

Nominations

- ☐ Who Could Nominate as a Candidate?
- ☐ Declaration of Nominations
- ☐ Nominations Overview
- ☐ Nominations System
- ☐ Draw for Ballot Paper Positions
- ☐ Senate Group Voting Tickets

A person could not be elected to the Senate or the House of Representatives at the 2001 federal election unless they had nominated as a candidate by the close of nominations at 12 noon on Thursday 18 October 2001. It was not possible to nominate as a candidate for the election until the writs had been issued and no-one could nominate for more than one election held on polling day.



[see related statistics](#)

House of Reps

- ☐ National List of Candidates
- ☐ Nominations by Gender

Senate

- ☐ National List of Candidates
- ☐ Nominations by Gender



[next ►](#)

Nominations

Who Could Nominate as a Candidate?

The eligibility qualifications for a candidate for the Senate and the House of Representatives are the same. To nominate as a candidate a person must be at least 18 years old, an Australian citizen, and an elector entitled to vote or a person qualified to become an elector.

A person cannot nominate if, at the close of nominations, they do not meet any of the three eligibility requirements detailed above, are a current member of a State Parliament or Territory Legislative Assembly, or are disqualified by Section 44 of the Constitution.

Each candidate is required to pay a nomination deposit. At the 2001 election, a House of Representatives candidate was required to pay a \$350 deposit, which was refundable if the candidate achieved four per cent or more of the formal first preference votes for the relevant division. A Senate candidate was required to pay a deposit of \$700, which was refundable if the candidate (or if applicable, the Senate group in which the candidate was included) achieved four per cent or more of the formal first preference votes for the relevant State or Territory.

[◀ previous](#)

Declaration of Nominations

Nominations for the 2001 federal election closed at 12 noon, Thursday 18 October 2001. Nominations were publicly declared 24 hours after the close of nominations at 12 noon, Friday 19 October 2001.

Nationally, 1,324 people nominated as candidates in the 2001 federal election. This figure included 285 candidates for the Senate and 1,039 candidates for the House of Representatives. There were 943 male candidates and 381 female candidates.

Nominations Overview

Some particular points of interest from the 2001 federal election:

- 111 fewer candidates nominated than for the previous federal election in 1998
- 381 female candidates and 943 males nominated
- the number of male candidates decreased by 96 from 1998 and the number of female candidates decreased by 18 from 1998. In 1998 there were 1,039 male and 399 female candidates

[next ▶](#)

Nominations

Nominations Overview (continued)

- 49 registered political parties fielded candidates compared to 34 parties at 1998
- the largest number of candidates fielded in a division was 12 in the divisions of Robertson, Page, Farrer, Lindsay (NSW) and Gippsland (Vic), and
- the smallest number of candidates fielded in a division was four. This occurred in the divisions of Sydney (NSW), Denison, Bruce, Burke, Casey, Deakin, Higgins, Kooyong and Lalor (Vic)

Nominations System

Nominations were entered into the computerised nominations system at AEC Divisional Offices for House of Representatives candidates and at AEC State and Territory Head Offices for Senate candidates. The system produced a number of reports which were provided to the media, candidates, political parties and other interested people. This system also generated the artwork for the House of Representatives ballot papers.

A national list of candidates was available soon after the last declarations of nominations were held in Western Australia. The list was distributed to members of the media, political parties, candidates and other persons and placed on the AEC website.

Draw for Ballot Paper Positions

The order in which candidates' names appeared on the ballot paper was determined by a random draw. The draws were conducted immediately following the public declarations of nominations and were open to candidates, media and the public.

The draw for Senate ballot paper positions were conducted by each AEO at their capital city Head Office. The draw for positions on the House of Representatives ballot papers were conducted by DROs at each of the 150 Divisional Offices.

A double randomised system was used in the draw for both the House of Representatives and the Senate. In the House of Representatives there were two draws. The first gave each candidate a number and the second draw determined the order in which each candidate appeared on the ballot paper.

Nominations

Draw for Ballot Paper Positions (continued)

The same process occurred for the Senate, however, this draw is conducted in two separate parts, one part for groups and the other for ungrouped candidates. Each part consists of two draws. The first draw allocates a number to each group/ungrouped candidate and the second draw determines the order in which each group/ungrouped candidate will appear on the ballot paper.

Senate Group Voting Tickets

Within 24 hours of the public declaration of nominations, Senate groups were able to lodge a voting ticket with the relevant State or Territory AEO. A voting ticket is a written statement setting out a preference ordering of all candidates in the election. When electors choose to vote for a group above the line on the Senate ballot paper, their preferences follow the ordering lodged by the Group.

Booklets setting out copies of all voting tickets lodged in that State or Territory were displayed at every polling booth on polling day. This information was also available on the AEC website.