



Financial Disclosure Guide for Political Parties

2016–17 financial year

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Introduction

The Commonwealth funding and disclosure scheme (the disclosure scheme) established under Part XX of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (the Electoral Act), deals with the public funding of federal election campaigns and the disclosure of detailed financial information.

The disclosure scheme was introduced to increase overall transparency and inform the public about the financial dealings of political parties, candidates and others involved in the electoral process.

The disclosure scheme requires candidates, federally registered political parties, their state branches and local branches/sub-party units (referred to collectively as political parties in this guide), their associated entities, donors and other participants in the electoral process, to lodge an annual or election period financial disclosure return with the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC).

The disclosure returns are then published on the AEC website.

The Guide

This version of the Financial Disclosure Guide for Political Parties (Guide for political parties) applies to returns for the 2016–17 financial year.

The AEC releases a series of publications designed to assist political parties, candidates, donors and other persons that may have financial disclosure obligations under the Electoral Act. These publications are:

- Financial Disclosure Guide for Associated Entities
- Financial Disclosure Guide for Donors to Political Parties
- Financial Disclosure Guide for Third Parties
- Financial Disclosure Guide for Election Donors
- Financial Disclosure Guide for Candidates and Senate Groups

The Guide for political parties is designed to assist political parties to understand their financial disclosure obligations under Part XX of the Electoral Act.




The Guide for political parties provides information derived from the Electoral Act as well as from the experiences of the AEC in the administration of the disclosure scheme. While it is a user-friendly guide to Commonwealth funding and disclosure requirements, it does not address the whole of the Electoral Act. The Guide for political parties should not be used as a substitute for specific legal advice on detailed disclosure or compliance issues.

Users are urged to read and familiarise themselves with the relevant parts of the Electoral Act and to seek their own independent advice where necessary.

Additional information and advice on the disclosure scheme is available from the AEC. The AEC's contact details are listed at the front of this guide.

The Electoral Act and all guides published by the AEC are available at www.aec.gov.au. The annual and election returns are also available for viewing on this site after the public release date. A searchable database is provided which allows data to be exported.

The Guide for political parties incorporates text boxes to highlight important information. Each text box is prefaced with a symbol. For example:

	A warning symbol indicates information relating to a legal obligation under the Electoral Act.
	An information symbol indicates a useful tip.
	A timing symbol indicates a due date.

Annual disclosure

Responsibility for lodging returns

Responsibility for lodging returns lies with the agent of the political party. Where there is no party agent, section 292B of the Electoral Act deems all members of the political party's executive committee to have the legal responsibility for lodging the return.

The appointment and termination of a party agent is explained in the AEC's Party Registration Guide which is available on the [AEC website](#).

Financial disclosure obligations under the Electoral Act

Section 314AB of the Electoral Act governs the lodgement of annual disclosures by political parties.

The party agent of each political party must within 16 weeks after the end of each financial year furnish to the AEC a return which can be lodged electronically through the [eReturns portal](#) available on the AEC website.

The Political Party Disclosure Return (the return) requires disclosure of the following information covering the financial year from 1 July to 30 June:

- total receipts
- details of amounts received that are more than the disclosure threshold
- total payments
- total debts as at 30 June
- details of debts outstanding as at 30 June that total more than the disclosure threshold.



The disclosure threshold for the 2016–17 financial year is for amounts of more than \$13,200. This figure is indexed annually.



A 'nil' return must be lodged or a 'nil' entry disclosed where a political party has no transactions or no transactions applicable to a particular part of the return.

Associated entities, donors to political parties and third parties that incur political expenditure also have annual disclosure obligations. Election returns are required from all House of Representatives and Senate candidates, jointly endorsed and unendorsed, Senate groups and people or organisations that make donations to candidates.



Political parties and their associated entities may be subject to a compliance review by the AEC to assess the completeness and accuracy of lodged disclosure returns.



Please note that a number of state and territory jurisdictions have their own disclosure schemes, which are separate to the Commonwealth disclosure scheme. Links to the websites of State electoral offices are available via the [AEC website](#).

eReturns: portal to complete and lodge your return

Political parties can prepare and lodge their returns online via the eReturns portal. The eReturns portal can be accessed from <https://ereturns.aec.gov.au>. The easiest way to lodge your return accurately and on time is to use the eReturns portal; it is quick, secure and allows importing/exporting of files which eliminates transcription errors. To assist with completing a return online, the eReturns Political Party Quick Reference Guide, a step-by-step guide is available on the [AEC website](#). See Appendix 4 for more information.

Reporting period

The return covers the financial year 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017. For a political party that gained federal registration with the AEC during the financial year, the period commences on the date of registration and ends on 30 June 2017.

Transactions occurring before the political party was federally registered should not be disclosed in the political party return.

Due date for lodging returns

The AEC will advise agents of political parties of their obligation to lodge a return following the conclusion of the financial year. Party agents should ensure their contact details with the AEC are current.



Completed returns must be lodged by 20 October each year. Where 20 October falls on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, the return must be lodged by the next business day.

The AEC has no legislative discretion to extend this deadline.

Returns are published on the AEC website on the first working day of February. The names of all political parties that fail to submit a return by the due date will be published at this time.


Penalties

The Electoral Act imposes penalties for failure to properly complete and lodge a return. The AEC provides support, including this guide, to assist political parties to comply with their disclosure obligations.

The AEC deals with non-compliance as appropriate to the circumstances, including possible referral to the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions. Refer to Appendix 3 of this guide for information relating to offences under the Electoral Act.

Information to be disclosed in the political party disclosure return

Part 1a: Total receipts for financial year 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

	Section 314AB(2)(a) of the Electoral Act requires that the total amount received by, or on behalf of, the political party during the financial year must be disclosed.
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To complete this part of the return, the political party must disclose **all transactions** received from external entities.

Amounts received include, but are not limited to, the following:

- gifts of money
- gifts-in-kind of services or goods
- membership subscriptions
- loan monies received
- returns on investments
- proceeds from the sale of assets
- public funding provided by the Commonwealth or a state or territory.

When determining what transactions need to be included in Part 1a of the return, the following principles should be observed:

- Transactions between the federal party and/or state or territory branches are included as these are separate entities for disclosure purposes. For example, money received by a local campaign committee from the federal secretariat is reported as a payment by the federal party and as a receipt by the state branch.
- Transactions by a Senate group whose members are endorsed by the political party and transactions of the campaign committee of a candidate endorsed by the political party, must be included in the political party or the state or territory branch return.

- Transactions by persons acting on behalf of the political party or state or territory branch, including candidates at federal and state elections must be included in the return.

Examples of receipts that are required to be included in the calculation of ‘total receipts’ at Part 1a of the return could be:

- a gift of \$15,000 cash from a donor
- a donation of printing of stationery that if purchased commercially would have been priced at \$350
- interest on term deposit of \$2,755
- loan of \$7,000 cash received from a party member
- three separate gifts of \$8,000 each are received from a person on different days
- a cheque for \$400 relating to the sale of office furniture from the national office of the party
- two separate donations are received from the same person on different days. One amount is \$9,500 and the other is \$35,000 both of which are included.

Disclose gross figures, not net figures

Section 314AB of the Electoral Act requires the disclosure of amounts received, not of income or profit. The return, therefore, must be completed on a gross basis inclusive of goods and services tax (GST) and merchant fees. Transactions are to be reported separately, not netted off against each other.

Examples could include:

- a fundraiser taking \$14,000 with costs of \$12,750 and a net profit of \$1,250 is disclosed as:
 - a receipt of \$14,000
 - and a payment of \$12,750
- a transaction through American Express for \$17,600 of which \$16,864 was deposited in the bank account following the merchant deducting their fee should be disclosed as the full amount of \$17,600
- a receipt of \$20,000 subsequently refunded must be disclosed as:
 - a receipt of \$20,000
 - and also a payment of \$20,000.

Which transactions are not to be reported in the return?

Internal transactions **are not** to be reported as they result in double counting of amounts received and so overstate the total receipts of the political party.

Examples of **internal transactions**:

- transactions between the party and its party units (such as local branches and campaign committees)
- transactions between individual party units within a state or territory
- transfers between a party's bank accounts, for example:
 - a transfer from the party's bank account to a party unit's bank account
 - a transfer between bank accounts both held by the party
 - a transfer from a transaction account to an investment account, such as a term deposit account.

Other transactions that **are not** to be reported in the return include:

- commercial discounts received in the normal course of business
- volunteer labour, such as persons handing out how-to-vote cards or services provided in a private capacity by individuals who are party members
- interviews and news items published in a newspaper or broadcast in the electronic media.

Material presented on an 'advertorial' basis (that is a combination of paid advertising and interviews) should be disclosed consistent with the promotional intention of the activity.

Part 1b: Amount calculated to be the value of gifts-in-kind

This is the amount calculated to be the **value of gifts-in-kind** which should have been included in the 'total receipts' amount disclosed at Part 1a.




Gifts-in-kind may be goods or services received for which no payment (in cash or in kind) or inadequate consideration is made. **Inadequate consideration** is where the benefits obtained are clearly of a lesser value than the payment made. Inadequate consideration includes discounts provided that are over and above those that would be offered under normal commercial arrangements.

These gifts are to be disclosed for an amount that reflects the fair value. That is, the normal commercial or sale value of the item or service as evidenced by arms-length transaction or comparative quotations or expert assessment.

Examples of gifts-in-kind could be:

- free/discounted services such as legal advice, accounting services or web and IT services
- wages or salaries (including on-costs) incurred by an employer whose employee works for the party during normal working hours while continuing to receive salary or wages from the employer (but not if the employee takes paid leave to work for the party)
- free/discounted use of premises or equipment and facilities
- free use of a vehicle, or free fuel or servicing of a vehicle
- free/discounted time or production services by a broadcaster (except time provided by the ABC or SBS specifically for political broadcasting)
- free/discounted advertising by a publisher or advertising production service
- free air travel or the free use of a private aircraft
- loans provided interest free, or at rates that are less than those available in the commercial loan market
- free/discounted printing, typesetting or associated services
- free/discounted goods or services (for example, travel, artwork, sports memorabilia or electrical goods) for use in raffles or other fundraising activities
- where a person pays a bill/account owed by the party.

Part 2: Amounts of more than \$13,200 received in financial year 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

	<p>Sections 314AC(1) & (2) of the Electoral Act require that where an individual sum received by, or on behalf of, the political party from a person or organisation during the financial year is more than the disclosure threshold, details of that receipt must be disclosed.</p>
	<p>Section 314AEA(5) and Section 314AC(2) of the Electoral Act provides that when calculating the sum, individual amounts received from the same source, that are less than the disclosure threshold, need not be counted.</p>
	<p>As a matter of best practice the AEC recommends that multiple receipts of less than the disclosure threshold received on the same day from the same source should be considered to be a single receipt. Where the sum of those multiple receipts is more than the disclosure threshold, details of that sum should be disclosed.</p>

The details to be disclosed are:

- full name and address details of the person or organisation from whom the money or gift-in-kind was received
- the sum of amounts received from that person or organisation
- whether the receipt is a 'gift/donation' or 'other receipt'.

The following requirements must be observed when disclosing the details of sums received:

- In the case of an amount received from an unincorporated association (other than a registered industrial organisation), the name of the association, along with the name and address of **all** members of the executive committee of the association must be disclosed.

- In the case of an amount received from a trust or foundation, the name and description of the trust or foundation, along with **all** names and addresses of the trustees must be disclosed.

Section 314AC(3)(ba) of the Electoral Act requires that where the sum received was the result of a loan the following disclosure must be made:

- For loans from non-financial institutions the requirements of section 306A(3) apply. For details regarding section 306A(3) refer to the 'Record of loan terms and conditions' section in this guide.
- For loans received from a financial institution, the sum of **all** amounts and the name of the financial institution.
- For loans received from a person, the sum of **all** amounts and the name and address of the person.
- In any other case, the name and address of the person or organisation from whom the money or gift-in-kind was received must be disclosed.


It is important to note that when consolidating amounts received from a single source, section 287(6) of the Electoral Act deems related body corporates to be the same entity.

Examples of amounts received that are required to be disclosed at Part 2 of the return could be:

- funds relating to a loan of \$50,000 received from a financial institution
- funds relating to a loan of \$20,000 received from a non-financial institution
- a distribution of \$14,500 from a trust which was paid into the bank account
- a non-monetary gift valued at \$15,000 relating to commercial premises provided to the political party rent free. The market rent for the commercial premises is valued at \$15,000.
- two separate donations are received from the same person on different days. One amount is \$9,500 and the other is \$35,000.
 - The \$35,000 **is disclosed** in Part 2 as it is more than the disclosure threshold.
 - The \$9,500 is **not required** to be disclosed in Part 2 as it is less than the disclosure threshold.

A political party should provide additional clarifying information in situations where disclosure does not provide a clear picture of the underlying transactions. For example political parties should separately identify receipts such as membership fees, subscriptions or loan funds or where the receipt of a gift was subsequently returned.

Part 3: Total payments for financial year 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

	<p>Section 314AB(2)(b) of the Electoral Act requires that the total amount paid by, or on behalf of, the political party during the financial year must be disclosed.</p>
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To complete this part of the return, the political party must disclose **all transactions** paid to external entities.

Amounts paid include, but are not limited to the following:

- salaries
- administrative expenses
- purchase of assets
- electoral expenses
- loan repayments
- bank charges
- merchant service fees on credit/charge cards
- gifts received but subsequently returned or forfeited to the Commonwealth.

Examples of amounts paid that are required to be included in the calculation of 'total payments' at Part 3 of the return could be:

- loan repayments paid totalling \$32,000
- bank charges of \$145 incurred
- merchant service fees totalling \$3,400.

The same rules apply for using gross figures and eliminating internal transfers as explained for the completion of 'Total receipts for financial year' at Part 1a of the return.

Part 4: Total debts as at 30 June 2017



Section 314AB(2)(c) of the Electoral Act requires that the **total outstanding amount**, as at the end of the financial year, of **all debts** incurred by, or on behalf of, the political party must be disclosed.

To complete this part of the return, the political party must disclose **all debts** that are outstanding as at 30 June 2017.

Debts include, but are not limited to the following:

- loans
- overdrafts
- unpaid accounts.

Examples of debts outstanding as at 30 June 2017 that are required to be included in the calculation of 'total debts' at Part 4 of the return could be:

- loan from financial institution with outstanding balance of \$36,000
- loan from an associated entity obtained in a previous financial year with outstanding balance of \$8,000
- invoices received, but not paid, from a supplier totalling \$4,500.

Part 5: Debts of more than \$13,200 as at 30 June 2017



Section 314AE(1) of the Electoral Act requires that if the **sum of all outstanding debts** incurred by, or on behalf of, the political party **to a person or organisation** during a financial year is more than the **disclosure threshold** details of that sum must be disclosed.

All **outstanding debts** owed to an individual or organisation, including amounts that are **individually less** than the disclosure threshold, must be considered in calculating whether the total debt to that person or organisation exceeds the disclosure threshold.

For debts outstanding that meet the criteria for disclosure required by section 314AE(1) the following details must be disclosed:

- full name and address details of the person or organisation that the debt is owed to
- the amount that is owed
- whether the debt is to a financial institution or non-financial institution.

In the case of a debt to an unincorporated association (other than a registered industrial organisation), the name of the association, along with the name and address of **each** member of the executive committee of the association must be disclosed.

In the case of a debt to a trust or foundation, the name and description of the trust or foundation, along with the names and addresses of **all** trustees must be disclosed.

In any other case, the name and address of the person or organisation that the debt is owed must be disclosed.

Examples of debts outstanding that are required to be disclosed at Part 5 of the return could be:

- a debt of \$14,000 owed to a party member, comprising two loans of \$7,000
- a debt of \$15,000 owed to an associated entity which was obtained in a previous financial year
- bank overdraft account balance of \$24,300
- amount owing on credit card totalling \$14,450
- invoices received from supplier totalling \$17,400
- a loan from a financial institution with an outstanding balance of \$45,000.

Important Disclosure Information

Receipts and debts from a representative or a person acting on behalf of a principal

Care must be exercised to ensure that disclosure is made of the correct person or organisation. A donation made by a person from their personal account **must** be disclosed as having been received from that person. This is regardless of whether that person nominated that the donation was made on behalf of their company and irrespective of whether the person was subsequently reimbursed by the company. The only exception to this rule is where one person, organisation or other entity has acted as a legal

representative. For example, they carried out transactions for or on behalf of another, the latter is referred to as a principal.

An amount may be received from a person or organisation acting as the legal representative of another person or organisation (the principal). The identity of the principal itself, rather than the identity of the agent is to be disclosed, where the amount received from the principal is more than the disclosure threshold.

For example:

- In the case of a payment from a solicitor's trust account, disclosure should be made in relation to the person on whose behalf the payment is made, for example, {name of trust account} on behalf of {name of principal}.
- In the case of an employer passing employee contributions or levies to a political party or associated entity as the agent for the employee, disclosure of the employee, not the employer, must be made.
- In the case of a levy or contribution imposed by a political party on its parliamentary members and collected by way of payroll deductions, disclosure of the member as payee must be made.

These examples are provided as an indicative guide only. The concept of principal and agent is different to situations where someone makes donations to a political party from donations that they have themselves collected, or for which they are later reimbursed.

In these situations the person handing over the donation would be disclosed.

Record of loan terms and conditions


Section 306A of the Electoral Act provides that it is unlawful for a political party or a person acting on behalf of a political party to receive a loan of more than the disclosure threshold from a person or entity other than a financial institution **unless** a record of the loan is kept.

A financial institution is a bank, credit union, building society or a special service provider registered with the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA). An up to date list is available from the APRA website at www.apra.gov.au.


Section 306A(3) requires that where a political party or a person acting on behalf of a political party receives a loan from a person or entity that is not a financial institution, that is more than \$13,200, the following details **must** be kept:

- Terms and conditions of the loan, for example, amount of the loan, interest payable on the loan, repayment schedule, any special conditions attached to the loan.

- For a loan from a registered industrial organisation other than a financial institution:
 - the name of the organisation
 - the name and address of **each** member of the executive committee of the organisation
- For a loan from an unincorporated association:
 - the name of the association or organisation
 - the name and address of **each** member of the executive committee of the association or organisation
- For a loan from a trust fund or out of funds of a foundation:
 - the name and description of the trust or foundation
 - the names and addresses of **all** trustees
- For a loan from a person or other organisation:
 - the name and address of the person or organisation.

	<p>Section 306A(6) of the Electoral Act provides that where a person receives a loan and the loan is not documented in accordance with the requirements of section 306A(3), the amount of the loan is payable to the Commonwealth.</p>
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Unlawful gifts

	<p>Section 306(1) of the Electoral Act provides that certain gifts made to or for the benefit of a political party or a person acting on behalf of a political party are unlawful unless the name and address of the person making the gift are known to the person receiving the gift. Such gifts are sometimes referred to as 'anonymous donations'.</p>
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Examples of where a gift may constitute an unlawful gift under the Electoral Act could be:

- A gift received by electronic transfer without the name and address details of the donor being provided or obtained.

- A gift received from a donor, where the name and address is incomplete, for example, Mr Smith of Sydney. The name and address needs to be sufficient in detail to allow the person to be contacted.
- A gift received from a trust or foundation and the political party does not know:
 - the title or description of the trust fund or name of the foundation, and
 - the names and addresses of **all** trustees.
- A gift received from an unincorporated association (except for registered industrial organisations) and the political party does not know:
 - the name of the association, and
 - the names and addresses of **all** members of the executive committee of the association.

	<p>Unlawful gifts (anonymous donations) in excess of the disclosure threshold are payable to the Commonwealth.</p>
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Winding-up of a donor company

A company liquidator may take action to recover from a political party any gifts that exceed \$13,200 made by a company that is wound up within one year of the gift being made.

Incomplete returns

Where a party agent is unable to obtain all the information required to fully complete a return, a Notice of Incomplete Return **must be completed** and lodged with the Political Party Disclosure Return.

Where it is necessary to submit a **Notice of Incomplete Return**:

- complete the Political Party Disclosure Return as fully as possible
- complete the Notice of Incomplete Return
- lodge the Notice of Incomplete Return and the incomplete Political Party Disclosure Return with the AEC at the same time.

The Notice of Incomplete Return contains three parts:

Part 1 – requires the full details of the information believed to be missing from the return.

Part 2 – requires:

- the reason the particulars listed in Part 1 were unable to be obtained; **and**
- the details of all attempts made to obtain the missing information.

Part 3 – requires:

- the full name/s and address details of the person/s believed to possess the missing particulars; **and**
- the reason why it is believed this person/s possesses the required information.

Lodgement of a Notice of Incomplete Return does not relieve the party agent of the responsibility of making reasonable efforts to obtain the information required to complete the return.

The Electoral Act makes it clear that resorting to the lodgement of a Notice of Incomplete Return under section 318(1) is a last option. Section 318 demands diligence from persons completing disclosure returns. Complete and accurate disclosure is a legislative requirement and meeting that responsibility must be treated as an essential activity and accorded the necessary priority.

It is the responsibility of the person seeking to rely upon a Notice of Incomplete Return, to prove that they have been 'unable' to obtain the required information. The AEC needs to be satisfied that all reasonable attempts have been made to obtain the missing information before it accepts a Notice of Incomplete Return.

The AEC may assess whether the lodgement of a Notice of Incomplete Return was used by an agent to avoid their responsibilities under the Electoral Act. In any such case the party agent will be considered to not be able to claim protection under section 318 against prosecution for the offence of having lodged an incomplete return.

Amending returns

A request may be made to, or by the AEC seeking amendment of a return that has been lodged and subsequently found to be incomplete or incorrect. Amendments are processed through eReturns.

Amendments to total receipts, total payments and/or total debts require that the previously submitted amount be provided together with the amended amount/s.

Changes to details of receipts or debts should be separated into:

- additional information not previously provided
- amendment of information previously provided.

In order to avoid confusion or ambiguity when completing a Request for Amendment – Political Party Disclosure Return, the record/s being changed should be clearly identified.

Administration

Date for public inspection of annual returns

Annual returns are made available for public inspection on the first working day of February each year.

Returns can be viewed:

- at <http://periodicdisclosures.aec.gov.au/>
- through public access terminals in AEC State Offices located in each state and territory capital city
- through public access terminals at the AEC National Office in Canberra.

Record keeping

Political parties like all other entities and organisations should keep adequate records.

Financial recording systems and procedures must be sufficient to enable the return, which will be publicly available, to be properly completed.

All transactions should be supported by source documents recording the details of individual transactions.

Examples of source documents are could be:

- receipts
- tax invoices
- loan documents
- wages records
- bank deposit books and cheque butts
- bank account statements
- credit card statements.

Source documents should contain information required to complete the return, such as the:

- date of the transaction
- name of person and/or organisation from whom a receipt was received
- name of person and/or organisation to whom a payment was made
- name and address of organisation that has provided a loan to the party
- total payment made or amount received
- amount of GST
- merchant fees.

For the purposes of disclosure as described in Part XX of the Electoral Act, relevant records, whether formal or informal, should be retained for a minimum of three years. Receipt books, bank records, receipt registers, source documents and working papers supporting the completion of the return should be kept for this period.

Compliance Reviews

The AEC conducts compliance reviews of annual returns lodged by political parties and their associated entities to verify the accuracy and completeness of disclosures.

Compliance reviews are conducted under the legal authority of section 316(2A). The reviews are undertaken 'off-site', however officers of the AEC may still attend party premises to inspect original documentation and to hold an exit interview to discuss the review.

A written report will be issued to the associated entity detailing any findings. This may include advice to amend the political party's return.

Further information on the conduct of compliance reviews can be found at [Compliance Reviews](#).

Offences

Sections 315 and 316 of the Electoral Act contain penalty provisions for offences against the funding and disclosure provisions. Refer to Appendix 3 for details of penalties.

The AEC aims to assist party agents to fulfil their obligations under the Electoral Act. Where there has been a breach of the Electoral Act, the AEC may refer matters to the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions.

Appendix 1

Glossary of terms

AEC	Australian Electoral Commission
Associated entity	<p>An entity which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ is controlled by one or more registered political parties; or ■ operates wholly, or to a significant extent, for the benefit of one or more registered political parties; or ■ is a financial member of a registered political party; or ■ on whose behalf another person is a financial member of a registered political party; or ■ has voting rights in a registered political party; or ■ on whose behalf another person has voting rights in a registered political party. <p>It can include companies holding assets for a political party, investment or trust funds, fundraising organisations, groups and clubs, and trade unions or corporate members of political parties.</p>
Campaign committees	A campaign committee, in relation to a candidate or group, means a body of persons appointed or engaged to form a committee to assist the campaign of the candidate or group in an election.
Debt	Debt is any sum for which a legal obligation to pay exists as at the end of the financial year. It includes loans, mortgages, leases, unpaid invoices and goods and services received but not yet paid for.
Disclosure threshold	Detailed disclosure must be made of receipts totalling more than \$13,200 and debts totalling more than \$13,200 at 30 June 2017. This threshold is indexed annually.
Donor	A person, organisation or other body other than a political party, an associated entity or a candidate in a federal election who is under an obligation to furnish a disclosure return because they made a donation.

Gift or donation	Any disposition of property made by a person to another person, otherwise than by will, and without consideration or with inadequate consideration.
Gifts-in-kind	<p>Non-cash donations. For example, receipt of an asset or service, discounts other than in the normal course of business and non-commercial or excessive payment for goods or services (including membership). Gifts-in-kind must be disclosed for an amount that reflects the fair value, that is, normally the commercial or sale value of the item or service.</p> <p>Examples of gifts-in-kind:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the donation of legal advice by a solicitor ■ the donation of the use of premises to conduct campaign activities.
Indexation	The disclosure threshold is indexed to the All Groups Consumer Price Index. A listing of past disclosure thresholds is available on the AEC website.
Internal party transactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ transactions between the party and its party units (such as local branches) ■ transactions between individual party units within the party ■ transfers between a party's bank accounts, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a transfer from the party's bank account to a party unit's bank account – a transfer between individual party unit's bank accounts – a transfer from a transaction account to a term deposit account.
Joint Senate group	A Senate group endorsed by more than one political party.
Party unit	A party unit, in relation to a candidate or group, means a body of persons appointed or engaged to form a committee to assist the campaign of the candidate or group in an election. Sometimes known as campaign committees.
Period of disclosure	Annual returns cover a financial year, that is, the period from 1 July to 30 June.

Public inspection	Disclosure returns are available for inspection by the public at http://periodicdisclosures.aec.gov.au/ , through public access terminals in AEC State Offices located in each state and territory capital city and at the AEC National Office in Canberra. Annual returns are made available from the first working day in February each year.
Registered political party	A political party registered with the AEC, or any state or territory branch of a federally registered political party. Registration with a state or territory electoral authority does not confer federal registration.
Related body corporate	<p>Section 50 of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> provides that where a body corporate is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a holding company of another body corporate ■ a subsidiary of another body corporate or ■ a subsidiary of a holding company of another body corporate <p>the first-mentioned body and the other body are 'related' to each other.</p> <p>Transactions of related body corporates should be consolidated when determining whether the disclosure threshold has been reached.</p>
Senate group	Two or more candidates for election to the Senate who made a written request to the AEC with their nominations that their names be grouped on the ballot-paper, or grouped in a specified order.
State branch	A branch or division of a federally registered political party organised on the basis of a state or territory. State branches are treated as separate political parties for funding and disclosure purposes.
The Electoral Act	The <i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i> .
Third party	A term used to describe a person or organisation who incurs political expenditure, other than political parties, candidates, Senate groups and donors.

Volunteer labour

A service provided free of charge to a party by an office holder of the party or a party member, or any other person where that service is not one for which that person normally receives payment. Volunteer labour provided to a registered political party does not need to be disclosed as a gift by that person or the registered political party.

Examples of volunteer labour could include:

- the donation of legal advice by a solicitor who is a party member
- a person handing out how-to-vote cards.

Appendix 2

Disclosure Legislative Reference Guide

Part XX of the Electoral Act deals with election funding and financial disclosure. It contains seven divisions:

- Division 1 provides definitions relevant to the part. Note that section 4 of the Electoral Act contains definitions relevant to the Electoral Act as a whole.
- Division 2 deals with the appointment and administration of party agents and candidate agents.
- Division 3 deals with election funding.
- Divisions 4 and 5 deal with the disclosure of election donations and electoral expenditure by candidates and Senate groups and disclosures by donors to political parties and candidates.
- Division 5A deals with the annual returns of registered political parties, associated entities and third parties who incur electoral expenditure and receive any gifts/donations for political expenditure.
- Division 6 deals with offences, compliance investigations, incomplete and amended returns, public inspection and indexation.

The following sections underpin the financial returns disclosure scheme:

Candidate (including Senate group member) election period returns

- election donations—s 304(2)
- electoral expenditure—s 308 and s 309(2)
- nil returns required—s 307(1) and s 313(1)

Senate group election period returns

- election donations—s 304(3)
- electoral expenditure—s 308 and s 309(3)
- returns not required if group endorsed by a single party—s 304(3A) and s 309(1A)
- nil returns required—s 307(2) and s 313(2)

Donor election period returns

- donations to candidates—s 305A(1)
- donations received—s 305A(2)

Donor annual returns

- donations to political parties—s 305B
- donations received—s 305B(3A)

Third party annual returns

- political expenditure—s 314AEB
- gifts received for political expenditure—s 314AEC

Associated entity annual returns

- receipts—s 314AEA(1)(a)
- payments—s 314AEA(1)(b)
- debts—s 314AEA(1)(c)
- capital contributions—s 314AEA(3)

Political party annual returns

- receipts—s 314AB and s 314AC
- payments—s 314AB
- loans—s 314AB and s 314AE

The following sections are also directly relevant to the Commonwealth funding and disclosure scheme:

- Unlawful gifts—s 306
- Unlawful loans—s 306A
- Offences—s 315
- Compliance investigations—s 316
- Incomplete information—s 318
- Amendment of returns—s 319A
- Public inspection of returns—s 320

Appendix 3

Penalties relating to the Commonwealth disclosure scheme

Offence	Section of the Electoral Act	Maximum penalty
Failure to lodge a return by the due date	315(1)	Up to 50 penalty units for agent of political party Up to 10 penalty units in any other case
Lodging an incomplete return	315(2)(a)	Up to 10 penalty units
Failure to retain records for three years	315(2)(b) and 317	Up to 10 penalty units
Including false and misleading information in a return	315(3) and (4)	Up to 100 penalty units for agent of political party Up to 50 penalty units any other person
Providing false or misleading information for inclusion in a return	315(7)	10 penalty units
A person convicted of having failed to lodge a return, who continues not to lodge the return	315(8)	Up to 1 penalty unit per day for each day the return is outstanding. The penalty accrues from the day following the day of the initial conviction.
Failure or refusal to comply with a notice relating to a compliance investigation	316(5) and (5A)	10 penalty units
Providing false or misleading information during a compliance investigation	316(6)	10 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months, or both
Discriminating against a donor	327(2)	50 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years or both for an individual 200 penalty units for a body corporate

Appendix 4

eReturns

The [eReturns portal](#) allows political parties, associated entities, donors and third parties to fulfil their obligations under Part XX of the Electoral Act. By preparing and lodging disclosure returns electronically the need to re-key data is eliminated and it ensures that information is accurately reported on the AEC website when returns are made publically available.

To use the eReturns portal you need an account with a unique username and password. New party agents of political parties and the financial controllers of associated entities will have a username and password sent to them with their obligation letter. Obligation letters to political parties and associated entities are sent after 30 June of that financial year. Donors and third parties receive their username and password with their obligation letter as they are identified. Donors and third parties can register online before they receive an obligation letter.

For more information about lodging a return online using eReturns please refer to the [eReturns Quick Reference Guides](#), available on the AEC website.