



Media guide:

European Parliamentary and English local elections

March 2009

Translations and other formats

For information on obtaining this publication in another language or in a large-print or Braille version, please contact the Electoral Commission:

Tel: 020 7271 0500

Email: publications@electoralcommission.org.uk

Contents

	1
1 Media contacts and resources	1
2 The Electoral Commission	3
3 Elections 2009 overview	4
4 Differences in Northern Ireland	5
5 Elections calendar	6
6 Who can register to vote	9
7 How to register to vote	12
8 Standing for election	14
9 Election spending	17
10 Campaigning	21
11 How to vote	23
12 Electoral offences and penalties	28
13 Counting votes	30
Appendices	
Appendix A – The European Parliament	32
Appendix B – Local government in England	34
Appendix C – Who's who at elections	35
Appendix D - Public awareness campaigns	38
Appendix E – List of Regional Returning Officers in the UK	39
Appendix F – Voter turnout statistics	40
Appendix G – List of English local government elections on 4 June 2009	41

1 Media contacts and resources

Electoral Commission press office

London

Weekdays 9am – 6pm: 020 7271 0704

Out of hours: 07789 920414

press@electoralcommission.org.uk

Wales press office (Quadrant PR)

029 2069 4900

Northern Ireland press office (Weber Shandwick PR)

028 90 347 319 / 303

Scotland press office (Pagoda PR)

0131 556 0770

Websites

www.electoralcommission.org.uk

Our corporate website features a dedicated elections area:

www.electoralcommission.org.uk/elections

and a media centre: www.electoralcommission.org.uk/news-and-media which is regularly updated with press releases.

www.aboutmyvote.com

This website provides information on how to register and vote. It includes a postcode search facility which allows people to find out where elections are taking place.

www.dopolitics.co.uk

The Do Politics Centre is an online resource for democracy practitioners. It provides information and resources to equip people to run interactive workshops and events.

Images

Please contact the press team if you would like any images from our public information campaign, registering to vote or of polling stations.

Other media guides

This guide is for journalists covering the European Parliamentary elections and the English local elections.

There are separate guides available for journalists covering the European Parliamentary elections in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. These are all available on the Electoral Commission website:

www.electoralcommission.org.uk/news-and-media/media-resources

2 The Electoral Commission

The Electoral Commission is an independent body set up by the UK Parliament. Our aim is integrity and public confidence in the democratic process. We:

- register political parties
- make sure people understand and follow the rules on party and election finance
- publish details of where parties and candidates get money from and how they spend it
- set the standards for running elections and report on how well this is done
- make sure people understand it is important to register to vote, and know how to vote
- make sure boundary arrangements for local government in England are fair

For the elections on 4 June, we have published guidance for parties, candidates, agents, third parties and polling station staff. These are all available on our website.

The Commission is running a public awareness campaign ahead of the 4 June elections. For more details, please see Appendix D.

The Commission is statutorily required to publish a report on the administration of the European Parliamentary elections. We will also report on the administration of the English local elections though we are not statutorily required to. We will also publish European Parliamentary election campaign spending returns. All will be published later this year.

The responsibility for running the election and overseeing the count lies with Returning Officers. For more detail of their responsibilities, please see Appendix C.

3 Elections 2009 overview

What elections are taking place?

On 4 June 2009 electors in the UK will vote for our representatives in the European Parliament. Seventy-two MEPs are to be elected to the 12 electoral regions in the UK.

More details on the European Parliament and the division of seats can be found in Appendix A.

The number of European Parliament seats in the UK is divided as follows:

Electoral region	MEP numbers per region
East Midlands	5
Eastern	7
London	8
North East	3
North West	8
South East	10
South West (including Gibraltar)	6
West Midlands	6
Yorkshire & the Humber	6
Wales	4
Scotland	6
Northern Ireland	3
Total	72

Scheduled elections are also taking place to 33 local authorities across England on Thursday 4 June 2009, all of which will use the first-past-the-post voting system. A full list of English local elections can be found in Appendix G at the back of this handbook.

Additionally, there will be elections for the directly elected mayors of Doncaster, Hartlepool and North Tyneside.

4 Differences in Northern Ireland

There are a number of different rules for the European Parliamentary elections in Northern Ireland.

A brief summary of the key differences between Northern Ireland and Great Britain is provided below.

For full details, please see the Northern Ireland media guide which is available on our website at www.electoralcommission.org.uk/news-and-media/media-resources

- there is only one count location and the venue and time has already been set
- MEP's in Northern Ireland are elected using the Single Transferable vote system – there are no party lists and you vote for a candidate rather than a party
- Northern Ireland has individual elector registration
- a valid reason has to be given in order to qualify for a postal vote
- photographic ID must be presented at polling stations
- they have a Chief Electoral Officer and a deputy.
- deposit returned if one-quarter (1/4) of total vote achieved rather than one-fourtieth (1/40) in Great Britain

5 Elections calendar

The key dates for elections in the United Kingdom 4 June 2009.

Event	England local elections	European Parliamentary elections
Commencement of period during which election campaign spending by political parties is regulated	n/a Thursday	5 February
Advisory deadline for applications to be made to the Electoral Commission for the registration of new political parties intending to field candidates in June	Thursday 2 April	Thursday 2 April
Deadline for applications under continuous registration (Northern Ireland)	n/a Tuesday	7 April
Notice of election to be published	Not later than Tuesday 28 April	Monday 27 April (Northern Ireland) Not later than Tuesday 28 April (Great Britain)
Commencement of period during which election campaign spending by individual candidates is regulated	Tuesday 28 April	Tuesday 28 April
Delivery of nomination papers	On any working day from the date stated on the notice of election	On any working day after notice of election is published; between 10am and 4pm (GB) Specific days in NI**
Deadline for delivery of nomination papers	4pm Thursday 7 May	4pm Thursday 7 May
Deadline for publication of statement of parties and individual candidates nominated and notice of poll	Statement of persons nominated only; 12 noon Monday 11 May	5pm Thursday 7 May*
Deadline for withdrawal of nominations	12 noon Tuesday 12 May	4pm Thursday 7 May
Deadline for appointment of election agents	12 noon Tuesday 12 May	4pm Thursday 7 May

Event	England local elections	European Parliamentary elections
Deadline for absent vote applications (Northern Ireland)	n/a	Thursday 14 May
Deadline to register to vote in these elections	Tuesday 19 May	Tuesday 19 May
Deadline for requests to change or cancel an existing postal vote or proxy appointment	5pm Tuesday 19 May	5pm Tuesday 19 May
Deadline for new applications to vote by post	5pm Tuesday 19 May	5pm Tuesday 19 May
Deadline for new applications to vote by proxy (except for medical emergencies) (Great Britain)	5pm Wednesday 27 May	5pm Wednesday 27 May
Deadline for absent vote applications due to late illness (Northern Ireland)	n/a 5pm	Wednesday 27 May
Publish notice of poll	Not later than 27 May	n/a
Deadline for notice of appointment of polling and counting agents	Thursday 28 May	Thursday 28 May (Great Britain) Tuesday 2 June (Northern Ireland)
Deadline for the appointment of sub-agents	n/a Thursday	28 May
Deadline to apply for a proxy vote on the grounds of medical emergency (Great Britain)	5pm Thursday 4 June	5pm Thursday 4 June
Deadline to issue replacement postal ballot papers in response to request to replace lost or spoilt postal ballot papers	5pm Thursday 4 June	5pm Thursday 4 June
Polling day	7am–10pm Thursday 4 June	7am–10pm Thursday 4 June
Verification and counting of ballot papers	From 10pm Thursday 4 June	From 10pm Thursday 4 June (Great Britain) From 9am Monday 8 June (Northern Ireland)
Declaration of result	As soon as count is complete	Not before 9pm Sunday 7 June

Event	England local elections	European Parliamentary elections
Last day for the receipt of return and declaration of elections expenses for candidates	9 July (if result before midnight); 10 July if result after midnight	Tuesday 28 July (if result announced on 8 June)
Last day for receipt of campaign expenditure returns for parties spending £250,000 or less	n/a Friday	4 September
Last day for receipt of campaign expenditure returns for parties spending over £250,000	n/a Friday	4 December

*5pm on Thursday 7 May (if no objections are made). Not later than 4pm on Friday 8 May (if objections are made).

**Delivery of nomination papers in Northern Ireland – between the hours of 10am and 4pm on: Tuesday 28 April 2009; Wednesday 29 April 2009; Thursday 30 April 2009; Friday 1 May 2009; Tuesday 5 May 2009; Wednesday 6 May 2009 and Thursday 7 May 2009.

6 Who can register to vote?

Who can register to vote?

A person can register to vote in European Parliamentary and English local elections if they are:

- aged 18 or over on polling day (a person can register once they are 16 but cannot vote until their 18th birthday)
- a British, Irish or qualifying Commonwealth citizen resident in the UK
- citizens of other European Union (EU) member states who are resident in the UK

They also need to be on the electoral register by 19 May 2009 to vote on 4 June 2009.

Can EU citizens living in the UK register to vote in European Parliamentary and English local elections?

EU citizens living in the UK, who are 16 and over and from one of the European Union (EU) countries listed below, are entitled to register to vote. They can vote in all elections except UK Parliamentary general elections once they are 18.

Citizens of EU member states wishing to register as European Parliamentary electors in the UK must complete a separate application accompanied by a declaration which must state that they will only vote in the UK at any European Parliamentary election. It is an offence to vote in more than one member state.

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- Cyprus*
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta*
- The Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Republic of Ireland
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- UK*

*Citizens of the UK, the Republic of Ireland, Cyprus and Malta are eligible to be registered to vote in respect of all elections in the UK.

Can Commonwealth citizens living in the UK vote in European Parliamentary and English local elections?

Qualifying Commonwealth citizens are entitled to vote when resident in the UK.

The Commonwealth countries are:

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Australia
- The Bahamas
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belize
- Botswana
- Brunei Darussalam
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cyprus
- Dominica
- Fiji Islands*
- The Gambia
- Ghana
- Grenada
- Guyana
- India
- Jamaica
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Lesotho
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Malta
- Mauritius
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Nauru
- New Zealand
- Nigeria
- Pakistan
- Papua New Guinea
- Samoa
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- South Africa
- Sri Lanka
- St Kitts and Nevis
- St Lucia
- St Vincent and the Grenadines
- Swaziland
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- United Kingdom
- United Republic of Tanzania
- Vanuatu
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe*

*Citizens of Fiji and Zimbabwe retain their voting rights despite the countries having either withdrawn or been suspended from the Commonwealth.

A qualifying Commonwealth citizen is someone who has leave to enter or remain in the UK, or does not require such leave.

Can nationalities, other than those already listed, register to vote in the UK?

People of other nationalities are not eligible to vote in the UK even if they are UK taxpayers and long-term residents.

Can UK citizens now living abroad register to vote in the UK?

Overseas electors can register and vote in European Parliamentary elections for 15 years after they were last on the electoral register in the UK. They register in the area of their last UK residence.

Can homeless people register to vote in the UK?

Yes. Homeless people can register to vote using a declaration of local connection – this means they register by naming a place they visit frequently, such as a shelter.

Can patients in a mental health hospital register to vote?

Patients in mental health hospitals, including those detained on an involuntary basis, may register to vote unless they are also a detained offender.

Can students vote at their term time address?

For English local elections, students may be able to register to vote at home and at their term time address and vote in both areas for local elections, as long as they are in different local authority areas.

It is an offence to vote more than once at the European Parliamentary elections.

Can personnel serving in the UK Armed Forces register to vote?

Yes. Personnel (and their spouses or civil partners) serving in the UK or overseas in the armed forces or with Her Majesty's Government can choose to register either at their UK home address as ordinary electors or by making an armed services declaration. This declaration means they are only required to register once every three years.

Can prisoners register to vote in the UK?

Remand prisoners can vote if they are on the electoral register. Convicted persons detained because of their sentence cannot appear on the electoral register or vote.

7 How to register to vote

What is the electoral register?

The electoral register lists the name and address of everyone who is registered to vote, except those registered anonymously for reasons of safety. By law, the Electoral Registration Officer has to make the electoral register available for anyone to look at. The register is held at the local electoral registration office and some public buildings such as libraries.

How do you register to vote?

You can contact your local Electoral Registration Officer or go to www.aboutmyvote.co.uk and print off a registration form. Electors in Northern Ireland are required to provide additional proof of identity.

What if you are not on the electoral register?

Citizens must be on the electoral register to vote in elections.

What is the deadline for registering to vote in the European Parliamentary and English local elections?

The deadline for registering to vote for the June elections is 19 May 2009.

Electors in Northern Ireland are being encouraged to register by 7 April 2009 due to requirements to provide additional documentation after this date.

Who are the people least likely to register to vote?

Electoral Commission research found that some minority ethnic groups, those who have recently moved house, people living in private-rented accommodation and students are less likely to be registered.

For more information and statistics please see our *Understanding electoral registration* report at www.electoralcommission.org.uk/files/dms/Undreg-FINAL_18366-13545_ENSW.pdf and our *Accuracy and comprehensiveness of the electoral register in Northern Ireland* report at www.electoralcommission.org.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0009/64872/Accuracy-and-Comprehensiveness.pdf

What is the annual canvass?

During the period of September, October and November, a register of electors form is sent to every household in Great Britain – this must be returned, by law, to the Electoral Registration Officer. It is also possible to register to vote at any time of the year by requesting a form from the local electoral registration office or downloading one at www.aboutmyvote.co.uk.

How many people are on the electoral register?

The most recent figures published by the Office of National Statistics in February 2009 give registration figures as at December 2008.

www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=319

What is the difference between the full and the edited register?

The register has two versions. The 'full' version of the register is available for supervised inspection and is held at the offices of the local Electoral Registration Officer. It is this register which is used for elections and its supply and use is limited by law. An 'edited' version which omits those people who have chosen to 'opt-out' can be purchased by anyone for any purpose from the local electoral registration office.

Can anyone look at the electoral register?

A copy of the full register must be made available for inspection, under supervision, at the office of the Electoral Registration Officer and any other place deemed suitable for inspection in the registration area. Any person who inspects the register may only make hand written notes to record any part of it and may not take copies.

Who is entitled to have a copy of the full electoral register?

An election agent of a registered political party is entitled to receive a copy of the full register for the electoral region in which they are standing after a valid nomination paper has been submitted and after the last day for the publication of the notice of election.

An individual candidate at the European Parliamentary election or a candidate at a local government election can request a copy of the full register for the electoral region or ward in which they are standing once they have declared themselves to be a candidate or have submitted a nomination form and after the last day for the publication of the notice of election.

A registered political party can request a copy of the full register on written request at any time.

A councillor is also entitled to a copy of the full register for the ward that they represent on written request at any time.

Those entitled to the full electoral register can also receive copies of the lists of those electors who will vote by post and by proxy.

8 Standing for election

Who decides which candidates a party puts forward for the European Parliamentary election?

In Great Britain political parties decide, internally, which candidates they want to nominate and in what order they want them to appear on their list. Voters choose the political party that they would most like to represent them. Individual candidates, who do not represent any political party, can also stand for election.

In Northern Ireland there are no party lists. The three MEPs are elected using the single transferable vote system (STV).

How do you apply to register a party?

Anyone can decide to start a political party, but it must be registered with the Electoral Commission if they wish to contest elections in the UK.

In order to register a political party a group must submit the following to the Commission:

- an application form giving details of the party name, registered address, at least two party officers, whether the party wishes to be registered on the Great Britain or Northern Ireland register or both, and whether the party will have any accounting units
- a copy of the party's constitution
- a draft financial scheme showing how the party will comply with the financial controls
- a fee of £150

How long does the registration process take?

Registration can take up to 20 working days but the Commission endeavours to process registrations as quickly as possible in the run up to elections.

When do you have to register by to contest the European Parliamentary elections in June?

The deadline in law for registering a political party with the Commission to contest the 2009 European Parliamentary elections in the UK is Tuesday 5 May 2009. The Commission has advised potential parties to submit their application by Thursday 2 April 2009 to allow adequate time for the application to be processed.

Do you have to stand under a political party name?

A person may stand as an individual candidate, i.e. not for any political party, by submitting a nomination paper to the Regional Returning Officer.

A person becomes a candidate at the European Parliamentary elections on the last day of the publication of the Notice of Election (28 April 2009) or the subsequent date on which they are declared to be a candidate or have submitted a nomination paper (whichever is earlier). Nominations close at 4pm on 7 May 2009.

Who can stand as a candidate?

To qualify as a candidate for election to the European Parliament, a person must be at least 18 years old and be a British, qualifying Commonwealth or European Union citizen.

To qualify as a candidate for election to a local authority, a person must be at least 18 years old and a British, qualifying Commonwealth or European Union citizen. They must also meet at least one of four qualifications:

- be a registered local government elector for the relevant local authority area, or
- for the whole of the previous 12 months, have lived in the local authority area, or
- for the whole of the previous 12 months have occupied as owner or tenant any land or premises in that local authority area, or
- for that 12 months have had their principal or only place of work in that local authority area

Are there any reasons why someone couldn't be a candidate?

There are a range of disqualifications that can prevent a person from standing. These include:

- certain people who hold offices under the Crown, such as judges, civil servants and members of a police force
- being the subject of a bankruptcy restrictions order given by a court in England and Wales
- having had their estate sequestrated by a court in Scotland and where they have not been discharged
- they are adjudged bankrupt by a court in Northern Ireland
- they are bankrupt under the law of Gibraltar

Guidance for registered parties, candidates and agents:

www.electoralcommission.org.uk/elections/upcoming-elections-and-referendums/europe/european-parliamentary-elections-in-june-2009

What consent must be given?

All candidates must submit a signed declaration of consent to being nominated dated within one month before the deadline for delivery of nominations. The last day for the delivery of nomination papers for June's elections is 4pm on 7 May 2009.

The form of consent must be in writing, their signature witnessed, must show the candidate's date of birth and include a statement that they are aware of the contents of Section 10 of the European Parliamentary Elections Act 2002 which sets out disqualifications from being a Member of the European Parliament.

It must also include a declaration that to the best of their knowledge and belief they are not disqualified from standing. Candidates are advised to ensure that they are not disqualified before signing the consent to nomination.

Is a deposit required?

A deposit is required for European Parliamentary elections. Individual candidates must ensure their nomination papers are accompanied by a £5,000 deposit which will be returned if the candidate achieves one-fourtieth (1/40) of the votes cast in the region. Political parties are also required to pay a £5,000 deposit per European Parliamentary electoral region they are contesting.

Deposits will be returned if the candidate achieves one-quarter of the total number of valid votes cast in Northern Ireland or the individual candidate or political party achieves one-fourtieth (1/40) of the total number of valid votes cast in the electoral region in Great Britain.

Deposits are not required at local authority elections.

9 Election spending

What law covers these rules?

The rules on election spending are set out in Part V of the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000.

The rules on spending by those candidates at European Parliamentary elections, not standing on a party list are set out in the European Parliamentary Elections Regulations 2004 (as amended) and European Parliamentary Elections (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2004 (as amended).

The rules on spending by candidates at the English local elections are set out in the Representation of the People Act 1983 (as amended).

What counts as election spending?

Election spending is defined as spending on certain items used for the purpose of the election during the regulated period.

In Great Britain, at European Parliamentary elections, all spending for party list candidates counts as party campaign expenditure – there are no separate candidates' expenses.

In Northern Ireland, at European Parliamentary elections, there is candidate and party spending.

For English local elections there is only candidate spending.

When is the regulated period?

The regulated period for political parties is from the 5 February 2009 until the date of the election on 4 June 2009.

For candidates, the regulated period starts on the 28 April 2009 or the date at which they become a candidate (whichever is later).

Does spending before the regulated period count?

Money that was spent before the start of the regulated period must be included only if the goods or services purchased are used during the regulated period.

What counts as election spending?

Election spending by political parties at European Parliamentary elections includes any expenditure incurred in connection with the following items:

- party political broadcasts
- advertising
- unsolicited material to electors
- manifesto or other policy documents
- market research and canvassing
- media/publicity
- transport
- rallies or other events

Categories of spending for individual candidates at European Parliamentary elections who are not standing on a party list and all candidates in Northern Ireland and at English local elections are:

- advertising
- unsolicited material to electors
- transport
- public meetings
- election agent's salary
- accommodation

What are the spending limits?

The amount that can be spent at in each electoral region at European Parliamentary elections, by parties and individual candidates, is as follows:

$\text{£}45,000 \times \text{the number of MEPs to be returned in that region}$

The amount candidates at English local elections are allowed to spend is calculated using the following formula:

$\text{£}600 + 5p \text{ per entry on the register of electors for the ward or division in which the candidate is standing}$
--

Who can incur this spending?

For parties, spending can only be incurred by the party's registered treasurer, (or campaigns officer if they have one), any deputies registered with the Electoral Commission or anyone authorised by any of them in writing.

For candidates, expenditure can only be incurred by the candidate, the agent or anyone authorised in writing by the agent.

Who should the party/candidate report their spending to?

Following an election, political parties are required to submit a report to the Commission detailing all the campaign expenditure incurred by them. Reports must be submitted within three months of the election, if the party incurred expenditure of £250,000 or less, or within six months of the election, and including a statement from an independent auditor, if more than £250,000 was spent.

Individual candidates at European Parliamentary elections submit a return to the Regional Returning Officer, or the Chief Electoral Officer in Northern Ireland as relevant.

Candidates at local government elections must send an election spending return to the Returning Officer within 35 days of the result.

What has to be reported?

The report must itemise each individual item of expenditure, and give a breakdown of total expenditure incurred by reporting category and, for parties, a breakdown of spending in each part of the UK.

Candidates must also include the total of all donations under £50 and individual details of all donations over £50.

What if nothing was spent?

If nothing has been spent a nil return must still be submitted.

Who are permissible donors?

- an individual registered on a UK electoral register
- a Great Britain registered political party
- a UK registered company which carries on business in the UK
- a UK registered trade union
- a UK registered building society
- a UK registered limited liability partnership which carries on business in the UK
- a UK registered friendly/building society
- a UK based unincorporated association which has a main office in and carries on business or other activities in the UK
- certain types of trusts

An extended list, to include Irish sources, applies to Northern Irish political parties in Northern Ireland.

During a regulated period, all donations over £50 to candidates and over £200 to parties must be from a permissible source.

How are donations reported?

Parties continue to report donations in the normal way – through quarterly reports to the Electoral Commission.

At European Parliamentary elections, individual candidates must report their donations in their campaign expenditure return.

What is a third party?

A third party is any individual or organisation that is not standing or fielding candidates at an election, but who campaigns for or against a political party, parties, policy, single issue or candidates at that election.

Can anyone be a third party?

Third parties are required to register with the Commission if they wish to spend over £5,000 in either Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland or £10,000 in England in relation to the European Parliamentary election.

The Commission provides guidance for third parties explaining the rules relating to them at election time.

www.electoralcommission.org.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0019/71254/Third-Party-2009-Guidance.pdf

What are the spending limits for a third party who has registered with the Electoral Commission?

England:	£159,750
Scotland:	£18,000
Wales:	£11,259
Northern Ireland:	£6,750

10 Campaigning

What is the Purdah period?

'Purdah' is the term for the time between the Notice of Election being published and the day of the poll. This means that any activity which could raise questions about the impartiality of a council, such as issuing press releases on a particular councillor or party political initiative, are suspended. It aims to create as level a playing field as the political system will allow and ensure that no party or candidate uses their existing position for electoral advantage. The Department for Communities and Local Government and the Cabinet Office produce guidelines on recommended practice:

www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/propriety_and_ethics/civil_service/election_guidance.aspx

www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/155067

Are there rules on campaign literature?

Campaign publicity material is subject to a number of restrictions under electoral law, as well as the general civil and criminal law relating to published material. All such material (i.e. posters, placards and leaflets) must include an imprint – the name and address of the printer and promoter of the material. This applies to all printed material distributed for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of a candidate and/or party.

Can candidates make comparisons/defamatory remarks about each other?

It is an offence, under the European Parliamentary Elections Regulations 2004 (as amended) to make false statements about the personal character of another candidate. The usual rules about defamation/libel could also apply to election publications as they do to any other types of published material.

If someone displays a campaign poster in the window of their house, or a placard in their garden, does this count as a donation?

No. It is up to the individual to decide whether or not they wish to display the material. If they do not normally take money to display posters, then they cannot accept payment.

It is specifically an offence to pay someone to display a poster unless they ordinarily take such payments as part of their normal business activities.

If posters are put in a shop window is that a donation?

Poster display is only a donation where the person normally charges for displaying posters in their windows but does so for the candidate without charge. It would only be counted as a donation for individual candidates if the value of displaying the poster is more than £50, and for parties if the value of displaying the poster is more than £200.

If a candidate or party wished to pay to advertise in a shop, that would count against their campaign expenditure and should be reported as such.

Does the time provided by volunteers have to be reported as a donation?

No. Volunteering does not count as a donation. However, if volunteers incur expenses which are not reimbursed, those values count as a non-cash donation.

What are the rules on media coverage?

Under electoral and broadcasting legislation, television and radio broadcasters have to follow a code of conduct in their coverage of candidates to ensure that they achieve an appropriate balance. The law requires broadcasters to have regard to any views expressed by the Electoral Commission on these codes of conduct.

The codes, which are drawn up by the broadcast authorities, do not require them to give exactly the same amount of coverage to all candidates but take into account the relative electoral strength of the candidates and their parties. In addition, reports should usually contain a list of all parties or candidates standing.

Political advertising on television, other than party election broadcasts, is not allowed.

What are hustings?

A husting is an event organised to provide a platform for candidates standing for election to address electors. Such events may focus on a particular issue, or may be more general forums for questions and discussion.

There is no legal requirement for individuals or organisations arranging public meetings or election question time events to invite all the candidates participating in that election. The Commission would, however, consider it good practice to invite all candidates contesting a seat in an electoral area to attend where this is possible.

Where a hustings organiser invites candidates on a selective basis the Commission considers that the provision of a public platform for those candidates that attend would constitute a non-cash donation (benefit in kind) to the candidate or the party on whose behalf they are standing, and notional expenditure of the candidate or their party.

11 How to vote

Where can you vote?

People can choose to vote at a polling station or by post in Great Britain. A person in Northern Ireland can apply for a postal vote but must provide a valid reason for their application.

In addition, across the UK, if certain legal requirements are met, an application for a proxy vote can be granted.

When are polling stations open?

The hours of poll for the elections on 4 June are 7am to 10pm.

What will the ballot paper look like?





In Great Britain for the European Parliamentary elections, parties will be listed first on the ballot paper followed by individual candidates. Both parties and individual candidates will be ordered alphabetically. Parties will also include a list of their candidates below their party name.

In Northern Ireland and for the English local elections, the ballot paper will provide a list of candidates only.

Example ballot paper for the European Parliamentary elections in Great Britain:

Election for the European Parliament REGION Vote once (x) in one blank box		
1	Bloggs Party 1. Arthur John Briggs 2. Edith Pickering 3. David Hamish Scott 4. Brahim Malik 5. Derek Holloway-Jones 6. Russel Montgomery Johnstone 7. Anita Patel	
2	Purple Party 1. James Edward Wellingborough 2. Kathleen Mary Ferrier 3. Mary Jean Chandler 4. Frank Probert 5. Paul Alfred Mackenzie 6. Kathleen Siobhan Murphy 7. Maximus Paul Alexander	
3	Vote For Me Party 1. Eileen Iris Alsop 2. Indira Anita Gupta 3. Robery Henry Anderton 4. Victor Daniel Amos 5. Harry Townsend 6. Eric Harvey Williamson 7. Monica Christine Merekson	
4	Manmeet Singh Independent	

Example ballot paper for the European Parliamentary elections in Northern Ireland:

FORM A: THE BALLOT PAPER	
<i>Form of front of ballot paper</i>	
Mark order of preference in space below	
	 <p>BITTERN (Richard Bittern of 5 Down Street, Bangor, Co. Down. Democratic Unionist Party)</p>
	<p>DIPPER (JOANNA Dipper of 9 Mourne View, Donaghadee, Co. Down. Independent)</p>
	 <p>DIPPER (MARTIN Dipper of 8 Magilligan Drive, Portaferry, Co. Down. SDLP (Social Democratic and Labour Party))</p>
	 <p>FINCH (John Finch of 29 Gilford Place, Millisle, Co. Down. Sinn Féin)</p>
	<p>KITE (Julie Kite of Glen Cottage, Banbridge, Co. Down. Independent)</p>
	 <p>LINNET (Harry Linnet of 7 Gortin Mansions, Dromara, Co. Down. Ulster Unionist Party)</p>
	<p>ROBIN (David Robin of 3 Strangford Road, Killinchy, Co Down. Independent)</p>
	<p>SPARROW (Anne Sparrow of 41 Devenish Dive, Ballynahinch, Co. Down. Independent)</p>
	<p>SWALLOW (Peter Swallow of 3 Mourne View, Bangor, Co. Down. Independent)</p>
	<p>SWIFT (Lee Swift of 11 Moira Terrace, Newry, Co. Down. Independent)</p>

Example ballot paper for the local elections in England:

VOTE FOR ONE CANDIDATE ONLY		
1	<p>BLANCHARD Clive Jake Blanchard 63 Acacia Avenue, Anytown AT33 5XZ Liberal Democrat</p>	
2	<p>CLOVER Elizabeth Mary Clover 7 Daisy Drive, Anytown AT12 6TY Conservative</p>	
3	<p>FRANKEL Luke Anthony Frankel 47 Warren Road, Anytown AT99 7PL Labour Party</p>	
4	<p>JORDAN Kylie Jade Jordan 99 High Street, Anytown AT67 7YT Independent</p>	

Can parties use a ‘description’ instead of their party name?

The registered party name must appear first on the ballot paper. However, if they choose to do so, parties may also include a description on the ballot paper after their party name as long as it is registered with the Electoral Commission.

How do you complete the ballot paper for the European Parliamentary elections?

In Great Britain you mark one cross against the party or individual candidate you wish to vote for. Northern Ireland uses the single transferable vote (STV) system meaning voters mark 1, 2, 3 against candidates in order of preference.

How do you complete the ballot paper for the English local elections?

You mark one cross against the candidate you wish to vote for.

How do you vote at a polling station?

- The most common way to vote is to do so in person at the local polling station.
- Each voter is allocated to a specific polling station serving the area in which they live.
- A poll card is sent to each elector, giving the address of the polling station, although most voters do not need to present their poll card in order to vote.
- Anonymous voters are required to present their poll card in order to vote.
- In Northern Ireland, photographic ID must be presented at the polling station.
- The electoral services department of the local council can also give details about where the polling stations are.

Can the media enter the polling place?

Representatives of the media may not enter a polling place except as voters. No filming or interview is allowed in the polling place. If media wish to film or conduct interviews outside the polling place, they must ensure that voters are not hindered or harassed on their way to vote and that the entrance to the polling place is not obstructed

How do you vote by post? (This applies to Great Britain only)

- Electors in Great Britain can choose to vote by post if they cannot or do not wish to attend the polling station.
- Applications can be made for a single election, for a specific period, or indefinitely, and must contain the date of birth and signature of the elector.
- Applications to vote by post are made to the local electoral registration office.
- Postal voting applications forms are available from www.aboutmyvote.co.uk or from electoral registration offices.
- A postal vote can be sent to the home address or any other address specified, if a reason is provided for the redirection.

- Postal votes can be sent overseas but consideration should be given as to whether there would be time to receive and return the ballot paper by polling day. People may want to consider whether proxy voting would be more appropriate.
- Postal votes are usually despatched from two weeks before polling day.
- By requesting a postal vote, electors cannot vote in person at a polling station.
- The elector needs to complete the postal voting statement with their date of birth and signature.
- Postal votes can be posted back to the council offices or returned by hand to the council offices or polling station.
- Postal votes have to be received by the Returning Office or polling station by 10pm on polling day.

The deadline for applying for a postal vote for the European Parliamentary elections on 4 June is **5pm on 19 May 2009**.

Why do postal voters need to give their signature and date of birth?

The Electoral Administration Act 2006 introduced new measures to improve the security of postal and proxy votes. All postal voters are now required to give their date of birth and signature when applying to vote by post and again when they vote. Returning Officers are required by law to check at least 20 per cent of the returned postal voting statements against the signature and date of birth supplied at the time of application.

Special provisions are in place for those voters who are unable to supply a signature due to disability or the inability to read or write.

Can you get a replacement for lost or spoilt postal voting packs?

Electors can apply for a replacement ballot pack if they have not received, lost or spoilt their ballot paper, postal voting statement or return envelopes. Electors can apply for a replacement between Friday 29 May right up until 5pm on polling day on 4 June.

Postal voters may check with the Returning Officer as to whether their postal vote has been received. Proof of identity such as a passport or photocard driving license may be required with applications for replacement ballot packs.

Anyone issued with a postal ballot paper cannot vote at a polling station.

How do you vote by proxy?

- This means appointing someone to vote on one's behalf at their polling station or by postal vote.
- Applications to vote by proxy are made to the local electoral registration office.
- Proxy voting applications forms are available from www.aboutmyvote.co.uk or from the electoral registration office.
- Proxy voters must tell their proxy which political party or individual candidate they wish to vote for.

- Electors can only vote by proxy on an indefinite basis for the following reasons: blindness or other disability, because a journey by sea or air is needed to get from their registered address to their polling station, because they are registered as a service, overseas or anonymous elector, or because of their occupation, employment or attendance on a course.
- Other electors wishing to vote by proxy have to provide a reason to do so and, if granted, the request only applies for a single election.
- If proxy voters change their mind and wish to vote in person they can still do so, providing that their proxy has not already voted on their behalf or hasn't applied to vote as proxy by post.
- If the proxy cannot get to the polling station they can apply to vote by post. However, this means neither the proxy nor the elector can vote in person.

The deadline for applying for a proxy vote for the European Parliamentary elections on 4 June is **5pm on 27 May 2009**.

Where can people find out more?

There is a public helpline available until the election on 0800 3 280 280 and further information can be obtained from www.aboutmyvote.co.uk.

12 Electoral offences and penalties

What types of election offences exist?

There are a number of electoral offences under electoral legislation that can arise during an election period.

If someone suspects fraudulent activity, who should they report it to?

If a person believes that an offence has been committed, and is prepared to substantiate this allegation through a written statement, they should bring their complaint to the attention of the police. The Returning Officer will be able to provide appropriate contact details for the police. Reporting allegations to the police should not be considered unless the complaint is substantiated by evidence and the complainant is prepared to make a written statement. The Returning Officer has no discretion to investigate allegations of offences under electoral law.

- **Expenditure-related offences**

There are various offences relating to breaches of the expenses limits, reporting and donation controls. Offences of this sort can be a matter for the police but also fall within the remit of the Electoral Commission.

- **Bribery**

A person is guilty of bribery if they directly or indirectly give any money or procure any office to or for any voter, or make such a gift in order to induce any voter to vote, or refrain from voting, or return any person or party at an election.

- **Treating**

A person is guilty of treating if either before, during or after an election they corruptly, directly or indirectly give or provide (or pay wholly or in part the expense of giving or providing) any food, drink, entertainment or provision in order to influence any voter to vote or refrain from voting.

- **Undue influence**

A person is guilty of undue influence if they directly or indirectly make use of or threaten to make use of force, violence or restraint, or inflict or threaten to inflict injury, damage, loss or harm in order to induce or compel any voter to vote or refrain from voting or intend so to compel, induce or prevail. A person may also be guilty of undue influence if they impede or prevent the voter from freely exercising their right to vote.

- **Secrecy**

Everyone involved in the electoral process should be aware that they are required to maintain the secrecy of the ballot.

- **Personation**

It is an offence to commit, aid, abet, counsel or procure the offence of personation. This is where any individual votes as someone else (whether that person is living or dead or is a fictitious person), either by post or in person at a polling station as an elector, or as a proxy.

- **Multiple voting and absent voting offences**

There are various offences regarding multiple voting and absent voting including: applying for a postal or proxy vote as some other person (whether that person is living or dead or is a fictitious person); voting more than once in the same election; making a false statement in or in connection with an application to vote by post or by proxy; and inducing or procuring another to commit one of the above offences.

What are the penalties for electoral fraud offences?

These can be found in Appendix A of the joint Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) and Electoral Commission document, *Guidance on preventing and detecting electoral malpractice* at www.electoralcommission.co.uk/files/dms/1Guidance2008EWFfinal170108_27999-20526_E_W.pdf

What is the Electoral Commission doing to prevent fraud at elections?

The introduction of signatures and dates of births for postal voting has seen a reduction in the volume and scale of malpractice allegations. New offences in the Electoral Administration Act 2006 provided stronger deterrents against electoral fraud.

The Electoral Commission works closely with Returning Officers, Electoral Registration Officers, political parties, police and prosecutors in devising strategies and tools to promote electoral integrity and tackle malpractice. This includes guidance (see above link) and a pocket guide to electoral offences for police officers.

The Commission welcomes the Government's commitment to individual elector registration. This will require every individual elector to complete and sign their own electoral registration form and would further improve the integrity of the system.

How can people help keep their postal vote safe?

- if you are expecting a postal vote and don't receive it, contact your council
- if you did not apply for a postal vote and receive one, contact your council
- ensure your correct address is on the postal vote
- make sure you sign the postal voting statement yourself and seal it up before posting

13 Counting votes

When are the votes counted?

For the European Parliamentary elections in Great Britain, votes can be counted before polling closes in the remainder of the European Union but no results can be disclosed until 9pm on Sunday 7 June. Candidates, election agents and counting agents will be notified in advance of the time and location of local counts.

The counting of ballot papers in Northern Ireland for the European Parliamentary elections will begin at 9am on Monday 8 June.

For English local elections, the Returning Officer will decide the timing of the count in their local area: some areas will conduct the verification and count on the Thursday night, some will carry out the verification on the Thursday evening and count on the Friday, and others will carry out the whole process on the Friday. Candidates, election agents and counting agents will be notified in advance of the time and location of the count.

The verification of all ballot papers (comparing the number of votes recorded by polling station staff as being cast with the number of ballot papers in the ballot box) may begin as soon as polls close at 10pm on Thursday 4 June.

Are postal votes opened early?

Postal votes are placed into one or more postal ballot boxes as they are returned to the local Returning Officer. At least one must remain sealed until the close of poll but a number may be opened at official openings prior to polling day. At the openings only pre-processing takes place; the ballot papers must remain face down and are not counted.

Where are the votes counted?

Ballots in Great Britain are counted in local count centres as designated by the relevant Returning Officers.

Ballots in Northern Ireland will be counted at The Kings Hall, Belfast.

Will electronic counting be used?

No. The votes will be counted by hand.

How are seats allocated?

For the European Parliamentary elections in Great Britain, the D'hondt system of proportional representation is used allocate seats:

1. All votes received in the electoral region are added up and the first seat is given to the party with the highest number of votes.
2. The votes for that party would then be divided by the number of seats it has already won in that particular electoral region plus one (i.e. the party has won one seat, so its original votes would be divided by two).
3. The party who then has the highest number of votes gets the next seat.
4. This process is continued until all the seats have been allocated.

In Northern Ireland, the single transferable vote (STV) system is used. Voters mark 1, 2 and 3 against candidates in order of preference. The candidates with the least votes are eliminated and their votes redistributed. This is repeated until there are only the required number of candidates left.

For English local elections, councillors are elected using the first past the post system. Voters put an 'x' next to the candidate they support. The candidate with the most votes wins.

Can the media attend the count?

Members of the press must apply to their local Returning Officer if they wish to attend the count and abide by any direction he/she gives. The Returning Officer is not obliged to permit the press into the count and their decision is final.

Any individual entering the count must abide by Section 66 of the Representation of the People Act 2000 and Article 29 of the European Parliamentary Elections Regulations 2004 (as amended) – ensuring the secrecy of the ballot:

www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1983/pdf/ukpga_19830002_en.pdf

Anyone found guilty of breaching these Sections may face a fine of up to £5,000 or may be imprisoned for up to six months.

Appendix A – The European Parliament

What does the European Parliament do?

The European Parliament is the directly elected body of the European Union. Along with the Council of Ministers, the European Parliament makes European legislation and budgetary decisions.

For more information about the work of the European Parliament please contact the UK Office of the European Parliament Office.

Tel: 020 7227 4300

Email: eplondon@europarl.europa.eu

How often are MEPs elected?

MEPs are elected every five years.

How many seats does the UK have in the European Parliament?

After the 2009 European Parliamentary elections, the UK will have 72 seats in the European Parliament. A break down is available in Chapter 3 'Elections 2009 overview'.

Why did the number of seats change recently?

Following the accession of Romania and Bulgaria to the European Union in January 2007, the Treaty of Nice stipulated that the UK's allocation of seats in the European Parliament would be reduced by six from 78 to 72 at the 2009 elections.

How are the seats allocated across the UK's European Parliamentary electoral regions?

Following the Treaty of Nice, the then Secretary of State for Justice and Lord Chancellor, Lord Falconer, directed the Electoral Commission to recommend how the UK's reduced number of seats should be allocated across the UK's 12 electoral regions.

The Commission used the Sainte-Laguë method to apportion the 72 seats. Consultation responses received from statistical experts confirmed that this was the method which best enabled the Commission to meet the criteria set out in the European Parliament (Representation) Act 2003.

Prior to making its recommendations the Commission held a consultation through which a number of significant submissions were received from stakeholders. In making a recommendation, the Commission was required to ensure that:

- each electoral region is allocated at least three MEPs
- the ratio of electors to MEPs is as nearly as possible the same in each electoral region

The Commission's recommendation was implemented in its entirety through the European Parliament (Number of MEPs and Distribution between

Electoral Regions) (United Kingdom and Gibraltar) Order 2008. This came into force on 18 July 2008.

Appendix B – Local government in England

How is local government in England organised?

- The way local government is organised varies. It may consist of one, two or three levels, each with its own set of responsibilities.
- In a single tier area there is one unitary authority.
- In a two-tier area there is a county council with several district/borough councils below it.
- In a three-tier area, there will be parish and town councils below the district councils.
- Some areas also have a directly elected mayor.

What is a unitary authority?

In some parts of England, local government is made up of a single unitary authority which undertakes all of the responsibilities of district and county councils.

What is a county council?

A county council is responsible for services across the whole county, including: education; highways; libraries; social services; and transport.

What is a district council?

A district council has responsibilities such as: council tax; electoral registration; environmental health; housing; leisure and recreation; local planning; roads; and rubbish collection.

What are parish and town councils?

Parish and town councils represent the most local level of government. These councils often cover small rural areas, but some can cover large towns and be divided into several wards.

How are councillors elected?

Although all local councillors are elected for terms of four years, councillors can be elected at 'all out elections', by thirds or by halves. This depends on the size and type of council. If councillors are elected by thirds, people elect one third of their councillors every year for three years. Then, after one year without elections, the process begins again. If councillors are elected by halves, people elect half of their councillors in one year and the other half two years later. Where councillors are elected 'all out', elections only occur once every four years.

How is London different?

There are 33 London borough councils in Greater London. These authorities have the combined functions of district and county councils, have all out elections every four years, and will hold scheduled elections next in 2010. There is also an elected Mayor of London and elections are also held for members of the Greater London Assembly.

Appendix C – Who's who at elections

Agent

An election agent is the person responsible in law for the proper management of the election campaign. By law, certain people cannot act as an election agent, e.g. employees of the Returning Officer.

Election agent (Great Britain only)

If a registered political party is only standing in one electoral region, an election agent must be appointed.

Election agent – individual candidate

Each individual candidate either not standing on a party list or standing at the English local elections, must appoint an election agent. Candidates who do not appoint an agent take responsibility themselves and are automatically deemed to be their own election agent.

National election agent (Great Britain only)

Any registered political party standing in more than one electoral region must have a national election agent. This will either be the registered Nominating Officer or a person appointed by the Nominating Officer.

Chief Electoral Officer for Northern Ireland (Northern Ireland only)

The Chief Electoral Officer for Northern Ireland is Douglas Bain. He is the Electoral Registration Officer and Returning Officer for Northern Ireland and his main duties are:

- acting as the Electoral Registration Officer for all constituencies in Northern Ireland
- acting as the Returning Officer for all elections in Northern Ireland, including ensuring there are suitable arrangements and equipment in place to do so
- reporting annually to the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland on the performance of his functions

Deputy Returning Officer (Northern Ireland only)

The Northern Ireland Regional Returning Officer has appointed eight Deputy Returning Officers who are each responsible for two or three Parliamentary constituencies and assist in the conduct of the election.

The Electoral Commission

The Commission sets standards for the management of elections and reports on how well they are run. It also provides guidance to Returning Officers, candidates and parties, and runs public information campaigns so people know how to register and vote.

More detail on the role of the Commission can be found in Chapter 2 'The Electoral Commission'.

Electoral observers

Anyone can apply to the Commission to be an observer at an election. Representatives of the Electoral Commission may also attend. Observers can ask questions of candidates, agents, electoral staff and electors. Observers can be identified by silver or pink identity badges.

To find out more about being an elections observer, please visit the Commission website at

www.electoralcommission.org.uk/elections/electoral_observers

Electoral Office for Northern Ireland (EONI) (Northern Ireland only)

EONI is the organisation that supports the Chief Electoral Officer in carrying out his statutory duties. EONI comprises of a headquarters in Belfast and nine area electoral offices located across Northern Ireland. Each office is headed by an Area Electoral Officer. Their role is primarily to manage the compilation of the electoral register, and to act as a Deputy Returning Officer as required by the Chief Electoral Officer.

Electoral Registration Officer

The Electoral Registration Officer is responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the electoral register and lists of absent voters within their area. Every local authority is required to appoint an Electoral Registration Officer.

Local Returning Officer (Great Britain only)

The Local Returning Officer has the responsibility for the organisation and conduct of the election in the local counting area including the issuing of poll cards and postal vote packs, conduct of the poll on 4 June and the counting of votes in their area. The Local Returning Officer is required to act in accordance with any instructions given by the Regional Returning Officer.

The local counting area is the district, borough or unitary local authority area in England, the local authority area in Scotland and the UK Parliamentary constituency area in Wales.

Presiding Officer

Presiding Officers are appointed and paid by the Returning Officer to run polling stations. They must act impartially at all times and ensure the proper procedure for voting is observed.

Duties include organising the layout of the polling station, supervising poll clerks, issuing ballot papers, assisting voters and ensuring that the ballot boxes are transported securely to the venue for the count.

Poll clerks

Poll clerks are employed to assist the Presiding Officer with their duties in the polling station.

Regional Returning Officer (European Parliamentary elections only)

Each of the UK's 12 European electoral regions has a Regional Returning Officer, who has been appointed by the Secretary of State for Justice.

The Regional Returning Officer is responsible for all aspects of the nomination process, calculating the results and allocating seats, as well as announcing the results.

The Regional Returning Officer may, at their discretion, issue directions to Local Returning Officers. Should any direction be issued it is the duty of the Local Returning Officer to discharge their functions in accordance with the directions.

A full list of Regional Returning Officers for the European Parliamentary elections can be found in Appendix E.

Teller

'Tellers' or 'checkers' are volunteers who stand outside polling stations and record the electoral numbers of those who have voted. They identify likely supporters who have not voted and urge them to vote before the close of poll. While they have an important role in elections, they have no official legal status, voters do not have to give them any details and they are not permitted to operate inside polling stations.

Appendix D – Public awareness campaign

The Electoral Commission runs public awareness campaigns to encourage voter registration and to provide electors with the information they need to take part in elections. All of our public awareness work is underpinned by research. This ensures that what we do is based on sound evidence and takes account of what the public think, and know, about registration and voting.

For the 2009 elections the Commission will be running a campaign to raise awareness of the elections, the need to register to vote and how to vote on 4 June.

Register to Vote week is 23–30 March in Northern Ireland and 4–10 May in Great Britain.

We are also working closely with local authorities to spread the message that you have to be registered in order to be able to vote in the June 2009 elections.

An image from our advertising campaign for Great Britain is shown below:



An image from our advertising campaign for Northern Ireland is shown below:



Appendix E – List of Regional Returning Officers in the UK

Region	Regional Returning Officer
East Midlands	Charles Poole
Eastern	David Monks
London	Barry Quirk
North East	Dave Smith
North West	Sir Howard Bernstein
South East	Mark Heath
South West	Paul Morris
West Midlands	Stephen Hughes
Yorkshire & the Humber	Paul Rogerson
Wales	Bryn Parry-Jones
Scotland	Tom Aitchison
Northern Ireland	Douglas Bain

Appendix F – Voter turnout statistics

The table below shows voter turnout statistics for the European Parliamentary elections in 1999 and 2004.

N.B. In 2004, the European Parliamentary elections were held on the same day as local council elections across the UK and the Greater London Authority elections.

Region	1999 percentage turnout**	2004 percentage turnout**
UK wide	24.02	38.52
Wales	28.3	42.1
Scotland	24.7	30.8
Northern Ireland	57.3	51.8
East Midlands*	22.7	44.7
Eastern	24.6	36.9
London	23.1	37.9
North East*	19.6	42.5
North West*	19.6	42.3
South East	24.8	36.9
South West	27.7	38.0
West Midlands	21.1	36.8
Yorkshire & the Humber*	19.7 43.7	

*These regions conducted all-postal ballot votes in June 2004 as part of an electoral pilot.

**Total number of ballots returned/cast as percentage of registered electorate.

Appendix G – List of English local government elections on 4 June 2009

Below is a list of all the local government elections that are scheduled for 4 June 2009 (correct as at 4 March 2009).

	Authority Name	Authority type	Election cycle
1	Bedford Borough	Unitary	Whole
2	Central Bedfordshire	Unitary	Whole
3	Bristol	Unitary	Thirds
4	Buckinghamshire	County	Whole
5	Cambridgeshire	County	Whole
6	Cornwall	Unitary	Whole
7	Cumbria	County	Whole
8	Derbyshire	County	Whole
9	Devon	County	Whole
10	Dorset	County	Whole
11	East Sussex	County	Whole
12	Essex	County	Whole
13	Gloucestershire	County	Whole
14	Hampshire	County	Whole
15	Hertfordshire	County	Whole
16	Isle of Wight	Unitary	Whole
17	Kent	County	Whole
18	Lancashire	County	Whole
19	Leicestershire	County	Whole
20	Lincolnshire	County	Whole
21	Norfolk	County	Whole
22	North Yorkshire	County	Whole
23	Northamptonshire	County	Whole
24	Nottinghamshire	County	Whole
25	Oxfordshire	County	Whole
26	Shropshire	Unitary	Whole
27	Somerset	County	Whole
28	Staffordshire	County	Whole
29	Suffolk	County	Whole
30	Surrey	County	Whole
31	Warwickshire	County	Whole
32	West Sussex	County	Whole
33	Wiltshire	Unitary	Whole
34	Worcestershire	County	Whole

How to contact us

Head Office

The Electoral Commission

Trevelyan House
Great Peter Street
London SW1P 2HW
Tel: 020 7271 0500
Fax: 020 7271 0505
Textphone: 18001 020 7271 0500
info@electoralcommission.org.uk
www.electoralcommission.org.uk

Devolved offices

The Electoral Commission

Scotland Office
28 Thistle Street
Edinburgh EH2 1EN
Tel: 0131 225 0200
Fax: 0131 225 0205
Textphone: 18001 0131 225 0200
infoscotland@electoralcommission.org.uk

The Electoral Commission

Wales Office
Caradog House
1-6 Saint Andrews Place
Cardiff CF10 3BE
Tel: 029 2034 6800
Fax: 029 2034 6805
Textphone: 18001 029 2034 6800
infowales@electoralcommission.org.uk

The Electoral Commission

Northern Ireland Office
Seatem House
28-32 Alfred Street
Belfast BT2 8EN
Tel: 028 9089 4020
Fax: 028 9089 4026
Textphone: 18001 028 9089 4020
inforthernireland@electoralcommission.org.uk

English offices

The Electoral Commission

North of England Office
York Science Park
IT Centre
Innovation Way
Heslington
York YO10 5DG
Tel: 01904 567990
Fax: 01904 567719
Textphone: 18001 01904 567990
north@electoralcommission.org.uk

The Electoral Commission

Midlands Office, No 2 The Oaks
Westwood Way, Westwood Business Park
Coventry CV4 8JB
Tel: 02476 820086
Fax: 02476 820001
Textphone: 18001 02476 820086
midlands@electoralcommission.org.uk

The Electoral Commission

Eastern and South East Office
Trevelyan House
Great Peter Street
London SW1P 2HW
Tel: 020 7271 0600
Fax: 020 7271 0505
Textphone: 18001 020 7271 0600
south@electoralcommission.org.uk

The Electoral Commission

London Office
Trevelyan House
Great Peter Street
London SW1P 2HW
Tel: 020 7271 0689
Fax: 020 7271 0505
Textphone: 18001 020 7271 0689
london@electoralcommission.org.uk

The Electoral Commission

South West Office
Regus, 1 Emperor Way
Exeter Business Park
Exeter EX1 3QS
Tel: 01392 314617
Fax: 01392 314001
Textphone: 18001 01392 314617
southwest@electoralcommission.org.uk

The Electoral Commission

Trevelyan House
Great Peter Street
London SW1P 2HW

Tel 020 7271 0500

Fax 020 7271 0505

info@electoralcommission.org.uk

www.electoralcommission.org.uk

To contact our offices in Scotland, Wales,
Northern Ireland and in the English regions
see inside back cover for details.

We are an independent body set up by
the UK Parliament. Our aim is integrity and
public confidence in the democratic process.
We regulate party and election finance and
set standards for well-run elections.

Democracy matters