If you have this brochure, please check that you also have:

Declaration Form to establish your qualification to vote

Ballot Paper for election of members of Parliament

Voting Paper if a poll is being held on any other issue

(not at a by-election)

Voting Envelope for returning the declaration, ballot paper

(and any other voting papers issued to you)

to a polling official

NOTE: (i) At a general election you will also receive party lists which contain the names of party candidates in the order the party wishes to see these candidates elected to Parliament.

- (ii) When voting at a general election, those normally living in certain Auckland or Wellington suburbs will also receive an additional voting paper for a Local Restoration Poll option (not at a by-election).
- (iii) For a stand alone Citizens Initiated Referendum Poll you will only receive a voting paper. Therefore any reference to a ballot paper in these instructions should be ignored.



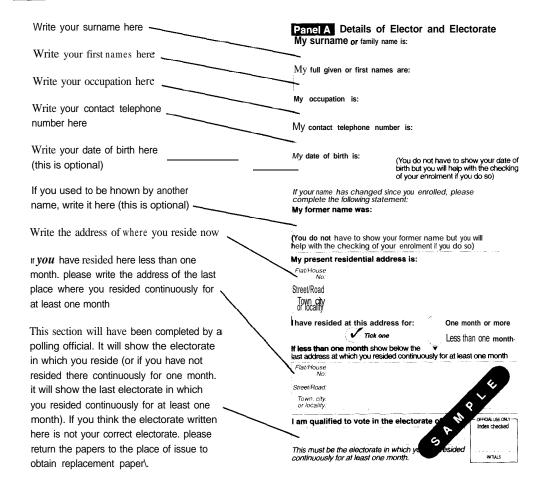
Tear off the perforated page on the right and give it to the person who is witnessing your declaration

Before you begin to fill in the declaration or cast your vote. carefully read the declaration, the ballot paper (and any other voting papers issued to you) and this brochure. Once you have done this, follow the instructiona below to complete your declaration and cast your vote.

B Complete the declaration

To ensure that your special vote counts, you **must correctly complete Panels A, B and C** on the declaration. Carefully follow the instructions below and on the declaration.

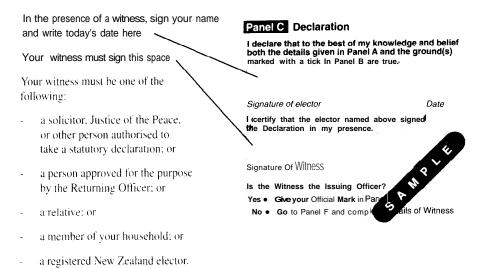
B1 Complete Panel A of the declaration.



B2 Complete Panel B of the declaration.

Place a tick in the appropriate circle(s) to indicate why you are eligible for a special Vote.

B3 Complete Panel C of the declaration.



B4 Get your witness to complete the Details of Witness panel on the declaration.

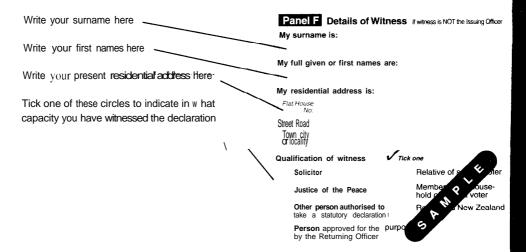
This is Panel E on form E83 and Panel F on form E81

Checklist for voter I have completed Panel A I have completed Panel B I have signed and dated Panel C My witness has signed Panel C My witness has completed the Details of Witness panel

> If all these boxes have been ticked, then fold the declaration in half and put it in the compartment of the voting envelope marked **Declaration** and seal that compartment.

A Instructions for witness

- A witness must be one of the following:
 - a solicitor, Justice of the Peace. or other person authorised to take
 - a statutory declaration; 01
 - a person approved for the purpose by the Returning Officer; or
 - a relative; or
 - a member of the voter's household: or
 - a registered New Zealand elector.
- B Completing the declaration
- Assist the voter if they need help in completing Panel A of the declaration.
- Assist the voter if they need help in completing Panel B of the declaration.
- Witness the voter's completion of Panel C of the declaration by signing your name in the space provided.
- Complete the Details of Witness panel on the declaration. This is Panel E on form E83 and Panel F on form E81.



Checklist for witness

I have checked that the voter has completed Panels A and B and signed Panel C

I have signed Panel C

I have completed the Details of Witness panel

C Assisting with voting

You should make sure that the voter understands the instructions for completing the ballot paper (and any other voting papers issued to them). You *must not attempt to see how the voter votes*.

Assistance: If the voter is blind or partially blind, unable to read or write, has severe difficulty in reading and writing, or has difficulty with the English language, you may assist the voter either (a) by marking the ballot paper (and any other voting papers issued to them) it' requested in accordance with the voter's instructions: or (b) by helping the voter to mark them. 'This does not apply to a witness who has been appointed by a candidate.

Checklist for witness

 The	voter	has	placed	their	ballo	t pa	per	(and	l any	other	voting	papers	issued	to
them	n) in	the	compai	rtmen	t of	the	voti	ng,	envel	ope r	narked	Ballot	and/	or
Voti	ng Pa	aper	s and h	as sea	led th	at c	omp	artn	nent.					

Ш	The	voter	knows	that	their	voting	envelope	must	reach	a	polling	officer	before
	7 pi	m on	polling	day.									

- C Cast your vote
- C1 Cast your vote by marking the ballot paper (and any other voting papers issued to you). Follow any instructions printed on the papers.

Assistance: If you are blind or partially blind, unable to read or write, have severe difficulty in reading and writing, or have difficulty with the English language, your witness can assist you either (a) by marking the ballot paper (and any other voting papers issued to you) in accordance with your instructions; or (b) by helping you to mark them. **This does not apply to a witness who has been appointed by a candidate.**

- Fold your completed ballot paper (and any other voting papers issued to you). Insert the paper or papers into the compartment of the voting envelope marked **Ballot an d/or Voting Paper s**and seal that compartment.
- 63 Forward your sealed voting envelope to a polling official without delay by:
 - (a) handing it to a polling officer at any polling place; or
 - (b) delivering it or posting it to any Returning Officer.

Your voting envelope must be in the hands of a polling official by 7 pm on polling day. Any voting envelope received after that time will not be counted. *Your voting envelope may be handed to a polling officer at any polling booth.*

Think carefully about how you are going to return your sealed voting envelope to ensure that it arrives on time. If you are posting the envelope, make sure it has a postage stamp on it.

Checklist for voter

I have marked my ballot paper (and any other voting papers issued to me)
as instructed
I have placed my ballot paper (and any other voting papers issued to me) in the compartment of the voting envelope marked Ballot and/or Voting Papers
I have sealed the compartment of the voting envelope marked Ballot and/or Voting Papers
I will make sure that my voting envelope reaches a polling official before 7 pm on polling day

MMP EXPLAINED IN TWO TICKS

You have two votes. one for a party and one for a person

Your Party Vote is for the party you prefer. Your Electorate Vote is for the person you would like to be the MP for your local electorate



Your Party Vote 🗸



The Party Votes decide the total number of seats each party gets in Parliament.

Here's how..

We each vote for our preferred party with our Party Vote.

Each party's share of all the Party Votes decides its overall share of all the 120 seats in Parliament. (See the last box for how a party's share of seats is made up of its electorate seats and list seats.)

The more seats a party has, the more influence it is likely to have in deciding what laws are passed and how the country is run.

How a party's share of seats is decided

Each party gets seats in Parliament based on its share of all the Party Votes.

For example, if a party gets 40% of all the Party Votes, it gets 40% of all the seats in Parliament: 40% of 120 seats 48 seats.

If another party gets 10% of all the Party Votes, it get 10% of all the seats in Parliament, i.e. 12 seats. And so on.



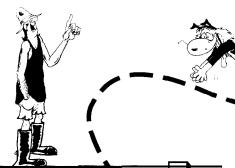
But...



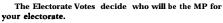
A party must get at least 5% of all the Party Votes or win an electorate seat to get a share of the seats in

This is called the threshold.

A party that doesn't get over the threshold won't have any seats in Parliament



Your Electorate Vote



The person who gets the most Electorate Votes in each 1 electorate is elected the MP for that seat.

There are 60 General electorates and 5 Maori electorates, So, the Electorate Votes will decide 65 of the 120 seats in Parliament

The other 55 seats in Parliament will be filled by MPs elected from the party lists.

The Party List MPs

Remember, the total number of seats for each party is decided by its share of all the Party Votes - provided it gets over the threshold.

A party's seats are filled by list MPs, electorate MPs, or a combination of both. If a party has some electorate MPs but not enough to reach its

rightful total of seats, it tops up to its total with MPs from its party li-If a party hasn't won any electorate seats, all its MPs will be

And a party will not have any list MPs if it has enough electorate MPs to fill its rightful share of seats



IF YOU WANT TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT MMP

Internet http://www.govt.nz/elections

MMP: IT TAKES JUST TWO TICKS



Electoral Commission Te Kaitiaki Taki Kowhiri