

# NOTICE OF PARTY REGISTRATION DECISION OBJECTION TO CONTINUED USE OF A NAME AND ABBREVIATION

## LIBERAL PARTY OF AUSTRALIA'S OBJECTION TO LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

### Notice of decision under s 134A(2A) of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Electoral Act)

1. I am writing in accordance with s 134A(2A) of the Electoral Act, to provide notice of my decision to uphold the objection lodged with the Australian Electoral Commission (the AEC) on 9 November 2021 by the registered officer of Liberal Party of Australia to the continued use the name "Liberal Democratic Party" and the abbreviation "Liberal Democrats" (the Objection).
2. I am authorised to uphold the Objection under s 134A of the Electoral Act as a delegate of the Electoral Commission.

### Decision

3. I have decided under s 134A(1)(d) of the Electoral Act to uphold the Objection in relation to the continued use of both the name "Liberal Democratic Party" and the abbreviation "Liberal Democrats".

### Materials I have taken into account

4. In making this decision, I had regard to:
  - the Objection;
  - the Register of Political Parties;
  - Part XI of the Electoral Act.

### Findings of Fact

5. On the material before me, I made the following findings:

#### Procedural requirements in s 134A(1)(aa) and (b)

6. I am satisfied that the Objection meets the procedural requirements of s 134A(1)(aa) and (b) of the Electoral Act, on the basis that:
  - Liberal Party of Australia is the oldest party to be registered with "Liberal" in its name or abbreviation (22 June 1984) and is the *parent party* (s 134A(1)(aa)). Of the nine other registered political parties besides Liberal Democratic Party and Liberal Party of Australia with the word "Liberal(s)" in their registered name and/or abbreviation (seven being the State and Territory branches of Liberal Party of Australia), all nine were registered after Liberal Party of Australia;
  - Liberal Democratic Party was registered after Liberal Party of Australia (7 September 2007) and is the *second party* (s 134A(1)(aa));
  - Country Liberal Party (NT) was registered after Liberal Party of Australia (18 July 1984);
  - The New Liberals was registered after Liberal Party of Australia (3 June 2021); and

- the Objection was in writing from Liberal Party of Australia's registered officer and objects to the continued registration of the Liberal Democrats' name and abbreviation (s 134A(1)(b)).

#### Assessment of applicability of s 134A(1)(a)

7. The Objection refers to the name and abbreviation of the second party containing a word that is in the name, or abbreviation of the name, of the parent party (s 134A(1)(a)(iii) of the Electoral Act). The word in question is "Liberal".
8. The word 'liberal' is not a function word, a collective noun for people, the name of a country, the word "country", a recognised geographical place in Australia, or the word "democratic" within the meaning of s 129(5) of the Electoral Act.
9. As a delegate of the Electoral Commission for the purposes of s 134A of the Electoral Act, I uphold the Objection.

#### **Review rights**

10. Under s 141(2) of the Electoral Act, a person (including an organisation) affected by the decision who is dissatisfied with the decision may make a written application to the Electoral Commission for internal review of this decision within 28 days after the day on which the decision first comes to the notice of that person. There is no fee payable for requesting an internal review.
11. Requests for review of this decision should be addressed to Mr Tom Rogers, Australian Electoral Commissioner, and emailed to [commission.secretariat@aec.gov.au](mailto:commission.secretariat@aec.gov.au) or posted to Locked Bag 4007, Canberra City ACT 2601.

#### How do I request an internal review?

12. In accordance with ss 141(2) and 141(3) of the Electoral Act, an application for review must:
  - be in writing;
  - specify the name of the applicant;
  - specify an address of the applicant; and
  - set out the reasons for making the application.
13. If you wish to apply for additional time beyond the 28 days to make an application for review of the delegate's decision, please also include the reasons for the application for additional time.

#### Who conducts an internal review?

14. The Electoral Commission, which is comprised of three members, the Australian Electoral Commissioner, a judicial member and a non-judicial member, conducts internal reviews.
15. Under s 141(4) of the Electoral Act, the Electoral Commission shall review an application and make a decision to either:
  - affirm the decision under review;
  - vary the decision under review; or
  - set aside the decision under review and make a decision in substitution for the decision set aside.

What can I do if I disagree with the outcome of an internal review?

16. If an internal review decision has been made by the Electoral Commission a person whose interests are affected, and who is dissatisfied with the decision made by the Electoral Commission, may apply to the AAT for an external merits review of the decision. More information on how to apply to the AAT and any applicable fees can be found on its website: [www.aat.gov.au/applying-for-a-review/how-to-apply](http://www.aat.gov.au/applying-for-a-review/how-to-apply).

Freedom of Information

17. Under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* ('the FOI Act') any person has the right to request access to documents held by the AEC. For more information about access to documents under the FOI Act please visit the AEC's "Access to AEC information" webpage at: [www.aec.gov.au/information-access/index.htm](http://www.aec.gov.au/information-access/index.htm).
18. Should you have any queries regarding party registration, please contact the AEC on 02 6271 4552, visit [www.aec.gov.au](http://www.aec.gov.au) or email [fad@aec.gov.au](mailto:fad@aec.gov.au).

*(signed)*

Joanne Reid  
Assistant Commissioner  
Delegate of the Electoral Commission  
23 November 2021