

## Senate Election Results

### August 2016

On 8 August the Australian Electoral Commission returned the writs for the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The Liberal-National Coalition were elected to form government, having achieved a majority of seats in the House of Representatives.

However, the Liberal-National Coalition did not achieve a majority of positions in the Senate, with the balance of power to be held by a number of crossbenchers.

There are 76 seats in the Senate. Twelve senators represent each state, and the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are represented by two senators each.

Normally, senators representing the states are elected for fixed terms of six years, commencing on 1 July following the election, and ceasing on 30 June six years later.

The term of the four senators from the territories is not fixed, rather defined by the date of the general House of Representatives election. Senators representing the territories commence their terms on the day that they are elected and their terms expire the day prior to the next general election day.

The 2016 double dissolution election brought an end to the term of service of all 76 senators and each senate position was declared open for contest.

The terms of senators elected in the double dissolution election will commence on 1 July 2016, with the new Senate due to sit for the first time on 30 August 2016.

#### **Method of allocating state Senate terms**

It is the responsibility of the Senate to decide how the division of terms are distributed, with two methods of allocation available – the recount method and the order of election method.

Following previous double dissolution elections, the order of election method has been applied, whereby the first six of 12 senators elected in each state would serve a six year term and the last three would server a three year term.

The Liberal-National Coalition have proposed to allocate senator terms according to the order of election method and Labor have indicated it will support this proposal.

The Hawker Britton Occasional Paper on the House of Representatives election results and the Senate Composition until 1 July 2014 is available [here](#).

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### Senate election results

The AEC has declared the following result from the 2016 Federal election:

Party	Total
Coalition	30 seats
Labor	26 seats
Greens	9 seats
One Nation	4 seats
Nick Xenophon Team (NXT)	3 seats
Jacqui Lambie Network	1 seat
Liberal Democrats	1 seat
Family First	1 seat
Derryn Hinch's Justice Party	1 seat

The Liberal-National Coalition secured 30 Senate seats, losing three positions from the 44<sup>th</sup> Parliament.

The Australian Labor Party secured 26 seats, gaining one position from the 44<sup>th</sup> Parliament

The Greens secured nine seats, losing one position from the 44<sup>th</sup> Parliament.

The incoming Senate will be constituted by eleven senators from minor parties including:

- Four senators from One Nation, which includes the return of party-leader Pauline Hanson to Federal Parliament;
- Three senators from NXT, which includes the re-election of leader Nick Xenophon;
- The re-election of Jacqui Lambie - leader of the Jacqui Lambie Network;
- The re-election of David Leyonhjelm from the Liberal Democrats;
- The re-election of Bob Day from the Family First Party; and
- Derryn Hinch – leader of Derryn Hinch's Justice Party elected for the first time.

A full list of the Senators elected at the 2016 Federal election is available on page 3.

### Legislative agenda of the 45<sup>th</sup> Parliament

Following the result of the 2016 double dissolution election, neither the Coalition nor the Australian Labor Party can command the 39 votes needed to pass legislation or to support motions. This was also the situation in the previous term of government.

From 1 July 2016, the balance of power in the Senate rests with a diverse group of independents and minor parties.

If Labor and the Greens oppose, nine of the 11 crossbench senators will be needed for a Government bill or motion to pass.

More than four of the 11 crossbench senators will be needed if Labor and the Greens propose to defeat a non-Government motion, including a motion of disallowance.

## List of Senators elected

State senators have been divided into two classes to serve either three or six year terms. The terms of senators who have been elected for three years will expire on 30 June 2019 and the terms of senators who have been elected for six years will expire on 30 June 2022. Senators in the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory always face re-election every three years.

New South Wales		New South Wales	
Marise Payne	Liberal Party		6 years
Arthur Sinodinos	Liberal Party		6 years
Fiona Nash	The Nationals		6 years
Jenny McAllister	Australian Labor Party		6 years
Sam Dastyari	Australian Labor Party		6 years
Deb O'Neil	Australian Labor Party		6 years
Concetta Fierravanti-Wells	Liberal Party		3 years
Doug Cameron	Australian Labor Party		3 years
John Williams	The Nationals		3 years
Lee Rhiannon	Australian Greens		3 years
Brian Burston	One Nation		3 years
David Leyonhjelm	Liberal Democrats		3 years
Victoria			
Mitch Fifield	Liberal Party		6 years
Scott Ryan	Liberal Party		6 years
Bridget McKenzie	The Nationals		6 years
Kim Carr	Australian Labor Party		6 years
Stephen Conroy	Australian Labor Party		6 years
Richard Di Natale	Australian Greens		6 years
Jane Hume	Liberal Party		3 years
James Paterson	Liberal Party		3 years
Jacinta Collins	Australian Labor Party		3 years
Gavin Marshall	Australian Labor Party		3 years
Janet Rice	Australian Greens		3 years
Derryn Hinch	Derryn Hinch's Justice Party		3 years
Queensland			
George Brandis	Liberal Party		6 years
Matthew Canavan	Liberal National Party		6 years
James McGrath	Liberal National Party		6 years
Murray Watt	Australian Labor Party		6 years
Anthony Chisholm	Australian Labor Party		6 years
Pauline Hanson	One Nation		6 years
Ian Macdonald	Liberal National Party		3 years
Barry O'Sullivan	Liberal National Party		3 years
Chris Ketter	Australian Labor Party		3 years
Claire More	Australian Labor Party		3 years
Malcolm Roberts	One Nation		3 years
Larissa Waters	Australian Greens		3 years
Western Australia			
Mathias Cormann	Liberal Party		6 years
Michaelia Cash	Liberal Party		6 years
Dean Smith	Liberal Party		6 years
Sue Lines	Australian Labor Party		6 years
Glenn Sterle	Australian Labor Party		6 years
Scott Ludlum	Australian Greens		6 years
Linda Reynolds	Liberal Party		3 years
Chris Back	Liberal Party		3 years

Pat Dodson	Australian Labor Party	3 years
Louise Pratt	Australian Labor Party	3 years
Rachel Siewert	Australian Greens	3 years
Rodney Culleton	One Nation	3 years
<b>South Australia</b>		
Simon Birmingham	Liberal Party	6 years
Cory Bernardi	Liberal Party	6 years
Penny Wong	Australian Labor Party	6 years
Don Farrell	Australian Labor Party	6 years
Nick Xenophon	NXT	6 years
Griff Stirling	NXT	6 years
Anne Ruston	Liberal Party	3 years
David Fawcett	Liberal Party	3 years
Alex Gallacher	Australian Labor Party	3 years
Sarah Hanson-Young	Australian Greens	3 years
Skye Kakoschke-Moore	NXT	3 years
Bob Day	Family First	3 years
<b>Tasmania</b>		
Eric Abetz	Liberal Party	6 years
Stephen Parry	Liberal Party	6 years
Anne Urquhart	Australian Labor Party	6 years
Helen Poley	Australian Labor Party	6 years
Peter Whish-Wilson	Australian Greens	6 years
Jacqui Lambie	Jacqui Lambie Network	6 years
Jonathon Duniam	Liberal Party	3 years
David Bushby	Liberal Party	3 years
Carol Brown	Australian Labor Party	3 years
Lisa Singh	Australian Labor Party	3 years
Catryna Bilyk	Australian Labor Party	3 years
Nick McKim	Australian Greens	3 years
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>		
Katy Gallagher	Australian Labor Party	3 years
Zed Seselja	Liberal Party	3 years
<b>Northern Territory</b>		
Nigel Scullion	Country Liberals (NT)	3 years
Malarndirri McCarthy	Australian Labor Party (NT) Branch	3 years



The policy platforms of some of the minor parties are provided in the following Hawker Britton Occasional Papers:

- The Hawker Britton Occasional Paper on the Nick Xenophon Team (NXT) is available [here](#).
- The Hawker Britton Occasional Paper of the One Nation Party is available [here](#).
- The Hawker Britton Occasional Paper on the Derryn Hinch Justice Party is available [here](#).
- The Hawker Britton Occasional Paper on the Jacqui Lambie Network is available [here](#).