



Cook Islands

ELECTIONS 2014

In Brief



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ELECTORAL OFFICE**

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Message from the Chief Electoral Officer

This paper provides a summary of the management and conduct of the 2014 Parliamentary Election. It does not seek to propose alternative systems nor recommend reforms but rather, the paper highlights some of the legal, administrative and logistical processes that went into delivering the 2014 national election.

Cook Islands have had parliamentary elections since 1965 and elections have been a significant event in the life of the people of the Cook Islands. This event ranks among the most complex and massive logistical exercise a nation undertakes working under tight timelines.

The conduct of the election is in accordance to the Electoral Act 2004 and to operationalise the act is a challenge faced by the Electoral Office. This operation would not have been possible without the support and cooperation of the men and women appointed (*list appended to this brief*). In this period, my office delivered the 2014 election and has prepared a state of readiness to administer a by-election on relatively short notice.

I would like to acknowledge the reviewers, who provided valuable feedback to me while putting together this document and to Ms Michelle Aisake, my coordinating editor for her help throughout the process.

Taggy Tangimetua
Chief Electoral Officer
30 October 2014

Introduction

Free and fair elections are the foundation of any democracy. Elections empower ordinary citizens; they allow them to influence the future policies of their government, and thus, their own future.

The Cook Islands follows the Westminster system of government, with 24 members directly elected by universal, male and female adult suffrage from single-seat constituencies. Members are elected for a limited term of four years using the first-past-the-post electoral system.

The term of Parliament was due to expire four years after the date of the previous elections, 17 November 2010 and elections had to be held no later than three months after that date with 17 February 2015 being the latest date.

On 17 April 2014 the Queen's Representative dissolved Parliament issuing the writ, the formal direction to the Chief Electoral Officer to hold the parliamentary election, setting the date of the election for the 9 July 2014, seven months earlier than anticipated. The writ must be returned by 9 October 2014, 90 days after Election Day. However an electoral petition may delay the return of the writ.

Electoral Process and Administration

With the dissolution of parliament triggered key elements of the electoral process:

- Appointment of Registrars and Returning Officers
- Appointment of Election Officials
- Appointment of polling places
- Updating and management of electoral rolls
- Close of candidates' nominations and preparation of ballot papers
- Logistics arrangements

Mobilising of a large temporary staff as Election Officials has its share of problems in terms of availability of staff and non partisan. Temporary staffs are usually appointed for one long session of work (typically 18 to 20 hours) on Election Day and at least 8 to 10 hours at the Scrutiny and Final count of votes per constituency. Registrar, Returning Officers and Electoral Office staff are appointed as soon as the election is called and will remain on call until all electoral petitions are dealt with. Responsibilities fall on election officials to protect the integrity of the election process, to ensure that the election is conducted in a manner that is fair, transparent, and accessible to all.

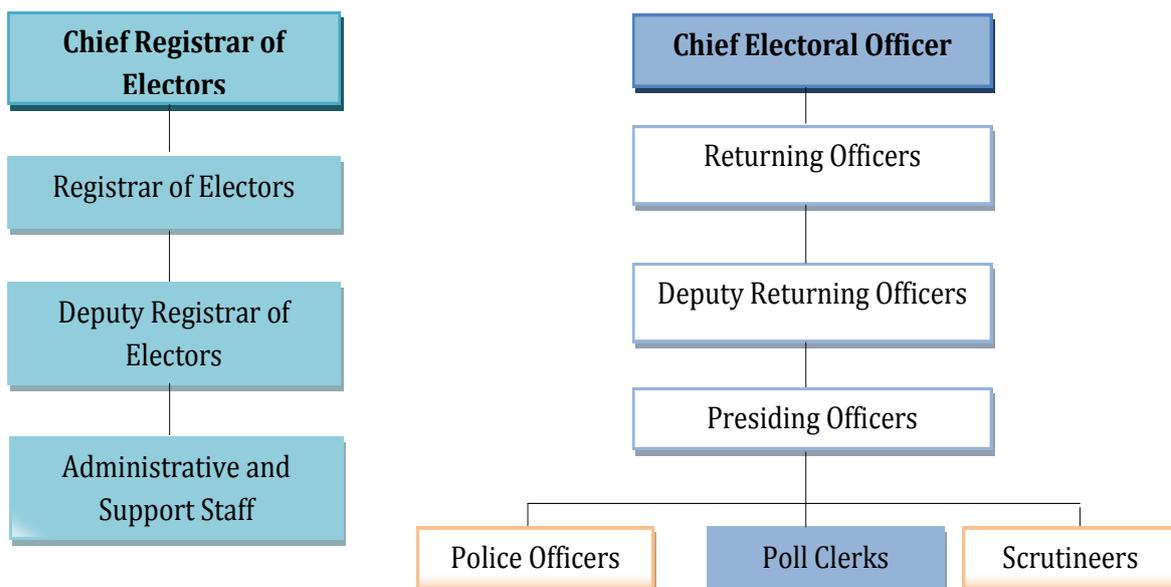
Most challenging in any election is securing transport especially to reach the most remote islands of Nassau, Rakahanga and Palmerston. The rest of the Northern group

islands although accessible by air, pose its own problems of infrequent flight services requiring government to charter air and sea services.

The Electoral Office is a part time crown entity, usually operated by the Statistics Office where the staff had long experience in the conduct of any election. The Electoral Act 2004 stipulates the authority of the Electoral Office to carry out any election functions; the administration of parliamentary elections, referendum and council elections, registration of electors and the compilation and maintenance of electoral rolls. The Ministry of Justice is to provide the Electoral Office with appropriate office space, adequate furniture, fixtures and relevant logistical support.

The Act outlines the responsibilities of the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) and the Chief Registrar of Electors (CRE) and also the timing of each electoral activity. The CEO is a statutory officer appointed by Order in Executive Council under Sec4 (1) of the Electoral Act. The Chief Registrar of Electors is the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages or the Secretary of Ministry of Justice.

Below is a simple structure of the two separate offices:



Candidates and Political Parties

On 6 May 2014 names of candidates were publicly announced with fifty-two candidates contesting the election, a reduction from seventy-two candidates in 2010. Of those contesting, seven were female candidates down by three in 2010. Apart from the two major parties Cook Islands Party¹ and Democratic Party², two new political parties

¹ Established in 1965 by Albert Henry

joined to contest in this election, the One Cook Islands Movement Incorporated³ and Titikaveka Oire Incorporated⁴.

The current political parties, Cook Islands Party and Democratic Party have dominated electoral politics since the 1970's. This unrivalled record of the same two parties continuously controlling a nation's electoral politics reflects structural aspects of the Cook Islands political system as well as special features of the parties. Third parties and independent candidates have been a periodic feature of Cook Islands politics as well. In the 2010 election a new party, "Te Kura o te Au Peoples Movement" listed five candidates but did not nominate any candidates in 2014. There were sixteen Independent candidates in 2010 but was reduced dramatically to one in 2014. There were numerous parties that were formed as far back as 1965, such as United Cook Islands (UCI); Alliance Party; New Alliance Party; Democratic Tumu Party; to name a few but had difficulty in achieving electoral success.

The Ivirua seat was uncontested at this election and the last time where there was an uncontested seat was in the 2006 elections, in the Penrhyn electorate.

Registration and the Electoral Roll

To vote in parliamentary elections a person must be qualified to register as an elector in any one of the twenty-four constituencies in which the person has actually resided continuously for three months or more. It is compulsory to enrol and Sec7 of the Electoral Act stipulates the eligibility criteria.

There are exemptions to the rule such as any person absence from the Cook Islands for the purpose of education and for medical reasons not exceeding four years will be eligible to vote. The same goes to any member of a Cook Islands diplomatic or consular mission outside the Cook Islands and spouse, partner or member of the household of a diplomat.

are you registered to VOTE?

- Are you 18 years old or older?
- Are you a Cook Islander, or a permanent resident of Cook Islands, or a New Zealand citizen?
- Have you ever lived continuously in the Cook Islands for more than one year?
- Have you resided in the Cook Islands during the three months prior to making this application?
- Has your address changed?
- Has your name changed?

If you answered 'YES' to any of these questions, you have to apply for enrolment.

Everyone is required to register by law. It is an offence not to register. For more information contact Statistics Office, MFEM building, Avarua, Rarotonga, Ph:29511, Email:elections@cookislands.gov.ck

ELECTION DATE: 9TH JULY 2014

² Established in 1970 by Tom Davis

³ Established in May 2014 by former CIP member Teina Bishop

⁴ Established in 2014 by Teava Iro

There are also some restrictions and these are prescribed in the Electoral Act.

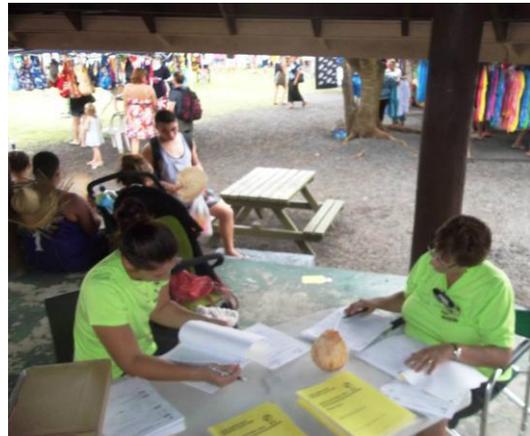
For a free and fair election, an accurate and error-free electoral roll is the most important requirement. The preparation and revisions of the electoral roll is a very important task and rolls should be updated regularly to avoid fraud, double registration and to remove deceased and absent electors.

It has been suggested that registration officials should make house-to-house calls or conduct a comprehensive canvass at least in the year preceding the general election in order to achieve as complete and accurate electoral roll.

The responsibility of updating and keeping the rolls current lies with the CRE but often this is taken over by the CEO. This is the hardest part of any election and requires access to information to enable verification of voter eligibility. There are various entities that the Electoral Office request information from, the Immigration Office for international travel records, Registry Office for crime and probation records, Ministry of Health for patient medical records, Ministry of Education for student enrolment and scholarship records, the local airline for internal travel records, etc...

There was strong evidence that participation of those persons between 18-19 years of age in the election processes was fairly low⁵. This challenges the representativeness in the political system and leads to the disenfranchisement of young people.

The Electoral Office set out to engage a team of volunteers to specifically target the



youth population to register in this election.

The team setup booths at the Punanga Nui Market, the bus stops, the colleges and did door-to-door visits of major businesses in town. More could have been done in terms of delivering a full voter and civic education programme but was not possible for lack of funding

⁵ A total of 99 persons between the ages of 18-19 were registered on the Main electoral roll

Those who registered on Election Day was allowed to vote but their votes were not included in the preliminary count, as this will have to go through a process of verification by the Registrar of that particular constituency.

Election Methods

The standard procedure for electing members of parliament is the “single-member” constituency system, whereby the candidate who receives a plurality of the vote (that is, the greatest number of votes in the given constituency) wins the election and not necessarily a majority of votes. The following are ways a voter can cast their votes:

- Postal Voting
- Advance Voting
- Special Voting (Declaration), if the name cannot be found on the roll
- Special Care Voting
- Ordinary Voting at designated polling place on Election Day

Postal Voting

Postal Voting is given to any registered elector currently outside of the Cook Islands and will not be in the constituency on Election Day. This made up 2% of the total votes counted. Most of these postal votes were from students studying overseas and those who were away for medical reasons or for a period of less than three months. Of the total votes posted only 57% were returned.

Advance Voting

Electors, who were unlikely to be in their constituency for whatever reason on Election Day, voted in advance. Over 5% of the votes were cast in advance of poll, showing the mobility of the Cook Islands population.

Special Voting (Declaration)

Special Voting or Vote by Declaration is for those electors who have since the closing of the rolls become qualified, e.g. turned 18 years of age; or spent 3 months in the constituency but did not register or simply forgot to register or change their elector details. Votes by declaration were 8% of the total votes.

Special Care

Special Care voting is for those electors who are unable to attend the booth due to illness or disability. Votes carried out in this manner was not counted separately but included in the ordinary voting.

Ordinary Voting

Ordinary vote is the simplest way to vote and a vote cast at the polling booth for those whose names appear on the electoral roll. This the method used by the majority of electors. About 85% of votes were cast by this method.

Polling hours are from 9.00am to 6.00pm and voters lined up at the polling booth



Election Result

The counting of votes takes place in a number of different stages. Firstly on election night, the preliminary counting of the votes is conducted according to the provisions of the Electoral Act Sec74. The preliminary result normally will not include Votes by Declaration, Votes In Advance and Postal Votes. Votes by declaration are forwarded to the Registrar of the constituency for verification and to be included in the final count. These processes are always carried out in the presence of scrutineers, who have been nominated by candidates so they may check any possible irregularities.

Final results of the election are publicly declared by way of a gazette after the Scrutiny of the roll and Final count, whereby successful candidate are warranted as Members of Parliament.

Table 1: Cook Islands General Elections 2014 Final Result

Constituency	Candidate	Party	Votes
<i>Tupapa-Maraerenga</i>	George Maggie Angene	One Cook Islands Movement Inc.	498
	Lee Harmon	Democratic Party	282
	Isaia Willie Jnr	Cook Islands Party	197
<i>Takuvaine-Tutakimoo</i>	Mark Brown	Cook Islands Party	313
	Tuaputa Petero Dyer	Democratic Party	177
<i>Avatiu-Ruatonga</i>	John Mokoenga Tikaka Henry	Cook Islands Party	258
	Albert Taaviri Kaitara Nicholas	Democratic Party	292
<i>Nikao-Panama</i>	Ngamau Mere Munokoa *	Democratic Party	415
	Piritau Nga	Cook Islands Party	234
<i>Ruaau</i>	David Tetupuariki Akanoa	Cook Islands Party	246

	William William Heather	Democratic Party	386
Akooa	Nooroa O Teariki Baker	Democratic Party	185
	Teariki William Heather	Cook Islands Party	201
Murienua	Patrick Akaiti Arioka	Cook Islands Party	221
	James Vini Beer	Democratic Party	225
Titikaveka	Teava Iro	Titikaveka Oire Incorporated	96
	Teariki Matenga	Cook Islands Party	268
	Selina Napa *	Democratic Party	337
Ngatangia	Atatoa Joseph Herman	Cook Islands Party	183
	Ngateina Jasmine Mackenzie*	Independent	73
	Tamaiva Tuavera	Democratic Party	257
Matavera	Cassey Tereapii Egelton *	Democratic Party	275
	Turepu Kiriau	Cook Islands Party	288
Amuri-Ureia	Terepai Maoate	Democratic Party	148
	Isamaela Toanui Isamaela	Cook Islands Party	203
Arutanga-Reureu-Nikaupara	Teinakore Bishop	One Cook Islands Movement Inc.	204
	Teuira Manuela Ka	Democratic Party	95
Vaipae-Tautu	Kete Ioane	Democratic Party	172
	Mona Ioane Kake	Cook Islands Party	178
Oneroa	Poroaiti Arokapiti	Cook Islands Party	67
	Kareroa Wesley	Democratic Party	117
Ivirua	Jim Marurai	Democratic Party	Uncontested
Tamarua	Tetangi Matapo *	Democratic Party	30
	Tokorua Pareina	Cook Islands Party	27
Teenui-Mapumai	Vainetutai Rose Toki-Brown *	Cook Islands Party	71
	Norman George	Democratic Party	59
Tengatangi-Areora-Ngatiarua	Nandi Tuaine Glassie	Cook Islands Party	88
	Eugene Tatuava	Democratic Party	73
Mauke	Hugh Richard Graham	Democratic Party	48
	Tai Tura	Cook Islands Party	82
	Tungane Williams *	One Cook Islands Movement Inc.	63
Mitiaro	Tuakeu Tangatapoto	Cook Islands Party	50
	Tangata Vavia	Democratic Party	50
Manihiki	Tereapii Piho	Democratic Party	74
	Henry Puna	Cook Islands Party	78
Rakahanga	Toka Hagai	Cook Islands Party	39
	Taunga Toka	Democratic Party	22
Pukapuka-Nassau	Tekii Lazaro	Cook Islands Party	128
	Vai Tamaiti Peua	Democratic Party	120

	Tai Ravarua	One Cook Islands Movement Inc.	25
Penrhyn	Willie John	Cook Islands Party	78
	Wilkie Olaf Patua Rasmussen	Democratic Party	68

Five successful candidates polled below 50% of the votes counted while the rest of the successful candidates polled over 50% with the highest polling 68%. The winning candidate in the First Past the Post system is the one who gains more votes but not necessarily a majority of votes. As an example, the successful candidate for the Mauke constituency gained only 42% of the total votes cast, similarly, the successful candidate for the Tupapa-Maraerenga constituency, although polled the greatest number of votes, gained only 51% of the total votes cast in his constituency. In constituencies where there were more than two candidates contesting, the successful candidates gained less than 50% of the votes.

Of the seven female candidates⁶ that contested in this election, four were successful. Long time politician Mrs Ngamau Mere Munokoa in her fifth term in Parliament gained 63% of the total votes in her constituency with Vainetutai Rose Toki-Brown gaining 54% and Tetangi Matapo with 53% and Selina Napa gaining 48% in each of their respective constituencies.

Table 2: Share of Seats and Share of Votes to Political Parties

Parties	Votes	%	Seats
Cook Islands Party	3,442	40.84	12
Democratic Party	3,863	45.83	9
One Cook Islands	790	9.37	2
Independent	73	0.87	0
Titikaveka Oire Incorporated	96	1.14	0
Dead heat seat	100	1.19	1
Total Votes counted	8,364	-	-
Informal/blank votes	65	0.77	-
Total Votes	8,429	100.00	24

The Cook Islands Party won the election with 12 seats, Democratic Party with 9 seats and the newly formed party, One Cook Islands Movement with 2 seats. One seat which was a tie will be heading back to the poll on 11th November 2014.

The effect of a system based on single seat constituencies is that the larger parties gains a large share of seats, while smaller parties are left with a fewer share. The Cook

⁶ marked in asterisk * in Table1

Islands Party who had the majority of seats, polled nearly 41% of the votes whereas the Democratic Party who had nine seats, polled over 45%.

Informal votes accounted for less than 1%. These voting papers gave no clear indication as to whom the elector desired to vote for.

Table 3: Enrolment, turnout and formality rates at 2010 and 2014 elections

	2010	2014
Number of people enrolled as at close of rolls ⁷	10,451	10,394
Turnout (number of enrolled electors who cast votes as percentage of total enrolled electors)	82.0%	80.5%
Number of informal votes as a percentage of total votes cast	0.76%	0.80%

Based on these figures, it would be reasonable to assume that nearly 20% of persons who were eligible to vote for each of the 2010 and 2014 elections did not cast a (formal or informal) vote. This amounts to nearly two thousand persons who were entitled to vote for each election but did not cast a vote. While it is difficult to quantify, it has been suggested that members of particular groups in the community may be less likely to exercise their franchise than others, e.g. youth groups or religious groups.

Historically, a high proportion of votes were cast by electors voting within their constituencies on polling day, with those votes counted on polling night. However, the increasing proportion of Special votes or Declaration votes (Sec59) cast poses a challenge to the continued reliability of the election night indicative result. Declaration votes now comprise nearly 10% of the total votes cast, with the percentage increasing at each election. This means that polling night results, based only on a count of ordinary votes cast on polling day, are becoming less reliable as an indicator of the final result. Declaration votes are inherently more complex than ordinary votes, as all individual declaration votes have to be subjected to preliminary scrutiny.

Technological Environment for Elections

The role of technology is changing and affects the delivery of services. In this election there has been an increasing trend towards electronic transactions and interactions, including the use of the social media to appeal to young voters. At the close of the main electoral roll, the number of 18-19 year olds who were registered on the electoral roll totalled 99. A Facebook page was created to attract more persons in this age group to register to enrol and to have easy accessible election information.

⁷ Does not include electors that voted by declaration

Cook Islands electoral system will be challenged by the need to balance use of technology in dealing with electors. Electoral arrangements will need to remain adaptable, and positioned to enable technology to be used as and when appropriate to improve service delivery.

Disputed Elections

A petition challenging the validity of an election may be lodged by a candidate or five electors of the constituency they are registered in. The petition lodged with the Registrar of the High Court, and:

- shall allege the specific grounds on which the complaint is founded
- will set out the specific outcome being requested by the petitioner
- should be filed within 7 days after the declaration of the result
- should be accompanied by a filing fee of \$1,000⁸
- a security for costs not less than \$5,000⁹

There were nine electoral petitions filed with the High Court in this election, five more than in the 2010 elections. These were mainly for voter qualification, bribery, treating and influencing. Of the nine petitions seven were from constituencies outside of Rarotonga, two of these were from the Northern Group islands, presenting some logistical difficulties and huge costs of taking the courts on these islands. Most challenging was to hear the petitions within three months as stated in Article 29 of the Constitution.

Prior to the hearing the court directed the CEO to investigate each one of the qualification allegations and file a report to the court by 15 August 2014. In case that the CEO will have a revised view to the earlier information then that should also be reported to the court. The CEO was to liaise with lawyers concerned with Crown Law overseeing the process in the view that 80-90 per cent of those allegations will be sorted. There were entities, both private and public, ordered by the court to provide information.

Table 4: Electoral Petitions

Constituency	Name of Petitioning Party	Grounds	Outcome
1. Akaoa	Democratic Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter qualification • Bribery • Undue influence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice of Discontinuance Petition withdrawn

⁸ Electoral Act 2004 Sec 92(2)

⁹ Electoral Act 2004 Sec 93(3)

2. Murienua	Cook Islands Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter qualification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice of Discontinuance Petition withdrawn
3. Vaipae-Tautu	Democratic Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter qualification • Bribery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outcome of the decision will have no effect on the 6 vote difference and the court determined that the result of the election will not be altered. • Allegation of bribery was dismissed
4. Tamarua	Democratic Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter qualification • Bribery • Treating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result of the recount of votes the appellant and the petitioner was duly elected as Member of Parliament of the Tamarua Constituency • Allegation of bribery was dismissed and allegation of treating was withdrawn
5. Teenui-Mapumai	Democratic Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bribery • Undue influence • Treating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allegations of bribery, undue influence and treating was dismissed
6. Tengtangi - Mapumai	Democratic Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bribery • Treating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allegations of bribery and treating was dismissed
7. Mitiaro	Electoral Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application for a Recount 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recount of votes resulted in a dead-heat (tie). A by-election was ordered. Simultaneously a petition was lodged and the by-election was stayed.
	Democratic Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter qualification • Bribery • Treating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petition was withdrawn by petitioner • As a result the counter petition did not proceed.
8. Manihiki	Democratic Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter qualification • Bribery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outcome of the decision will have no effect on the 4 vote difference and the court determined that the result of the election will not be altered. • Allegation of bribery was dismissed
9. Penrhyn	Democratic Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter qualification • 4 allegations of Bribery • 4 allegations of treating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The outcome of the decision will have no effect on the 10 vote difference and the court determined that the result of the election will not be altered. • Allegation of bribery and treating was dismissed

The petition raised legal issues in relation to qualification challenges and the Court recognised that Sec7 of the Electoral Act has a number of flaws and difficulties and need to be looked at. Issues also arose from the bribery allegations which Weston CJ in his judgement in *Ioane v Ioane & Ors*¹⁰ stated that “*perhaps it is time that there was a cross-party agreement about how birthday gifts, kaikai and other cultural practices are to be regarded during the course of an election.*”

The use of Skype using a webcam over the internet as a means of convening the courts in Rarotonga to hear the petitions for the islands of Manihiki and Penrhyn was utilized. This required a lot of planning by Ministry of Justice and other departments of governments. This meant huge cost savings and a quick turnaround on dispensing court decisions. For each of the petition, a counter petition was also filed.

Return of Writ to Parliament

Article 29(2) of the Constitution stipulates that Parliament shall not meet after the holding of a general election until all election petitions filed in the High Court in respect of that election have been finally determined or have been withdrawn or dismissed for want of prosecution. On 26th September the court had heard and dealt with all electoral petitions and the CEO returned the writ to the Clerk of Parliament.

The Prime Minister, along with ministers in cabinet is appointed by the Queen’s Representative. The Prime Minister is the leader of the political party whose members form a majority of members of parliament. The appointment of the Prime Minister Hon. Henry Puna, Cabinet Ministers, Hon. Mark Brown, Hon. Teariki Heather, Hon. Nandi Glassie, Hon. Kiriau Turepu, Hon Mona Ioane was carried out under Article 13 of the Constitution.

Upon the advice of the Prime Minister, the Queen’s Representative summoned Parliament and the House convened on Wednesday 8 October 2014.

¹⁰ [2014] CKHC Misc 37/2014

Electoral Staff and Polling Booths

Constituency/	Name/	Position/	Polling Booth/
Tuanga Ikianga	Ingoa Tangata	Taoanga	Ngai Ikianga
TUPAPA-MARAERENGA	Amelia Ngatokorua	Registrar/Returning Officer	Aotearoa Centre and Kiikii Clinic
	Julie Tangimetua	Presiding Officer	
	Mata Iroa	Presiding Officer	
	Teinakore Tuatai	Poll Clerk	
	Ruth Areai	Poll Clerk	
	Vaine Ngatokorua	Poll Clerk	
	Metua Jacob	Poll Clerk	
TAKUVAINETUTAKIMOAO	Tutai Tereapii	Registrar/Returning Officer	Takuvaime Meeting House and Catholic Basement
	Edwin Henry	Presiding Officer	
	Elizabeth Potoru	Presiding Officer	
	Rima Moo	Poll Clerk	
	Abela Tou	Poll Clerk	
	Grace Chynoweth	Poll Clerk	
AVATIURUATONGA	Tearoa Iorangi	Registrar/Returning Officer	Avatiu Meeting House Palmerston Island
	Ana File	Presiding Officer	
	Moetu Tangitamaiti	Poll Clerk	
	June Putere	Poll Clerk	
NIKAO-PANAMA	Tupuna Rakanui	Returning Officer/Registrar	Nikao Hall and Te Are Pa Metua
	Tania Avare	Presiding Officer	
	Cathy Teamoke	Presiding Officer	
	Pa Tauakume	Poll Clerk	
	Nooroa Tereva	Poll Clerk	
	Temarae Tangaina	Poll Clerk	
RUAUU	Janice Mataora	Returning Officer/Registrar	Ruaau Meeting House
	Elizabeth Munro	Presiding Officer	
	Edwin Apera	Poll Clerk	
	Mavis Teaurima	Poll Clerk	
AKAOA	Tangi Tereapii	Registrar/Returning Officer	Betela Meeting House
	Nukutau Pokura	Presiding Officer	
	Ani Katu	Poll Clerk	
	Latisha Maui	Poll Clerk	
MURIENUA	Rangi Dean Purua	Returning Officer/Registrar	Rutaki Tapere Meeting House
	Tavake Manuel	Presiding Officer	
	Ruth Pokura	Poll Clerk	
	Tupopongi Marsters	Poll Clerk	

TITIKAVEKA	Ani Piri	Returning Officer/Registrar	Titikaveka Sunday School Hall and Vaimaanga Meeting House
	Kopu Atuatika	Presiding Officer	
	Tutai Matenga	Presiding Officer	
	Teariki Piri	Poll Clerk	
	Theresa Matara	Poll Clerk	
	Macherie Mani	Poll Clerk	
	Vai Taikakara	Poll Clerk	
NGATANGIIA	Tehauarii Karotaua	Returning Officer/Registrar	Ngatangia Sunday School Hall
	Angelique Elisaia	Presiding Officer	
	Nancy Arthur	Poll Clerk	
	Mona Taio	Poll Clerk	
MATAVERA	Ngatuaine Maui	Returning Officer/Registrar	Matavera Catholic Hall
	Madeline Kare	Presiding Officer	
	Kairangi Thomson	Poll Clerk	
	Annie Ngere	Poll Clerk	
RAROTONGA MOBILE UNIT	Tangata Samania	Presiding Officer	
	Maria Tuoro	Presiding Officer	
	Brian Tairea	Presiding Officer	
	Pai Obeda	Presiding Officer	
	Joe Brider	Poll Clerk	
	Itipouna Takaiti	Poll Clerk	
	Angela Charlie	Poll Clerk	
	Mere Kamana	Poll Clerk	
AITUTAKI	Eteta Mose	Deputy Registrar	
	Nooapii Tearea	Returning Officer	
Vaipae-Tautu	Maki Toko	Presiding Officer	Vaipae Sunday School
	Tuaine Rota	Poll Clerk	
Amuri-Ureia	Tuanguaru Bishop	Presiding Officer	Amuri Hall
	Teokotai Rota	Poll Clerk	
Arutanga-Reureu-Nikaupara	Mauke Mauke	Presiding Officer	CICC Sunday School Hall
	Twin Ruarangi	Poll Clerk	
AITUTAKI MOBILE UNIT	Tapita Solomona-Tikiteina	Presiding Officer	
	Kaleena Davey	Poll Clerk	
MANGAIA	Maara Tuamingi	Deputy Registrar/Returning Officer	
Oneroa	Marion Harry	Presiding Officer	Veitatei Community Hall
	Mary Daniel	Poll Clerk	
Tamarua	Ngatamaine Ivaiti	Presiding Officer	Tamarua Community Hall
	Clara Teina	Poll Clerk	

MANGAIA MOBILE UNIT	Akerurutura Tangatakino	Presiding Officer	
	Wake Mani	Poll Clerk	
ATIU	Tangata Vainepoto	Deputy Registrar/Returning Officer	Teenui Meeting House
	Tangi Vainepoto	Presiding Officer	
	Tangata Edwards	Poll Clerks	Catholic Hall
	Teariki Maurangi	Presiding Officer	
	Teremoana Paratainga	Poll Clerks	
ATIU MOBILE UNIT	Nooroa Paratainga	Presiding Officer	
	Rangi Tatuava	Poll Clerks	
MAUKE	Vero Papatua	Returning Officer	Damien Hall - Kimiangatau
	Tungane Kaokao	Deputy Registrar/Returning Officer	
	Ngatuaine M Tutere	Presiding Officer	
	Akerongo Moekaa	Poll Clerk	
	Tuakana Moetaua	Poll Clerk	
MITIARO	Ngametua Tama	Deputy Registrar/Returning Officer	Mitiaro Sunday School Hall
	Tokoitu Taero	Presiding Officer	
	Inangaro Taia	Poll Clerk	
	Ngatokorua Ngatuakana	Poll Clerk	
	Charlie Quarter	Poll Clerk	
PUKAPUKA	Taputu Mariri	Returning Officer	Roto Village Meeting House Nassau Island
	Pati Ravarua	Deputy Returning Officer	
	Teuamua Malo	Deputy Registrar/Presiding Officer	
	Tewoe Luka	Presiding Officer	
	Beniamina William	Poll Clerk	
	Levi Walewaoa	Poll Clerk	
MANIHIKI	Tanga Morris	Returning Officer	Tukao Community Centre
	Tuatai Piniata	Deputy Registrar/ Returning Officer	
	Jane Kaina	Presiding Officer	
	Ana Rauru	Presiding Officer	
	Angeline Tobia	Poll Clerk	Tauhunu Community Centre
	Ngahu John	Poll Clerk	
	Marama Tuatoru	Poll Clerk	
	Peter College	Poll Clerk	
RAKAHANGA	Nga Takai	Deputy Registrar/ Returning Officer	Rakahanga Sunday School Hall
	Apolo Piho	Presiding Officer	
	Mehaurahi Tupou	Poll Clerk	
	Una Banaba	Poll Clerk	

PENRHYN	Tuaine Manavaroa	Returning Officer	Island Council Chambers (OMOKA)
	Andrew Vaeau	Deputy Registrar/ Returning Officer	
	Ru Taime	Presiding Officer	
	Papa Tevai	Presiding Officer	
	Helen Kirikava	Poll Clerk	Island Council Chambers (TETAUTUA)
	Rev Bosini Tekena	Poll Clerk	
	Tamu Tapaitau	Poll Clerk	
	Rev Tapaitau Saitu	Poll Clerk	
ALL CONSTITUENCIES and SPECIAL VOTE	Rima Ngatoa	Deputy Registrar/Returning Officer Cook Islands Consulate General Level 1, Unit 5, 6 Osterley Way Manukau, Auckland 2241 NEW ZEALAND	Handling electoral queries, conducting staff training, scrutineer sessions and all other duties as may be prescribed by the Chief Electoral Officer.
	Tanga Morris	Registrar/Returning Officer	
	Kevin Hosking	Registrar/Returning Officer	
	Michelle Aisake	Registrar/Returning Officer	
	Amelia Ngatokorua	Registrar/Returning Officer	
	Anne Tangimetua	Registrar/Returning Officer	
	Enua Pakitoa	Registrar/Returning Officer	
	Mareta Katu	Registrar/Returning Officer	
	Tuaine Unuia	Registrar/Returning Officer	