
From: Walter Villatora [REDACTED]
Sent: Sunday, 2 August 2026 11:17 PM
To: FAD
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Attention Mr Ore: The Federation Party's Response to Notification of Objections Received [SEC=OFFICIAL]
Attachments: Federation Party Response Final_2 August 2026.pdf

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Dear Maria,

Please find the Federation Party's submission for Mr Ore regarding the application to change the *Register of Political Parties* from The Australian Federation Party to Reform Australia before the deadline confirmed by Bec below.

AD
<FAD@aec.gov.au>

to: 1. [REDACTED] "

cc: 1. FAD <FAD@aec.gov.au>

date: 31 Jul 2026, 15:14

subject: Responses to objections - due by 5pm AEST Monday 3 August 2026 [SEC=OFFICIAL]

mailed-by: aec.gov.au

Signed by: aec.gov.au

Good afternoon Mr Villatora,

Thank you for your time on the phone today and yesterday to confirm the response timeframe for the three objections to the application by Australian Federation Party (the Party) to change the name of the party.

As per our conversation, the Party Registration team will expect your response, as Registered Officer of the Party, to the objections by 5pm AEST Monday 3 August 2026.

If you have any questions, please contact AEC Party Registration at (02) 6271 4552 or email fad@aec.gov.au.

Kind Regards,

Bec

Party Registration Team

Party Registration and Redistribution | Registration, Funding & Disclosure Branch

Australian Electoral Commission

T: (02) 6271 4552

Please confirm receipt.

Regards
Walter

Walter Villatora
For and on Behalf of The Federation Party
Mobile: [REDACTED]

On Thu, 16 Jul 2026 at 17:05, FAD <FAD@aec.gov.au> wrote:

Dear Mr Villatora

Please find attached correspondence from the Australian Electoral Commission about written particulars received in response to the application to change the *Register of Political Parties* from Australian Federation Party.

Kind regards

Maria

Party Registration Team

Party Registration and Redistribution | Registration, Funding and Disclosure Branch

Australian Electoral Commission

T: (02) 6271 4552



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TO THE DELEGATE OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION
Mr Stuart Oreo, Acting Assistant Commissioner
Authorised Officer and Delegate of the Electoral Commission
Australian Electoral Commission, Locked Bag 4007, Canberra ACT 2601
Via email: fad@aec.gov.au

SUBMISSIONS OF THE APPLICANT

IN THE MATTER OF an application by the Australian Federation Party
to change its registered name to Reform Australia
Pursuant to Part XI of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918 (Cth)
Date: 2 August 2026

The Short Point

The Objector's registered name is five words long: **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**.

The Applicant's proposed name is two words long: **Reform Australia**.

Section 129(1)(d) requires those two names to be compared, each taken as a whole. Compared that way they are conspicuously different. The Objections reach the opposite conclusion only by deleting three of the five words of the Objector's own registered name and comparing the Applicant's name against the two-word fragment that remains.

Section 129(1)(d) protects a recognised party's name, and any abbreviation or acronym of that name. It does not protect a fragment of a name. Every one of the Objections depends on that fragment. Each therefore fails.

The remaining grounds — ss 129(1) (da) and 129(3) — are advanced by the Objections themselves as conditional only. Both operate solely by reference to a registered political party. Neither the Objector nor REFORM AU is federally registered, so neither ground is engaged.

Contents

Section	What it covers
Defined terms	The terms used in this submission.
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Part I — What is before the Delegate (1–3)	The Application, the Objections, and the single question for decision.
Part II — The statutory framework (4–8)	Sections 129 and 134, and the three features that decide this matter.
Part III — Ground 1: no likely confusion (9–18)	The s 129(1)(d) comparison, and why the Objections compare a fragment.
Part IV — Ground 2: names, not identifiers (19–23)	Why "Reform AU" attracts no protection as a component of a longer name.

Section	What it covers
Part V — Ground 3: conditional grounds (24–28)	Why ss 129(1) (da) and 129(3) are not engaged, and why deferral is not open.
Part VI — Ground 4: recognised-party status (29–34)	Why that status is recent, contingent, and may not exist at determination.
Part VII — Good faith (35–38)	The Applicant’s independent establishment.
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Part IX — Conclusion and determination sought (43–45)	The orders requested.

Defined Terms

This submission uses the following defined terms for brevity and precision.

Term	Refers to	Registration status
the Applicant	The Australian Federation Party, which merged with Reform Australia in May 2026 and now operates under that name.	Registered federally. Seeks the name Reform Australia.
the Objector	End Mass Immigration – Reform AU, of which Mr Milton Wilde is Registered Officer. Formerly the Companions and Pets Party.	Registered in Victoria only. Not registered federally.
the REFORM AU Application	A separate application for federal registration of a non-Parliamentary party named REFORM AU, received by the AEC on 15 December 2025.	Pending. Not registered.
the Objections	The three objections lodged under s 134 by John (8 July 2026), Mr Milton Wilde (10 July 2026) and Selwyn (17 July 2026).	Mr Wilde’s is the comprehensive statement of the case.

Where the wording of a party name is being compared under s 129, the full name is set out rather than the defined term.

Decision Map

Every ground raised across the three Objections is set out below, with the applicable statutory test and the finding open to the Delegate. Each row is developed in the Part identified.

#	Ground raised	What the Act requires	Why the ground fails	Finding open
1	The proposed name is likely to be confused with the Objector's registered name.	s 129(1)(d): compare the proposed name with the recognised party's name, each as a whole.	Five words against two. The Objections compare the proposed name against a two-word fragment of the Objector's name, not against the name. (Part III)	Not satisfied. Refusal not required.
2	"Reform AU" is the Objector's distinctive identifier and is protected.	s 129(1)(d) protects a name, an abbreviation of that name, and an acronym of that name.	It protects no component, fragment, identifier or brand element. "Reform AU" is none of the three protected things. (Part IV)	Not satisfied.
3	The proposed name suggests a connection with REFORM AU — s 129(1)(da).	The provision operates only by reference to a registered political party.	REFORM AU is not registered. The Objections advance this ground as conditional only. (Part V)	Not engaged.
4	The proposed name contains a word in a registered party's name — s 129(3).	The provision operates only by reference to a registered political party, subject to s 129(5).	REFORM AU is not registered. The Objections advance this ground as conditional only. (Part V)	Not engaged.
5	Determination should be deferred until the REFORM AU Application is decided.	Part XI contains no name reservation and no priority by lodgement.	A pending application confers nothing. Deferral would grant what Parliament withheld. (Part V)	No basis to defer.
6	The Objector is a recognised political party under s 129(2)(c).	Registration under State law plus endorsement of a candidate under the party's current name.	Assumed but not conceded. The Objector has applied to change the very name relied on to Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU. If that change is approved before determination, s 129(2)(c) may not be satisfied. The Objections fail in any event. (Part VI)	Need not be decided.
7	The AEC should verify compliance with s 134.	Application by three members, signed, with the prescribed fee.	No defect is alleged by any objector. The AEC's published notice records compliance. (Part VIII)	Not a ground of objection.

Chronology

Date	Event
19 September 2022	The Objector is first registered in Victoria as the Companions and Pets Party (re-registered 21 November 2024).
March 2025	The Objector applies to the Victorian Electoral Commission ("VEC") to change its registered name to Liberal Democratic Party. The application is refused.
August 2025	Reform Australia commences activity as an independent political organisation. It is not registered as a political party under Commonwealth or State law, and remains separate from the Australian Federation Party until the merger of May 2026.
13 September 2025	Reform Australia registers multiple domain names incorporating that name, including reformaustralia.com.au.
21 October 2025	The Objector applies to the VEC to change its registered name from Companions and Pets Party to End Mass Immigration – Reform AU, and to change its registered logo.
13 November 2025	The VEC advertises that application — the first public notice of a proposed registered party name containing the words "Reform AU". Objections close 13 December 2025.
15 December 2025	The REFORM AU Application is received by the AEC. It remains pending and undetermined. By letter dated 2 June 2026 the AEC advised that processing could recommence following return of the writ for the Farrer by-election.
23 December 2025	The VEC approves the change of the Objector's registered name to End Mass Immigration – Reform AU. This is the first appearance of the words "Reform AU" in any registered party name.
7 March 2026	Reform Australia lodges its own application for federal registration.
2 May 2026	The Objector contests the Nepean District by-election for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria. The ballot paper displays its registered name in full. Its candidate receives 0.41% of the vote, placing eighth of eight.
8 May 2026	The Australian Federation Party merges with Reform Australia.
10 May 2026	The Applicant lodges the Application, seeking to change its registered name in the Register of Political Parties from Australian Federation Party to Reform Australia. The Application is made by three members of the Applicant and is accompanied by the \$500 fee.
11 June 2026	The Objector applies to the VEC to change its registered name again, to Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU, with the abbreviation "Christian Alliance Party" and the initials "CAP". The objection period closed 10 July 2026; the application remains undetermined.
June–July 2026	The AEC advertises the Application. Objections close 24 July 2026. Three objections are lodged.

Part I — What is Before the Delegate

1. The Applicant is a political party registered under Part XI of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918 (Cth) ("the Act"). It has applied under s 134 to change its registered name to Reform Australia.
2. By s 134(4), ss 127, 129, 129A, 131 and 132 apply to that application as if it were an application for registration. The question for the Delegate is therefore single and confined: does s 129 require the proposed name to be refused?
3. Three objections were lodged. Mr Wilde's is the comprehensive statement of the case; the other two adopt the same grounds in materially identical or summary form and raise no additional ground. This submission is accordingly organised by ground rather than by objector, and Part VIII identifies where each objector's grounds are answered.

Part II — The Statutory Framework

4. Section 129(1)(d) requires refusal where the proposed name so nearly resembles the name, or an abbreviation or acronym of the name, of another political party — being a recognised political party not related to the applicant — that it is likely to be confused with or mistaken for that name, abbreviation or acronym.
5. Section 129(1) (da) requires refusal where the proposed name is one a reasonable person would think suggests a connection with a registered political party — a party entered in the federal Register of Political Parties — where no such connection exists.
6. Section 129(3), upheld in *Ruddick v Commonwealth* [2022] HCA 9, requires refusal where the proposed name contains a word in the name of a registered political party absent written consent, subject to the exceptions in s 129(5), which include the name of a country.
7. Section 129(2)(c) extends "recognised political party" to a party registered under State law which has endorsed a candidate, under the party's current name, in an election for the Parliament of that State within the previous five years.
8. Three features of that scheme decide this matter:

(a)	Protection at the level of an individual word exists only under s 129(3), and only for federally registered parties. In 2021 Parliament confronted precisely the question of when one party may prevent another using a word in its name, and answered it with that deliberate limitation.
(b)	Section 129(1) (da) — the provision directed to suggested connections between parties — is likewise confined to federally registered parties.
(c)	The Delegate applies s 129 to the facts as they stand at determination. Part XI contains no mechanism by which a pending application reserves a name, and no priority rule between pending applications.

Part III — Ground 1: No Likely Confusion (s 129(1)(d))

9. The comparison required by s 129(1)(d) is between the proposed name and the name of the recognised party, each taken as a whole, from the perspective of an ordinary reasonable elector encountering the names as they are actually presented — on ballot papers, in registration notices and in electoral material. That approach accords with *Re Woollard* and Australian Electoral Commission (2001), the "liberals for forests" decision, where the names were compared in their entirety and a shared, politically significant word was held not to be determinative.

10. The two names are:

Reform Australia — the Applicant's proposed name (two words)

End Mass Immigration – Reform AU — the Objector's registered name (five words)

11. Compared as wholes, the names are conspicuously different. The Objector's name is dominated by its first component, the imperative policy slogan End Mass Immigration. That slogan is the name's most distinctive, prominent and memorable element, and it occupies the position in which a name is first read on a ballot paper. It has no counterpart of any kind in the proposed name, which is a conventional two-word political name — an ordinary word of universal political currency joined to the name of the country — with no slogan and no policy demand.

12. An ordinary reasonable elector encountering Reform Australia on a federal ballot paper would not take that name to be End Mass Immigration – Reform AU. The contrary suggestion attributes to the elector simultaneous inattention to the five-word name's dominant slogan and forensic attention to its final two words.

13. On the single occasion on which the Objector's name has been placed before electors — the Nepean District by-election of 2 May 2026 — the ballot paper displayed it in full. That is how the Act ensures registered names are encountered. There is no evidence that "Reform AU" has ever appeared, standing alone, as a party name in any electoral context.

14. The Objections emphasise that "AU" is commonly understood to mean Australia, so that Reform Australia reads as the "expanded form" of "Reform AU". Even accepting that ordinary equivalence, the argument compares the wrong things.

15. The Objections do not compare the Applicant's proposed name with the Objector's registered name. They compare it with a two-word fragment extracted from the end of a five-word registered name. To reach the similarity they assert, the Objections must first delete three of the five words of the Objector's own name — and not any three, but the three that begin the name, that an elector reads first, and that give the name its character.

	The comparison the Act requires	The comparison the Objections make
The Applicant's name	Reform Australia (two words)	Reform Australia (two words)
Compared with	End Mass Immigration – Reform AU (five words — the Objector's registered name, as entered on the Register and as printed on a ballot paper)	"Reform AU" (two words — a fragment of that name, which appears nowhere on any Register as a name in its own right)
Words discarded	None. Both names are compared as wholes, as s 129(1)(d) requires.	Three of the five words of the Objector's own registered name — End Mass Immigration.
Result	The names are conspicuously different in length, structure, sound and dominant impression.	An apparent similarity, produced only by deleting the majority of the Objector's name.

16. Conducted as the Act requires — name against name, each as a whole — the equivalence of "AU" and "Australia" does no work at all. It cannot, because the Objector's registered name remains dominated by the three words the proposed name does not contain. The similarity on which every Objection depends is not a similarity between two names. It is a similarity between one name and an edited version of the other.

The Objections put the same point another way when they describe "Reform AU" as the Objector's "distinctive component" and "central national identifier" — the suggestion being that the dash in the registered name separates campaign messaging from the words by which the party is actually identified, so that those two words are the name-proper. That suggestion does not assist them, for two reasons.

First, s 129(1)(d) protects three things and three only: the name of a recognised political party, an abbreviation of that name, and an acronym of that name. Parliament created no fourth category for a portion of a name marked off by punctuation. However an elector may parse the Objector's name, the Delegate is confined to the three forms the provision identifies, and "Reform AU" is none of them.

Secondly, the Objector's own registration contradicts the premise. If "Reform AU" were the element by which the party is identified, the natural course would have been to register those words as its abbreviation. It has not done so — its entry on the Victorian Register records no abbreviation and no initials at all — and in its pending application it has nominated an abbreviation and initials containing no reference to "Reform". The evidence is at paragraph 18 below.

17. Two further textual signals confirm the conclusion. The word "reform" is among the most common in the political vocabulary. And the name of the country is expressly excepted by s 129(5) even from the word-level protection of s 129(3). The two elements of the proposed name are, respectively, ordinary political language and an expressly non-monopolisable national identifier.

18. Nor is the test met on the alternative limbs. "Reform AU" is not an abbreviation or acronym of the Objector's registered name. An abbreviation or acronym is a shortened representation of the name as a whole — as "ALP" represents Australian Labor Party. An acronym of End Mass Immigration – Reform AU might be "EMIRA". "Reform AU" is not a shortening of that name but a fragment of it. The Objector has no registered abbreviation and no registered initials, and its own

material establishes it. The VEC notice of 11 June 2026, annexed to the principal Objection, records against the Objector's current name "Current abbreviation: None registered" and "Current initials: None registered". The VEC register extract annexed to the same Objection records an abbreviated name for other registered Victorian parties and none for the Objector. Section 129(1)(d) protects a name, an abbreviation of that name and an acronym of that name; on the Objector's own evidence, only the first of those exists.

Finding open to the Delegate: The proposed name Reform Australia does not so nearly resemble the name, or any abbreviation or acronym of the name, of End Mass Immigration – Reform AU that it is likely to be confused with or mistaken for it. Section 129(1)(d) does not require refusal.

Part IV — Ground 2: The Act Protects Names, Not Identifiers

19. The principal Objection describes "Reform AU" as the Objector's "distinctive component", "central national identifier" and "continuing national reform identifier", and contends that the proposed name would "appropriate" that identifier. That is the language of brand protection. It is not the language of the statute.

20. Section 129(1)(d) protects three things and no more: the name of a recognised political party, an abbreviation of that name, and an acronym of that name. It protects no component, fragment, identifier, brand element or registration strategy.

21. Nor is that a gap in the scheme. When Parliament concluded in 2021 that resemblance-based protection of whole names was insufficient, it enacted word-level protection in s 129(3) — and confined it to parties entered in the federal Register, subject to the exceptions in s 129(5). Word-level protection is an incident of federal registration. Neither the Objector nor REFORM AU holds federal registration. What the Objections seek is the benefit of s 129(3) without its precondition, delivered through an enlarged reading of s 129(1)(d).

22. The Objector's own registration confirms the point. In its pending application to become Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU, the abbreviation it has nominated is "Christian Alliance Party" and its initials are "CAP". Neither contains the word "Reform". A party which does not itself treat "Reform AU" as any part of its abbreviation or initials cannot ask the Delegate to treat those words as the abbreviation or acronym protected by s 129(1)(d).

23. The reliance placed on the Objector's registered logo, and on ss 47 and 47A of the Electoral Act 2002 (Vic), is misplaced for the same reason. This Application concerns a name; no logo is before the Delegate; and the objectors themselves concede that no separate Commonwealth logo objection is advanced and that the Victorian Act does not govern this Application. State provisions cannot enlarge the grounds exhaustively stated in s 129.

Finding open to the Delegate: "Reform AU" is not the name, an abbreviation of the name, or an acronym of the name of a recognised political party. It attracts no protection under s 129(1)(d).

Part V — Ground 3: The Conditional Grounds Are Not Engaged

24. The Objections invoke ss 129(1)(da) and 129(3) expressly as conditional grounds — to arise only if the REFORM AU Application is granted before this Application is determined. That framing is a correct concession.

25. Both provisions operate solely by reference to a registered political party, and REFORM AU is not one. Its application remains pending and undetermined. By the Commission's letter of 2 June 2026, processing of that application was suspended pending return of the writ for the Farrer by-election; and the Commission's own list of current party applications and notices, as updated on 24 June 2026, records no party registration applications inviting objection and no published applications under consideration. The REFORM AU Application has therefore not been advertised, and the objection stage in respect of it has not been reached. It is not merely unregistered: registration is not yet in prospect.

26. A pending application confers nothing. Part XI contains no mechanism of name reservation, no priority by lodgement, and no inchoate protection for names under consideration. The conditional grounds therefore supply no present basis for refusal — as the Objections, on their own terms, accept.

27. Nor can they supply a basis for delay. The principal Objection invites the Delegate to hold this Application in abeyance until a potential future ground of refusal matures. The Act does not contemplate that course. The Delegate applies s 129 to the facts at determination, and an applicant that has complied with s 134 is entitled to determination in the ordinary course.

28. Deferral would grant the objector precisely the name reservation Parliament withheld from pending applicants, at the direct expense of a compliant applicant. The Applicant respectfully requests timely determination.

Finding open to the Delegate: Sections 129(1)(da) and 129(3) are not engaged. Each operates only by reference to a registered political party whose name is said to be affected, and neither the Objector nor REFORM AU is entered on the federal Register. There is no basis in Part XI for deferring determination of this Application.

Part VI — Ground 4: Recognised-Party Status

29. The principal Objection depends entirely on the Objector being a "recognised political party" under s 129(2)(c). For present purposes the Applicant assumes, without conceding, that the requirements are met — because the Objections fail in any event for the reasons in Parts III and IV. The Delegate need not decide the question.

30. Three matters are nevertheless material.

31. First, whatever protection s 129(1)(d) affords attaches to the name relied upon — End Mass Immigration – Reform AU — as a whole. Recognised-party status under s 129(2)(c) is itself defined by reference to endorsement under the party's current name. The status cannot be detached from that name and re-attached to a preferred fragment of it.

32. Secondly, the status is contingent and may prove self-extinguishing. The Objector has applied to the VEC to abandon the very name relied upon, in favour of Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU. If that change is approved before this Application is determined, the Objector’s current name will be one under which it has never endorsed a candidate, and s 129(2)(c) will not be satisfied at the date of determination. The principal ground of all three Objections would then not be engaged at all.

33. Thirdly, the history bears on the likelihood of confusion. The Objector had been registered as the Companions and Pets Party since 2022. In the twelve months to June 2026 it has sought three changes to that registered name:

- in March 2025, to Liberal Democratic Party — refused by the VEC;
- in October 2025, to End Mass Immigration – Reform AU — approved on 23 December 2025; and
- on 11 June 2026, to Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU — presently undetermined.

As paragraph 22 records, the abbreviation and initials nominated for that pending name are “Christian Alliance Party” and “CAP”, neither containing the word “Reform”.

Under the name relied upon, the Objector has endorsed a candidate on one occasion, at the Nepean District by-election of 2 May 2026, at which its candidate received 0.41% of the vote and placed eighth of eight.

34. The electoral identity asserted is therefore recent, is presently being changed, and has been before electors once. Whether or not the Delegate finds it necessary to determine recognised-party status, that history cannot support the proposition that an ordinary reasonable elector would mistake a differently named federal party for the Objector.

Finding open to the Delegate: The Delegate need not determine recognised-party status. If it is determined, the status is recent, contingent on a name the Objector has applied to abandon, and may not subsist at the date of determination.

Part VII — The Applicant Acted in Good Faith

35. Priority of use is not a criterion under s 129. This Part is advanced only because the Objections assert that the Applicant seeks to “appropriate” another organisation’s identity.

36. Reform Australia commenced activity in August 2025 as an independent national political organisation, in response to widespread concern regarding the cost of living, housing affordability, taxation, immigration and economic productivity. From that time it publicly identified itself as Reform Australia, and was organised with the intention of contesting Commonwealth elections under that name. Over the ensuing months it:

- established national and State-based organisational infrastructure;
- incorporated Reform Australia (National) Ltd;
- developed a substantial national membership and supporter base;
- secured 33 Reform Australia domain names covering each State and Territory;

- established a significant public profile through its official website, media engagement and social media platforms; and
- lodged on 7 March its own application for registration under Part XI of the Act.

Collectively, those matters demonstrate the progressive development of an established and independently identifiable political organisation under the proposed name, rather than the adoption or appropriation of the identity of another political party.

37. The merger with the Australian Federation Party in May 2026 did not create Reform Australia. It provided an established organisation with an existing federally registered vehicle through which to pursue registration under the name it already used.

38. No objector identifies any fact suggesting that the Applicant adopted its name in order to trade on, or to be associated with, any other organisation. The allegation of appropriation is made without particulars, and the chronology set out above is inconsistent with it.

Finding open to the Delegate: No improper purpose is alleged with particulars by any objector, or established. Priority of use is not a criterion under s 129, and no finding as to the Applicant's establishment is necessary to the determination sought.

Part VIII — Each Objection Answered

39. The grounds raised by each Objection, and where each is answered, are set out below.

Objection	Grounds raised	Answered at
Mr Milton Wilde, 10 July 2026	s 129(1)(d) (primary); "Reform AU" as protected identifier; ss 129(1)(da) and 129(3) (conditional only); logo and Electoral Act 2002 (Vic) (context only); request to verify s 134 compliance.	Part III (paras 9–18); Part IV (paras 19–23); Part V (paras 24–28); Part VI (paras 29–34); para 40.
John, 8 July 2026	The same grounds in materially identical terms. No additional ground.	Parts III to VI.
Selwyn, 17 July 2026	The same grounds in summary form, annexing the VEC media release, the AEC notice, the VEC register extract and the Nepean ballot paper.	Parts III to VI. The annexed ballot paper shows the Objector's name deployed in full — see para 13.

40. Each Objection asks the AEC to verify compliance with s 134, but none alleges any defect or identifies any fact suggesting one. The AEC's published notice records that the Application was made by three members of the Applicant and accompanied by the \$500 fee. A bare request for verification is not a ground of objection.

41. No Objection identifies a single instance of actual confusion, notwithstanding public advertisement of the proposed name. Actual confusion need not be proved; its complete absence is nevertheless consistent with names that are not relevantly similar.

42. The objectors' concerns are in substance concerns about perceived association between organisations. Concerns of that character are assigned by the Act to s 129(1)(da), which is confined to federally registered parties and is not engaged. They cannot be given effect through s 129(1)(d).

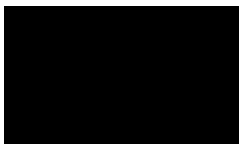
Part IX — Conclusion and Determination Sought

43. The question for the Delegate is whether s 129 requires refusal of the proposed name Reform Australia. It does not.

44. The names, compared as the Act requires, are conspicuously different. "Reform AU" is neither the name, nor an abbreviation, nor an acronym of the Objector's registered name, and s 129(1)(d) protects nothing else. The word-level and connection-based protections invoked belong to ss 129(3) and 129(1)(da), which Parliament confined to federally registered parties — a status no objector organisation holds. The conditional grounds are not engaged and cannot justify deferral. None of the Objections establishes a statutory basis for refusal.

45. The Applicant respectfully requests that the Delegate:

- (a) determine that the proposed name Reform Australia is not prohibited by s 129 of the Act;
- (b) determine that none of the objections lodged under s 134 establishes a basis for refusal;
- (c) determine the Application in the ordinary course and without deferral pending determination of any other application; and
- (d) approve the Application and amend the Register of Political Parties by entering Reform Australia as the registered name of the Applicant.



Walter Villatora

For and on behalf of the Australian Federation Party

Date: 2 August 2026