

Referendums Framework Bill

Government Bill

As reported from the Justice Committee

Commentary

Recommendation

The Justice Committee has examined the Referendums Framework Bill and recommends that it be passed. We recommend all amendments unanimously.

About the bill as introduced

At present, there is no permanent legislative framework for conducting government-initiated referendums. The purpose of the bill is to provide for the potential option of 1 (or more) referendums to be held in conjunction with either or both of the next 2 general elections. To achieve this purpose, the bill would establish a framework for conducting referendums alongside those elections. The legislative provisions in the bill would largely align with those that apply to the conduct of general elections.

The bill is intended to be used for a potential referendum on extending the term of Parliament. We considered the bill along with the Term of Parliament (Enabling 4-year Term) Legislation Amendment Bill. The main provisions in that bill would only come into effect if a majority of voters supported a change at a referendum. However, this bill is a generic bill that focuses on the mechanics of a referendum and is not specific to a referendum on the term of Parliament. If enacted, it could be used to conduct a referendum if one were required for another “subject-specific” Act to come into effect.

The bill provides for the Governor-General, by Order in Council, to declare that a referendum is a referendum for the purposes of the legislation. The Order in Council would specify the general election at which the referendum would be held. It might also include the referendum question and options in response, as provided for in the relevant “subject-specific” legislation.

The bill would only apply to referendums held at either of the next 2 general elections, and would be repealed on 31 October 2031.

Legislative scrutiny

As part of our consideration of the bill, we have examined its consistency with principles of legislative quality. We have no issues regarding the legislation's design to bring to the attention of the House.

Proposed amendment

This commentary covers the main amendment we recommend to the bill as introduced.

Validation of irregularities

Clause 35 of the bill as introduced provides for the validation of irregularities in relation to the conduct of a referendum. It would apply if certain requirements specified in the legislation or in regulations were not done, or were done before, after, or in an irregular manner or form than required. The relevant requirements are those in clauses 14 to 17 relating to the referendum voting paper, and in clauses 20 to 26 relating to the counting and declaration of votes. (This validation provision would not apply if the High Court found that the irregularity had materially affected the referendum result.)

Clause 35(2) specifies that the Governor-General may at any time, by Order in Council:

- extend the time; or
- validate anything not done at the time required; or
- validate anything done before or after the time required; or
- validate anything irregularly done in manner or form.

Both the Regulations Review Committee and the Law Society expressed concern to us about clause 35. The Regulations Review Committee noted that the proposed regulation-making power in clause 35 appears to allow the potential retrospective validation of certain statutory requirements in primary legislation. The committee acknowledged that the clause only appears to target technical compliance with the bill and does not amend primary legislation. Nevertheless, it observed that any secondary legislation made under the regulation-making power that validates non-compliance with statutory requirements would come close to being a Henry VIII provision.¹

The Regulations Review Committee acknowledged that the bill has some safeguards to limit the regulation-making power. It recommended that we satisfy ourselves that the safeguards are sufficient, given the importance of upholding the integrity of all aspects of the electoral process.

¹ This is a type of regulation-making power that enables primary legislation to be amended, suspended, or overridden by regulation.

The Law Society drew attention to clause 35(2)(b), which would empower the validation of anything not done at the time required. The Law Society questioned whether it is appropriate to validate not doing something that is required in legislation by an Order in Council. They suggested that the Order in Council validating the irregularity might not be subject to sufficient scrutiny.

We understand that clause 35 is needed for a referendum to be implemented appropriately under the legislation even if there were minor technical difficulties in certain processes. We note that section 266 of the Electoral Act 1993 has a similar provision for general elections, which helps the Electoral Commission to undertake its functions. We consider that the bill as introduced contains adequate safeguards. They include that the scope is limited to certain requirements and that the clause could not be applied if the irregularity materially affected the referendum result. We think, however, that clause 35(2)(b) is unnecessary and potentially too broad. Consequently, we recommend deleting it.

Appendix

Committee process

The Referendums Framework Bill was referred to this committee on 6 March 2025. We called for submissions on the bill with a closing date of 17 April 2025. We received and considered submissions from 85 interested groups and individuals. We heard oral evidence from 6 submitters at hearings in Wellington and by videoconference. We wish to acknowledge the efforts of all submitters and thank them for their engagement.

Advice on the bill was provided by the Ministry of Justice. The Office of the Clerk provided advice on the bill's legislative quality. The Parliamentary Counsel Office assisted with legal drafting. The Regulations Review Committee reported to us on the powers contained in clauses 35, 39, and 85.

Committee membership

Hon Andrew Bayly (member from 9 April and Chairperson from 10 April 2025)

Hon James Meager (member and Chairperson until 9 April 2025)

Hon Ginny Andersen

Jamie Arbuckle

Carl Bates

Tākuta Ferris

Dr Tracey McLellan (until 14 May 2025)

Rima Nakhle

Tom Rutherford

Todd Stephenson

Vanushi Walters (from 14 May 2025)

Hon Dr Duncan Webb

Dr Lawrence Xu-Nan

Related resources

The documents we received as advice and evidence are available on the Parliament website.

Key to symbols used in reprinted bill

As reported from a select committee

text inserted unanimously

~~text deleted unanimously~~

Hon Paul Goldsmith

Referendums Framework Bill

Government Bill

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The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

1 Title

This Act is the Referendums Framework Act **2025**.

2 Commencement

This Act comes into force on the day after Royal assent.

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3 Repeal

This Act is repealed on the close of 31 October 2031.

Part 1

Preliminary provisions

4 Purpose

The purpose of this Act is to provide for 1 or more referendums to be held in conjunction with a general election after the commencement of this Act.

5

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 4

5 Interpretation

- (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

1993 Act means the Electoral Act 1993

general election means—

10

(a) the first general election after the commencement of this Act; or

(b) the second general election after the commencement of this Act

referendum means a referendum that an Act or an Order in Council made under **section 8** declares to be a referendum for the purposes of this Act.

- (2) The terms **ballot box**, **ballot paper**, **poll**, and **polling** mean the same in this Act as they do in the 1993 Act.

15

- (3) A reference to a question to be put to electors in a referendum, unless the context otherwise requires, includes a reference to a proposal or an issue as it is to be put to electors in a referendum.

- (4) Unless the context otherwise requires, a term that is defined in the 1993 Act and not otherwise defined in this Act has the meaning given in that Act.

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Compare: 2019 No 71 s 5

6 Transitional, savings, and related provisions

The transitional, savings, and related provisions (if any) set out in **Schedule 1** have effect according to their terms.

25

7 Act binds the Crown

This Act binds the Crown.

Part 2

Provisions relating to referendum

Subpart 1—General provisions

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8 Declaration of referendum by Order in Council

- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council made on the recommendation of the Minister,—

-
- (a) declare a referendum required under an Act (other than a citizens initiated referendum or a government initiated referendum within the meaning of section 3(1) of the Referenda (Postal Voting) Act 2000) to be a referendum for the purposes of this Act; and
 - (b) set out the wording of— 5
 - (i) the question, or each question, to be put to electors; and
 - (ii) the options for which electors may vote in response to the question.
 - (2) A declaration must specify the general election at which the referendum is to be held. 10
 - (3) An order under this section is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).
Compare: 2019 No 71 s 8
 - 9 When referendum to take place** 15
A referendum of electors must be held on polling day for a general election.
Compare: 2019 No 71 s 9
 - 10 Application of 1993 Act**
 - (1) The provisions of the 1993 Act and of any regulations made under that Act apply, as far as they are relevant and with any necessary modifications, to a referendum as if it were the poll held for a general election, unless the provision is excluded or modified, expressly or impliedly, by a provision in, or made under, this Act. 20
 - (2) **Subsection (1)** is subject to the provisions of this Act and of any regulations made under it. 25
Compare: 2019 No 71 s 10
 - 11 Voting system**
 - (1) A referendum must be conducted in accordance with the first-past-the-post electoral system.
 - (2) For the purposes of a referendum, that system has the following features: 30
 - (a) electors may cast 1 vote for 1 option:
 - (b) the option that receives the highest number of votes is the successful option.
 - Compare: 2019 No 71 s 11

Subpart 2—Conduct of referendum

Officers and polling places

12 Manager, returning officer, polling place, officials, and use of polling places

- (1) The returning officer for a district, the manager of a polling place, and other officials appointed under the 1993 Act for a general election are the returning officer, the manager, and officials for the purposes of a referendum held in conjunction with that general election. 5
- (2) The polling places appointed under section 155 of the 1993 Act for each district for the purposes of a general election are the polling places for a referendum held in conjunction with that general election. 10

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 12

Eligibility to vote at referendum

13 Who may vote at referendum

The persons who are qualified to vote at a referendum in a general election are the persons who are qualified under section 60 of the 1993 Act to vote when the referendum is held at that general election. 15

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 13

Referendum voting paper

14 All referendums may be in single voting paper 20

- (1) If more than 1 referendum is to be held at a general election, all referendums may be included in a single voting paper.
- (2) The order of the referendums on the voting paper must be determined by a member of the Electoral Commission drawing lots in the presence of a High Court Judge. 25

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 14

15 Referendum with more than 1 question

If a referendum has more than 1 question, the questions must appear on the voting paper in the order specified in the Act or the Order in Council declaring the referendum. 30

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 15

16 Form of referendum voting paper

The referendum voting paper must be in the form approved by the Electoral Commission.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 16 35

17 Issue of referendum voting paper

- (1) When a ballot paper is issued to a person qualified to vote at a general election at which a referendum is to be held, the issuing officer must also issue a referendum voting paper to that person.
 - (2) An elector is not required to comply with the requirements in section 167(2) and (2A) of the 1993 Act more than once in order to receive a referendum voting paper at the same time as a ballot paper under **subsection (1)**. 5
 - (3) Section 167(3)(b) and (c) of the 1993 Act does not apply in respect of a referendum voting paper. 10
- Compare: 2019 No 71 s 17

18 Method of voting

- (1) A person voting for a question in a referendum must mark the referendum voting paper by placing a tick in the circle immediately beside the option the person wishes to vote for.
 - (2) **Subsection (1)** applies to each separate question if there is more than 1 question in the referendum. 15
- Compare: 2019 No 71 s 18

Subpart 3—Counting of votes and declaration of votes**19 Provisions of 1993 Act not to apply to count of referendum votes**

The following provisions of the 1993 Act do not apply to the counting of referendum votes: 20

- (a) sections 160, 172(4) to (7), and 174F (which relate to the appointment and functions of scrutineers); and
- (b) sections 174 and 174B (which provide for a preliminary count of votes cast in polling places); and 25
- (c) sections 174C to 174G (which provide for a preliminary count of early votes); and
- (d) section 176 (which provides for marked copies of the rolls to be compared).

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 19 30

20 Procedures before manager of polling place starts preliminary count of votes in general election

- (1) Before the manager of a polling place starts the preliminary count of votes cast in a general election under section 174 of the 1993 Act, the manager may unseal any referendum ballot boxes and remove any ballot papers for that general election from those boxes. 35

- (2) The ballot papers removed must be included in the preliminary count of votes in that general election.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 20

21 Referendum voting papers sent to returning officer before being counted

The manager of the polling place must,— 5

- (a) when the manager unseals the general election ballot boxes for the purposes of the preliminary count of votes cast in a general election, remove any referendum voting papers from those boxes; and
- (b) as soon as practicable,—
 - (i) enclose all used referendum voting papers removed from those boxes, unused referendum voting papers, and spoilt referendum voting papers in parcels endorsed as required for ballot papers under section 174A(1)(b) of the 1993 Act; and 10
 - (ii) send those parcels to the returning officer. 15

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 21

22 Procedure before returning officer starts preliminary count of early votes in general election

- (1) Before the returning officer starts the preliminary count of early votes cast in a general election under section 174C of the 1993 Act, they must separate the early votes in a referendum (if any) from the early votes in that general election. 20
- (2) The early votes in the referendum must be included in the counting of referendum votes under **section 23**.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 22

23 Counting of referendum votes 25

As soon as practicable after a returning officer receives the parcels of referendum voting papers, the returning officer must, in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, count the number of—

- (a) valid votes cast for each of the options for each question in the referendum; and 30
- (b) informal votes for each of the options for each question in the referendum.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 23

24 Return of results of count to Electoral Commission

Each returning officer must return the results of the count to the Electoral Commission as soon as practicable after completing the count of the referendum votes. 35

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 24

25 Determination of results by Electoral Commission

- (1) The Electoral Commission must determine the following from the combined results of the count returned by each returning officer:
 - (a) the total number of valid votes for each of the options for each question in the referendum; and 5
 - (b) the total number of informal votes for each of the options for each question in the referendum.
- (2) The Electoral Commission must complete the determination as soon as practicable after it receives the results of the count returned by all returning officers. 10
Compare: 2019 No 71 s 25

26 Declaration of official result of referendum

- (1) The Electoral Commission must declare the result of the referendum by notice in the *Gazette*.
- (2) The notice must give the following information in relation to the referendum:
 - (a) the total number of valid votes cast for each option in relation to the question or questions in the referendum voting paper; and 15
 - (b) the total number of informal votes cast.
- (3) The notice must be published on or before the latest day for the return of the writ for the general election at which the referendum is held.
- (4) If more than 1 referendum is held, the results of each referendum may be declared at different times (within the time period in **subsection (3)**). 20
Compare: 2019 No 71 s 26

Subpart 4—Petitions**27 Method of questioning referendum**

- (1) The referendum must not be questioned except by petition to the High Court in accordance with this subpart. 25
- (2) Except as provided in this subpart, the provisions in this subpart apply instead of the provisions in Part 8 of the 1993 Act.
Compare: 2019 No 71 s 27

28 Petition for inquiry

- (1) If a group of 200 or more electors is dissatisfied with the result of the referendum, as declared by notice in the *Gazette* under **section 26(1)**, they may petition the High Court for an inquiry into the conduct of—
 - (a) the referendum; or
 - (b) any person connected with it. 35
- (2) A petition must specify the grounds of the complaint, which may only be that—

- (a) the result declared under **section 26(1)** was wrong; or
- (b) irregularities in the conduct of the referendum or of any person connected with it materially affected the result.
- (3) A petition must be in the form set out in **Schedule 2** (or in a similar form) and include the information specified in that form. 5
- (4) A petition must be filed—
 - (a) not later than 28 days after publication of the *Gazette* notice under **section 26(1)**; and
 - (b) in the registry of the High Court nearest to the place where 1 or more of the petitioners live. 10
- (5) The Registrar of the High Court where the petition is filed must send a copy of the petition to the Electoral Commission.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 28

29 Respondents

- (1) A group of 200 or more electors may, not later than 3 working days before the commencement of the inquiry, file a notice of intention to oppose a petition, and those persons are respondents to the petition. 15
- (2) The Electoral Commission must also be a respondent.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 29

30 Procedural matters 20

- (1) The provisions listed in **subsection (2)** apply to a referendum petition as if it were an election petition, to the extent that they are relevant and with any necessary modifications.
- (2) The provisions that apply are—
 - (a) the following sections of Part 8 of the 1993 Act (which relates to election petitions): 25
 - (i) sections 232 to 234 (which provide for security for costs, the hearing of more than 1 petition, and the making of rules of court for the purposes of petitions); and
 - (ii) sections 235, 236(2) and (4) to (6), 240, 241, 242, and 247 to 249 (which relate to the conduct of a trial of a petition); and 30
 - (iii) sections 250 to 255 and 256(1) (except paragraph (c)) (which relate to costs, the withdrawal or abatement of a petition, and matters relevant to respondents); and
 - (iv) section 257 (which requires the report of the High Court to be submitted to the Attorney-General); and 35
 - (b) the Constituency Election Petition Rules 2008, except that—
 - (i) rules 6, 8, and 23 do not apply; and

- (ii) in rule 16(4)(b), the words “in a newspaper circulating in the district to which the petition relates” must be read as “in the manner that the court directs”.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 30

- 31 Jurisdiction of High Court** 5
- (1) A referendum petition under this subpart must be tried in open court without a jury.
 - (2) The High Court may give leave for grounds other than those stated in the petition to be inquired into, on whatever terms and conditions that the court considers just. 10
 - (3) Despite **section 28(2)**, the court may, in its discretion, inquire into and adjudicate on any matter relevant to the petition including, in particular,—
 - (a) receiving evidence that the number of valid votes cast for an option was higher or lower than the number declared under **section 26(2)**;
 - (b) directing that there be a recount of some or all of the referendum votes. 15
 - (4) At the conclusion of the trial of a petition, the court must—
 - (a) determine and declare—
 - (i) the total number of valid votes recorded for each option for each question in the referendum voting paper; and
 - (ii) the total number of informal votes cast; or 20
 - (b) declare that the referendum is void because of an irregularity that, in the opinion of the court, materially affected the result of the referendum.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 31

- 32 Fresh referendum**
- (1) If the High Court declares the referendum to be void,— 25
 - (a) the Registrar of the court must notify the Electoral Commission that the referendum is void; and
 - (b) a fresh referendum must be held; and
 - (c) not later than 30 working days after a declaration is made under **section 31(4)(b)**, the Governor-General, by Order in Council, must appoint the day for the fresh referendum to be held, which must not be later than 6 months after the date of the declaration; and 30
 - (d) the same roll of electors must be used at the fresh referendum as was used at the referendum declared to be void; and
 - (e) a fresh referendum must be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, with any necessary modifications, and to the extent that the provisions are relevant. 35

- (2) An order under this section is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 32

Subpart 5—Offences and penalties

- 33 Application of provisions of 1993 Act in respect of referendum** 5
- The offences and penalties provided for in sections 196, 196A, 197 to 204, 215 to 220, and 221A to 225 of the 1993 Act in relation to the conduct of the poll for a general election apply in respect of a referendum with the following modifications, and a person may be charged under those provisions of the 1993 Act accordingly: 10
- (a) references to the poll taken for an election are to be read as references to the poll taken for the referendum; and
 - (b) references to a ballot paper are to be read as references to a referendum voting paper; and
 - (c) references to a candidate or a political party are to be read as references to an option for a question in the referendum voting paper, or to a proponent of an option, as the case may require; and 15
 - (d) references to an election campaign are to be read as including references to a campaign in respect of 1 or more options for a question in the referendum voting paper; and 20
 - (e) references to the 1993 Act are to be read as references to this Act.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 33

- 34 Time limits for commencing prosecutions**
- A prosecution under this Part must be commenced—
- (a) before the close of the day that is 6 months after the date on which the prosecutor is satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to warrant the commencement of proceedings; but 25
 - (b) no later than 3 years after the alleged offence was committed.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 34

Subpart 6—Validation of irregularities 30

- 35 Validation of irregularities**
- (1) This section applies if anything required to be done in relation to the conduct of a referendum by or under **sections 14 to 17 and 20 to 26** or any regulations under this Act—
- (a) is not done at the time required; or 35
 - (b) is done before or after the time required; or
 - (c) is done in any other irregular manner or form.

- (2) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council, at any time before or after the time within which anything is required to be done,—
- (a) extend the time; or
 - (b) ~~validate anything not done at the time required; or~~
 - (c) validate anything done before or after the time required; or 5
 - (d) validate anything irregularly done in manner or form.
- (3) However, this section does not apply to any matter described in **subsection (1)** if the High Court finds that the irregularity has materially affected the result of the referendum.
- (4) An order under this section is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements). 10
- Compare: 2019 No 71 s 35

Part 3 Referendum advertising

Preliminary provisions 15

36 **Application of this Part to conduct inside or outside New Zealand**

This Part applies in respect of the publication of a referendum advertisement—

- (a) in New Zealand, in any case where the promoter of the advertisement is in New Zealand;
- (b) in New Zealand, in any case where the promoter of the advertisement is outside New Zealand: 20
- (c) outside New Zealand, in any case where the promoter of the advertisement is in New Zealand.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 36

37 **Application of section 3C of Parliamentary Service Act 2000** 25

Section 3C of the Parliamentary Service Act 2000 applies to a referendum as if every reference to a referendum in that section were a reference to a referendum within the meaning of this Act.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 37

38 **Interpretation** 30

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—

address means,—

- (a) in relation to an individual,—
 - (i) the full street address of the place where that individual usually lives; or 35

- (ii) the full street address of any other place where that individual can usually be contacted between the hours of 9 am and 5 pm on any working day:
- (b) in relation to a body corporate or unincorporated,—
 - (i) the full street address of the body’s principal place of business; or 5
 - (ii) the full street address of the body’s head office

contact details, for a person, means that person’s—

- (a) address; and
- (b) telephone numbers; and
- (c) email address (if any) 10

election advertisement has the meaning given in section 3A of the 1993 Act

joint advertisement has the meaning given in **section 49**

promoter means a person who initiates or instigates a referendum advertisement that—

- (a) is published; or 15
- (b) is to be published

publish has the meaning given in **section 41**

referendum advertisement has the meaning given in **section 39**

referendum expenses has the meaning given in **section 40**

register means any register of registered promoters established and maintained under **section 61** 20

registered promoter—

- (a) means a promoter who is registered under **section 57**; and
- (b) includes a promoter who at any time in the regulated period has been registered under **section 57** 25

regulated period has the meaning given in **section 42**.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 38

39 Meaning of referendum advertisement

- (1) In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, **referendum advertisement** means an advertisement in any medium that— 30
 - (a) may reasonably be regarded as encouraging or persuading electors—
 - (i) to vote in a particular way in the referendum; or
 - (ii) not to vote in a particular way in the referendum; and
 - (b) is published at any time from the date on which the provision of the enactment declaring the referendum to be a referendum for the purposes 35

of this Act comes into force until the close of the day before polling day for the general election at which the referendum is held.

- (2) However, the following are not referendum advertisements:
- (a) an advertisement that is published, or caused or permitted to be published, by the Electoral Commission or any other agency charged with responsibilities in relation to the conduct of any official publicity or information campaign to be conducted on behalf of the Government of New Zealand: 5
 - (b) the editorial content of—
 - (i) a periodical: 10
 - (ii) a radio or television programme:
 - (iii) a publication on a news media internet site:
 - (c) a statement that does not promote, or could not reasonably be regarded as promoting, a particular option for a question in the referendum voting paper: 15
 - (d) any transmission (whether live or not) of proceedings in the House of Representatives:
 - (e) any publication on the internet, or any other electronic medium, of personal political views by an individual who does not make or receive a payment in respect of the publication: 20
 - (f) an advertisement or a class of advertisements, or an advertising activity or a class of activities, declared by regulations made under **section 85** not to be a referendum advertisement for the purposes of this Act.
- (3) In this section, **periodical** means a newspaper, magazine, or trade or professional journal that— 25
- (a) was established for purposes unrelated to the conduct of the referendum; and
 - (b) since its establishment has been—
 - (i) published at regular intervals; and
 - (ii) generally available to members of the public. 30

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 39

40 Meaning of referendum expenses

- (1) In this Part, **referendum expenses**—
- (a) includes—
 - (i) the costs incurred in the preparation, design, composition, printing, postage, and publication of a referendum advertisement; and 35

- (ii) the reasonable market value of any material used for or applied towards the advertisement, including any such material that is provided free of charge or below reasonable market value; but
 - (b) excludes the cost of—
 - (i) the conduct of any survey or public opinion poll; and 5
 - (ii) any framework (other than a commercial framework) that supports a hoarding on which the advertisement is displayed; and
 - (iii) the labour of any person that is provided free of charge by that person; and
 - (iv) the replacement of any material used in respect of a referendum advertisement if that advertisement has been destroyed or rendered unusable by—
 - (A) 1 or more persons (other than the promoter or a person acting on the promoter’s behalf): 10
 - (B) the occurrence of an event beyond the control of the promoter or a person acting the promoter’s behalf. 15
 - (2) To avoid doubt, **referendum expenses** does not include the costs (including running costs) of any vehicle used to display a referendum advertisement if the use of the vehicle for that purpose is not the subject of a contract, arrangement, or understanding for the payment of money or money’s worth. 20
 - (3) In this section, **vehicle** has the meaning given to it by section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998.
- Compare: 2019 No 71 s 40

41 Meaning of publish

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, **publish**, in relation to a referendum advertisement, means to bring to the notice of a person in any manner,— 25

- (a) including by—
 - (i) displaying on any medium:
 - (ii) distributing by any means: 30
 - (iii) delivering to an address:
 - (iv) leaving at a place:
 - (v) sending by post or otherwise:
 - (vi) printing in a newspaper or other periodical:
 - (vii) broadcasting by any means: 35
 - (viii) disseminating by means of the internet or any other electronic medium:
 - (ix) storing electronically in a way that is accessible to the public:

- (x) incorporating in a device for use with a computer:
- (xi) inserting in a film or video; but
- (b) excluding by addressing 1 or more persons face to face.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 41

42 Meaning of regulated period 5

In this Act, the **regulated period** in relation to a referendum is the same as the regulated period for a general election (as determined in accordance with section 3B of the 1993 Act).

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 42

43 Electoral Commission to publish details of regulated period 10

The notice of the regulated period for a general election published under section 3C of the 1993 Act must state that the regulated period for the referendum commences and ends on the same dates as the regulated period for that general election.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 43

15

Subpart 1—General rules for referendum advertisements

44 Persons who may promote referendum advertisements

A person is entitled to promote a referendum advertisement if the person—

- (a) is a registered promoter; or
- (b) is an unregistered promoter who, in relation to referendum advertisements published during the regulated period, does not incur referendum expenses exceeding the amount specified in section 204B(1)(d) of the 1993 Act (which relates to the maximum election expenses that an unregistered promoter may incur under the 1993 Act in relation to election advertisements published during the regulated period). 20

25

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 44

45 Maximum amount of registered promoter's total referendum expenses

The total referendum expenses of a registered promoter in relation to referendum advertisements published during the regulated period must not exceed the amount specified in section 206V of the 1993 Act (which relates to the maximum election expenses that a registered promoter may incur under the 1993 Act in relation to election advertisements published during the regulated period). 30

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 45

- 46 Persons who may incur referendum expenses in relation to referendum advertisement**
- A person may incur referendum expenses in relation to a referendum advertisement only if the person is—
- (a) the promoter of the referendum advertisement; or 5
 - (b) a person authorised by the promoter to incur referendum expenses in relation to the referendum advertisement.
- Compare: 2019 No 71 s 46
- 47 Apportionment of referendum expenses for publication of referendum advertisement both before and during regulated period** 10
- (1) This section applies if a referendum advertisement—
 - (a) is published both before the commencement of the regulated period and during the regulated period; or
 - (b) is published before the commencement of the regulated period and continues to be published during the regulated period. 15
 - (2) If this section applies,—
 - (a) the referendum advertisement is deemed to have been published during the regulated period; but
 - (b) the referendum expenses for the publication of the referendum advertisement must be apportioned so that only a fair proportion of the expenses 20 is attributed to being incurred during the regulated period.
 - (3) Only the referendum expenses attributed to being incurred during the regulated period determined in accordance with **subsection (2)** are referendum expenses for the purposes of **sections 44(b), 45, and 72.** 25
- Compare: 2019 No 71 s 47

Counting of expenses

- 48 Counting of expenses in relation to separate advertisements**
- If a person promotes an advertisement that is unique to a single referendum (regardless of the number of referendums held in conjunction with the election), the promoter must count the referendum expenses relating to the advertisement as referendum expenses incurred in relation to that single referendum for the purposes of **sections 44(b), 45, and 72.** 30
- Compare: 2019 No 71 s 48
- 49 Counting of expenses in relation to joint advertisements**
- (1) In this section, **joint advertisement** means an advertisement that is— 35
 - (a) both an election advertisement and a referendum advertisement (in relation to 1 or more referendums) at the same general election; or

- (b) a referendum advertisement in relation to more than 1 referendum at the same general election.
- (2) The promoter of a joint advertisement under **subsection (1)(a)** must count the sum of all referendum expenses and election expenses incurred in relation to publication of the advertisement during the regulated period as— 5
- (a) referendum expenses, for the purposes of applying **sections 44(b), 45, and 72** in relation to each referendum; and
- (b) election expenses, for the purposes of applying the following provisions of the 1993 Act: 10
- (i) section 204B(1)(d):
- (ii) section 205C(1)(a):
- (iii) section 206C:
- (iv) section 206V.
- (3) The promoter of a joint advertisement under **subsection (1)(b)** must count the sum of all referendum expenses incurred in relation to publication of the advertisement during the regulated period as referendum expenses for the purposes of applying **sections 44(b), 45, and 72** in relation to each referendum at the same general election. 15
- Compare: 2019 No 71 s 49
- 50 Counting of expenses in relation to jointly promoted referendum advertisements** 20
- (1) In this section, **jointly promoted referendum advertisement** means a referendum advertisement that—
- (a) is promoted by more than 1 promoter; and
- (b) has the promoter statement of each promoter on it. 25
- (2) Each promoter of a jointly promoted referendum advertisement must count the sum of all referendum expenses incurred in relation to the advertisement as referendum expenses of the promoter for the purposes of applying **sections 44(b), 45, and 72** in relation to the referendum. 30
- Compare: 2019 No 71 s 50

Obligations of promoters to keep records

- 51 Promoters to keep records to verify referendum expenses**
- (1) A person who is an unregistered promoter or who has been an unregistered promoter at any time during the regulated period must take all reasonable steps to keep the records, documents, and accounts that are necessary to enable verification of the referendum expenses incurred in relation a referendum advertisement promoted while the promoter is not registered. 35

- (2) A person who is a registered promoter must take all reasonable steps to keep all records, documents, and accounts that are reasonably necessary to enable the promoter's return of referendum expenses filed under **section 72** to be verified.
 - (3) Despite **section 3, subsections (1) and (2)** of this section apply until the earlier of the following:
 - (a) the close of the day that is 3 years after the date on which the referendum was held; or
 - (b) if a fresh referendum is held under **section 32**, the close of the day that is 3 years after the date on which the fresh referendum is held.
- Compare: 2019 No 71 s 51

Promoter statements

52 Referendum advertisement to include promoter statement

- (1) This section applies to a referendum advertisement published at any time from the date on which the provision of the enactment declaring the referendum to be a referendum for the purposes of this Act comes into force until the close of the day before polling day for the referendum. 15
- (2) A person may publish a referendum advertisement or cause or permit a referendum advertisement to be published only if the advertisement includes a promoter statement in accordance with this section. 20
- (3) A promoter statement must state the name and address of the promoter of the referendum advertisement.
- (4) If the promoter is a registered promoter, the name and address of the promoter stated in the promoter statement must be the same name and address of the promoter that appear in the register. 25
- (5) If the promoter is an unregistered promoter and is a body corporate or unincorporated, the promoter statement must also include the name of a member of the body who is the duly authorised representative of the promoter.
- (6) If the referendum advertisement is published in a visual form, the promoter statement must be clearly displayed in the advertisement. 30
- (7) If the referendum advertisement is published only in an audible form, the promoter statement when published must be no less audible than the other content of the advertisement.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 52

53 Promoter statement in joint election and referendum advertisement to comply with all content requirements 35

If a referendum advertisement is also an election advertisement described in section 204G or 204H of the 1993 Act, the advertisement must comply with the

requirements in those provisions in addition to the requirements in **section 52**.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 53

Subpart 2—Registered promoters

- 54 Promoters eligible for registration** 5
- (1) A promoter (including a corporation sole, a body corporate, and an unincorporated body) is eligible to be a registered promoter if the promoter is not an overseas person.
- (2) In this section, **overseas person** means—
- (a) an individual who— 10
 - (i) resides outside New Zealand; and
 - (ii) is not a New Zealand citizen or registered as an elector; or
 - (b) a body corporate incorporated outside New Zealand; or
 - (c) an unincorporated body that has its head office or principal base of business outside New Zealand. 15
- Compare: 2019 No 71 s 54
- 55 Application for registration**
- (1) An application to be a registered promoter must be made to the Electoral Commission and made,—
- (a) if the promoter is an individual, by that individual; or 20
 - (b) if the promoter is a company, by a person who is duly authorised by the company's board of directors to make the application; or
 - (c) if the promoter is not an individual or a company, by the promoter's representative who is authorised by the promoter to make the application.
- (2) An application to be a registered promoter must be made in the form required by the Electoral Commission and set out— 25
- (a) the name and contact details of—
 - (i) the promoter; and
 - (ii) if the promoter is not an individual, the person described in **subsection (1)(b) or (c)**, as the case may be, who made the application; and 30
 - (b) the names of the persons occupying a position in the body that is comparable with that of a director of a company, if the promoter is not an individual or a company; and
 - (c) the names of the trustees, if the promoter is a trust; and 35
 - (d) the referendum that the application relates to.

- (3) An application to be a registered promoter must be accompanied by evidence of the authority to make the application, if the application is made by a person described in **subsection (1)(b) or (c)**.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 55

56 Grounds on which registration must be refused 5

The Electoral Commission must refuse an application by a promoter to be registered if—

- (a) the application does not comply with **section 55**; or
- (b) the Electoral Commission is not satisfied that the promoter is eligible under **section 54** to be registered; or 10
- (c) the name of the promoter is—
 - (i) indecent or offensive; or
 - (ii) likely to cause confusion or mislead electors.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 56

57 Electoral Commission's decision on application 15

- (1) If there are no grounds under **section 56** to refuse an application, the Electoral Commission must, as soon as is reasonably practicable after receiving the application,—
- (a) register the promoter; and
 - (b) notify the person who made the application of the date of registration of the promoter. 20
- (2) If there are grounds under **section 56** to refuse an application, the Electoral Commission must, as soon as is reasonably practicable after receiving the application,—
- (a) refuse the application; and 25
 - (b) notify the person who made the application of the refusal and the reasons.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 57

58 Obligation to notify Electoral Commission of change in contact details 30

A registered promoter must notify the Electoral Commission of any change in the information provided under **section 55(2)** within 10 working days after the change.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 58

59 Cancellation of registration 35

- (1) The Electoral Commission must cancel the registration of a promoter if—
- (a) the Electoral Commission is satisfied that the promoter is not eligible to be registered; or

- (b) the promoter—
 - (i) requests that it do so; and
 - (ii) has not incurred expenses in relation to referendum advertisements on or before the cancellation that exceed the amount specified in **section 44(b)**. 5
- (2) If the Electoral Commission cancels the registration of a promoter under **subsection (1)**, the Electoral Commission must, as soon as is reasonably practicable, and in any case not later than 10 working days after the date of the cancellation, notify the promoter in writing of— 10
 - (a) the cancellation; and
 - (b) the reason for the cancellation.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 59
- 60 Expiry of registration**

Unless earlier cancelled under **section 59**, a promoter's registration expires on the close of the day that is 6 months after the date on which the result of the referendum is declared under **section 26(1)**. 15

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 60
- 61 Register to be established**
 - (1) The Electoral Commission must establish and maintain a register of registered promoters in relation to each referendum. 20
 - (2) The Electoral Commission must enter in the register, in relation to every registered promoter,—
 - (a) the name of the registered promoter; and
 - (b) the address of the registered promoter; and
 - (c) the names of persons set out in the promoter's application, if any, provided under **section 55(2)(a)(ii), (b), and (c)**. 25
 - (3) The Electoral Commission may enter in the register any other information that the Electoral Commission considers necessary or desirable for the purposes of the register. 30

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 61
- 62 Purposes of register**

The purposes of the register are—

 - (a) to enable members of the public to ascertain—
 - (i) whether a person is a registered promoter and, if so, the address of that person; and 35
 - (ii) whether a referendum advertisement is promoted by a registered promoter; and

- (b) to assist with the enforcement of the provisions of this Part.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 62

63 Form of register

The register may be kept—

- (a) as an electronic register (for example, on the Electoral Commission’s internet site); or 5
- (b) in any other manner that the Electoral Commission thinks fit.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 63

64 Alterations to register

The Electoral Commission may at any time make any amendments to the register that are necessary to— 10

- (a) reflect any changes in the information referred to in **section 61**; or
- (b) correct any error or omission on the part of the Electoral Commission or any person to whom the Electoral Commission has delegated its functions, duties, or powers. 15

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 64

65 Register to be public

The Electoral Commission must—

- (a) make the register available for public inspection at its office during ordinary office hours, without fee; and 20
- (b) supply to a person copies of all or part of the register on request, subject to payment of any charges that may be made under the Official Information Act 1982.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 65

66 Search of register 25

A person may search the register for a purpose set out in **section 62**.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 66

67 When search constitutes interference with privacy of individual

A search of the register for personal information that has not been carried out for a purpose specified in **section 62** constitutes an action that is an interference with the privacy of an individual under section 69 of the Privacy Act 2020. 30

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 67

*Claims against registered promoters for payment of referendum expenses***68 Periods for claiming and paying registered promoter's referendum expenses**

- (1) A claim against a registered promoter for payment of referendum expenses is recoverable only if it is sent to the registered promoter within 20 working days after the day on which the Electoral Commission declares the official result of the referendum under **section 26**. 5
- (2) A claim that is sent to a registered promoter in accordance with **subsection (1)** must be paid within 40 working days after the day on which that declaration is made, and not otherwise. 10
- (3) This section is subject to **sections 69 and 70**.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 68

69 Procedure if claim disputed

- (1) If a registered promoter, in the case of a claim for referendum expenses sent to the registered promoter within the period of 20 working days specified in **section 68(1)**, disputes the claim, or fails to pay the claim within the period of 40 working days specified in **section 68(2)**, then— 15
 - (a) the claim is to be treated as a disputed claim; and
 - (b) the claimant may, within 20 working days after the expiry of that period of 40 working days, bring an action for the disputed claim in any court of competent jurisdiction. 20
- (2) Any sum paid by the registered promoter in accordance with a judgment or order of the court in any such action is to be treated as paid within the period specified in **section 68(2)**.
- (3) To avoid doubt, **subsection (2)** has no effect for the purposes of applying the Interest on Money Claims Act 2016 in respect of the claim. 25

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 69

70 Leave to pay claim after time limitation

- (1) On the application of a claimant or a registered promoter, the District Court may make an order granting leave to the registered promoter to pay— 30
 - (a) a claim for referendum expenses sent after the period specified in **section 68(1)**; or
 - (b) a claim not paid in the period specified in **section 68(2)**; or
 - (c) a disputed claim in respect of which an action was not brought within the period specified in **section 69(1)(b)**. 35
- (2) Any sum paid by the registered promoter in accordance with an order made under **subsection (1)** is to be treated as having been paid within the period specified in **section 68(2)**.

- (3) To avoid doubt, **subsection (2)** has no effect for the purposes of applying the Interest on Money Claims Act 2016 in respect of the claim.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 70

71 Invoice and receipt required for referendum expenses of \$50 or more

- (1) Every payment made in respect of any referendum expenses of a registered promoter must be evidenced by an invoice stating the particulars, and by a receipt. 5

- (2) **Subsection (1)** does not apply to a payment of less than \$50.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 71

Returns of referendum expenses 10

72 Return of registered promoter's referendum expenses

- (1) This section applies to a registered promoter whose total expenses during a regulated period in relation to a referendum exceed \$100,000.
- (2) Within 70 working days after the date on which the referendum was held, the registered promoter must file a return of referendum expenses with the Electoral Commission. 15
- (3) If the registered promoter is not an individual or a company, the return must be filed by the registered promoter's representative who is duly authorised to file the return.
- (4) A return filed under **subsection (2)** must be in the form required by the Electoral Commission. 20

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 72

73 Electoral Commission may require auditor's report on return of registered promoter's referendum expenses

- (1) If the Electoral Commission has reasonable grounds to believe that a return filed under **section 72** may contain any false or misleading information, the Electoral Commission may require the registered promoter (at the registered promoter's expense) to obtain a report on the return from an auditor. 25
- (2) The auditor must state in the report—
- (a) the position shown by the return in respect of the requirement that the registered promoter's total referendum expenses must not exceed the maximum amount specified in **section 45**; and 30
- (b) either—
- (i) whether, in the auditor's opinion, the position stated under **paragraph (a)** is correct; or 35
- (ii) that the auditor has been unable to form an opinion as to whether the position stated under **paragraph (a)** is correct.
- (3) The auditor must make any examinations that the auditor considers necessary.

- (4) The auditor must specify in the report any case in which—
- (a) the auditor has not received from the registered promoter all the information that the auditor requires to carry out their duties; or
 - (b) proper records of the registered promoter's referendum expenses have not, in the auditor's opinion, been kept by the registered promoter. 5
- (5) The auditor—
- (a) must have access, at all reasonable times, to all records, documents, and accounts that relate to the registered promoter's referendum expenses and that are held by the registered promoter; and
 - (b) may require the registered promoter to provide any information and explanation that, in the auditor's opinion, may be necessary to enable the auditor to prepare the report. 10

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 73

74 Return of registered promoter's referendum expenses to be publicly available 15

- (1) The Electoral Commission may publish, in any manner that the Electoral Commission considers appropriate, every return filed under **section 72**.
- (2) During the public inspection period, the Electoral Commission must make a copy of every return filed under **section 72** available for public inspection.
- (3) The Electoral Commission may make inspection under **subsection (2)** subject to the payment of any charges that may be made under the Official Information Act 1982. 20
- (4) In this section, **public inspection period**, in relation to a return, means the period—
 - (a) beginning on the day that is 3 working days after the date on which the Electoral Commission receives the return; and 25
 - (b) ending 6 years after the receipt of the return.
- (5) Despite **section 3**, this section applies until the end of the last public inspection period that began under this Act before its repeal. 30

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 74

Subpart 3—Offences and penalties in relation to referendum advertising

75 Illegal practices

A person is guilty of an illegal practice if the person wilfully—

- (a) promotes a referendum advertisement without being entitled to do so under **section 44**: 35
- (b) contravenes any of **subsections (1) to (7) of section 52**:

(c) makes a payment in breach of **section 68(2)**.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 75

76 Illegal practice to avoid limit set out in section 44(b)

(1) An unregistered promoter may not enter into an agreement, or enter into an arrangement or understanding, with any other person for the purpose of circumventing the maximum amount specified in **section 44(b)**. 5

(2) A body corporate or unincorporated may not encourage its members to take any action for the purpose of circumventing the maximum amount referred to in **section 44(b)**.

(3) No person may incorporate or form 2 or more bodies corporate or unincorporated for the purpose of circumventing the maximum amount referred to in **section 44(b)**. 10

(4) A person who wilfully contravenes any of **subsections (1) to (3)** is guilty of an illegal practice.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 76

15

77 Offence to incur unauthorised referendum expense

(1) A person who wilfully contravenes **section 46** is guilty of a corrupt practice.

(2) A person who contravenes **section 46** in any other case is guilty of an illegal practice.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 77

20

78 Offence to pay referendum expenses in excess of maximum

(1) This section applies to a registered promoter or any other person who directly or indirectly pays or knowingly aids or abets any person in paying for or on account of any referendum expenses any sum in excess of the maximum amount referred to in **section 45**. 25

(2) The registered promoter or other person is guilty of—

(a) a corrupt practice if that person knew the payment was in excess of the maximum amount; or

(b) an illegal practice in any other case, unless the person proves that they took all reasonable steps to ensure that the referendum expenses did not exceed the maximum amount. 30

(3) A person who enters into an agreement, or enters into an arrangement or understanding, with any other person for the purpose of circumventing the maximum amount referred to in **section 45** is guilty of a corrupt practice.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 78

35

- 79 Offence relating to unregistered promoter's obligation to keep records** 5
- An unregistered promoter who fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with **section 51(1)** is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$40,000.
- Compare: 2019 No 71 s 79
- 80 Offence relating to registered promoter's obligation to keep records** 10
- A registered promoter who fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with **section 51(2)**, is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$40,000.
- Compare: 2019 No 71 s 80
- 81 Offences relating to return of registered promoter's referendum expenses**
- (1) A registered promoter who fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with **section 72(2)** is guilty of an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$40,000.
- (2) A registered promoter who files a return under **section 72(2)** that is false in any material particular is guilty of— 15
- (a) a corrupt practice if the registered promoter filed the return knowing it to be false in any material particular:
- (b) an illegal practice in any other case, unless the registered promoter proves that— 20
- (i) they had no intention to misstate or conceal the facts; and
- (ii) they took all reasonable steps in the circumstances to ensure that the information was accurate.
- (3) If the registered promoter is not an individual or a company, the registered promoter's representative who files the return in accordance with **section 72(3)** is liable under **subsections (1) and (2)**. 25
- (4) **Subsection (3)** does not limit the liability of a registered promoter under **subsection (1) or (2)**.
- Compare: 2019 No 71 s 81
- 82 Punishment for corrupt or illegal practice** 30
- (1) A person who is guilty of a corrupt practice is liable on conviction to either or both of the following:
- (a) a term of imprisonment not exceeding 2 years:
- (b) a fine not exceeding \$100,000.
- (2) A person who is guilty of an illegal practice is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$40,000. 35
- (3) Section 100 of the 1993 Act applies to a person who is guilty of a corrupt practice under this Act as if the person were guilty of a corrupt practice under the

1993 Act and the reference to an election petition were a reference to a referendum petition tried by the High Court under **section 28** of this Act.

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 82

83 Time limits for commencing prosecutions under Part

The time limits for commencing prosecutions specified in **section 34** apply for the purposes of this Part. 5

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 83

Part 4 Miscellaneous provisions

84 Duty of Electoral Commission 10

- (1) If the Electoral Commission believes that a person has committed an offence under this Act, the Electoral Commission must report the facts on which that belief is based to the New Zealand Police.
- (2) However, **subsection (1)** does not apply to an offence if the Electoral Commission considers that the offence is so inconsequential that there is no public interest in reporting those facts to the New Zealand Police. 15

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 84

85 Regulations

- (1) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council, make regulations for all or any of the following purposes: 20
 - (a) at any time before the start of the regulated period, declaring an advertisement, a class of advertisements, an activity, or a class of activities not to be a referendum advertisement for the purposes of this Act:
 - (b) prescribing forms required for any matter in relation to a referendum:
 - (e) ~~providing for matters that are contemplated by, necessary for the administration of, or necessary for giving full effect to this Act.~~ 25
 - (c) providing for anything this Act says may or must be provided for by regulations:
 - (d) providing for anything incidental that is necessary for carrying out, or giving full effect to, this Act. 30
- (2) Regulations under this section are secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

Compare: 2019 No 71 s 85

Schedule 1
Transitional, savings, and related provisions

s 6

Part 1
Provisions relating to this Act as enacted

5

There are no transitional, savings, or related provisions relating to this Act as enacted.

Schedule 2 Form for petition

s 28(3)

Form

Application for inquiry into conduct of referendum 5

Section 28, Referendums Framework Act 2025

No:

In the High Court of New Zealand

Registry:

In the matter of the referendum held on *[date]* on *[issue]*. 10

Applicant

- 1 The applicant is a group of *[number]* electors who are dissatisfied with the result of the referendum.
- 2 The names, addresses, electoral districts, and signatures of the members of the group are set out in the appendix to this application. 15
- 3 The spokesperson for the group is *[name, address]*.
- 4 The applicant acts—
 - *(a) through a lawyer, who is *[name, address]*; or
 - *(b) through its spokesperson.

*Select one.

Application 20

- 5 The applicant asks for an inquiry into—
 - *(a) the conduct of the referendum:
 - *(b) the conduct of *[name of person complained of, address]*, who was connected with the referendum:

*Select those that apply.
- 6 The specific grounds on which the applicant is dissatisfied with the result of the referendum are as follows: 25
 - *(a) the declared result of the referendum was wrong:
 - *(b) irregularities in the conduct of the referendum materially affected the result:
 - *(c) irregularities in the conduct of any person connected with the referendum materially affected the result. 30

*Select those that apply.

- 7 The applicant asks the court to—

*(a) determine the total number of valid votes recorded for the options in the referendum:

*(b) declare the referendum void.

*Select one.

- 8 The applicant gives security in accordance with section 232 of the Electoral Act 1993 for costs that may become payable by the applicant under that section. 5

Address for service

- 9 The applicant's address for service is [*address*].

Signature:

(Spokesperson for applicant/Person on behalf of spokesperson for applicant*) 10

*Select one.

Appendix

Members of applicant group

Name	Address	Electoral district	Signature
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Legislative history

27 February 2025
6 March 2025

Introduction (Bill 126–1)
First reading and referral to Justice Committee