

Senate Finance and Public Administration Legislation Committee
ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET ESTIMATES 2025-26

Finance Portfolio
7-8 October 2025

Department/Agency: Australian Electoral Commission

Outcome/Program: Outcome 1

Topic: Prisoner voting

Senator: Fatima Payman

Question reference number: F041

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 28 November 2025

Number of pages: 3

Question:

SBS reported in April that 274 eligible prisoners voted in the 2022 federal election.

1. How many prisoners were eligible to vote in the 2025 federal election?
2. How many prisoners voted in the 2025 federal election?
3. What efforts does the AEC make to enable prisoners who are entitled to vote to do so?
4. Beyond the usual information provided when a voter is given their ballot paper, are there any other avenues (such as information sessions) available to prisoners broaden their understanding of the electoral system and improve their chances of casting a formal vote?
5. On notice, could you provide data on rates of informality at prison booths at the 2025 election?
6. According to SBS, prisoners in New South Wales lodge postal votes, while prisons are gazetted as early voting locations in Victoria. Why is there not a uniform method of voting for prisoners across Australia?

Answer:

1. The eligibility of prisoners to vote is complex and varies depending on state and territory legislation; for that reason, the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) does not have precise data on how many prisoners were eligible to vote in the 2025 federal election. All prisoners must be enrolled and remain enrolled while they are serving a full-time prison sentence. Prisoners also remain eligible to vote unless the AEC is advised that, due to sentence length (noting these criteria differ between each state and territory), they have become ineligible. The AEC works closely with the corrections authorities in each jurisdiction to ensure that the roll is continuously updated to maintain its accuracy, and to ensure that only eligible prisoners are included on the certified lists of voters for an election.

2. For the 2025 federal election, 79 mobile voting teams delivered an in-person voting service across 82 correctional centres in all states and territories and issued a total of 9,729 votes. A further 409 Postal Voting Packs were recorded as issued to electors in correctional facilities, with 200 of these returned to the AEC.
3. The AEC's mobile voting support cells work with corrections departments and, where possible, directly with prisons to improve enrolment accuracy and to ensure prisoners are correctly enrolled.

For the 2025 federal election, the AEC developed and distributed targeted resources, including '*A guide to assisting prisoners to enrol*' for correctional staff and a poster outlining the prisoner enrolment process for each state and territory. These materials complemented planning with corrections authorities to ensure voting access for prisoners.

Mobile voting support cell staff carried out enrolment activities in each state during two periods: 21/10/2024–13/12/2024 and 31/03/2025–07/04/2025, ending at the close of rolls. Staff provided enrolment materials, answered questions, and offered contact details for further support. Multiple states also delivered face-to-face enrolment services in correctional facilities.

4. Dedicated information for prisoners is provided on the AEC website and to corrections officers and for the 2025 federal election, information on electoral participation was included in the *About Time* publication, distributed to prisoners.

The AEC partners with corrections authorities nationwide to ensure prisoners can vote, either via in-person mobile voting or postal voting. Mobile voting support cells contacted prisons not receiving in-person services to provide postal voting resources. Facilities declined in-person voting for reasons such as preferring postal voting, allowing in-community voting during day release, limited voter availability, or program disruptions.

Mobile voting teams receive training to issue ballot papers accurately and provide instructions to help voters in prison cast formal votes. Team members can offer additional assistance if requested, such as reading materials aloud and completing a ballot paper according to the voter's instructions while the voter is present. Teams are supplied with procedural manuals containing guidelines on assisting voters with ballot completion. Further information about available support can be found in the *Guidance for providing assistance to voters* factsheet on the AEC website at www.aec.gov.au/About_AEC/files/factsheet-guidance-with-voting.pdf.

5. Mobile voting counts are completed at the team level, so informality rates are not available for individual facilities. Of the 79 mobile voting teams providing in-person voting to correctional centres, 76 worked exclusively in these settings. Their average informality rate was 10.0 per cent, comparable to the national mobile voting average of 10.3 per cent.
6. The services provided depend on approval and support provided by the overarching department of corrections (or equivalent) in each jurisdiction, as well by the individual facility that is offered an in-person voting service. In the 2025 federal election, both

postal and in-person person voting services were provided in every state and territory, including New South Wales. This is a significant uplift in services provided compared to previous electoral events where New South Wales correctional facilities did not have access to in-person mobile voting services due to access restrictions.

For this election, all prisoners eligible to vote had access to the same voting options, which included in-person services where the AEC was provided access through the facility, and postal voting. For facilities that did not receive an in-person mobile voting service, support cells provided information on postal voting to facilitate prisoners voting via post within these facilities.

Task History

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Date	Description	Type	User	Details	Reason	On Behalf Of
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20/01/2026 09:16 AM	Action & Assign For Publication	Processing Instructions	s 47F	Hi team, AEC SEQoNs from Oct cleared by SMOS Office, ready for tabling. Thanks, s 47F		
20/01/2026 09:13 AM	Claim		s 47F			

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Date	Description	Type	User	Details	Reason	On Behalf Of
28/10/2025 09:03 AM	Assign	Processing Instructions	s 47F	Hi s 47F Estimates QoN for your review please. Thanks, s 47F		
28/10/2025 08:31	Assign For MO Action	Processing	s 22	Estimates QoN for		

Date	Description	Type	User	Details	Reason	On Behalf Of
AM		Instructions		consideration please.		

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Senate Finance and Public Administration Legislation Committee
ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET ESTIMATES 2025-26

Finance Portfolio
7-8 October 2025

Department/Agency: Australian Electoral Commission

Outcome/Program: Outcome 1

Topic: Indigenous prisoner participation in elections

Senator: Lidia Thorpe

Question reference number: F204

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 28 November 2025

Number of pages: 1

Question:

1. How many people in prison who were eligible to vote at the last federal election were actually able to exercise that right?
2. Can the Department confirm whether accurate data is collected on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners' participation in elections, and if not, why not?
3. What measures have been taken to ensure eligible prisoners, particularly Aboriginal people on remand or serving sentences of less than 3 years, are informed and supported to vote?

Answer:

Information about the eligibility of prisoners to vote, voting services and participation is provided in the response to question on notice F041 taken at Supplementary Budget Estimates 2025-26.

The Australian Electoral Commission is unable to break the information down further for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners as the electoral roll does not capture indigeneity.

Task History

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Additional Information

Attachments added:
F204 Tabled 20-01-2026 (.pdf)

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20/01/2026 09:17 AM	Action & Assign For Publication	Processing Instructions	s 47F	Hi team, AEC SEQoNs from Oct cleared by SMOS Office, ready for tabling. Thanks, s 47F		
20/01/2026 09:13 AM	Claim		s 47F			
17/11/2025 12:30 PM	Assign	Processing Instructions	s 47F	Hi s 47F, assigning back AEC QoNs to you for review. The 'F' number has been updated but no update to content. There are 19 in total where this has occurred. Thanks, s 47F		
17/11/2025 12:26 PM	Assign For MO Action	Processing Instructions	s 22	s 47F, Assigning back to MO. The 'F' number has been updated as per the Department's notification. There has been no updated to content. Thanks, s 22		
17/11/2025 12:23 PM	Quality Check		s 22			
17/11/2025 12:18 PM	Clear & Assign	Processing Instructions	s 22	Updated QoN 'F' number as advised by Department of Finance on		

Date	Description	Type	User	Details	Reason	On Behalf Of
				14/11/2025 at 13:01.		
17/11/2025 09:30 AM	Assign for Redrafting	Processing Instructions	S 22	To update F number as advised by Department of Finance on 14/11/2025 at 13.01	New information	
14/11/2025 03:09 PM	Claim		S 22			
14/11/2025 03:06 PM	Submit		S 22			
30/10/2025 09:43 AM	Assign	Processing Instructions	S 47F	Hi S 47F Estimates QoN for your review please. Thanks, S 47F		
30/10/2025 09:25 AM	Assign For MO Action	Processing Instructions	S 22	Estimates QoN for consideration please.		

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Senate Finance and Public Administration Legislation Committee
ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON NOTICE
ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES 2025-26

Finance Portfolio
9-10 February 2026

Department/Agency: Australian Electoral Commission

Outcome/Program: Outcome 1

Topic: Prisoner voting

Senator: Fatima Payman

Question reference number: F039

Type of question: Written

Date set by the committee for the return of answer: 10 April 2026

Number of pages: 7

Question:

1. In one of the answers, the AEC noted that "The eligibility of prisoners to vote is complex and varies depending on state and territory legislation". On notice, could you provide a breakdown of the eligibility requirements for prisoners in each state and territory?
2. Looking at subsection 93(8AA) of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, A person who is serving a sentence of imprisonment of 3 years or longer is not entitled to vote at any Senate election or House of Representatives election. The eligibility criteria for voters is set out in sections 8 and 30 of the Constitution as referring to state enrolment criteria until the Commonwealth Parliament otherwise provides. Given the Commonwealth Parliament has otherwise provided, where do the states come into it?
3. Am I correct in my reading of section 96A of the Commonwealth Electoral Act that a prisoner, regardless of the length of their sentence or the state or territory in which they reside, is entitled to enrol, so long as they are over 18, a citizen, not cognitively impaired and have not been convicted of treason?
4. Given subsection 93(2) provides that, subject to being over 18, not serving a sentence greater than 3 years and not voting more than once, an elector whose name is on the Roll for a Division is entitled to vote at elections of Members of the Senate for the State that includes that Division and at elections of Members of the House of Representatives for that Division, what provision of the Commonwealth Electoral Act allows states and territories to determine eligibility to vote in federal elections?
5. I noted in my questions on notice that SBS reported in April 2025 that 274 eligible prisoners voted in the 2022 federal election. An answer to one question revealed that 9,729 votes and 409 Postal Voting Packs were issued to prisoners for the 2025 federal election. Is the figure of 274 solely attributable to COVID, or have changes been made to AEC policy since then to improve turnout for prisoners?
6. Another answer to a question notes that, at the 2025 election, of the 79 mobile voting teams providing in-person voting to correctional centres, 76 worked exclusively in these settings. For these 76, on notice, could you provide the formality rates for each team and the

correctional centres they attended?

7. What was the highest informal rate of these teams?

8. Another response notes that in 2025, the prison remote voting teams' average informality rate was 10.0 per cent, comparable to the national mobile voting average of 10.3 per cent.

Firstly, could you provide on notice the average mobile voting informality rate for both all mobile teams and teams that exclusively attended correctional centres for the 2022 and 2019 elections?

9. What proportion of mobile voting teams, other than those which attend correctional centres, were responsible for collecting the votes of remote communities?

10. Is it fair to compare the national mobile voting average formality rate with the formality rate of correctional facility teams, given the factors that cause increased informality for remote teams are not the same factors for correctional facility teams?

11. What effort is made to engage prisoners who are enrolled to vote in a division when a by-election is called for that division? What processes does the AEC have to track them down?

12. Do prisoners get fined for not voting?

a) If YES, how many prisoners were fined for not voting at the 2025 election?

Answer:

1. For federal elections, section 93(8AA) of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Electoral Act) provides that prisoners serving sentences of three years, or more are not entitled to vote. For state and territory elections, eligibility to enrol and vote is determined by the legislation of the relevant jurisdiction and administered by the relevant state or territory electoral authority. To clarify the AEC's previous answer, it is the state or territory's sentencing laws that may vary between jurisdictions, as well as the definition of 'serving a sentence', and therefore impact a person's eligibility to vote under the federal legislation (Electoral Act). Further information on the previous QoN is covered under Q4.

2. The AEC agrees that sections 8 and 30 of the Australian Constitution provide that the qualification of electors for federal elections is determined by reference to state voting qualifications 'until the Parliament otherwise provides'. The Commonwealth Parliament has provided for the qualifications and disqualifications for enrolment and voting for federal elections in the Electoral Act.

State and territory law remains relevant to elections for their own parliaments. Section 93(8AA) only limits prisoners' entitlement to vote at federal elections. States and territories retain authority to determine voter eligibility for their own elections.

3. Yes. Section 96A of the Electoral Act provides that a prisoner is entitled to remain enrolled, or to enrol, regardless of the length of their sentence, subject to the general enrolment qualifications in s93 of the Electoral Act. While prisoners serving sentences of three years or longer are not entitled to vote in federal elections, that disqualification does not affect their entitlement to remain enrolled, or to enrol.

Under s93, a person is entitled to enrol if they:

- are 18 years or older,
- are an Australian citizen (or an eligible British subject),
- are not by reason of cognitive impairment, incapable of understanding the nature and significance of enrolment and voting, and
- have not been convicted of treason or treachery without receiving a pardon.

4. As outlined in the answer to Q1, the AEC wishes to clarify the connection between federal eligibility and state or territory legislation. Eligibility to enrol and vote for federal elections is determined by the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918. State or territory laws cannot directly determine the eligibility of a person to vote in federal elections. However, because the Electoral Act prevents a person from voting if imprisoned for three years or longer, a person could be imprisoned for that period under state or territory law and so not be eligible to vote in a federal election.
5. The delivery of polling services in correctional facilities is contingent on approval and operational support from state and territory corrections authorities and individual facilities. There has been no change to the policy settings for mobile polling in correctional facilities during this period however the take-up was historically lower.

The lower uptake of these services in the 2022 federal election was influenced by COVID-19 restrictions, which contributed to reduced participation across all mobile polling establishment types.

Since then, ongoing engagement with state and territory corrections agencies has led to increased adoption of mobile polling services. For the first time, at the 2025 federal election every jurisdiction participated, with correctional facilities in all states and territories accepting the offer of a mobile polling service. This resulted in a 60% increase in in-person voting services compared to previous events.

6. The below table provides the list of formality rates for each mobile team and the correctional centres attended.

State	Division	Mobile Team	Correctional Facility Name	Team Informality
ACT	Bean	Other Mobile Team 1	Alexander Maconochie Centre	27.30%
ACT	Bean	Other Mobile Team 2	Alexander Maconochie Centre	0.00%
NSW	Calare	Other Mobile Team 1	Bathurst Correctional Centre Kirkconnell Correctional Centre Bathurst Correctional Centre	11.30%
NSW	Calare	Other Mobile Team 2	Lithgow Correctional Centre Bathurst Correctional Centre	8.90%
NSW	Calare	Other Mobile Team 3	Lithgow Correctional Centre Bathurst Correctional Centre	4.80%
NSW	Calare	Other Mobile Team 4	Wellington Correctional Centre	67.50%
NSW	Calare	Other Mobile Team 5	Macquarie Correction Centre (Wellington)	13.80%
NSW	Cowper	Other Mobile Team 1	Mid North Coast Correctional Centre	19.60%
NSW	Cowper	Other Mobile Team 2	Mid North Coast Correctional Centre	9.40%
NSW	Cowper	Other Mobile Team 3	Mid North Coast Correctional Centre	30.40%
NSW	Eden-Monaro	Other Mobile Team 1	Cooma Correctional Centre	0.00%
NSW	Eden-Monaro	Other Mobile Team 2	Cooma Correctional Centre	0.00%
NSW	Eden-Monaro	Other Mobile Team 3	Goulburn Correctional Centre	2.30%
NSW	Gilmore	Other Mobile Team 1	South Coast Correctional Centre	5.90%
NSW	Gilmore	Other Mobile Team 2	South Coast Correctional Centre	0.00%

NSW	Gilmore	Other Mobile Team 3	South Coast Correctional Centre	4.80%
NSW	Gilmore	Other Mobile Team 4	South Coast Correctional Centre	13.30%
NSW	Hunter	Other Mobile Team 1	Shortland Correctional Centre Hunter Correctional Centre Cessnock Correctional Centre	14.30%
NSW	Hunter	Other Mobile Team 2	Shortland Correctional Centre Hunter Correctional Centre Cessnock Correctional Centre	7.90%
NSW	Kingsford Smith	Other Mobile Team 1	Metropolitan Special Programs Centre Long Bay Hospital Area 1	0.00%
NSW	Kingsford Smith	Other Mobile Team 3	Metropolitan Special Programs Centre Long Bay Hospital Area 2	4.20%
NSW	Lindsay	Other Mobile Team 1	John Morony Correctional Centre	0.00%
NSW	Lindsay	Other Mobile Team 2	John Morony Correctional Centre	0.00%
NSW	Lindsay	Other Mobile Team 3	Geoffrey Pearce Correctional Centre Dillwynia Correctional Centre	33.30%
NSW	Lindsay	Other Mobile Team 4	Geoffrey Pearce Correctional Centre Dillwynia Correctional Centre	25.00%
NSW	New England	Other Mobile Team 1	St Heliers Correctional Centre	0.00%
NSW	New England	Other Mobile Team 2	Tamworth Correctional Centre	14.30%
NSW	New England	Other Mobile Team 3	Glen Innes Correctional Centre	0.00%
NSW	Page	Other Mobile Team 2	Clarence Correctional Centre	50.00%
NSW	Page	Other Mobile Team 3	Clarence Correctional Centre	27.80%
NSW	Page	Other Mobile Team 4	Clarence Correctional Centre	57.10%
NSW	Page	Other Mobile Team 5	Clarence Correctional Centre	11.10%
NSW	Page	Other Mobile Team 6	Clarence Correctional Centre	0.00%
NSW	Page	Other Mobile Team 7	Clarence Correctional Centre	12.50%
NSW	Parkes	Other Mobile Team 1	Broken Hill Correctional Centre	0.00%
NSW	Parkes	Other Mobile Team 2	Broken Hill Correctional Centre	0.00%
NSW	Reid	Other Mobile Team 1	Metropolitan Remand and Reception Centre Silverwater Women's Correctional Centre	26.70%
NSW	Reid	Other Mobile Team 2	Metropolitan Remand and Reception Centre	12.50%
NSW	Riverina	Other Mobile Team 2	Junee Correctional Centre	9.10%
NSW	Riverina	Other Mobile Team 3	Junee Correctional Centre	16.70%
NSW	Riverina	Other Mobile Team 4	Mannus Correctional Complex (Tumbarumba)	16.70%
QLD	Blair	Other Mobile Team 1	Borallon Training and Correctional Centre	0.00%
QLD	Capricornia	Other Mobile Team 1	Capricornia Correctional Centre	6.60%
QLD	Capricornia	Other Mobile Team 2	Capricornia Correctional Centre Capricornia Correctional Centre 2	2.90%
QLD	Dawson	Other Mobile Team 1	Townsville Correctional Centre	5.90%

QLD	Dawson	Other Mobile Team 2	Townsville Correctional Centre	0.00%
QLD	Kennedy	Other Mobile Team 1	Lotus Glen Correctional Centre	4.50%
QLD	Kennedy	Other Mobile Team 2	Lotus Glen Correctional Centre	11.10%
QLD	Longman	Other Mobile Team 1	Woodford Correctional Centre	0.00%
QLD	Longman	Other Mobile Team 2	Woodford Correctional Centre	4.80%
QLD	Oxley	Other Mobile Team 1	Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre Brisbane Correctional Centre	0.00%
QLD	Oxley	Other Mobile Team 2	Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre	0.00%
QLD	Oxley	Other Mobile Team 3	Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre Brisbane Women's Correctional Centre	6.50%
QLD	Oxley	Other Mobile Team 4	Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre	0.00%
QLD	Oxley	Other Mobile Team 5	Wolston Correctional Centre	5.30%
QLD	Wide Bay	Other Mobile Team 1	Maryborough Correctional Centre	5.60%
QLD	Wright	Other Mobile Team 1	Palen Creek Correctional Centre	0.00%
QLD	Wright	Other Mobile Team 2	Numinbah Correctional Centre	0.00%
QLD	Wright	Other Mobile Team 3	Southern Queensland Correctional Centre	16.70%
SA	Barker	Other Mobile Team 2	Mount Gambier Prison Cadell Training Centre Moblong Prison	10.40%
SA	Grey	Other Mobile Team 1	Port Lincoln Prison Port Augusta Prison	10.50%
SA	Makin	Other Mobile Team 1	Yatala Labour Prison Adelaide Women's Prison	16.10%
TAS	Bass	Other Mobile Team 1	Launceston Reception Prison	0.00%
TAS	Clark	Other Mobile Team 1	Hobart Reception Prison	0.00%
TAS	Franklin	Other Mobile Team 1	Risdon Prison	22.20%
TAS	Franklin	Other Mobile Team 2	Risdon Prison	0.00%
VIC	Gorton	Other Mobile Team 1	Dame Phyllis Frost Centre Ravenhall Correctional Centre	3.40%
VIC	Wannon	Other Mobile Team 1	Hopkins Correctional Centre Langi Kal Kal Prison	2.40%
WA	Brand	Other Mobile Team 1	Casuarina Prison	0.00%
WA	Bullwinkel	Other Mobile Team 1	Acacia Prison Wooroloo Prison Farm	0.00%
WA	Canning	Other Mobile Team 1	Karnet Prison Farm	0.00%
WA	Durack	Other Mobile Team 1	Greenough Regional Prison	7.90%
WA	Forrest	Other Mobile Team 1	Bunbury Regional Prison	4.70%
WA	O'Connor	Other Mobile Team 1	Pardelup Prison Farm Albany Regional Prison	10.20%
WA	O'Connor	Other Mobile Team 2	Eastern Goldfields Regional Prison	11.50%
WA	Tangney	Other Mobile Team 1	Hakea Prison Melaleuca Women's Prison	33.30%

7. The mobile team within the Division of Calare, NSW which attended the Wellington Correction Centre had the highest informality rate of 67.5%. The mobile team issued total of 108 votes over 2 days.
8. The below table provides the informality rates for elections in 2019 and 2022 for all mobile teams and those that attended correctional centres only. Note that due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many aged care, hospital, prison and other venues did not permit the AEC access to undertake mobile polling (postal voting was offered in lieu) – this accounts for the lower number of total teams in 2022.

	Informality rate 2019	Total teams 2019	Informality rate 2022	Total teams 2022
All mobile teams	7.47%	515	10.72%	73
Team attending only Correctional Facilities	15.58%	9	17.39%	2

9. Of the 598 mobile voting teams deployed, 20 teams (3.34%) issued votes in remote areas in establishments other than correctional facilities, including aged-care facilities and Indigenous health services. In addition to this, 77 specialist remote voter services teams operated across remote and very remote Australia to service the broader community.
10. Mobile voting and remote voter services teams are designed to support voters who may face barriers to accessing standard in-person voting services. A range of factors can influence formality rates in mobile voting environments, including in correctional facilities. These factors include:
 - literacy and language challenges
 - cultural and social barriers
 - distrust of government institutions, which can limit the effectiveness of engagement and education efforts, and
 - the transient and mobile nature of voters in these settings.

The AEC continues to work with the corrections authorities in each jurisdiction to ensure a suitable, accessible and compliant service is provided.

11. For a by-election, the AEC engages with the state department of corrections and provides information for facilities to support prisoners enrolled in the by-election division to vote.

This service includes targeted resources provided for prisoners including - [fact-sheet-enrolling-and-voting-from-prison.pdf](#), [factsheet-guidance-with-voting.pdf](#).

12. All eligible electors who appear to have failed to vote are issued an Apparent Failure to Vote notice, which provides an opportunity to respond with the reason for having failed to vote. The information provided in response is assessed to determine if the elector had a valid and sufficient reason for failing to vote.

Responses are considered on the merits of each individual case and in accordance with the law. In making this assessment, strong consideration is given to the availability of voter services, and any barriers that the person may experience in accessing these services. If it is determined that the person had a valid and sufficient reason for failing to vote, the matter is finalised with no further action. If an elector is unable to respond to the Apparent Failure to Vote notice, someone else may respond on their behalf.

As advised in the previous QoN, the AEC's system does not capture precise information about who on the electoral roll is a current prisoner. Rather, the AEC receives regular

data from Corrections authorities which is matched to the electoral roll; where a match can be reliably made, the elector is either:

- a. assigned a category that shows their sentence is of a length that means they are not entitled to vote for a specified period (which in turn prevents their name being placed on the certified list for an election in that period), or
- b. assigned a 'temporarily absent' notation on their enrolment record which simply identifies that they do not reside at their enrolled address for a specified period, therefore ensuring they are not inadvertently objected from the roll for non-residence; this is the same notation used for other electors who notify the AEC that they are temporarily absent but intend to return to their place of enrolment, such as people who are overseas temporarily. This enables the elector to be placed on the certified list for an election in that period.

For the reasons outlined above regarding inability to identify the number of eligible prisoners on the electoral roll, it is therefore also not possible to determine how many prisoners were issued an Apparent Failure to Vote notice.

Task History

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Additional Information

Attachments added:
F039 Tabled 25-05-2026 (.pdf)

Date	Description	Type	User	Details	Reason	On Behalf Of
27/05/2026 01:26 PM	Submit		S 22			
25/05/2026 08:13 AM	Action & Assign For Publication	Processing Instructions	S 47F	Hi team, Estimate QoNs cleared by SMOS Office. Please arrange for tabling ASAP. Thanks, S 47F		
25/05/2026 08:12 AM	Claim		S 47F			
11/05/2026 10:42 AM	Assign	Processing Instructions	S 47F	Hi S 47F please see below comments		

Date	Description	Type	User	Details	Reason	On Behalf Of
				S 47C		

Date	Description	Type	User	Reason	On Behalf Of
11/05/2026 10:16 AM	Assign For MO Action	Processing Instructions	s 22		

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s 47C

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Additional Information

CC'd emails s 22 @aec.gov.au, s 22 @aec.gov.au, s 22 @aec.gov.au, min.parl@aec.gov.au

Date	Description	Type	User	Details	Reason	On Behalf Of
08/05/2026 09:17 AM	Assign for Redrafting	Processing Instructions	s 47F	s 47C	Minor redraft	

Date	Description	Type	User	Details	Reason	On Behalf Of
				s 47C		
08/05/2026 09:16 AM	Claim		s 47F			
07/05/2026 06:01 PM	Assign to DLO	Processing Instructions	s 47Fs 47F	Hi s 47F	s 47C	

Date	Description	Type	User	Details	Reason	On Behalf Of
				s 47C Thank you, s 47F		

Additional Information
CC'd emails s 47F @dfat.gov.au

Date	Description	Type	User	Details	Reason	On Behalf Of
18/03/2026 09:34 AM	Assign	Processing Instructions	s 47F	Hi s 47F please see attached for your review. Thanks, s 47F		
18/03/2026 09:30 AM	Assign For MO Action	Processing Instructions	s 22	s 47F second and final Estimates QoN for SMOS consideration, please. Thanks, s 22		

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