



Political Finance Annual Report

**Report on the operation of
Part VI of the *Electoral Act 1907*
for the period ended 30 June 2012**



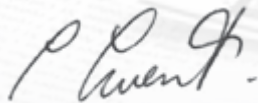
**WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
Electoral Commission**

Hon. Peter Collier MLC
Minister for Electoral Affairs
Level 10
Dumas House
2 Havelock Street
West Perth WA 6005

Dear Minister

In accordance with section 175ZG of the *Electoral Act 1907*, I submit for your information and presentation to Parliament the report on the operation of Part VI of the *Electoral Act 1907* for the period 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.

Yours sincerely



Chris Avent
A/ELECTORAL COMMISSIONER



Contents



Executive Summary.....	1	Appendix 1:	
Summary of disclosures through 2011–2012.....	1	2011–2012 Political finance disclosure schedule.....	12
Recommendations to improve the operation of Part VI of the Act.....	2	Appendix 2:	
1.0 Issues and inconsistencies	3	Summary of gifts and other income received by each political party.....	13
1.1 Overview	3	Appendix 3:	
1.2 Receipts and electronic recordkeeping.....	3	Gifts \$2,100 or greater received by political parties	14
1.3 Threshold for reporting.....	5	Appendix 4:	
1.4 Timeliness of annual and election-based disclosures.....	5	Other income \$2,100 or greater received by political parties	15
2.0 2011–2012 Annual Returns by Political Parties and Associated Entities ...	7	Appendix 5:	
2.1 Overview	7	Summary of gifts and other income received by associated entities.....	17
2.2 Summary of activity.....	7	Appendix 6:	
2.3 Conclusions	7	Gifts and other income of \$2,100 or greater received by associated entities...	18
3.0 Section 175ZE of the Act – Reporting by Public Agencies.....	8	Appendix 7:	
3.1 Overview	8	Summary of expenditure by agencies and statutory authorities required to	
3.2 Summary of activity	9	declare expenditure under section 175ZE of the Act.....	19
3.3 Conclusions and recommendations.....	9		
4.0 Register of Agents of Political Parties	10		
4.1 Overview	10		
4.2 Summary of activity.....	10		
5.0 Concluding observations as to the operation of			
Part VI of the Act in 2011–2012	11		

Executive Summary



In 2011–2012 there were no parliamentary electoral events. From a State elections perspective, the activity undertaken by the Commission and stakeholders was in relation to preparation for the general elections to be held in the next financial year. Non-compliance with the Act did not appear deliberate but remains an issue, particularly with reference to small transactions.

Summary of disclosures through 2011–2012

Political parties and associated entities

- \$7,646,133.02 in gifts and other income was declared by 10 political parties.
- \$1,510,797.48 in gifts and other income was declared by 6 associated entities.

Part VI of the *Electoral Act 1907* disclosures

- 1 unregistered party updated its party agent details.
- 139 public agencies disclosed to Parliament expenditure of \$63,440,211 under section 175ZE of the Act.

The general level of compliance is improving from previous years, with all disclosures for the 2011–2012 annual returns lodged before the deadline. The review process identified that parties and associated entities continue to not always issue receipts with the necessary information to comply with the Regulations due, in large part, to an increase in electronic transactions.

Recommendations to improve the operation of Part VI of the Act



Recommendations regarding income received by political parties and associated entities

1. Only require political parties or associated entities that receive gifts or other income over the specified amount (now \$2,300) to lodge an annual return (1.3, page 3).
2. Permit non-EFT small transactions, such as up to \$50, to not require a receipt for identified activities. (1.2, page 3).
3. Allow the Western Australian Electoral Commission to publish in the *Government Gazette* a general notice permitting the use of an alternative system of accounting records for political parties and associated entities (1.2, page 3).
4. Require that disclosures by political parties and associated entities are made every six months and made available publicly shortly after lodgement (1.4, page 5).

Recommendations regarding the enforcement of the political finance regime in Western Australia

5. Require donors to lodge separate returns with the Western Australian Electoral Commission as a step to ensure that political parties and associated entities report donations correctly and completely (1.1, page 3).
6. Permit the Western Australian Electoral Commission to issue administrative penalties for non-compliance (1.5, page 6).
7. Require that political parties and associated entities disclose relevant details of any transactions in the gap between the Commonwealth disclosure requirements and the State disclosure requirements if relying on the lodgement of a Commonwealth disclosure return only (2.1, page 7).

Recommendation regarding the registration of party agents

8. Require an agent to undertake a training or awareness session as part of their registration as an agent (2.3, page 7).

Recommendation regarding the disclosure of certain expenditure by public agencies

9. Remove section 175ZE, relating to reporting by public agencies, from the Act. In the absence of investigative or enforcement provisions under the Act, these functions would better fit a central agency that has the capacity to monitor and enforce compliance (3.3, page 9).

1.0

Issues and inconsistencies



1.1 Overview

Political finance legislation in Western Australia was passed by Parliament in 1996 to inform Western Australians of those persons who give and spend money to influence the election of members of Parliament. The fundamental principle of the political finance disclosure regime is that amounts spent or received for political purposes are required to be disclosed over the relevant periods in the electoral cycle. The Western Australian Electoral Commission (the Commission) is responsible for enforcing the disclosure provisions of the *Electoral Act 1907* (the Act) and the *Electoral (Political Finance) Regulations 1996* (the Regulations). This report on the operation of Part VI of the Act summarises the findings and recommendations that arise from the administration of the Act in 2011–2012.

In 2011–2012 there were no State Government electoral events and the activity undertaken by the Commission and stakeholders was in relation to preparation for the State general election to be held on 9 March 2013. Non-compliance with the Act did not appear deliberate but remains an issue, particularly with reference to small transactions.

The legislative and regulatory regime is often at odds with the level of detail required by stakeholders for their recordkeeping. Recordkeeping is required to ensure that multiple donations over a financial year by a single entity are reported correctly. If the multiple transactions total an amount under the specified amount the donor is able to maintain their anonymity, otherwise the donor's name, address and total amount provided are required to be disclosed.

A major inconsistency occurs when a political party lodges a Commonwealth return with the Commission. Under Commonwealth legislation parties are not required to aggregate multiple donations from a single source that total over the specified amount (federal threshold for 2011–2012 was \$11,900, individual donations are below the threshold). The responsibility for such disclosures is that of donors. In 2011–2012 donors at the Commonwealth level reported \$225,372 in donations that were not declared by three political parties. Of more concern \$50,000 in gifts were disclosed by donors under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (CEA) but as other income by political parties.

In Western Australia the establishment of a donor disclosure regime would provide:

- another step to ensure that political parties and associated entities correctly report donations
- a mechanism to disclose those donations that are not reported when political parties and associated entities disclose gifts under the CEA.

1.2 Receipts and electronic recordkeeping

Feedback from parties and associated entities indicates frustration between the apparent desire to ease the administrative burden for both parties and associated entities and the most detailed recordkeeping requirements for political finance regimes in Australia. In no other jurisdiction in Australia does the regulatory regime specify how records are to be kept. Most political parties and associated entities fail to comply completely with the requirement to record certain elements of a transaction required by the Regulations at some point in the year. The most common non-compliance in recordkeeping

Continued – 1.0 Issues and inconsistencies

is the failure to record the address of the source of income. Additionally, some political parties and associated entities were using electronic systems of recordkeeping without the appropriate authorisation. The penalty for not keeping records appropriately is \$1,500 and applies to the party agent or financial controller.

Political parties and associated entities are required to record and issue receipts manually, unless an application to keep an alternative system of accounts is approved by the Electoral Commissioner. This is frequently overlooked by new political parties and associated entities.

Once political parties and associated entities are aware of their obligations, it is the Commission's experience they make applications to keep an alternative system of accounts. To reduce the need to consider applications on a case by case basis political parties and associated entities could be provided guidance and authority to keep records in a computerised system through a change in the Regulations. Currently, for election-based returns from candidates, Legislative Council groups and other persons the Electoral Commissioner can issue a blanket authorisation in the *Government Gazette*. The Commission has advertised two notices in the *Government Gazette* which outline the requirements of election-based disclosures that are based on records kept electronically. Such an authorisation would reduce unintentional non-compliance with the Regulations.

Areas in which political parties can improve their recordkeeping are:

- by ensuring that "gifts in kind" are correctly identified, receipted and recorded
- by issuing a receipt for all transactions
- when receiving income that derives from multiple sources, such as membership renewals, itemise each source
- by advising the Electoral Commissioner promptly of any change to their standard or alternative system of accounts.

There is a continuing trend of smaller, micro transactions by Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT). These transactions continue to require the same receipting requirement as larger transactions. Feedback from political parties is that this may be a barrier in small fundraising environments as receipts must be provided for all transactions, such as raffle and movie tickets. The practice of fundraising at social events is a common practice in both small and large political parties. Political parties and associated entities have reported a decline in small scale fundraising due to the requirement to issue receipts. WA and NSW are the only jurisdictions that require that receipts are to be issued for all transactions. The Northern Territory requires that receipts be issued for donations and in Queensland a receipt needs to be issued for a gift over \$200. The Commonwealth and the ACT require that proper records be maintained in order to complete a return.

1.3 Threshold for reporting

In the reporting period unregistered political parties disclosed \$12,855.05, or 0.17%, out of a total declared of \$7,646,133.02. This is consistent with previous reporting periods. In all other jurisdictions there is a threshold at which an obligation to lodge a return activates. At a Federal level, the Northern Territory and in Queensland only registered political parties are required to lodge a disclosure return while in New South Wales (NSW) and the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) those that receive over \$1,000 (their specified amount) are required to lodge a return.

Given the high level of apparent unintentional non-compliance by smaller unregistered parties, primarily due to their reliance on volunteers, a threshold at which disclosure is required could be considered without significantly diminishing the level of disclosure. The specified amount provides a key trigger for determining whether a political party has an obligation to report a donation and would require newly emerging political parties to lodge a return with the Commission.

1.4 Timeliness of annual and election-based disclosures

During the parliamentary debate before the passage of the originating legislation, the rationale for the disclosure by participants in the electoral process was twofold; firstly that disclosing donations ensures that voters have information about the financial arrangements of participants in the political process at critical times and secondly assisting voters to make informed decisions at the ballot box. At present the extent to which these provisions are met is limited through the annual disclosure timetable with information, at a minimum, being disclosed six months after the transaction.

Queensland has started the move to more frequent reporting with disclosures every six months and consideration now being given to monthly disclosure of amounts over the threshold. With the advent of modern accounting software there are few technological barriers to more frequent reporting by political parties and associated entities. It is possible that with more regular disclosure of gifts and income voters would be informed as to more current sources of income to political parties before casting a vote. At present voters only have access to the previous financial year's disclosure returns before an election and wait nine months before obtaining access to transactions that occurred during the election year, some of which may have been 18 months earlier.

There is no barrier to the Commission releasing annual or election based returns sooner after they have been lodged, particularly if online reporting were able to be adopted and resourced. The lengthy delay in releasing information publicly primarily acts as a buffer for political parties and associated entities if they fail to lodge their annual return on time. The Commission has the capacity to release information within days of receiving the annual or election returns instead of the four weeks that is currently legislated.

1.5 Enforcement

The Commission's ability to respond to non-compliance is hampered by the difficulty in prosecuting breaches. The most common breach of the Act is the late lodgement of disclosure returns before they are made publicly available. To apply any penalties the Commission must request the State Solicitor to prosecute non-compliance. Furthermore, subsequent lodgement of a return before a hearing would likely defeat the case. The decision to undertake further action rests on the resources and evidence available at the time of referral. The difficulty in applying penalties for non-compliance effectively ensures that there is no enforcement of breaches of the Act and Regulations.

In 2011 the New South Wales Electoral Funding Authority (NSWEFA) was authorised to issue penalty notices. In the 2011–2012 financial year 37 written warnings or advices of breach, 55 penalty notices issued with fines, and three proceedings were commenced in the Supreme Court. The NSWEFA ability to enforce an escalating range of compliance provides an effective tool for maximising compliance with obligations without resorting to court action, except as a last resort. The point of escalation in regards to what compliance action to undertake rests on a review of whether the non-compliance was deliberate or not, and whether the person breaching the Act or Regulations had an expectation of understanding their obligations.

If administrative penalties were implemented in Western Australia two factors would need to be considered. The first consideration would be the scale of the penalty that might be attached to breaches of the Act and Regulations. The scale of the penalty would have to be significant enough to encourage compliance. Currently the penalty for the late lodgement of a disclosure returns is \$150 per day, which requires the breach to be prosecuted and a

conviction recorded before the penalty comes into effect. In NSW the penalty is linked to a penalty unit which keeps the penalty in line with other offences of a similar scale.

The second consideration is the circumstances in which such a penalty would have the consequence of rendering an agent ineligible to be appointed or hold office as an agent. Removal as a party agent may not be warranted for a short delay in lodging a return as compared to fraud or deliberate destruction of records.

The principle aim of the compliance and enforcement mechanisms of the Act and Regulations is to enhance the transparency and integrity of the political finance regime in Western Australia. In the event that participants do not comply with the Act or Regulations an effective system of offences and penalties is necessary to monitor and enforce compliance.

2.0

2011–2012 Annual Returns by Political Parties and Associated Entities



2.1 Overview

The Electoral Commissioner undertakes reviews of annual returns by political parties and associated entities to ensure compliance with the disclosure provisions of the Act and Regulations. The focus of the Western Australian Electoral Commission in 2011–2012 was to ensure compliance and build capacity with regards to recordkeeping in accordance with previous review recommendations. The Australian Electoral Commission has undertaken a number of reviews which have focused on the financial accounting practices of parties and associated entities. Both Commissions provide detailed feedback to those political parties and associated entities that are subject to review.

Political parties and associated entities have been entitled to lodge annual returns with the Western Australian Electoral Commission that meet the disclosure provisions of sections 314AB and 314AEA of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (CEA) in order to meet State obligations. The CEA disclosure threshold for individual donations for 2011–2012 was \$11,900, in comparison to the State threshold of \$2,100.

With 99.8% of all income declared under the CEA disclosure threshold, the State threshold has effectively increased by almost \$10,000.

2.2 Summary of activity

Agents of the various political parties who had submitted annual returns previously were sent letters in late 2012 to remind them that the disclosure period for the 2011–2012 annual returns ended on 30 June 2012. A total of 10 political parties and six associated entities lodged disclosure returns for the 2011–2012 financial year.

The total value of gifts and other income declared by political parties and associated entities for the reporting period was \$9,117,730.00.

Data provided in the 2011–2012 annual returns by political parties and associated entities are included as Appendices 2 to 6 of this report. Returns are available online at www.elections.wa.gov.au.

2.3 Conclusions

The WAEC undertook a number of compliance reviews throughout 2011–2012 of political party and associated entity recordkeeping. The reviews found that political parties and associated entities were generally utilising an alternative system of accounts that had been approved by the Electoral Commissioner. There were minor instances where the manner in which records were kept was at times inconsistent with their obligations under the Regulations, in that frequently the address and purpose of income was not recorded. Without the ability to level administrative penalties for non-compliance the Electoral Commissioner focused on increasing the capacity of the political parties and associated entities to keep records accurately, instead of referring the apparent breaches to the State Solicitor for further action.

Reviews of the annual returns by political parties and associated entities indicate that there remains a significant gap in the understanding of some agents of political parties of the recordkeeping requirements in the Act and Regulations. Party agents for unregistered political parties, in particular, are often not aware of their requirements in the belief that they have a reduced responsibility to comply with the regulatory requirements. In NSW party agents are required to undertake awareness training of their obligations before they can be appointed by the party to be responsible for the disclosure of income and expenditure.

3.0

Section 175ZE of the Act – Reporting by Public Agencies



3.1 Overview

Public agencies are required by the Act to publish in their annual report details of certain expenditure. These details are in relation to expenditure with advertising agencies, media advertising organisations, market research organisations, polling organisations and direct mail organisations.

The expenditure must be reported in the following manner:

1. a statement or total amount of all the expenditure incurred
2. the amount of expenditure in relation to each class of expenditure
3. the name of each person, agency or organisation to which an amount was paid.

An agency can choose to provide further information to differentiate expenditure into required statutory advertising and campaign advertising.

A public agency under the *Electoral Act 1907* encompasses not only departments of the Public Service or organisations specified in Schedule 2 of the *Public Sector Management Act 1994*, but also:

- a body or office that is established for a public purpose under a written law
- a body or office that is established by the Governor or a Minister
- any corporation or association over which control can be exercised by the State, Minister or previously stated bodies.

Guidance has been received from the State Solicitors Office in relation to the preparation of these returns which has been provided to public agencies through the Public Sector Commission's Annual Reporting Framework. Agencies are provided with guidelines as to how to differentiate between advertising and media advertising agencies, as well as polling and market research organisations.

Continued – 3.0 Section 175ZE of the Act – Reporting by Public Agencies

3.2 Summary of activity

There is no definitive list of public agencies that are required to declare this expenditure under Part VI of the Act. Of the 181 public agencies that submitted an annual report to Parliament, 50.83% were found to have reported the expenditure in compliance with section 175ZE of the Act.

Table 1
Summary of 'certain expenditure' by public agencies 2011–2012

Advertising Agencies	\$27,670,926.47
Market Research Organisations	\$7,804,007.60
Polling Organisations	\$12,533.00
Direct Mail Organisations	\$2,341,408.46
Media Advertising Agencies	\$24,754,638.83
Total expenditure declared (139 agencies)	\$63,440,211.00

Of the 181 agencies that submitted annual reports to Parliament:

- 92 declared expenditure as required by the Act, of which 24 declared no expenditure was incurred.
- 47 agencies reported some expenditure, but failed to provide the required level of detail in the annual reports.
- 42 agencies did not report that they incurred any expenditure.

There are two reasons why agencies may have not reported certain expenditure. The first is that they have no expenditure to declare. The second is that they did incur expenditure and failed to report it in their annual report to Parliament.

Appendix 7 lists the specific details of the disclosure by various public agencies which is summarised in Table 1.

3.3 Conclusions and recommendations

With no investigative or enforcement power under the Act the Commission has limited ability to identify those agencies that fail to report to Parliament and no capacity to ensure compliance.

Public agencies continue to demonstrate a poor understanding that non-campaign expenditure must be disclosed in their annual reports. This is evident through enquiries to the Commission requesting clarification regarding agency obligations as well as the apparent rate of agencies failing to meet their obligations in annual reports. This is despite information included in the Public Sector Commission's Annual Reporting Framework.

While barely 50% of agencies met their obligations, the Commission has no basis to enforce compliance or penalise those agencies that do not meet obligations under the Act.

In the absence of investigative or enforcement provisions under the Act, these functions would better fit a central agency that has the capacity to monitor and enforce compliance.

4.0

Register of Agents of Political Parties



4.1 Overview

Political parties must appoint an agent, who must then register with the Electoral Commissioner. When political parties have not appointed an agent the party executive is automatically deemed the party agent for disclosure of income and electoral expenditure purposes. The appointment of a political party agent takes effect on the entry of the name and address of the party agent in the register of party agents and ceases to have effect when the name and address of the agent is removed.

An agent is responsible for the lodgement of disclosure returns with the Electoral Commissioner as well as for claims for reimbursement of electoral expenditure. Agents are also responsible for ensuring that the party keeps records according to the Act and Regulations and that receipts are issued correctly.

A number of penalties can be applied to agents of political parties relating to not keeping records according to the Act and Regulations. These penalties range from \$1,500 to \$15,000.

4.2 Summary of activity

There was one notice of appointment of an agent of a political party lodged during the 2011–2012 reporting period. The Commission maintains the register of party agents and it is available for public inspection at the Commission, with a copy online at www.elections.wa.gov.au.

5.0

Concluding observations as to the operation of Part VI of the Act in 2011–2012



The general level of compliance is improving from previous years, with all disclosures for the 2011–2012 annual returns lodged before the deadline. The review process identified that parties and associated entities continue to not always issue receipts with the necessary information to fully comply with the Regulations. This is primarily due to political parties and associated entities increasingly using online or mobile technology to promote fundraising or elicit donations. Frequently these technologies do not collect one or more of the following details so that a receipt in compliance with the legislation can be issued:

1. a unique reference, being a transaction number or receipt number
2. the date that the income or gift was received
3. the form in which the income was received or a description of the gift
4. the amount of income or value of gift
5. the name of the person providing the income or gift
6. the address of the person providing the income or gift
7. the purpose of the income or gift.

The Commission has endeavoured to reduce the administrative burden of political parties through ensuring that applications to keep an alternative system of accounts, permits the use of electronic receipts and electronic recordkeeping. The changing nature of electronic or internet-based transactions that political parties and associated entities undertake ensure that it remains problematic for any political party or associated entity to comply with the Regulations without applying to keep an alternative system of accounts.

The Commission did not refer any alleged breaches of the Act to the State Solicitor for further action in the reporting period. The primary focus of the Commission in the reporting period was to ensure that stakeholders had appropriate accounts systems in place for the State election held in March 2013.

Copies of the Funding and Disclosure Guidelines in Western Australia and relevant forms are available online at www.elections.wa.gov.au.

Appendix 1:

2011–2012 Political finance disclosure schedule



Appendix 2:

Summary of gifts and other income received by each political party

Political Party (*indicates registered political parties)	Total Gifts less than \$2,100	Total Gifts greater than \$2,100	Other Income	Total Gifts and Other Income 2011–2012
Australian Christians WA* ²	N/A ¹	\$25,000.00	\$36,363.00	\$192,236.00
Australian Labor Party (WA Branch)*	N/A ¹	\$47,000.00	\$306,904.00	\$1,854,023.00
Citizens Electoral Council*	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$728.00	\$728.00
One Nation Western Australia Inc	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,718.00	\$7,718.00
Socialist Alliance	\$350.00	\$0.00	\$3,451.02	\$3,801.02
The Greens (WA) Inc*	N/A ¹	\$36,640.00	\$158,718.00	\$355,515.00
The Liberal Party of Australia (WA Division) Inc*	N/A ¹	\$318,810.00	\$607,500.00	\$3,892,079.00
The National Party of Australia (WA) Inc*	N/A ¹	\$50,491.00	\$147,665.00	\$1,337,845.00
Unity Party WA	\$80.00	\$0.00	\$528.00	\$608.00
WAFAMILYFIRST.COM INCORPORATED*	\$1,580.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,580.00
Total	\$2,010.00	\$477,941.00	\$1,269,575.02	\$7,646,133.02

¹ Indicates that the party disclosed under the Federal disclosure scheme and lodged a copy of that return with the Commission. A separate declaration of gifts received under the threshold does not need to be lodged in this circumstance.

² The Christian Democratic Party (WA) Inc name was amended on the Register of Political Parties on 6 August 2012 to Australian Christians (WA).

Appendix 3:

Gifts \$2,100 or greater received by political parties

Australian Labor Party (WA Branch)*

Donor	2011–2012
Burswood Entertainment Complex	\$22,000.00
Margaret Quirk	\$25,000.00
	\$47,000.00

Australian Christians (WA) Inc¹*

Donor	2011–2012
Personnel Contracting	\$12,500.00
	\$12,500.00

The Greens (WA) Inc*

Donor	2011–2012
Cameron Poustie	\$2,200.00
Chilla Bulbeck	\$2,074.00
Grahame Bowland	\$2,169.00
Ruth Greble	\$2,700.00
Scott Ryan	\$2,497.00
Val Waldron	\$25,000.00
	\$36,640.00

The Liberal Party of Australia (WA Division) Inc*

Donor	2011–2012
Cowden Limited	\$15,000.00
Financial Services Council	\$20,000.00
Furuma Pty Ltd	\$250,000.00
John Hughes	\$18,310.00
Linneys Jewellers	\$15,500.00
	\$318,810.00

The National Party of Australia (WA) Inc*

Donor	2011–2012
International Goldfields	\$25,000.00
Jandakot City Pty Ltd	\$25,491.00
	\$50,491.00

* Indicates that the party disclosed under the Federal disclosure scheme and lodged a copy of that return with the WAEC to comply with its obligations.

¹ The Christian Democratic Party (WA) Inc name was amended on the Register of Political Parties on 6 August 2012 to Australian Christians (WA).

Appendix 4:

Other income \$2,100 or greater received by political parties

Australian Labor Party (WA Branch)*

Received from	2011–2012
Australian Manufacturing Workers Union - WA Branch	\$23,896.00
CFMEU Construction and General Division - WA Branch	\$35,534.00
Shop, Distributive and Allied Employees Association of WA	\$106,542.00
Transport Workers Union - WA Branch	\$31,516.00
United Voice - WA Branch	\$109,416.00
	\$306,904.00

Australian Christians (WA)*

Received from	2011–2012
Edward Brewer Homes Pty Ltd	\$22,727.00
Peter Stannard Homes	\$13,636.00
	\$36,363.00

The Greens (WA) Inc*

Received from	2011–2012
Alison Xamon	\$11,697.00
Australian Greens	\$48,581.00
Bank of Queensland	\$7,895.00
City of Fremantle	\$1,792.00
City of South Perth	\$3,475.00
Commonwealth Bank	\$18,974.00
Giz Watson	\$18,035.00
Lynn Maclaren	\$14,909.00
Robin Chapple	\$13,934.00
Scott Ludlam	\$6,831.00
United Community	\$3,358.00
	\$149,481.00

* Indicates that the party disclosed under the Federal disclosure scheme and lodged a copy of that return with the WAEC to comply with its obligations.

Continued – Appendix 4: Other income \$2,100 or greater received by political parties

The Liberal Party of Australia (WA Division) Inc*

Received from	2011–2012
Ardross Group	\$25,000.00
Ascot Capital Limited	\$25,000.00
Atlas Iron Ltd	\$12,500.00
Austral Ships Pty Ltd	\$25,000.00
Burswood Nominees Ltd	\$25,000.00
Coogee Chemicals	\$25,000.00
Coventry Square WA Pty Ltd	\$25,000.00
Finbar Group Limited	\$25,000.00
Gabor Holdings Pty Ltd	\$25,000.00
Hanssen Pty Ltd	\$25,000.00
Jefferson Investments Pty Ltd	\$25,000.00
M Jerkovic	\$25,000.00
Marylyn E New	\$30,000.00
Minara Resources Limited	\$25,000.00
Mindax Limited	\$25,000.00
Panoramic Resources Ltd	\$25,000.00
Perdaman Chemicals & Fertilisers Pty Ltd	\$50,000.00
Parson's Group	\$25,000.00
Satterley Property Group Pty Ltd	\$15,000.00
Schaffer Corporations Ltd	\$25,000.00
Seaspin Pty Ltd	\$25,000.00
Wellard Group Holdings	\$50,000.00
West Australian Airports Corporation Pty Ltd	\$25,000.00
	\$607,500.00

The National Party of Australia (WA) Inc*

Received from	2011–2012
Brendon Grylls	\$29,500.00
IGA Distribution	\$14,665.00
Martin Aldridge	\$29,500.00
Mia Davies	\$29,500.00
Terry Redman	\$15,000.00
Wendy Duncan	\$29,500.00
	\$147,665.00

* Indicates that the party disclosed under the Federal disclosure scheme and lodged a copy of that return with the WAEC to comply with its obligations.

Appendix 5:

Summary of gifts and other income received by associated entities

Associated Entity	Associated Political Party	Total Gifts greater than \$2,100	Total Gifts more than \$2,100	Other Income
Labour Movement Education Association Inc	ALP	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,765.48
Liberal Party of WA Pty Ltd	Liberal	N/A ¹	\$0.00	\$101,481.00
LPPH Pty Ltd	Liberal	N/A ¹	\$0.00	\$0.00
Perth Trades Hall	ALP	N/A ¹	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sir Charles Court	Liberal	N/A ¹	\$37,500.00	\$0.00
The 500 Club	Liberal	N/A ¹	\$28,768.00	\$0.00
		\$0.00	\$66,268.00	\$126,246.48

¹ Indicates that the associated entity disclosed under the Federal disclosure scheme and lodged a copy of that return with the Commission. A separate declaration of gifts received under the threshold does not need to be lodged in this circumstance.

Appendix 6:

Gifts and other income of \$2,100 or greater received by associated entities

Associated Entity	Donor/Received From	Amount	Gift or Other Income
Liberal Party of WA Pty Ltd	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	\$51,445.00	Other Income
Liberal Party of WA Pty Ltd	National Australia Bank Ltd	\$12,511.00	Other Income
Liberal Party of WA Pty Ltd	Woolworths Limited	\$37,525.00	Other Income
Sir Charles Court Foundation	Jefferson Investments Co. Pty Ltd	\$12,500.00	Donation
Sir Charles Court Foundation	Parliamentary Liberal Party (WA)	\$25,000.00	Donation
The 500 Club	Terrace Properties & Investments Pty Ltd	\$28,768.00	Gift in Kind
		\$167,749.00	

Appendix 7:

Summary of expenditure by agencies and statutory authorities required to declare expenditure under section 175ZE of the Act

Agency	Advertising Agencies	Market Research Organisations	Polling Organisations	Direct Mail Organisations	Media Advertising Organisations	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural Produce Commission	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67,751.00	62,751.00
Agriculture and Food, Department of	288,319.00	16,028.00	0.00	3,957.00	702,208.00	1,010,512.00
Animal Resources Authority	2,180.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AqWest Bunbury Water Board	0.00	11,567.00	0.00	0.00	101,451.00	113,018.00
Armadale Redevelopment Authority	14,071.27	47,531.18	0.00	0.00	28,000.00	89,602.45
Art Gallery of Western Australia	374,428.00	49,500.00	0.00	0.00	394,625.00	818,552.00
Attorney General, Department of the	310,788.00	16,950.00	0.00	0.00	20,428.00	348,166.00
Auditor General, Office of the	6,651.81	54,526.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	61,178.17
Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority	72,247.68	1,323.43	3,618.00	0.00	93,964.52	171,153.63
Broome Port Authority	52,197.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52,197.40
Building and Construction Industry Training Board	92,135.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	391,524.88	483,660.73
Burswood Park Board	6,320.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,720.00	19,040.00
Busselton Water	33,023.86	20,327.64	0.00	0.00	31,400.95	84,752.45
Chemistry Centre of Western Australia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,684.00	3,684.00
Child Protection, Department for	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	357,233.00	357,233.00
Coal Industry Superannuation Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coastal Shipping Commission, Western Australian	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commerce, Department of	82,789.40	24.00	0.00	0.00	88,008.30	170,821.70
Commission for Occupational Safety and Health	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commissioner for Children and Young People	609.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	609.00
Communities, Department for	0.00	11,999.00	0.00	84,019.00	234,349.00	330,367.00

Continued – Appendix 7: Summary of expenditure by agencies and statutory authorities required to declare expenditure under section 175ZE of the Act

Agency	Advertising Agencies	Market Research Organisations	Polling Organisations	Direct Mail Organisations	Media Advertising Organisations	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Conservation Commission of Western Australia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,067.00
Construction Industry Long Service Leave Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Corrective Services, Department of	291,213.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	291,213.00
Corruption and Crime Commission of Western Australia	0.00	41,043.00	8,915.00	0.00	73,145.00	123,103.00
Country Health Service, Western Australia	418,105.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	86,344.00	504,449.00
Country High School Hostels Authority	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,193.00
Culture and the Arts, Department of	0.00	45,598.00	0.00	0.00	127,388.00	172,986.00
Dampier Port Authority	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26,073.00	26,073.00
Director of Public Prosecutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Disability Services Commission	128,106.00	2,648.00	0.00	0.00	3,160.00	133,914.00
Drug and Alcohol Office	751,230.00	302,960.00	0.00	0.00	2,102,545.00	3,156,735.00
East Perth Redevelopment Authority	0.00	41,402.35	0.00	0.00	162,933.50	204,335.85
Economic Regulation Authority	0.00	7,007.00	0.00	0.00	45,158.00	52,165.00
Education Services, Department of	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,721.65
Education, Department of	294,882.00	151,775.00	0.00	0.00	454,174.00	900,831.00
Energy, Office of	2,107.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52,566.00	56,398.00
Environment and Conservation, Department of	544,439.76	19,118.00	0.00	0.00	50,540.50	614,098.26
Environmental Protection Authority	0.00	19,150.00	0.00	38.38	26,175.37	45,363.75
Equal Opportunity Commission of Western Australia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Esperance Port Authority	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31,487.00	31,487.00
Finance, Department of	347,228.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80,188.00	427,416.00

Continued – Appendix 7: Summary of expenditure by agencies and statutory authorities required to declare expenditure under section 175ZE of the Act

Agency	Advertising Agencies	Market Research Organisations	Polling Organisations	Direct Mail Organisations	Media Advertising Organisations	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia	48,880.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	108,712.00	157,592.50
Fire and Emergency Services Superannuation Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fisheries, Department of	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62,067.31
Forest Products Commission	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,477.00	30,477.00
Fremantle Port Authority	0.00	49,000.00	0.00	16,224.00	201,662.00	266,866.00
Gaming and Wagering Commission of Western Australia	117,235.00	17,490.00	0.00	0.00	1,273.00	135,998.00
Gascoyne Development Commission	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,803.00	10,803.00
Gold Corporation	22,884.00	0.00	0.00	138,336.00	178,437.00	339,657.00
Goldfields Esperance Development Commission	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,275.00	2,219.00	5,494.00
Government Employees Superannuation Board	65,152.00	135,980.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	201,132.00
Great Southern Development Commission	0.00	3,350.00	0.00	0.00	8,748.00	12,098.00
Health and Disability Services Complaints Office	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Health, Department of	20,981.00	1,044,120.00	0.00	439,975.00	150,455.00	1,655,531.00
Healthway	424.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	424.00
Heritage Council of Western Australia	4,645.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,645.47
Housing Authority	504,316.07	0.00	0.00	148,617.39	1,298,983.03	1,951,916.49
Independent Market Operator	23,349.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23,349.00
Indigenous Affairs, Department of	41,137.00	22,382.00	0.00	0.00	7,809.00	71,328.00
Information Commissioner of Western Australia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Inspector of Custodial Services, Office of the	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Insurance Commission of Western Australia	73,616.00	59,213.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	132,829.00

Continued – Appendix 7: Summary of expenditure by agencies and statutory authorities required to declare expenditure under section 175ZE of the Act

Agency	Advertising Agencies	Market Research Organisations	Polling Organisations	Direct Mail Organisations	Media Advertising Organisations	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Keep Australia Beautiful Council (WA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53,615.00	53,615.00
Kimberley Development Commission	9,824.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,824.00
Land Information Authority, Western Australian [Landgate]	117,601.98	371,118.99	0.00	0.00	18,987.00	561,806.47
LandCorp	1,531,797.00	169,889.00	0.00	0.00	1,251,522.00	2,953,208.00
Law Reform Commission of Western Australia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Legal Aid Western Australia	18,638.00	10,075.00	0.00	0.00	5,421.00	34,430.00
Liquor Commission of Western Australia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Local Government, Department of	50,840.00	0.00	0.00	730.00	29,478.00	232,252.00
Main Roads Western Australia	6,184,200.00	0.00	0.00	600.00	227,200.00	6,412,000.00
Marine Parks and Reserves Authority	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meat Industry Authority, Western Australia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mental Health Commission	22,684.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22,684.69
Metropolitan Cemeteries Board	0.00	54,000.00	0.00	0.00	36,000.00	90,000.00
Metropolitan Health Service	333,506.00	0.00	0.00	2,369.00	269,595.00	605,470.00
Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority	1,164,248.40	43,176.00	0.00	0.00	48,814.69	1,256,239.09
Mid-West Development Commission	9,796.00	4,741.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,537.00
Minerals and Energy Research Institute of Western Australia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,514.00	2,514.00
Mines and Petroleum, Department of	0.00	26,145.00	0.00	14,565.00	295,615.00	336,325.00
Museum, Western Australian	0.00	39,065.00	0.00	0.00	122,829.28	161,894.28
National Trust of Australia (WA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Continued – Appendix 7: Summary of expenditure by agencies and statutory authorities required to declare expenditure under section 175ZE of the Act

Agency	Advertising Agencies	Market Research Organisations	Polling Organisations	Direct Mail Organisations	Media Advertising Organisations	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ombudsman Western Australia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,519.00	8,519.00
Parliamentary Inspector of the Corruption and Crime Commission	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Peel Development Commission	1,989.00	3,905.00	0.00	0.00	2,420.00	8,314.00
Perth Market Authority	50,096.11	82,935.40	0.00	0.00	44,014.02	177,045.53
Perth Theatre Trust	10,882.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,882.00
Pilbara Development Commission	6,434.00	9,300.00	0.00	0.00	11,171.00	26,905.00
Planning, Department of	56,862.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56,862.00
Planning Commission, Western Australian	6,259.00	11,510.00	0.00	2,665.00	383,932.00	404,368.00
Police, Western Australian	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	457,263.00
Port Hedland Port Authority	0.00	13,200.00	0.00	0.00	25,156.11	38,356.11
Potato Marketing Corporation of Western Australia	50,000.00	20,299.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72,299.00
Premier and Cabinet, Department of the	191,053.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	191,053.00
Professional Combat Sports Commission	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public Advocate, Office of the	14,844.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,844.00
Public Education Endowment Trust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public Sector Commission	77,669.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,950.00	82,619.00
Public Transport Authority	1,198,567.00	493,445.00	0.00	0.00	276,126.00	1,968,138.00
Public Trustee	2,845.00	18,931.99	0.00	0.00	93,475.34	115,252.33
Quadriplegic Centre Board of Management	13,428.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,428.63
Queen Elizabeth II Medical Centre	25,524.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,524.00

Continued – Appendix 7: Summary of expenditure by agencies and statutory authorities required to declare expenditure under 175ZE of the Act

Agency	Advertising Agencies	Market Research Organisations	Polling Organisations	Direct Mail Organisations	Media Advertising Organisations	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Racing and Wagering Western Australia	1,105,283.00	124,080.00	0.00	0.00	2,234,070.00	3,463,433.00
Racing Penalties Appeal Tribunal of Western Australia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Racing, Gaming and Liquor, Department of	25,075.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,075.00
Regional Development and Lands, Department of	0.00	12,000.00	0.00	1,000.00	486,000.00	499,000.00
Rottnest Island Authority	0.00	125,018.00	0.00	0.00	93,379.00	218,397.00
Rural Business Development Corporation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
School Curriculum and Standards Authority	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	170.00
Screen West	0.00	3,825.00	0.00	0.00	26,220.50	30,045.50
Small Business Development Corporation	238,313.67	95,146.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	333,460.38
South West Development Commission	0.00	23,855.00	0.00	0.00	8,200.00	32,055.00
Sport and Recreation, Department of	285,572.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	285,572.00
State Development, Department of	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,684.00	20,684.00
State Library of Western Australia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24,046.00	24,046.00
State Training Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Subiaco Redevelopment Authority	0.00	3,918.75	0.00	0.00	66,645.49	70,564.24
Swan River Trust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,262.00
Synergy	744,540.00	583,895.00	0.00	54,580.00	520,985.00	1,904,000.00
Tourism Western Australia	3,601,000.00	2,078,000.00	0.00	0.00	5,580,000.00	11,260,000.00
Training and Workforce Development, Department of	944,857.00	83,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,077,686.00	2,105,543.00
Transport, Department of	242,478.00	0.00	0.00	14,420.00	128,679.00	385,577.00
Treasury Corporation, Western Australian	59,951.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59,951.00

Continued – Appendix 7: Summary of expenditure by agencies and statutory authorities required to declare expenditure under 175ZE of the Act

Agency	Advertising Agencies	Market Research Organisations	Polling Organisations	Direct Mail Organisations	Media Advertising Organisations	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Treasury, Department of	48,064.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48,064.00
VenuesWest	0.00	35,189.00	0.00	0.00	82,531.04	117,720.04
Verve Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35,241.00	35,241.00
Veterinary Surgeons Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Waste Authority	28,408.00	0.00	0.00	237.00	0.00	28,646.00
Water Corporation	2,638,933.00	573,143.00	0.00	0.00	2,583,243.00	5,795,319.00
Water, Department of	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41,826.77
Western Australian Electoral Commission	253,289.00	0.00	0.00	133,069.00	419,997.00	806,355.00
Western Australian Energy Disputes Arbitrator	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Western Australian Greyhound Racing Association	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87,404.00	87,404.00
Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission, Department of the Registrar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,233.15	8,233.15
Western Power	1,191,098.00	334,574.00	0.00	1,243,664.00	0.00	2,769,336.00
Wheatbelt Development Commission	17,654.00	5,028.00	0.00	0.00	19,542.00	42,224.00
WorkCover Western Australia	18,059.33	91,181.80	0.00	5,161.69	4,202.16	118,604.98
Zoological Parks Authority	43,071.00	68,404.00	0.00	33,906.00	217,493.00	362,874.00



Contacts

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WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
Electoral Commission