

Funding and Disclosure in Western Australia Guide

2026 Secret Harbour State By-election

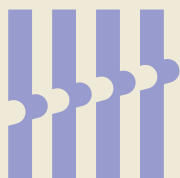


WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
Electoral Commission

Our Purpose and Values

The WA Electoral Commission's purpose is to provide all Western Australians with accessible, efficient and high quality electoral and enrolment services.

The Commission is guided by its four core Values:



Make It Count

We strive for excellence in everything we do, because the work we do matters. We're curious, always looking for opportunities to learn, grow and be open to new ideas and ways of working.



Check Every Box

We are accountable and take responsibility for our choices and actions. We are empowered to succeed and take pride in delivering quality outcomes.



Focus On Fairness

We are committed to doing what is right, not what is easy. We act with integrity and sound judgement, fostering trust through fair, impartial, and transparent decision-making.



Achieve Together

We're united in our shared purpose. Strengthened by diversity, we collaborate through open and respectful communication, welcoming every voice.

The Western Australian Electoral Commission acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the lands on which our electoral activities take place. We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

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1 Introduction

1.1 This Guide

The Western Australian Electoral Commission (the Commission) has produced this Guide to help political parties, associated entities, Members of Parliament, candidates and third-party campaigners meet their obligations under disclosure laws. The Guide also assists political parties and candidates who are entitled to claim for electoral funding. Key concepts and terms are explained at the end of the Guide.

References in this document are made to the *Electoral Act 1907* (*Electoral Act* or *Act*) and the *Electoral (Political Finance) Regulations 1996* (*Electoral (Political Finance) Regulations* or the *Regulations*). These guidelines should be used in conjunction with this legislation, which fully explains and sets out all requirements for funding and disclosure.

In addition, we may issue user guidelines on particular aspects of the funding and disclosure framework, to further assist stakeholders to understand their obligations.

Additional information is available on our website, elections.wa.gov.au, including:

- *2026 Secret Harbour By-election Candidates Guide*
- *2026 Secret Harbour By-election Election Campaign Workers and Scrutineers Guide*
- *2026 Secret Harbour By-election Eligibility for Membership of State Parliament*
- *2026 Secret Harbour By-election Formality of Ballot Papers Guide*
- *2026 Secret Harbour By-election How-to-vote Card Registration Guide*
- *2026 Secret Harbour By-election Expected Behaviours Brochure*

Refer to Appendix 1 of the *2026 Secret Harbour By-election Candidates Guide* for a glossary of terms.

1.2 Relevant legislation

Part VI of the *Electoral Act 1907* requires political entities including political parties, associated entities, Members of Parliament, individual candidates and third-party campaigners to declare political contributions and/or income received and electoral expenditure incurred for electoral and political purposes.

This Part of the *Act* also allows for funding of electoral expenditure incurred by eligible political parties and candidates at State elections.

The six divisions of Part VI cover the following areas:

- definitions and references
- agents
- electoral funding
- State campaign accounts
- disclosure of political contributions and other income
- prohibition of foreign donations
- disclosure of electoral expenditure

- caps on electoral expenditure
- offences, investigations, and miscellaneous provisions.

The *Electoral (Political Finance) Regulations* 1996 set out how records and other information should be recorded and kept.

2 Role of the Electoral Commissioner

2.1 Responsibility

The Electoral Commissioner is responsible for maintaining a register of political parties and party agents, as well as a third-party campaigners register. The Electoral Commissioner is also responsible for obtaining any relevant information from political parties, associated entities, Members of Parliament, candidates and third-party campaigners for the purposes of funding and disclosure.

2.2 Investigations

Electoral Act, section 175W

The Electoral Commissioner is empowered to check all returns and claims, obtain any information relevant to funding and disclosure requirements and to interview people and scrutinise bank or other financial accounts where donations are deposited. This is part of the audit process to confirm compliance with the legislation.

2.3 Political finance annual report

Electoral Act, section 175ZG

Following the lodgement of annual disclosure returns by political parties and associated entities each financial year, the Electoral Commissioner is required to submit an annual report to the Minister, who subsequently tables the report in Parliament. This report includes any relevant information relating to funding and disclosure activities for that year, including any audit findings.

2.4 Public inspection of documents

Electoral Act, section 175ZC

Returns, disclosure notices and claims are published as soon as practical after the required lodgement date on our website. Copies of these documents can be viewed at our office by appointment.

3 Agent

3.1 Appointment and revocation

3.1.1. Eligibility to be an agent

Electoral Act, section 175E

To be eligible for appointment as an agent of a political entity, other than an associated entity, the nominated person must:

- be over the age of 18 years

- be appointed in writing by the political entity
- declare their eligibility and consent to the position
- not have been convicted of an offence under the disclosure provisions of the *Act*.

A separate agent appointment is required for each election, with the exception of party agents which are ongoing appointments.

3.1.2. Revoking the appointment of an agent

Electoral Act, section 175K

A political entity, other than a political party or associated entity, can revoke the appointment of the agent by giving notice to the Electoral Commissioner. The Electoral Commissioner must also be informed without delay of the death or resignation of an agent.

If an agent appointment is revoked by a Member of Parliament or third-party campaigner, another agent may be appointed.

If an agent appointment is revoked by a candidate before 6pm on the day before polling day, another agent may be appointed. However, when a candidate revokes the appointment of an agent after 6pm on the day before polling day, the candidate becomes the agent for disclosure purposes.

3.2 Agents of political parties and associated entities

3.2.1 Agent for a political party

Electoral Act, sections 175F, 175G, 175H, 175I

All political parties are required to appoint an agent who must register with the Electoral Commissioner. The appointment takes effect on the entry of the name and address of the party agent in the party agents' register maintained by us and ceases to have effect when the name and address is removed. An agent assumes responsibility for lodging disclosure notices and returns, claims for electoral funding and maintaining the party's State campaign account.

3.2.2 Party agent appointment

Electoral Act, sections 175E, 175J

When there is no agent of the political party, all members of the party's executive committee jointly assume responsibility for the disclosure obligations.

The following form has been approved by the Electoral Commissioner for the appointment of political party agents:

- *FD001 - Notice of Appointment of an Agent by a Political Party*

Copies can be obtained from us or downloaded from our website at elections.wa.gov.au

3.2.3 Agent for an associated entity

Electoral Act, sections 175, 175NA(3)(b)

The financial controller of an associated entity is considered to be its agent for the purposes of Part VI of the *Act*.

3.3. Agents of Members of Parliament

Electoral Act, s 175CA

An agent of a Member of Parliament is responsible for lodging disclosure notices about any gifts the Member has received within the required period to disclose the information, notifying us about the Member's State campaign account, and lodging the annual return for the Member's State campaign account.

3.3.1. Appointment

When a Member of Parliament is a member of a registered political party, the party agent is automatically deemed to be the agent of the Member. A Member of Parliament who is a member of a political party can appoint someone other than the party agent to be their agent.

Members of Parliament that are not members of a political party can appoint someone to act as their agent. If no appointment is in effect, then the Member personally assumes the responsibility of the agent.

If a Member of Parliament appointed an agent to act on their behalf while they were a candidate in an election, then that appointment remains in place until the Member either revokes the appointment or appoints a different agent.

The following form has been approved by the Electoral Commissioner for the appointment of an agent for a Member of Parliament:

- *FD004 - Notice of Appointment of an Agent by a Member of Parliament*

Copies can be obtained from us or downloaded from our website at elections.wa.gov.au

3.4 Agents of candidates

Electoral Act, sections 175C, 175E(4)

When a candidate has been endorsed by a political party, the party agent is automatically deemed to be the candidate's agent.

A candidate who is endorsed by a political party can appoint an agent other than the party agent. This separate appointment must be lodged by 6pm on the day before polling day at each election. If a candidate does not make a separate appointment before this time the party agent is deemed to be the candidate agent.

If a candidate is not endorsed by a political party, they have until 6pm on the day before polling day at each election to appoint an agent. If an agent is not appointed a candidate is deemed to be their own agent and personally accepts responsibility for compliance with disclosure requirements.

3.4.1 Appointment

Electoral Act, sections 175E, 175E(4)

An agent of a candidate assumes responsibility for lodging disclosure notices about any gifts received, the election return(s) and the annual return for the candidate State campaign account. Party agents are automatically deemed to be the agents of endorsed candidates unless otherwise specified.

In the case of an independent candidate, an agent is also responsible for lodging claims for electoral funding if the candidate receives more than 4% of the primary vote.

The following form has been approved by the Electoral Commissioner for the appointment of agents:

- *FD002 - Notice of Appointment of an Agent by a Candidate*

Copies can be obtained from us or downloaded from our website at elections.wa.gov.au

3.5 Agent of a third-party campaigner

Electoral Act, section 175DA

An agent of a third-party campaigner is responsible for lodging:

- disclosure notices about any gifts the third-party campaigner receives within the required period
- an electoral return to the Commission after the election in which the third-party campaigner participated
- an annual return for the campaigner's State campaign account for the financial year(s) in which the account was used for electoral expenditure.

3.5.1. Appointment

A third-party campaigner can appoint someone to act as their agent.

If no appointment is in effect, then the agent of the third-party campaigner is the third-party campaigner unless it is an unincorporated body. If the third-party campaigner is an unincorporated body, then each member of the executive committee or each member of the third-party campaigner assumes the responsibility of the agent as if the obligation was theirs alone.

The following form has been approved by the Electoral Commissioner for the appointment of an agent for a third-party campaigner:

- *FD005 - Notice of Appointment of an Agent by a Third-Party Campaigner*

Copies can be obtained from us or downloaded from our website at elections.wa.gov.au

4 Disclosure requirements for a Member of Parliament

Once a Member of Parliament nominates in an election, their disclosure obligations relate to their role as a candidate.

If a candidate is successful in the election and becomes a Member of Parliament, they will have ongoing disclosure obligations for any gifts they receive. However, they will have seven days to disclose the gifts as it will be received outside of the election period. If the Member continues to incur electoral expenditure, they will have an ongoing annual return requirement for their State campaign account.

5 Registration of third-party campaigners

Electoral Act, section 175SR

A third-party campaigner is a person (including real people and organisations) that incurs electoral expenditure in relation to an election, or receives a gift that is made for a political purpose.

If a third-party campaigner incurs electoral expenditure more than \$500 in relation to an election, then the campaigner has an obligation to register with us. It is unlawful for an unregistered third-party campaigner to incur electoral expenditure that exceeds \$500.

5.1 Application

Electoral Act, section 175ST

A third-party campaigner must apply to us to be registered if they wish to participate in an election. The application must be made in the approved form before the day before polling day in the election. However, electoral expenditure that exceeds \$500 cannot be incurred until the third-party campaigner is registered.

The following form has been approved by the Electoral Commissioner for a third-party campaigner to apply for registration:

- *FD023 - Application to Register a Third-Party Campaigner*

Copies can be obtained from us or downloaded from our website at elections.wa.gov.au

5.2 Registration

Electoral Act, sections 175SU, 175SS, 175SV

Upon receiving an application to register a third-party campaigner, we will decide whether to register, or refuse to register the campaigner.

An application can be refused if:

- the applicant is not a third-party campaigner in relation to an election
- the applicant will not incur electoral expenditure more than \$500 in relation to an election.

If the application is successful, we will enter the third-party campaigner details into the register and provide the applicant with notice that the registration has been successful.

The third-party campaigner register includes the following details:

- name and address of the campaigner

- contact phone number and email of the campaigner
- the agent of the third-party campaigner
- the election for which the campaigner is registered.

Details will not be published if the third-party campaigner is a silent elector. If they are not a silent elector, only their postcode will be published, and their phone number and email address will not be published without consent.

We publish the third-party campaigner register on our website at elections.wa.gov.au

If details of the third-party campaigner change, the agent has 30 days to notify us of the change of details from when the change occurs. It is unlawful for the agent not to inform us that details have changed without a reasonable excuse.

5.3 Cancelling registration

Electoral Act, section 175SW

The agent of a third-party campaigner can request to cancel the campaigner's registration. If the third-party campaigner's registration is cancelled, the day of cancellation will be recorded in the third-party campaigner register. Requests for cancellation can be submitted to us in writing.

6 Disclosure of political contributions

Electoral Act, sections 175M, 175MA, 175MC

All political entities are required to disclose political contributions they receive that are more than the specified amount, which is currently \$2,900.

Political contributions from the same donor are amalgamated. Once the combined value of a donor's contributions in a financial year is more than the specified amount, the agent of the political entity is required to disclose the contributions.

Once political contributions from a donor have exceeded the specified amount, any subsequent contributions from the donor in the same financial year are also to be disclosed regardless of the amount or value.

Political contributions must be disclosed within the following periods:

- non-election period: within seven days of being received
- election period (also called the capped expenditure period): by the end of the next business day after being received.

The details of a political contribution that need to be disclosed include:

- the amount or value of the contribution
- the date the contribution was received
- the name(s) and address(es) of the donor(s)
- in the case of a compulsory party levy, the position held by the person who paid the levy.

If the person who made the gift or paid the affiliate fee is an unincorporated body, then the name of the body and the names and addresses of the executive committee should also be disclosed.

If the gift was made or an affiliate fee was paid out of a trust fund, or from the funds of a foundation, then the following details should be disclosed if applicable to the donor:

- the names and addresses of the trustees of the trust fund or of the foundation
- the person for whose benefit the funds are held
- the title or description of the trust fund or the name of the foundation.

The political contributions that are disclosed are to be published as soon as practical after the details have been lodged with us. Only the postcode of a donor will be published, and this is suppressed if the donor is a silent elector or their personal safety would be at risk if their postcode were published. The onus is on the political entity to advise a donor their postcode will be made public unless the donor advises the political entity their personal safety would be at risk. The political entity is also responsible for informing us if the entity has been advised by a donor that publication of their postcode would pose a risk to their personal safety.

The following forms have been approved by the Electoral Commissioner to disclose political contributions received:

- *FD008 – Disclosure of Political Contributions*
- *FD009 – Political Contributions Notice*

Copies can be obtained from us or downloaded from our website at elections.wa.gov.au

Alternatively, a political entity can use our online disclosure system to disclose the political contributions received.

6.1 Prohibited political contributions

6.1.1 Foreign contributions

Electoral Act, Part VI Division 3A

Political entities are not allowed to accept political contributions from a foreign donor.

If it is unclear whether a political contribution is from a foreign donor, reasonable steps can be taken to clarify, including requesting a copy of the donor's passport or visa. Alternatively, forms used by political entities to receive donations could include space for a statement or check box affirming that the donor is not a foreign donor.

If a foreign contribution is received by a political entity, the political entity has six weeks from the day the contribution was made to:

- return the contribution to the donor or person who made the contribution
- transfer an amount equal to the contribution to the donor or person who made the contribution; or
- transfer an amount equal to the contribution to the State.

6.1.2. Anonymous contributions

Electoral Act, section 175R

It is unlawful for a political entity or person acting on their behalf to receive any political contribution, regardless of the amount or value, unless the name and address of the donor are known, or these details have been provided and there is no reason to believe they are not true. Funds raised through raffles, collections at meetings, and online fundraising sites must only occur if the name and address of each donor is known.

An agent who, without reasonable excuse, fails to ensure the political entity does not receive an anonymous contribution commits an offence, unless they take all reasonable steps to return it or transfer an equivalent amount to the State or the donor (or a person acting on their behalf) within seven days after the day it was received.

7 State campaign account

Electoral Act, section 175LL

A State campaign account is a bank account for the purposes of managing a political entity's electoral expenditure in relation to an election. This account will keep funds for electoral expenditure separate from funds used for administration, operations, Federal elections or other activities.

The obligation to have a State campaign account is triggered when a:

- political party becomes a registered political party
- candidate nominates in an election; or
- third-party campaigner or associated entity incurs electoral expenditure in relation to an election.

The agent of the political entity must provide details of the dedicated bank account to the Commission within five days of the obligation being triggered.

The bank account nominated as the political entity's State campaign account must be established with an authorised deposit-taking institution.

If more than one political entity has the same agent, and these entities all use the same State campaign account, the agent can advise us of that one State campaign account in a single notice. This is particularly relevant for Members of Parliament and candidates who are members, or nominated, by a political party.

An agent who is responsible for more than one political entity can provide notice that more than one political entity is using the same State campaign account.

The following form has been approved by the Electoral Commissioner to provide State Campaign account details to the Commission:

- *FD018 – State Campaign Account Details*

Copies can be obtained from us or downloaded from our website at elections.wa.gov.au

7.1 Use of the State campaign account

Electoral Act, sections 175LM, 175LO, 175LP

Only electoral expenditure can be paid from the State campaign account. It is the responsibility of the political entity's agent to maintain the account during the period in which electoral expenditure is incurred, and to ensure that no money is paid into or out of the account that is not permitted.

There are certain types of funds that can be paid into the account. These include:

- political contributions
- membership subscription fees
- public funding payments
- other income
- interest paid on amounts in the account
- return of nomination deposits
- payments of personal money if you are a Member of Parliament, a candidate in an election or a third-party campaigner who is an individual.

Funds that are not received for a State political purpose should not be paid into the account, nor should a foreign contribution.

If the incorrect type of fund is deposited into the State campaign account, the agent must take all reasonable steps to ensure the money is withdrawn from the account within five business days after becoming aware of the mistake.

Funds cannot be transferred out of the State campaign account into other accounts. As such, close monitoring is required to ensure that the funds placed into the State campaign account match the expected electoral expenditure made from the State campaign account.

7.2 Annual return for the State campaign account

Electoral Act, section 175LQ

The agent for the political entity is responsible for lodging an annual return for the State Campaign account with us by 30 November each year. The annual return provides a summary of amounts paid into and out of the account during the previous financial year. If a political entity has a State campaign account in any financial year, then they must lodge an annual return for that period of time.

The annual return for the State campaign account must be supported by either a report prepared by an auditor or certified bank statements for the relevant period of time.

The following form has been approved by the Electoral Commissioner as the annual return for a State campaign account:

- *FD019 – State Campaign Account Annual Return*

Copies can be obtained from us or downloaded from our website at elections.wa.gov.au

7.3 Terminating a State campaign account

7.3.1 Political parties

Electoral Act, section 175LU

If there are funds remaining in the State campaign account of a political party, then the account can be terminated if the party ceases to be registered or exist and the party does not intend to incur any further electoral expenditure.

Within 28 days of the political party, or the party agent, identifying the requirement to terminate the State campaign account, the party agent must pay the remaining funds in the account to a charity nominated by the political party or the party agent.

Political parties can use the same State campaign account for subsequent elections, and do not need to close or terminate accounts after an election.

7.3.2 Candidates

Electoral Act, section 175LR

If there are funds remaining in a candidate's State campaign account, then the account can be terminated if the candidate is not elected and does not intend to incur additional electoral expenditure in relation to the election in which they nominated. The account can also be terminated if there are funds left in the account and the candidate is deceased.

Within 28 days of the candidate, or the candidate's agent, identifying the requirement to terminate the State campaign account, the candidate's agent must pay the remaining funds in the account to:

- the State campaign account of the registered political party that endorsed the candidate; or
- a charity nominated by the candidate or candidate's agent, if the candidate was an independent candidate.

7.3.3 Members of Parliament

Electoral Act, section 175LS

If there are funds remaining in the State campaign account of a Member of Parliament, then the account can be terminated if the Member ceases to be a Member and does not intend to incur additional electoral expenditure in relation to an election. The account can also be terminated if there are funds left in the account and the Member is deceased.

Within 28 days of the Member, or the Member's agent, identifying the requirement to terminate the State campaign account, the Member's agent must pay the remaining funds in the account to:

- the State campaign account of their registered political party, if the Member is a member of registered political party; or
- a charity nominated by the Member or their agent in any remaining circumstance.

7.3.4 Third-party campaigners

Electoral Act, section 175LV

If there are funds remaining in the State campaign account of a third-party campaigner, then the account can be terminated if the campaigner ceases to exist and the campaigner does not intend to incur additional electoral expenditure in relation to an election. If the third-party campaigner is an individual and the individual is deceased, the account can be terminated.

Within 28 days of the campaigner, or the campaigner's agent, identifying the requirement to terminate the State campaign account, the campaigner's agent must pay the remaining funds in the account to a charity nominated by the campaigner or the campaigner's agent.

8 Caps on electoral expenditure

Electoral Act, sections 175SH, 175SJ, 175SK, 175SL

Caps limit how much a political entity can spend on their election campaign. The limit applies to electoral expenditure incurred during the capped expenditure period. Any expenditure incurred before the capped expenditure period will still count towards the cap if the expenditure is for goods or services used during the capped expenditure period.

The expenditure caps are recalculated for each financial year, and there are different expenditure cap limits for by-elections. The current expenditure caps are published on our website at elections.wa.gov.au

8.1 Expenditure cap for political parties

Electoral Act, sections 175SI

Electoral expenditure incurred during the capped expenditure period by candidates will count toward the political party's expenditure cap. The political party's expenditure cap also includes the electoral expenditure incurred during the capped expenditure period by any of the party's associated entities and Members of Parliament. It is unlawful for the collective electoral expenditure incurred by these political entities and by the political party to exceed the cap that applies to the political party.

8.2 By-election expenditure caps

Electoral Act, section 175SL

The expenditure caps that apply at by-elections are as follows:

Political Entity	Cap
Political party	\$420,900
Independent candidate	\$420,900
Third-party campaigner	\$42,100

9 Annual returns from political parties and associated entities

Electoral Act, sections 175N(1), 175NA(1), 175S

Agents of political parties and financial controllers of associated entities are required to lodge a return with the Electoral Commissioner setting out the value of political contributions and other income received during the previous financial year.

The financial year (1 July to 30 June) forms the disclosure period for political parties and associated entities for gifts and other income.

Should no gifts or other income be received by a political party, a return must nevertheless be lodged with nil or a similar statement against the relevant items.

The annual return must disclose:

- the amount or value of all political contributions
- the relevant details of each political contribution the amount of value of which is more than the specified amount of \$2,900
- the relevant details of each political contribution from the same donor who made a series of contributions which, when totalled, are more than the specified amount of \$2,900
- an amount of other income not included above.

We encourage annual returns to be submitted through our online disclosure system at disclosures.elections.wa.gov.au

If this is not possible, the following forms have been approved by the Electoral Commissioner for the disclosure of gifts and other income by political parties and associated entities:

- *FD006 - Annual Return by a Political Party*
- *FD007 - Annual Return by an Associated Entity*

Copies can be obtained from us or downloaded from our website at elections.wa.gov.au

9.1 Due date for annual returns

Electoral Act, sections 175N(1), 175NA(1)

Annual returns for political parties and associated entities are due to be lodged with the Electoral Commissioner in an approved form by 30 November each year.

10 Election returns from political parties

Electoral Act, sections 175SA, 175SE

After a by-election, the agent of a political party must lodge a return setting out details of specified electoral expenditure in relation to the election, which was incurred with the authority of the political party. A definition of electoral expenditure is provided in the glossary section (definitions of terms used) of this Guide.

Should no expenditure be incurred, a return must nevertheless be lodged with a nil or similar statement against the relevant items.

Associated entities are not required to lodge a return outlining their electoral expenditure in relation to an election.

We encourage election returns to be submitted through our online disclosure system at disclosures.elections.wa.gov.au.

If this is not possible, the following form has been approved by the Electoral Commissioner for the disclosure of expenditure by political parties:

- *FD014 - Disclosure of Expenditure by a Political Party*

Copies can be obtained from us or downloaded from our website at elections.wa.gov.au

10.1 Due date for election returns

Electoral Act, section 175SA

All political party election-related returns are due to be lodged in the approved form with the Electoral Commissioner within 12 weeks of polling day.

11 Election returns from candidates

Electoral Act, sections 175O, 175P, 175S, 175SB, 175SE

After an election, candidates, or their agents, must complete a return setting out all election-related gifts received during the disclosure period, and expenditure incurred in relation to the election, whether or not incurred during the capped expenditure period. A definition of electoral expenditure is provided in the glossary section (definitions of terms used) of this Guide.

Should no gifts be received or expenditure incurred, a return must nevertheless be lodged with nil or a similar statement against the relevant items.

We encourage election returns to be submitted through our online disclosure system at disclosures.elections.wa.gov.au.

If this is not possible, the following form has been approved by the Electoral Commissioner for the disclosure of gifts and expenditure by candidates:

- *FD010 – Election Return - Disclosure of Gifts and Expenditure by a Candidate*

Copies can be obtained from us or downloaded from our website at elections.wa.gov.au

11.1 Election return – disclosure period for gifts

Electoral Act, sections 175O(2)(a), 175O(2)(b), 175P(2)

For a person who was a candidate in a previous election within the past five years, the disclosure period begins 31 days after polling day in the most recent previous election at

which the person was a candidate, and ends 30 days after polling day in the current election.

For new and other candidates, the disclosure period extends from one year before the day of nomination of the person as a candidate in the present election to 30 days after polling day in the current election.

11.2 Election return – details of gifts

Electoral Act, sections 175M, 175R, Part VI Division 3A

The relevant details of gifts received that are to be disclosed in the election return include:

- the total amount or value of all gifts
- the number of persons who made gifts
- the relevant details of the gifts more than the specified amount of \$2,900.

11.3 Due date for election returns

Electoral Act, sections 175O(1), 175P(1), 175SB

All candidate returns are due to be lodged in the approved form with the Electoral Commissioner within 12 weeks of polling day.

11.4 Other disclosure obligations

If a candidate holds a public position with reporting requirements, they need to be aware of these requirements in addition to their disclosure obligations as a candidate contesting a State election. If a candidate is uncertain of their obligation, it is advisable to seek specific advice from the relevant authority, for example, the Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety or relevant CEO for any sitting local government councillors.

12 Election returns from third-party campaigners

Electoral Act, sections 175Q, 175SD

A third-party campaigner that incurs electoral expenditure that exceeds \$500 in relation to an election is required to lodge an election return with the Commission following the election in which they participated.

The return sets out the relevant details of all gifts received by a third-party campaigner during the disclosure period for the election. It also sets out details of electoral expenditure incurred by the campaigner.

We encourage election returns to be submitted through our online disclosure system at disclosures.elections.wa.gov.au.

If this is not possible, the following form has been approved by the Electoral Commissioner for the disclosure of gifts and expenditure by other people:

- *FD013 - Election Return - Third-Party Campaigners*

Copies can be obtained from us or downloaded from our website at elections.wa.gov.au

12.1 Election return – disclosure of gifts

Electoral Act, section 175Q

Any gifts received during the disclosure period by a third-party campaigner are to be disclosed in the election return.

Relevant details of gifts that are expended partially or wholly as expenditure for a political purpose must be provided if the gift equals or exceeds the threshold of \$2,900. If the gift is not used wholly or partially for this purpose, then it does not need to be disclosed.

A return does not need to be lodged if the total expenditure for a political purpose during the disclosure period for the election is less than the specified amount of \$2,900.

12.2 Election return – disclosure period for gifts

Electoral Act, section 175Q

The disclosure period commences 31 days after polling day in the last State election and concludes 30 days after polling day in the relevant election.

12.3 Due date for election return

Electoral Act, section 175Q(1)

The election return by a third-party campaigner is due to be lodged in the approved form with the Electoral Commissioner within 12 weeks of polling day.

13 Electoral funding

13.1 Overview

Electoral Act, sections 175LD, 175LG

Public funding is the reimbursement of electoral expenditure at State election events.

The amount paid will be the amount spent by the party and/or candidate within the categories of electoral expenditure in relation to an election, or the entitled amount (both defined in section 16 of this Guide). The lesser amount of the two will be the amount paid.

Candidates and registered political parties can lodge claims with the Electoral Commissioner within 20 weeks of polling day in a form provided by us. Candidates nominated by registered political parties can only claim for funding through the party agent, and this amount is paid to the political party. Non-party candidates or their agents can claim for funding on an individual basis.

13.2 Entitlement

Electoral Act, sections 175LCC, 175LC, 175LCA, 175LCB

The entitled amount is the number of eligible votes multiplied by either the higher reimbursement amount or lower reimbursement amount, which are indexed annually. The

reimbursement amount that is used to calculate the entitled amount will depend on whether the candidate or political party has lodged an opt-in request with the Commission.

In order to have the higher reimbursement amount used in the calculation of their entitled amount when they are eligible to claim for public funding, political parties need to opt-in within 28 days of the party becoming registered.

A candidate who is not nominated by a political party can opt-in to receive the higher reimbursement amount, should they be eligible for public funding, by providing notice on or before the day nominations close for the relevant election.

If an opt-in request is not received, then the lower reimbursement amount will be used to calculate the entitlement.

A request to opt-in to receiving the higher reimbursement amount can be withdrawn. If the request is withdrawn and a subsequent election is contested, the political party or non-party candidate has 10 days from when the writ is issued for that election to lodge another opt-in request.

We are required to publish any opt-in requests received on our website at elections.wa.gov.au. Party opt-in requests are published within five days of receipt, whereas opt-in requests from non-party candidates will be published on the next business day after the close of nominations of the relevant election.

The following forms have been approved by the Electoral Commissioner for political parties and non-party candidates to opt-in to receiving the higher reimbursement amount:

- *FD020 - Opt-in Request for Higher Reimbursement: Registered Political Party*
- *FD021 - Opt-in Request for Higher Reimbursement: Non-party candidate*

Copies can be obtained from us or downloaded from our website at elections.wa.gov.au

13.2.1 Entitlement for party nominated candidates

Electoral Act, sections 175LF, 175LG

Candidates nominated by registered political parties may make a claim for payment if the number of eligible votes received by the candidate is over 4% of the total number of eligible votes given at the election in that district.

If this criterion is met, the party agent is entitled to claim for reimbursement of electoral expenditure up to, but not exceeding, the entitled amount.

13.2.2 Entitlement for non-party candidates

Electoral Act, sections 175LF, 175LG

Non-party candidates may make a claim for payment if the number of eligible votes received by the candidate is over 4% of the total number of eligible votes given at the election in that district.

If this criterion is met, the candidate or their appointed agent is entitled to claim for reimbursement of electoral expenditure up to, but not exceeding, the entitled amount.

13.3 Claims

13.3.1 Supporting documentation

Electoral Act, section 175LD(5)

Claims for payment should be accompanied by either an independently audited financial statement which certifies that the expenditure amount claimed for reimbursement is in accordance with the provisions of the legislation and regulations, or copies of the receipts and/or other documentation to support the claim.

Audited financial statements should be produced in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards and the audit report should be signed off by a qualified member of a recognised accounting organisation; for example, an organisation such as CPA Australia, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, or the National Institute of Accountants. The audited statement should be attached to the claim form.

If an acceptable audited financial statement is provided, no receipts or other forms of documentation are required.

13.3.2 Claims on behalf of party nominated candidates

Electoral Act, sections 175LD(3), 175LD(1)

Claims for candidates nominated by a registered political party must be lodged by the agent of the party.

If the agent is claiming for the whole amount of expenditure incurred, the amount claimed should be consistent with the amounts declared on candidates' and/or party's election related expenditure returns. If expenditure incurred exceeds the entitled amount, then a claim need only be lodged for the entitled amount.

Agents should contact us if they are unsure of the amounts for which to claim.

Candidates who were nominated by a registered political party are not entitled to lodge individual claims for reimbursement.

The following form has been approved by the Electoral Commissioner for funding claims by political party agents:

- *FD015 - Political Party Funding Claim*

Copies can be obtained from us or downloaded from our website at elections.wa.gov.au

13.3.3 Claims on behalf of non-party candidates

Electoral Act, sections 175LD(4)(a), 175LD(1), 175LD(4)(b), 175LD(1)

Non-party candidates should lodge their own claims, or lodge via their agent, if one is validly appointed.

The following form has been approved by the Electoral Commissioner for funding claims by independent candidates:

- *FD016 - Candidate Funding Claim*

Copies can be obtained from us or downloaded from our website at elections.wa.gov.au

13.4 Payment

In the case of an eligible political party claim, payment will be made to that party, as claimed by the party agent.

Non-party candidates will receive payment for their eligible claim.

Payment will be directly deposited into a nominated financial institution. This choice should be indicated on the claim form.

14 Records to be kept

14.1 Agents of political parties and candidates

Electoral (Political Finance) Regulations, 5–10, 15–20

The agent of a political party or candidate must keep:

- a receipt book, for recording receipts of **money**
- an acknowledgment book, for recording receipts of **gifts other than money or for services**
- bank and financial institution statements.

14.2 Financial controllers of associated entities

Electoral (Political Finance) Regulations, 5–10

The financial controller of an associated entity must keep:

- a receipt book, for recording receipts of **money**
- an acknowledgment book, for recording receipts of **gifts other than money or for services**
- bank and financial institution statements.

14.3 Agents of third-party campaigners

Electoral (Political Finance) Regulations, 22–25

Third-party campaigners must keep a record of all gifts received for those political purposes and maintain:

- a receipt book, for recording gifts of **money**
- an acknowledgment book, for recording receipts of **gifts other than money or for services**
- bank and financial institution statements.

Third-party campaigners must also maintain bank and financial institution statements.

14.4 Record management maintenance

Electoral (Political Finance) Regulations, 13, 21, 27, 32; *Electoral Act*, section 175W

All records and bank and financial institution statements must be retained for six years following the last entry in the system and must be available for inspection by the Electoral Commissioner or the Commissioner's nominees. Non-compliance is subject to various penalties under the *Regulations*, as shown in section 15.1 of this Guide.

All gifts and other income received should be deposited into bank accounts specifically designated for this purpose, because personal accounts could become subject to scrutiny by the Electoral Commissioner if used for the deposit of donations.

Party agents and financial controllers of entities should also ensure that the financial recordkeeping of campaign committees and electorate organisations meet the requirements necessary to facilitate their compliance with the *Act*.

It is important that recordkeeping is maintained correctly, as all returns lodged are subject to compliance investigations by our officers, which includes the audit of any relevant records.

14.4.1 Alternative systems of recordkeeping

Electoral (Political Finance) Regulations, 11, 12; R, 20, *Electoral (Political Finance) Notice 2000*, *Gazette No. 235*, *Gazette 2025*, No. 12

The records of a political party or associated entity must be kept in a form approved by the Electoral Commissioner, either by conforming with the relevant regulations or according to the provision in which the Electoral Commissioner may approve an alternative system of records for these organisations. If an alternative system of records is to be kept, an application should be made to the Electoral Commissioner prior to adopting that system.

The application form to keep an alternative system of records is available from the Commission.

Candidates can use a computerised accounting system to keep a receipt book and acknowledgement book.

Third-party campaigners can use a computerised accounting system to keep a receipt book and acknowledgement book.

15 Offences

Electoral Act, sections 175U, 175W, 199 and *Electoral (Political Finance) Regulations*, 4–32

The *Act* and *Regulations* contain the following offences relating to funding and disclosure obligations, many of which attract substantial penalties.

15.1 Offences under the *Electoral Act 1907*

Offence	Section	Offender	Penalty
Failure to establish and keep a State campaign account.	s 175LM	Party Agent	\$36,000
		Financial controller of an associated entity	\$24,000
		Agent of a candidate	\$24,000
		Agent of a third-party campaigner	\$24,000
Paying money into the State campaign account that is not permitted.	s 175LO	Party Agent	\$36,000
		Financial controller of an associated entity	\$24,000
		Agent of a candidate	\$24,000
		Agent of a third-party campaigner	\$24,000
Failure to pay electoral expenditure from the State campaign account, or paying for an expense other than electoral expenditure from the State campaign account (separate offences).	s 175LP(1) and s 175LP(2)	The responsible person for a political entity	Either a fine 2 times the payment, or \$36,000 – whichever is greater.
Failure to transfer remaining funds out of a State Campaign Account after a terminating event occurs.	s 175LR, 175LS	Candidate or their agent Member of Parliament or their agent	Imprisonment for 2 years and \$24,000 fine
Receiving an anonymous donation and not taking acceptable action.	S 175R	Party Agent	\$36,000
		Financial controller of an associated entity	\$24,000
		Agent of a candidate	\$24,000
		Agent of a third-party campaigner	\$24,000

Offence	Section	Offender	Penalty
Receiving a foreign contribution and not taking acceptable action.	s175SAB(2)	The responsible person for a political entity	Imprisonment for 3 years or \$36,000 \$500 per day there is no acceptable action taken
Providing false affirmation or information about being a foreign donor.	s 175SAE	The person	Imprisonment for 3 years or \$36,000
Entering a scheme to receive foreign contributions.	s 175SAF	The person	Imprisonment for 3 years or \$36,000
Exceeding the expenditure cap.	s 175SP	Party Agent* Agent of a non-party candidate Agent of a third-party campaigner	An amount equal to 3 times the amount by which electoral expenditure exceeds the cap or \$36,000, whichever is greater.
Entering a scheme to incur electoral expenditure in excess of the cap.	s 175SQ	The person	Imprisonment for 3 years and \$36,000
Unregistered third-party campaigner incurring more than \$500 of electoral expenditure.	s 175SR	Agent of a third-party campaigner	A fine of an amount equal to twice the amount by which the electoral expenditure exceeds \$500
Failure of a third-party campaigner to notify the Commission of a change of details within 30 days.	s 175SV(1)	Agent of a third-party campaigner	\$6,000

Offence	Section	Offender	Penalty
Failure to lodge a return by the due date.	s 175U(1)	Party Agent*	\$36,000
		Financial controller of an associated entity	\$24,000
		Agent of a candidate	\$24,000
		Agent of a third-party campaigner	\$24,000
Continued failure to lodge a return dating from the day of conviction for failure to lodge a return by the due date.	s 175U(6)–(8)	Any person required to lodge a return	\$500 per day
Lodgement of an incomplete return.	s 175U(2)	Any person required to lodge a return	\$3,000
Knowingly lodging false or misleading information in a return or claim for funding.	s 175U(3), s 175U(4)	Party Agent*	\$36,000
		Financial controller of an associated entity	\$24,000
		Agent of a candidate	\$24,000
		Agent of a third-party campaigner	\$24,000
Knowingly providing false or misleading information to a person required to lodge a return or claim for funding.	s 175U(5)	Any person	\$10,000
Failure to produce documents or give evidence when required by an authorised officer of the Electoral Commission.	s 175W(6)	Any person	\$3,000
Knowingly giving evidence that is false or misleading.	s 175W(7)	Any person	\$6,000
Hindering or interfering with the right of a person to make a political gift.	s 199A	Any person	\$1,000
* Where there is no agent of a party, the obligation to lodge a return is the responsibility of each member of the executive committee of the party as if it was that member's responsibility alone (<i>Electoral Act 1907</i> , section 175J).			

15.2 Offences under the Electoral (Political Finance) Regulations 1996

Offence	Regulation	Offender	Penalty
Failure to lodge a declaration verifying the information in a return lodged under the <i>Act</i> .	4(3)	Agent of a candidate	\$1,500
	4(1)	Party Agent*	\$3,000
	4(2)	Financial controller of an associated entity	\$3,000
	4(4), 4(5)	Agent of a third-party campaigner (s 175Q, s 175SD)	\$1,500
Failure to maintain a receipt book, acknowledgment book and bank and financial institution statements, or an approved accounting system.	15(1)	Agent of a candidate	\$1,500
	5(1)	Party Agent*	\$3,000
	5(1)	Financial controller of an associated entity	\$3,000
	22	Agent of a third-party campaigner (s 175Q)	\$1,500
Failure to maintain bank and financial institution statements or approved system of records for expenditure.	15(3)	Agent of a candidate	\$1,500
	5(2)	Party Agent*	\$3,000
	28	Agent of a third-party campaigner (s 175SD)	\$1,500
Failure to maintain an alternative system of accounts (if applicable).	11(4)	Party Agent*	\$3,000
	12(4)	Financial controller of an associated entity	\$3,000
Failure to retain all records or bank and financial institution statements for 6 years beyond the final entry (separate offences).	21	Agent of a candidate	\$1,500
	13	Party Agent*	\$3,000
	13	Financial controller of an associated entity	\$3,000
	27, 32	Agent of a third-party campaigner (s 175Q)	\$1,500
* Where there is no agent of a party, the obligation to lodge a return is the responsibility of each member of the executive committee of the party as if it was that member's responsibility alone (<i>Electoral Act 1907</i> , section 175J).			

16 Definition of terms used

Electoral Act, section 175

Definitions relevant to an understanding of the legislation are provided in Part VI of the *Electoral Act 1907*, and also where necessary within the *Electoral (Political Finance) Regulations 1996*. Some of the key terms and concepts used in this publication are listed below.

16.1 Acknowledgment book

Electoral (Political Finance) Regulations, 8, 17, 24

Contains forms of acknowledgment issued as receipts for non-monetary gifts received, including 'gifts-in-kind'. The forms should be in duplicate, machine numbered serially, and each form should include:

- the date of the acknowledgement
- the value of the gift or service
- a description of the gift or service
- the name and address of the person, body, or organisation on whose behalf the gift is made or service is provided
- the purpose for which the gift is made or service is provided.

Acknowledgments must be issued for items with a value less than the threshold of \$2,900 as a record of all donors and to provide details of any one donor whose series of gifts equal or exceed the threshold in value.

16.2 Agent

Electoral Act, section 175

A person appointed to act on behalf of a political entity for the purposes of funding and disclosure.

16.3 Affiliate fee

A fee paid by a person to an associated entity or political party in order to be attached to or to connect with the entity or political party.

16.4 Associated entity

Electoral Act, section 175

An entity, whether incorporated or not, that is controlled by one or more political parties or operates for the benefit of one or more political parties at any time during a financial year.

16.5 Bank and financial institution statements

Electoral (Political Finance) Regulations, 10, 19, 30

An official document that summaries bank account activity over a certain period of time.

16.6 Campaign committee

Electoral Act, section 175

A body of persons who form a committee to assist in the election of one or more candidates who are endorsed by a political party.

16.7 Candidate

Electoral Act, section 4

Any person who offers themselves for election as a Member of Parliament.

16.8 Capped expenditure period

The period of time that commences on the day the writ is issued for an election, and ends at 6.00 pm on polling day.

16.9 Compulsory party levy

An amount imposed by a political party on elected members; on a person who is employed by, appointed to, or employed to assist an elected member; or on employees of a political party.

16.10 Election period

Electoral Act, section 175

The period commencing from the day of issue of the writ for the election to the latest time on polling day an elector in the State can enter a polling booth for the purpose of casting a vote in the election.

16.11 Electoral expenditure in relation to an election

Electoral Act, s 175

Expenditure incurred on goods and services that are provided during the capped expenditure period, in relation to an election.

The following categories should be disclosed:

- broadcasting an advertisement, for example, a television or radio advertisement
- publishing an advertisement in a journal
- displaying an advertisement at a theatre or other place of entertainment
- producing an advertisement that is broadcast, published, or displayed as above (even if the production of that advertisement occurs outside the capped expenditure period)
- producing any material, other than above, which requires authorisation and which is used for advertising during the capped expenditure period (even if the production of that material occurs outside the period)
- producing and distributing electoral matter addressed to particular persons or organisations, for example, mail-outs or letterbox drops to households
- paying an advertising agent's or consultant's fees in relation to the provision of material or services relating to a political purpose
- carrying out an opinion poll, or other research, for a political purpose.

16.12 Electoral funding

Electoral Act, Part VI, Division 2A

An amount of money paid to a candidate or political party for an election. This amount is either the amount of money spent on electoral expenditure for that election, or the election funding reimbursement amount per first preference valid vote received in the contested district, whichever is the lesser amount.

16.13 Electoral funding reimbursement amount

Electoral Act, section 175LC

The dollar amount which is used to determine the amount of electoral funding that a party or candidate is entitled to receive in relation to an election. The election funding reimbursement amount is adjusted each financial year on 1 July and published on the Commission's website. The following formula is used:

$$\frac{A \times B}{C} = \text{New higher or lower election funding reimbursement amount}$$

A = previous amount

B = CPI number published for the March quarter in the current year

C = CPI number published for the March quarter in the previous year.

16.14 Eligible vote

Electoral Act, section 175LA (1)

A vote given at an election which is a first preference valid vote. Eligible votes do not include informal votes or votes gained under a transfer of preferences.

16.15 Entitled amount

In relation to electoral funding claims, this is the election funding reimbursement amount multiplied by the number of eligible votes received in the election to which the claim relates.

16.16 Expenditure for a political purpose – incurred by third-party campaigners

Electoral Act, section 175Q(5)

This is related to political contributions received by a third-party campaigner. It is the incurring of expenditure for, or in connection with, promoting or opposing, directly or indirectly, a political party or a Member of Parliament, or the election of a candidate or candidates in an election. It also covers expenditure incurred for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, voting in an election. It includes the incurring of expenditure in connection with:

- the publication, broadcasting, display, or distribution of electoral matter in relation to an election
- the expression publicly, by any other means, of views on an issue in an election
- the making of a gift to a candidate in an election
- the making of a gift to a political party
- the making of a gift to a person on the understanding that that person or another person will apply, either directly or indirectly, the whole or part of the gift as mentioned above.

This is slightly different from electoral expenditure in relation to an election, also defined in this section.

16.17 Financial controller

Electoral Act, section 175

The financial controller of an associated entity means:

- if the entity is a company, the secretary of the company
- if the entity is the trustee of a trust, the trustee
- in other cases, the person responsible for maintaining the financial records of the entity.

16.18 Financial year

The financial year is a 12 month time period that is used for tax and accounting purposes. It commences on 1 July and ends on 30 June in the following year.

16.19 Foreign donor

A foreign donor is:

- The government of a foreign city, state, or country.
- A company or other body or association where a government of a foreign country has:
 - more than 50% capital, voting power, or ability to appoint the board of directors; or
 - where the directors, or executive committee, are accustomed to or under an obligation (formal or informal) to follow the instructions of a foreign government, or a foreign government can exercise control over the company or association; or
 - where the company, body or association enjoys special legal rights, legal status, special benefits, or privileges under a law of a foreign country, because of its relationship with the government of the foreign country.
- A company or association (body) that is not incorporated in Australia, does not have its head office in Australia, or where the principal place of activity is not in Australia.
- An individual who is not an elector, an Australian citizen or resident, and is not a New Zealand citizen with a Subclass 444 (Special Category) visa.

16.20 Gift

Electoral Act, section 175; R, 7, 8, 16, 17, 23, 24

The transfer of money, property, or a service without receiving something of equal or adequate value in return. It does not include annual subscriptions of not more than \$200 paid by a person to a political party or to a division of a political party. The transfer of property, or the provision of a service, to a candidate or third-party campaigner that is not for a political purpose is also excluded. The transfer of money, property or services made in a private capacity for personal use is similarly not included in the definition of a gift for disclosure purposes.

Only non-monetary gifts are recorded in the acknowledgement book. Gifts of money are recorded in the receipt book.

Gifts can include:

- amounts above \$200 paid with annual membership subscriptions
- gifts-in-kind such as the provision of accounting services
- donations received from the patron of a political party
- vouchers in lieu of cash.

16.21 Non-party candidate

A candidate who is not nominated by a registered political party in an election.

16.22 Political contribution

Electoral Act, section 4

A political contribution is a gift, affiliate fee or compulsory party levy.

16.23 Political purpose

Electoral Act, section 4

A political purpose is:

- to promote or oppose a political party
- to have a candidate elected
- to otherwise influence voting in an election.

16.24 Political party

Electoral Act, section 4

An organisation whose objectives or activities include the promotion of one or more candidates it has endorsed for election to Parliament.

16.25 Receipt book

Electoral (Political Finance) Regulations, 7, 16, 23

Used to record relevant amounts of money received. Must contain forms of receipt in duplicate, machine numbered serially, with provision on each form for:

- the date of the receipt
- the amount of money received
- the form in which the money was received, for example, cash, cheque, electronic transfer, postal order etc.
- the name and address of the person, body, or organisation on whose behalf the amount is paid the purpose of the payment.

The issuing of receipts for amounts or gifts less than \$2,900 is important as one donor may make a series of payments which, when totalled is more than \$2,900, details of which must be disclosed.

For disclosure purposes, political parties and associated entities must record all money received in the receipt book. Candidates and third-party campaigners need only issue receipts for gifts of money or for the proceeds of a sale of a gift.

16.26 Responsible person

Electoral Act, section 4

The agent for the political entity.

16.27 Political entity

Electoral Act, section 4

The term political entity means a:

- Member of Parliament
- political party
- associated entity
- candidate in an election
- third-party campaigner.

16.28 Specified amount

Electoral Act, section 175; *Electoral (Political Finance) Regulations*, 3

The specified amount is an amount determined each year and applies to all disclosure notices, returns and claims lodged prior to the next increase. The amount is reviewed annually and published on our website.

The specified amount for the 2024-2025 financial year is \$2,900.

16.29 Third-party campaigner

Electoral Act, section 175

A third-party campaigner is any individual, organisation or other entity that is not a registered political party, associated entity, candidate or Member of Parliament which:

- receives a gift for a political purpose;
- incurs electoral expenditure in relation to an election.

16.30 Value of a gift

The value assigned to a non-monetary gift should be a current value at the prevailing commercial rate. If necessary, a professional valuation could be sought from a reputable source.

The following guidelines are suggested to assign values to non-monetary gifts:

- the current hourly award wage rate
- the current average retail price of petrol
- the level of rent normally charged for commercial premises
- the normal charge levied for the hire of equipment and vehicles

- the normal selling price of a good or service
- the normal charge for a particular service, for example, legal services or accounting services
- by consulting appropriate professional sources, for example, realty agents, auctioneers etc.

Western Australian Electoral Commission

Level 2, 66 St Georges Terrace, PERTH WA 6000
GPO Box F316, PERTH WA 6841

Phone (08) 9214 0400 or 13 63 06

Email waec@waec.wa.gov.au

Web elections.wa.gov.au

Translating & Interpreting Service (TIS)

13 14 50 and then ask for (08) 9214 0400

National Relay Service (NRS)

Voice Relay 1300 555 727

SMS Relay 0423 677 767



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