



**Monash Graduate Association  
Executive Committee Elections, 2025**

**28 April - 9 May 2025**

**Report of the Returning Officer**



**Above Quota Elections Pty Ltd**  
[abovequota.com.au](http://abovequota.com.au)

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# Summary

## Overview

Above Quota Elections (AQE) were contacted on October 22, 2024, by the Monash Graduate Association (MGA) in regard to administering their annual Executive Committee election in 2025. The election is to fill eleven general representative positions on the MGA Executive Committee (MGAEC), alongside an additional four campus-tagged representative positions. These campus-tagged positions on the MGAEC represent Monash University's students on the Caulfield, Clayton, Parkville, and Peninsula campuses respectively. Our appointment was confirmed to us on December 9.

This year's elections were held over the two weeks following the mid-semester break, from Monday 28 April until Friday 8 May. Nominations opened relatively early in the semester in comparison, opening with the Notice of Election on Monday 17 March and closing on Monday 31 March. It was encouraging to see interest in the MGA increasing, with nearly double the number of nominations received this year in comparison to 2024. The voter turnout however was poorer than prior years. One possible reason for this – and our recommendation going forward – is detailed later in this report, but there could be other explanations of which we are not aware.

The nomination period was generally smooth, with only one position receiving no nominations in the first round. This position, the Peninsula Campus Representative, was re-opened in accordance with the Electoral Regulations and subsequently received two nominations.

Polling was held online using BigPulse. No significant issues occurred during the polling period, and no requests for a recount, or appeals, were received during the appeals period.

## Staffing

This year, Stephen Luntz was Returning Officer, with Ciara Griffiths appointed as Deputy Returning Officer. Other staffing requirements were met from within AQE's pool of experienced election staff.

BigPulse were engaged as the electronic polling service provider.

## Election timeline

This year's elections were held over two weeks, from Monday 28 April until Friday 9 May. The election timeline outlined in the MGA's Electoral Regulations is generous, with the two-week nomination period opening 6 weeks prior to polling. This allowed plenty of time for us to review the nominations and rectify any problems, an advantage that is rare for student association elections. As a result, despite many issues arising out of the higher-than-expected number of nominations, particularly regarding proposers and seconders, very few were ultimately rejected.

The extra time also allowed for a comfortable buffer when checking the eligibility of nominations received. This took some time, as the details of all provisional candidates, their proposers, and their seconders had to be collated, checked for typos, and sent to Enrolment Services for referencing against the student roll. This involved significant back and forth, as there was a common issue of candidates needing to change nominators, which then required re-checking by Enrolment Services. The issue of nominators will be discussed further in this report, with our recommendations. In the light of this unusual amount of work during this time, the substantial delay between close of nominations and polling was fortunate and appreciated.

Nevertheless, there are two key downsides worth considering, regarding the significant time between the closing of nominations and polling. Firstly, it was a common question from candidates as to when campaigning was allowed to commence. The regulations are largely unclear on this, only stating the following:

**5.15.5** *The Returning Officer may direct any person breaching clauses 5.15.1 through to 5.15.4 of these Regulations to cease doing so where the breach is reported during the voting period.*

As this clause implies that the Returning Officer is unable to act upon breaches that occur prior to the opening of polls, we determined that the intent of the Regulations is for campaigning to *only* occur during the polling period. This is what was communicated to candidates, and we did not hear of any campaigning occurring before polling commenced. However, that does not mean it did not take place, as we did not have an onsite presence and online campaigning is notoriously difficult to track. Our suggestions to address this in future can be read under **Recommendation 7**.

A second concern for this gap in time is the potential impact on engagement in nominations, given their closing so early in the semester. Whilst nominations for General Representative and Clayton and Caulfield campus positions were high, the smaller campuses of Parkville and Peninsula were quite low – the latter requiring nominations to be reopened. Extending the nomination period, or opening it slightly later in the semester, may offer the MGA greater opportunity to engage these groups and attract more nominations.

These concerns were relatively minor, however, and we were quite happy with the election timeline as it was. The election timeline was as follows:

2025 Election Date	Election Event
<b>Monday 17 March</b>	Notice of Election and Nominations opened at 9am
<b>Thursday 20 March</b>	MGAEC Information Session #1
<b>Monday 24 March</b>	MGAEC Information Session #2
<b>Monday 31 March</b>	Nominations closed at 5pm
<b>Tuesday 8 April</b>	Nominations for Peninsula Campus Representative re-opened

<b>Friday 11 April</b>	Nominations for Peninsula Campus Representative closed
<b>Thursday 24 April</b>	Last date for withdrawal of nominations by 5pm
<b>Wednesday 30 April</b>	MGAEC Meet the Candidates Session
<b>Monday 28 April</b>	General and Campus representative elections opened
<b>Friday 9 May</b>	General and Campus representative elections closed at 5pm
<b>Sunday 18 May</b>	Final declaration of results

## Nominations

The 2025 MGAEC election saw an encouraging increase in engagement relative to recent years. Nominations were opened on Monday 17 March with emails to all Monash-enrolled graduate students, notification on the MGA website, and social media. Nominations closed on Monday 31 March.

Two candidate information sessions were run, providing information both about the roles of MGA representatives, provided by the Executive Officer, Janice Boey, and two current representatives, and the election process, provided by the Returning Officers. The first session was held from 3-4pm on a Thursday, the other from 1-2pm on a Monday, to maximise the number of students who could attend. The sessions were held online, with 2-5 attendees each. Whilst the number of attendees was small, the number and diversity of questions was encouraging, and we found the sessions worthwhile. To encourage greater attendance, perhaps the timing of the sessions could be adjusted with one taking place in the evening, so ensure there are no clashes with classes.

Nomination numbers were markedly higher than reported in prior years, with **68 nominations received** for the fifteen available positions, from a total of **43 candidates**. An increase in publicity presumably contributed, and this almost certainly represents greater engagement by MGA with graduate students after the years disrupted by the pandemic. Many people chose to run for multiple positions. Only one student opted to withdraw from a position prior to the election, with two further students opting to withdraw from the election entirely during the polling period.

Two student's nominations had to be rejected, due to breaching the following Regulation:

***5.5.1** Nominations for the general representative positions on the MGAEC must be completed in the form of Schedule 2 to these regulations and must be signed by the nominee and two other graduate students all of whom must be enrolled in a graduate degree or graduate diploma at Monash University.*

In both cases, one of the listed nominators for the candidate did not provide confirmation by the close of nominations, or the extended deadline offered by the RO.

As discussed, it took a significant amount of time to sort through the nominations and correct issues that arose. The most common were errors relating to listed nominators, such as:

- Proposers or seconders not confirming their nominations by set deadlines;
- Proposers or seconders of candidates for campus-tagged positions not being enrolled to the relevant campus;
- Candidates not providing a separate proposer and seconder; and
- Key details of proposers and seconders, such as their student number and email address, being incorrect, leading to difficulties in verifying eligibility.

The time involved in chasing up these issues resulted in delays to declaring the provisional list of candidates. In turn this limited the time MGA had in advertising the election and its candidates. To address this, in future we would be less lenient with deadlines to rectify nomination issues. However, we would also encourage the MGA to reconsider the process surrounding proposers and seconders – **see Recommendations 5 & 6.**

### ***Re-opened nominations***

As no nominations were received for the Peninsula Campus Representative, they were re-opened on Tuesday 8 April and closed at 5pm, Friday 11 April. Two students subsequently nominated for the position, leading to a contested election.

The Electoral Regulation provide conflicting guidance regarding the re-opening of nominations:

***5.6.4** In the event that there is a vacant position/s at the close of the official nomination period, the Returning Officer may re-open nominations for only the vacant position/s for a period of no longer than 3 academic days after the date of the close of nominations.*

***5.7.2** Where the number of valid nominations for each Campus Tagged Representative position is one or zero, the Returning Officer must, in the case of zero nominations declare the position vacant, and in the case of one nomination declare the candidate elected, and*

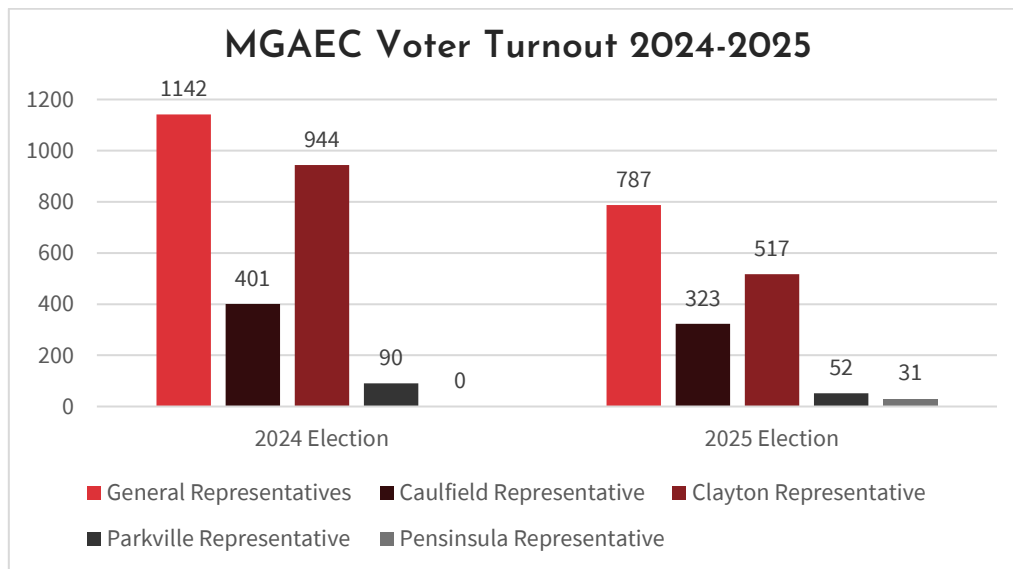
This conflict resulted in a scenario that largely came down to the Returning Officer's discretion. It is our view that it be standard for nominations be re-opened for positions where none were received in the initial nomination period – **see Recommendation 4.**

## **Polling**

As in previous years, polling was conducted using BigPulse's online voting system. BigPulse was chosen having successfully provided the voting platform for MGA for several years, alongside many other similar institutions in the sector. Voting opened on Monday 28 April at 9am and closed Friday 9 May at 5pm. An email went out to all graduate Monash students with a link inviting them to vote. Subsequently, three reminder emails were sent.

In this election, **the number of eligible voters increased** from 25,531 to 30,323. Despite this increased size in electorate, **the voter turnout decreased** from 1,613 in 2024 to 1,092 in 2025. This represents a concerning drop from a 6.3% to **3.6% voter turnout**.

Of the 1,092 students who voted, 787 cast a ballot for the General Representative positions. The campus-tagged representative positions attracted between 31-517 votes, the disparity in number reflecting the size of the campuses and their respective electorates.



The following table summarises the number of votes received each day of the polling period. The spikes correlate with days that reminder emails were sent out.

Date	Votes Received
28-Apr-25	328
29-Apr-25	84
30-Apr-25	52
1-May-25	215
2-May-25	65
3-May-25	22
4-May-25	12
5-May-25	27
6-May-25	23
7-May-25	228
8-May-25	31
9-May-25	13

## Infractions and complaints

The only complaint we received during the election period was a cryptic message we could not understand. We attempted to contact the complainant to explain the issue they were concerned about but received no response.

The lack of other complaints is of encouraging, indicating that if any breaches of the regulations occurred, they were sufficiently small and low profile that few people were aware of them.

## Results

MGA's Electoral Regulations require that the campus-tagged positions be determined first, followed by the General Representatives. Candidates who applied for a campus-tagged and general position that were successfully elected to the former were then eliminated from the count of the latter positions, in accordance with 5.14.3. This led to the results of the campus-tagged positions being provisionally declared quite quickly following the close of polls.

Determining the results of the General Representative positions took more time, as successive recounts had to be made through BigPulse after suppressing the above eliminated candidates and the triggering of affirmative action. The Electoral Regulations also have quite complex procedures around limiting the number of candidates from the same faculty and course type (R5.14.2). Whilst this procedure did not lead to eliminations or a recount, it still added more time to the count and determining results.

The results were declared on Sunday 18 May, by email to all candidates and MGA senior staff as required by the Regulations. Three (academic) days were allowed for recount requests or appeals before the result was formally passed on to the MGA; none were received.

Although ultimately there were no issues with the results, the requirement from Regulation 5.7.11.8 that the count to be conducted using “the optional preferential method of counting” raised some confusion. There is more than one optional preferential method of counting, and the regulations do not provide guidance on which is to be used. We chose to conduct the count using optional preferential proportional counting, in line with common practice across Australian university student organisations. This method, as well as being widely considered the most democratic, is also more likely to produce outcomes that maximise the diversity of multi-member bodies, as the regulations appear to be written to ensure in other ways. For more details on this, **see Recommendation 3.**

### ***Affirmative Action***

The Electoral Regulations have two forms of affirmative action in place. The first being a limitation of two candidates per faculty of the same course type (coursework or research) that can be elected. As discussed above, this did not trigger any eliminations of candidates, however, close attention was paid throughout the count to ensure the requirements of the regulations were fulfilled.



The second form of affirmative action stipulated is that 50% of total committee positions be held by graduate students identifying as a woman (R5.14.3). After counting campus-tagged positions, at least five women were required to be elected as General Representatives. In the first round, four women were elected, triggered affirmative action. Candidates identifying as men were eliminated and a recount conducted to fill the final position. For full details, see Appendix 2) Ranking of all candidates.

## Acknowledgements

All elections are complex and have a lot of moving parts, both behind the scenes and in front of voters and candidates. AQE would like to make special thanks so:

- Janice Boey at MGA for being our point of contact and her efforts in ensuring the election on MGA's end ran smoothly and was well advertised to the student body,
- Bec Basile at Monash University's Enrolment Services, for her assistance in conducting the eligibility checks of nominations,
- Candisse Joseph of Monash University's Enrolment Services for securing the roll and privacy agreement for us, clearing out obstacles to this in the relevant timeline and, when technical problems arose, making herself available out of hours while theoretically on holiday to assist us in resolving these, and
- Katherine and Oscar at BigPulse for their tireless support in managing the online ballot.

# Recommendations

## 1) Loosen the campaign rules

The rules prohibiting various forms of campaigning for MGA are the strictest Above Quota Elections have ever encountered. Many are standard, but rules like 5.15.4.15 banning hard copy publicity and 5.15.4.23 prohibiting ticket formation are highly unusual. Although this in some ways makes things easier for the Returning Officers, as the inevitable grey areas of many other regulations are avoided, we question the benefits of these rules to the organization.

Campaign rules are important to prevent the richest or the most unethical candidates from having too great an advantage, but when they are made too extreme, they can have undesirable consequences. In particular, they can make it difficult for talented and enthusiastic but new candidates to make their merits known to the electorate. Instead, restrictions like these give the advantage to those who have the highest profile prior to the elections, which often means those who have been around for longer. The existing restrictions, for example, are likely to benefit students who did their undergraduate degrees at Monash, and are therefore already known to many other students, compared to those who have moved to Monash from elsewhere.

Arguably, students with experience of other universities have much to offer the MGA, since their knowledge of the way other student organizations work may prove useful. Even aside from that, we can see little reason to think that talent is more concentrated among students continuing at the same university where they did their previous degree, and giving candidates more opportunity to show their strengths will probably lead to better outcomes.

## 2) Remove the requirement to vote at least 1-11 for General Representatives

Regulation 5.9.2 requires students to vote for at least 11 candidates for General Representatives. This offers some advantages, since it prevents the situation where voters cast their vote only for one person, who is either not elected or elected comfortably, and their vote is effectively wasted by not giving further preferences.

However, the drawback of this rule is that many students, who have only formed opinions about a handful of candidates, may opt not to vote at all, rather than have to spend the time deciding how to cast further preferences. It is likely that many people will log in, intending to vote, discover the need to cast votes 1-11 and decide they need to learn more about other candidates but do not have the time then. Despite intending to do the research and come back to vote later, many will probably never get around to voting. This could substantially depress turnout, which is likely to both harm the democratic health of MGA and undermine its credibility with Monash Administration.

It could also lead to people voting for their first few choices deliberately and then starting at the top of the ballot and donkey voting, giving an advantage to the candidate who

happens to win the draw for first spot. There is reason to believe this happened to a modest extent in this election.

We are not sure if this requirement was enforced last year – there were some signs it was not, and the decision to enforce it may have contributed to the lower turnout this year. AQE decided that, although we consider the disadvantages of the rule outweigh the advantages, while the regulation exists it is our job to implement it.

### **3) Specify the method of counting**

Electoral regulations 5.7.11.8 and 5.14.1 say that the General Representatives must be counted using the “optional preferential method”. However, there is more than one optional preferential method of counting. Some aspects of the regulations could be taken as indicating a preference for one such method, while others would indicate a preference for others. The different methods can produce very different outcomes. It is very important to specify in the regulations which system is to be used, rather than leave the decision to the Returning Officer, with the possibility of it being challenged by unsuccessful candidates.

It is relevant here to understand the differences between these systems. The primary choice is between Optional Preferential Proportional Voting (OPBV) and Optional Preferential Block Voting (OPPV). There are multiple varieties of OPPV, and if this is adopted, as we think it should be, the regulations should specify exactly which of these is to be used. However, the differences between different forms of OPPV are minor compared to the differences between OPPV and OPBV.

Under OPPV candidates need to achieve a quota, calculated using a formula of the number of formal votes divided by the number of positions plus one. Candidates with more votes than this quota are elected, and any excess votes are distributed according to the preferences indicated by the voters. Once all candidates over quota are elected, the candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated and their preferences distributed. These preferences may push further candidates over quota; in which case they are elected and their preferences distributed. If not, other candidates are eliminated starting from the one with the fewest votes. This continues until all positions are filled. There are numerous videos on YouTube describing the process in more detail, some serious, such as <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SBY7Qgwj9lQ&t=15s>, and some more fun, while still maintaining accuracy, such as <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ItywbxafCk4&t=71s>. (Note OPPV is called Single Transferable Vote in the United States and some other places.)

Under OPBV the votes are initially counted as if there is only one candidate to elect, with preferences of the lowest candidates eliminated until someone has more than half the votes. At this point that candidate is declared elected, their preferences distributed to second preferences and the process repeated with the elected candidate out of the count. This is repeated until all positions are filled. We are not aware of any videos showing OPBV in action, perhaps because it is relatively simple, but also because few people wish to promote it.

Versions of OPPV are used to elect the Australian Senate, the Legislative Councils of Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia and South Australia, and the Tasmanian Legislative Assembly and ACT Legislative Assembly. It is also used to elect some or all local councils in five Australian states (including Victoria) and the Northern Territory, as well as governments in several other countries. Possibly more relevantly, it is used for multi-member bodies for most, if not all, other student organisations in Victoria and probably Australia.

OPBV is, as far we can tell, no longer used to elect any government body in the world. OPBV was more widely used in the past, including for the Senate until 1946, and for some Victorian local councils until 2001 and in the Northern Territory and rural Queensland more recently. It is still in use for some non-government organisations, although even there its use is declining.

We point out these differences in use to make the point that OPPV is overwhelmingly considered the superior system. OPBV was used more widely in the past because, in the days before, easy access to computers and pocket calculators, in part because OPPV was difficult to count, whereas OPBV requires no particular skill or technology. However, that is of little relevance in the computer age.

OPPV ensures that the body elected represents the diversity of the electorate in the dimensions voters prioritise in their voting. Often this is in terms of stances on controversial matters, but it also maximises diversity in demographics where this is important to the electorate.

In contrast, it is common, although not universal, for OPBV to promote homogeneity. For example, if students tended to vote for candidates from the same campus as them, likely in the case that these are the only candidates they know, preferences would flow from one Clayton candidate to another, and from one Caulfield candidate to another. Whichever campus had the most votes cast would stand a high chance of electing all 11 General Reps, and certainly there would be little chance for candidates from Parkville or Peninsula, unless they could attract a strong flow of preferences from voters on one of the larger candidates. If a team were to operate in defiance of regulation 5.15.4.23, it would also stand a high chance of winning all positions.

These scenarios appear both against the interests of MGA, and against the intent of regulations such as 5.4.2, and 5.15.4.23. In contrast, OPPV is much more likely to deliver results in proportion to the votes cast, if not the electorate as a whole.

Despite this, OPBV was used for the 2024 count. We imagine that this is because it has been used historically, and no update has been made. If OPBV was specified in the regulations AQE would have been constrained to use it, but given the ambiguity in the regulations, we did not consider tradition a sufficient reason to keep using an inferior system.

#### **4) Specify the process where there are no nominations for a campus position**

The initial round of nominations produced no applicants for the Peninsula Campus Representative. Regulation 5.7.2 states that in this case the Returning Officer must declare the position vacant but does not indicate what should happen from there. Conversely, Regulation 5.6.4 indicates that that nominations *may* be re-opened, however it would seem to be up to the Returning Officer's discretion. This seems an undesirable situation. After discussion with the Executive Officer, AQE opted to reopen nominations, after which two nominations were received. Reopening nominations can be a problem when there is a small gap between the original closure of nominations and voting, as it leaves little time to process them, but the large gap in this case (for which we were very grateful given some of the other issues that arose) meant this was of little concern. Provided future elections continue to have such extensive gaps between the close of nominations and the opening of voting, we recommend the reopening of nominations in such circumstances be codified into the regulations.

#### **5) Remove the requirement to collect unnecessary information from proposers and seconders**

The regulations require the collection of the same information for proposers and seconders as for candidates. Information on their faculty and course is not used in any way, and the campus information is only used for candidates for campus representative. Requiring this information makes the form longer and more work both for candidates and whoever has to build the nomination form and appears to serve no purpose.

#### **6) Consider whether there is any value in requiring proposers and seconders**

It is also worth giving some thought to why proposers and seconders are required at all. Many problems arose with proposers and seconders, ranging from failures to confirm they did wish to support the nomination of the individual in question (not a problem for paper nominations), to some turning out to be ineligible.

MGA should consider what benefits the proposers and seconders provide to justify this. Some organisations use requirements for proposers and seconders to keep down the number of nuisance candidates, those with no chance of winning who clutter up the ballot paper. Although the number of candidates in this election was quite healthy, it seems that in the past the number of nominations was undesirably low, with so few candidates, voters were left with little choice. In such circumstances, making it hard for people to nominate appears to serve little purpose other than to use up the Returning Officer's and candidates' time, the former of which will lead to higher charges by Returning Officers to run future elections.

## **7) Specify a campaigning period**

As we noted above, the election regulations do not clearly specify a campaigning period, but 5.15.5 could be read as implying that campaigning can only occur during the voting period. If it is considered desirable that polling should be restricted to this time period, it should be stated in the regulations clearly. If not, another period should be indicated. Moreover, we recommend amending 5.15.5 to enable the Returning Officer to address campaigning breaches throughout the election period, rather than the voting period alone.

## Declaration

I hereby declare the following candidates elected:

Position	Successful Candidate
<b>Caulfield Campus Representative</b>	Yidi Luan
<b>Clayton Campus Representative</b>	Rajdeep Singh Jammu
<b>Parkville Campus Representative</b>	Vidhi Agarwal
<b>Peninsula Campus Representative</b>	Jason Yeung
<b>General Representative</b>	Ruyu Zheng
<b>General Representative</b>	Jingrong Wang
<b>General Representative</b>	Anusha Shrivastava
<b>General Representative</b>	Yiwen Yuan
<b>General Representative</b>	Troy Lau
<b>General Representative</b>	Akshita Sinha
<b>General Representative</b>	Samarth Patel
<b>General Representative</b>	Mohammed Zeehan Saleheen
<b>General Representative</b>	Hard Gorakhia
<b>General Representative</b>	Jonathan Paul
<b>General Representative</b>	Kalani Imalka Perera (Affirmative Action applied)

I declare that the 2025 Monash Graduate Association Executive Committee Elections were conducted and administered with impartiality by myself, the directors, and staff of Above Quota Elections Pty Ltd.

**Stephen Luntz**  
**Returning Officer**

# Appendices

## 1) List of nominations

<b>General Representatives</b>
Abdullah Jaafar
Akshita Sinha
Anusha Shrivastava
Beauty Nalwendo
Hana Smajic
Hard Gorakhia
Himanshu Sridhar
Jingrong Wang
Jonathan Paul
Junyu Tao
Kalani Imalka Perera
Karan Raman
Madhav Ritesh Parikh
Mohammed Zeehan Saleheen
Mugdha Samanta
Natasya Jestine Wiraatmaja
Nick Hetrelezis
Noopur Modi
Prabhnoor Kaur
Rajdeep Singh Jammu
Riya Jacob
Ruyu Zheng
Saher Omar Siddiqui
Sakshi Petkar
Samarth Patel
San Nhi Chung
Sathwikaw Manikandan
Shreeja Swamy
Simran Udeshi
Suveer Dhawan
Troy Lau
Tuhar Yeasmin
Vanjith Kannan
Vedika Shivhare
Vidhi Agarwal
Yidi Luan

Yiwen Yuan
Zi Xing Mun
<b>Caulfield Campus Representative</b>
Beauty Nalwendo
Hard Gorakhia
Himanshu Sridhar
Jonathan Paul
Madhav Ritesh Parikh
Nguyen Hoang Mai
Noopur Modi
Saher Omar Siddiqui
Shreeja Swamy
Yidi Luan
<b>Clayton Campus Representative</b>
Anusha Shrivastava
Junyu Tao
Kalani Imalka Perera
Mugdha Samanta
Natasya Jestine Wiraatmaja
Prabhnoor Kaur
Rajdeep Singh Jammu
Ruyu Zheng
Sakshi Petkar
Samarth Patel
San Nhi Chung
Vedika Shivhare
<b>Peninsula Campus Representative</b>
Jason Yeung
Eunice Mataka
<b>Parkville Campus Representative</b>
Abdullah Jaafar
Nick Hetrelezis
Sandanie Abeysekara
Vidhi Agarwal



## Withdrawals

Position	Withdrawn Student
General Representative	Shreeja Swamy
Caulfield Campus Representative	Shreeja Swamy
General Representative	Noopur Modi
Caulfield Campus Representative	Noopur Modi
Caulfield Campus Representative	Hana Smajic

## Rejected Nominations

Position		Rejected Student	Reasoning
General Representative		Badal Shah	In breach of R5.5.1 of the <a href="#">Electoral Regulations</a> , support from "two other graduate students all of whom must be enrolled in a graduate degree or graduate diploma at Monash University" was not demonstrated.
Caulfield Campus Representative		Badal Shah	Ibid.
General Representative		Sandanie Abeysekera	In breach of R5.5.1 of the <a href="#">Electoral Regulations</a> , support from "two other graduate students all of whom must be enrolled in a graduate degree or graduate diploma at Monash University" was not demonstrated.
Parkville Campus Representative		Sandanie Abeysekera	Ibid.

## 2) Ranking of all candidates

Position	Successful Candidate
Caulfield Campus Representative	Yidi Luan
Clayton Campus Representative	Rajdeep Singh Jammu
Parkville Campus Representative	Vidhi Agarwal
Peninsula Campus Representative	Jason Yeung
General Representative	Ruyu Zheng
General Representative	Jingrong Wang
General Representative	Anusha Shrivastava
General Representative	Yiwen Yuan
General Representative	Troy Lau
General Representative	Akshita Sinha
General Representative	Samarth Patel
General Representative	Mohammed Zeehan Saleheen
General Representative	Hard Gorakhia
General Representative	Jonathan Paul
General Representative	<del>Karan Raman</del> (Affirmative Action triggered)
General Representative	Kalani Imalka Perera (Affirmative Action applied)