Funding and Disclosure

Information for associated entities

The *Electoral Act 2002* has been amended, introducing new political funding and disclosure laws for Victoria.

The laws apply to any person or organisation that gives or receives political donations in relation to elections in Victoria, being registered political parties, candidates, groups of candidates, elected members, associated entities, third party campaigners, nominated entities and donors.

An associated entity is any organisation:

- that is controlled by one or more registered political parties
- that operates wholly, or to a significant extent, for the benefit of one or more registered political parties
- that is a financial member of a registered political party
- on whose behalf another person is a financial member of a registered political party
- that has voting rights in a registered political party
- on whose behalf another person has voting rights in a registered political party.

Unions and fundraising clubs are examples of potential associated entities.

The financial controller of an associated entity is responsible for ensuring the organisation complies with the funding and disclosure laws, unless an Agent is appointed.

These responsibilities include disclosing all donations, maintaining the State campaign account and submitting annual returns.

### Political donations

A political donation is:

- any gift (be it money, services, a loan, a guarantee or giving of property) given to a registered political party, a candidate, a group of candidates, an elected member, or a nominated entity
- a gift to an associated entity or third party campaigner for the purpose of helping the associated entity or third party campaigner make a political donation, or incur political expenditure.

A gift does not include:

- gifts made in a private capacity for personal use
- annual subscription fees paid to political parties
- annual affiliation fees paid to political parties
- annual levies paid to political parties
- gifts made for Commonwealth electoral purposes that are not paid into the State campaign account
- volunteer labour
- labour shared between branches
- property used by a shared labour resource between branches (e.g. a telephone used by a worker).

If an associated entity chooses to use a membership fee or annual levy for political expenditure by paying that amount into their State campaign account, then it is considered a political donation.

### Political expenditure

Political expenditure is any expenditure for the main purpose of directing how a person should vote at an election by promoting or opposing a candidate or registered political party.
For associated entities, political expenditure only occurs:

- during the election campaigning period (for a general State election from 1 October to 6 pm on election day, for any other election from the day the writ is issued to 6 pm on election day) or
- when material published, aired or otherwise issued by the associated entity refers to both a candidate/registered political party, and how a person should vote.

**Disclosing donations**

From 25 November 2018, both donors and recipients must disclose political donations worth $1,000 or more, made in a financial year, via the Victorian Electoral Commission (VEC) website. These donations must be disclosed within 21 days of giving or receiving that donation. Details to be included in these disclosures are:

- name and address of the donor (only the suburb and state of individual donors will be published and no address details of silent electors will be published)
- name of the recipient
- date the donation was given or received
- type of donation (e.g. money, service, loan, guarantee, property)
- amount of the donation (which may require supporting evidence in the case of services or property).

Recipients must ensure the donor is aware of their obligation to disclose the donation.

Before disclosing donations, recipients and donors must be registered on the VEC website.

**Banned donations**

From 1 August, the following political donations are banned:

- donations from foreign donors (i.e. the donor is not an Australian citizen or resident, or a business with a relevant Australian Business Number)
- anonymous donations of $1,000 or more (i.e. the donor must provide their name and address for any donation of or above $1,000).

**Limits on donations**

From 25 November 2018, there is a cap of $4,000 from any one donor to any one recipient within an election period (the period between a general election and the next – this is usually a four-year period).

**Agent**

The Agent is the person responsible for disclosing all donations a recipient receives via the VEC website, maintaining the State campaign account, and submitting the recipient’s annual returns.

For associated entities, the Financial Controller is the Agent unless an Agent is appointed.

The appointment of an Agent must be completed via the VEC website and be registered by the VEC before it comes into effect.

To be eligible to be appointed as an Agent, a person must be at least 18 years of age and must not have any convictions against the funding and disclosure provisions (Part 12) of the *Electoral Act 2002* or the funding and disclosure provisions (Part XX) of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cth).

Associated entities may appoint an agent from 25 November 2018.

**State campaign account**

From 25 November 2018, all recipients of political donations must maintain a State campaign account(s) for the purpose of State elections.

The State campaign account must be with an authorised deposit-taking institution (e.g. bank, credit union, building society) within Australia.

All political donations received for State electoral purposes must be paid into the State campaign account and all political expenditure must be paid through the State campaign account.

Money for Commonwealth electoral purposes must not be paid into the State campaign account.

**Annual returns**

All recipients must submit annual returns to the VEC.

From 2019, annual returns must be submitted to the VEC by 20 October each year.
In relation to the State campaign account, an associated entity annual return must include the following information:

- the total amount received by, or on behalf of, the associated entity
- the details of amounts received that exceed the $1,000 disclosure limit for the year
- the total amount paid by, or on behalf of, the associated entity
- the total amount of all outstanding debts incurred by, or on behalf of the associated entity
- the details of outstanding debts that exceed the $1,000 disclosure limit for the year.

Associated entities are also required to submit additional information, either with the annual return, or as soon as practical after it has been completed, including copies of:

- loan, grant or donation statements under section 237 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations)* Act 2009 of the Commonwealth
- general purpose financial statements under section 253 of the *Fair Work (Registered Organisations)* Act 2009 of the Commonwealth
- financial statements under section 102 of the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012*
- financial reports under section 319 or 320 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth.

Associated entities that have not received any political donations, nor made any political expenditure during any 1 July to 30 June period, must still submit a nil return by 20 October.

**Penalties**

Significant penalties apply for failing to comply with the legislation, including fines and imprisonment.

*Please note, the information contained in this document is general in nature and does not take into account your individual circumstances; it is not legal advice. If in doubt you should seek professional advice.*