consistent with its legislative mandate and its own governance policies and rules.
- The Chairperson is empowered to:
 - (a) chair Council meetings with all the commonly recognised authority of that position
 - (b) enforce Standing Orders
 - (c) speak on behalf of the Council and act as an advocate for it, including taking the primary responsibility for interaction with the media and representing the Council at meetings with external parties.

ROLE OF DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON

The Deputy Chairperson must be elected by the members of Council, at the first meeting of the Council following the triennial election. The Deputy Chairperson exercises the same roles as other elected members and, if the Chairperson is absent or incapacitated, the Deputy Chairperson must perform all of the responsibilities and duties, and may exercise the powers, of the Chairperson (as summarised above).

ROLE OF ELECTED MEMBERS

Elected members, acting as the Council, are responsible for governance, including:

- The development and adoption of Council policy
- Monitoring the performance of the Council against its stated objectives and policies
- Prudent stewardship of Council resources
- Employment of the Chief Executive

Elected members are also responsible for representing the interests of the residents and ratepayers of the city.

Unless otherwise provided in the Local Government Act 2002 or in the Council's Standing Orders, the Council can only act by majority decisions at meetings. Any individual member (including the Chairman) has no authority to act on behalf of the Council unless provided for by statute or the Council has expressly delegated such authority.

Elected members are expected to attend the meetings of the Council, as well as the committees and subcommittees, working parties, and external organisations to which they

are appointed. An elected member who is unable to attend a meeting should advise the Chair or Chief Executive as soon as possible.

Each Council must adopt a Code of Conduct for its members. Each elected member must comply with the Code of Conduct.

TIME COMMITMENTS

One of the most common questions asked by candidates seeking election is “what would be my time commitments if I get elected?”. This is a difficult question to answer because the amount of time each elected member devotes to Council affairs is personal and depends on their own particular circumstances. However, candidates should not underestimate the demands which will be made on their time if elected. Depending on the role, the time commitment may be significant. Candidates need to be aware that election to public office can have a significant effect on family life, and on their personal circumstances. This can range from needing to take time off work to attend meetings, to attending night meetings, receiving telephone calls at all times of the day and night, or being asked by constituents to discuss issues.

The following are views from some current members –

- *There is a lot of information for first-term councillors to become proficient in: legislation, plans, processes.*
- *An average of 30 hours/week, plus reading time of approximately 10 hours; evening community group meetings could be additional to this (city-based councillor).*
- *It's a full-time job for senior councillors, at least a four-day week plus reading plus evening meetings. Travelling to and from meetings can take up a lot of time (rural councillor).*
- *It is not a full time job, but those new councillors elected in Christchurch constituencies need to set aside at least 25 hours each week for Ecan business (city-based councillor).*
- *3 days and at times 4 – 5 days per week, plus reading 3 – 6 hours a week (rural councillor).*

MEETING TIMES

Most meetings are held in Christchurch during normal working hours. Some constituency meetings may be held in the evenings.

COUNCIL AND COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

A diagram showing the relationship between the Council and its committees is attached as Appendix 5.

20 ACCOUNTABILITY

- The Local Government Act 2002 reflects a clear view that local authorities that are effective, responsible, and accountable to the communities they represent are a fundamental part of our system of democratic governance, rather than a collection of assets and services.

The Act provides greater scope for communities to make their own choices about what local authorities do and the way they do these things. Local authorities have full capacity to undertake any act that promotes the purpose of local government, subject to other legislation.

Particular provisions in the Local Government Act 2002 that ensure the purposes of the Act are achieved include:

Section 10 which states that the purpose of local government is:

- To enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities.*
- To promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities, in the present and for the future.*

Section 11 which states that the role of a local authority is to:

- Give effect, in relation to its district or region, to the purpose of local government stated in section 10; and*
- Perform the duties, and exercise the rights, conferred on it by or under this Act and any other enactment.*

These statements envelop a number of related ideas that reflect the actual job of the Council and Councillors:

Democracy – ensuring opportunities for participation by electors in decision-making processes, within the overall framework of representative democracy.

Effectiveness – decision-making processes are intended to ensure that representatives are well informed about the preferences of electors, and electors are well informed about the actions of their representatives (and the likely consequences of those actions).

Local decision-making and accountability – a framework for decision-making that reflects the need to provide effective means for local accountability.

Community wellbeing – local government is given a broad mandate to promote community wellbeing, rather than simply being empowered to undertake particular tasks or activities. The four aspects of well-being are social, economic, environmental and cultural.

- Councils are required by the Local Government Act to prepare and adopt a **Long Term Council Community Plan**. Members of the public have an opportunity for input into these plans and other major policies and projects through consultation processes,

including the special consultative procedure prescribed by the Local Government Act. Under this procedure, public notice is given of council proposals, following which members of the public have one month to make written submissions and, if they wish, appear before the council to be heard in support of their submissions.

- Councils are also required to prepare an **Annual Report**. This is a public report which sets out how well the council has carried out its stated policies and objectives, as set out in the corresponding Council Community Plan.
- Accountability of a council is also maintained through:
 - Triennial local authority elections.
 - The Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 which promotes the open conduct of local authority meetings and prescribes rights of access to information.
 - Scrutiny of council decisions and activities by the Ombudsman, the Controller and Auditor-General, the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, and the Privacy Commissioner.
 - Scrutiny by a review authority appointed by the Minister of Local Government, where it is considered that there has been serious mismanagement.

CODE OF CONDUCT

- As required by the Local Government Act 2002 Council has adopted an Elected Members Code of Conduct.
- The Code of Conduct sets out –
 - (a) understandings and expectations adopted by the local authority about the manner in which members may conduct themselves while acting in their capacity as members, including –
 - (i) behaviour toward one another, staff, and the public; and
 - (ii) disclosure of information, including (but not limited to) the provision of any document, to elected members that –
 - (A) is received by, or in the possession of, an elected member in his or her capacity as an elected member; and
 - (B) relates to the ability of the local authority to give effect to any provision of this Act; and
 - (b) a general explanation of –
 - (i) the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987; and
 - (ii) any other enactment or rule of law applicable to members.
- The following three key areas of governance policies are incorporated into the Code of Conduct document –

Governance Process – policies which spell out the way in which the Council would conduct its own business.

Council/Chief Executive Relationships – policies which spell out the model of accountability and the way in which the Council transferred its authority to the Chief Executive.

Chief Executive Limitations – policies which set limitations on the Chief Executive’s discretion to develop and implement programmes and organisational activities to achieve the Council’s outcomes.

GOVERNANCE DOCUMENTS

The following governance documents can be viewed on the Canterbury Regional Council website <http://www.ecan.govt.nz/About+Us/Council+Info/Governance+Documents>:

- Councillors’ Allowance and Reimbursements Policy
- Elected Members’ Code of Conduct
- Functional Relationships
- List of Committees and their Terms of Reference
- Local Governance Statement
- Standing Orders

21 MEMBERS' INTERESTS

- Prospective candidates should be aware of the requirements of the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968.
- Under Section 3 of the Act, elected members may not be concerned or interested in contracts made by the Council when payments made for the contracts entered into during a particular year exceed \$25,000 including GST. That amount may only be exceeded if the Council has either obtained the prior approval of the Audit Office or, in special circumstances, obtained retrospective approval. When payments exceed \$25,000 or any other approved amount, the elected member concerned is automatically disqualified from office. He or she also commits an offence if he or she continues to act as a member. Every candidate for election or appointment to an authority should consider whether they might be ineligible under this rule.

Exceptions

Certain types of contracts will not disqualify a candidate from election or appointment. A candidate will not be disqualified who has a contract with the authority that falls within either of the following two categories:

- Before the election or appointment, all of the candidate's obligations in respect of the contract have been formed and the amount to be paid by the authority has been fixed.
- Although the candidate's obligations under the contract may not have been performed before the election or appointment, the amount to be paid by the authority (or the method of determining the amount to be paid) has been fixed in the contract, and:
 - the contract is for a period of not more than one year, or
 - with the authority's consent, the candidate relinquishes the contract within one month of election or appointment and before starting to act as a member.

In all other cases a person is ineligible to be a member, unless the person terminates or surrenders the contract. The Audit Office cannot give either prior or retrospective approval for contracts between a candidate and an authority.

WHAT IF YOU ARE RE-ELECTED OR RE-APPOINTED?

If you are:

- re-elected to the authority at a general election; or
- reappointed to the authority at any time,

your membership is considered unbroken under the Act. If you have been granted an approval for a disqualifying contract, and you are re-elected or re-appointed to the authority during the financial year to which the approval relates, the approval remains valid.

Re-election or re-appointment also overcomes a disqualification from the previous term. However, you could still be prosecuted for acting as a member while disqualified during the previous term.

- Under Section 6 of the Act, elected members may not discuss or vote on any matter in which they have a pecuniary interest when it is being considered by the Council or a committee. Elected members failing to observe this prohibition commit an offence and can be prosecuted. Conviction leads to disqualification from office.
- When a matter is raised at a meeting of the council or a committee in which a member has a pecuniary interest, the member prohibited from voting or discussing the matter must declare the pecuniary interest. The fact of that disclosure and abstention from discussion and voting on it is also recorded in the minutes. While it is not necessary to withdraw from the meeting, it is good practice to do so.

22 POST ELECTION PROCESS

The successful candidates will take office on the day after the Electoral Officer gives her official notification of the result of the election (except that any candidate elected unopposed at the election comes into office on polling day). However, no person is permitted to act as a member before making a declaration as required under the Local Government Act.

The declarations are made at the inaugural meeting, called by the Council's Chief Executive as soon as practicable after the results of the election are known. This meeting is likely to be held in late October 2007.

INAUGURAL COUNCIL MEETING

The business to be conducted at the inaugural meeting is as follows:

- (a) The making and attesting of the declarations required of the councillors.
- (b) The election of the Chairperson and the making and attesting of the declaration required of the Chairperson.
- (c) The election of the Deputy Chairperson and the making and attesting of the declaration required of the Deputy Chairperson.
- (d) A general explanation of:
 - (i) The Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987; and
 - (ii) Other laws affecting members including the provisions of the Local Authorities (Members Interests) Act 1968, sections 99, 105, and 105A of the Crimes Act 1961, and the Secret Commissions Act 1910.
- (e) The fixing of the date and time of the first ordinary meeting of the authority, or the adoption of a schedule of ordinary meetings.

TRAINING AND INDUCTION

Once members have been sworn in, a series of briefings, training and induction processes will be provided to assist elected members to settle into their duties as quickly and efficiently as possible.

This process will include briefings to be given on key projects and issues and the Long Term Council Community Plan process.

Local Government New Zealand will conduct training in Christchurch on 8/9 November 2007 for newly-elected members.

Specific skill training will be offered in some areas, such as the hearing of applications for resource consent under the Resource Management Act. Councillors will be given the opportunity to carry out the appropriate Ministry for the Environment training relating to Resource Management Act decision-making.

APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE ORGANISATIONS

The Canterbury Regional Council appoints Councillors to a range of external organisations either as a result of statutory requirements or by longstanding arrangements with particular organisations.

Examples of these are the Avon Heathcote Estuary Ihutai Trust, Waitaki Lakes Shoreline Authority, Total Mobility Liaison Committees, Regional Animal Health Advisory Committee.

23 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

- Council staff are headed by the Chief Executive who is directly responsible to the elected Council for:
 - Implementing decisions of the Council
 - Advising members
 - Ensuring all functions, duties and powers are properly performed
 - Ensuring the effective, efficient and economic management of the activities of the Council.
- The Chief Executive is the only staff member appointed by the elected Council. All other staffing responsibilities are conferred on the Chief Executive.
- The following is the current management structure:

Chief Executive	Dr Bryan Jenkins
Manager Secretariat	Jude Pani

Finance and Corporate Services

Director	Wayne Thomas
Managers	
Human Resources Manager	Neville Gurr
Laboratory Business Unit Manager	Sue Seymour
Property and Reserves Manager	Neville Bishell
Office Manager, Timaru	Sue Seymour
Finance Manager	Helen Sellwood
Portfolio Manager Finance and Corporate Services	Neil Pilbrow

Regulation

Director	Mike Freeman
Managers	
Consents Operations Manager	Don Rule
Manager Air Portfolio	Linda Kirk (<i>maternity leave</i>)
RMA Compliance and Enforcement Manager	Vikki Wilmore
Navigation Safety Manager	Evan Walker
Regional Harbourmaster	Tony Whiteley
Biosecurity Manager	Graham Sullivan

Investigations and Monitoring

Director	<i>Vacant – Ken Taylor Acting</i>
Managers	
Water Portfolio Manager	Kathleen Crisley
Environmental Quality and Hazards Manager	Brodie Young
Groundwater Resources Manager	Michael Dicker
Surface Water Resources and Ecosystems Manager	Ken Taylor – <i>Kathleen Crisley Acting</i>

Policy and Planning

Director	John Talbot
Managers	
Regional Civil Defence Manager	John Fisher
Energy, Transport and Built Environment Policy Manager	Laurie McCallum - <i>Vin Smith Acting</i>
Natural Resources Planning Manager	John Glennie
Coasts, Biodiversity and Pests Policy Manager	Richard Ball
Portfolio Manager - Community Outcomes	Josie McNee

External Relations

Director	Wilma Falconer
Managers	
Communications and Relations Manager	Bill Simpson
Customer Services Manager	Julie Burgess
Manager Information Services	David Lewitt
Resource Care Manager	Phil McGuigan
Manager Land, Pests and Biosecurity Portfolio	Vacant

Operations

Director	Ken Lawn
Managers	
Regional Engineer	Ross Vesey
Manager Passenger Services	Wayne Holton-Jeffreys
Portfolio Manager Transport	Jill Atkinson
Bovine Tb and Contracts Manager	Kevin Gallagher
Clean Heat Project	Mike Gaudin

24 ELECTION RESULTS 2004

NORTH CANTERBURY CONSTITUENCY (2)

Candidates		Votes Received
Little, Ross		10,102
Johnston, Robert Hugh Merrell		6,369
King, Natasha May	Independent	3,927
Morley-Hall, Richard	WEcan	3,822
Miles, Kerry		3,578
Kingi-Patterson, Drucilla	Independent	1,473
INFORMAL		49
INFORMAL NO VOTE		1,592

CHRISTCHURCH NORTH CONSTITUENCY (2)

Candidates		Votes Received
Waters, Judy	Christchurch 2021	9,644
Carroll, Anne	Christchurch 2021	8,939
Wilkinson, Terry	Independent	7,360
Donaldson, Terry Hope	Independent Citizens	7,625
Beaumont, Andrew	WEcan	5,092
INFORMAL		30
INFORMAL NO VOTE		3,437

CHRISTCHURCH EAST CONSTITUENCY (2)

Candidates		Votes Received
Budd, Richard	Labour for Christchurch 2021	8,566
Cunningham, Elizabeth	Labour for Christchurch 2021	7,551
Knox, John	Independent	6,748
O'Halloran, Robyn	WEcan	4,548
Liefting, Alan	WEcan	4,240
INFORMAL		14
INFORMAL NO VOTE		2,356

CHRISTCHURCH SOUTH CONSTITUENCY (2)

Candidates		Votes Received
Burke, Kerry	Labour for Christchurch 2021	14,911
Kirk, Bob	Labour for Christchurch 2021	14,034
Mathers, Mojo	WEcan	7,719
INFORMAL		2
INFORMAL NO VOTE		2,644

CHRISTCHURCH WEST CONSTITUENCY (2)

Candidates		Votes Received
Neill, Alec	Independent Citizens	12,911
Wagner, Nicky	Independent Citizens	12,600
Andrews, Neil	Christchurch 2021	8,371
Romayne, Karen	WEcan	5,430
INFORMAL		21
INFORMAL NO VOTE		2,351

SELWYN-BANKS PENINSULA CONSTITUENCY (1)

Candidates		Votes Received
Woods, Bill		4,110
Duncan, Bernard		2,913
O'Neill, David		2,017
Gillard, Bob	Independent	937
INFORMAL		71
INFORMAL NO VOTE		1,029

ASHBURTON CONSTITUENCY (1)

Candidates		Votes Received
McKay, Angus		5,526
Lemon, Mark		5,292
INFORMAL		10
INFORMAL NO VOTE		633

SOUTH CANTERBURY CONSTITUENCY (1)

Candidates		Votes Received
Oldfield, Mark	Independent	11,883
Martin, Debs		5,744
INFORMAL		3
INFORMAL NO VOTE		1,835

WAITAKI CONSTITUENCY (1)

Candidates		Votes Received
Slee, June		2,367
Eames, Grant		1,658
Murray, Bronwen		1,554
INFORMAL		10
INFORMAL NO VOTE		375

NOTE

Constituency boundaries have been changed to take effect from the 2007 local body elections.