

Election Funding Claims Policy

Version 6.0

Approval



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Electoral Commissioner

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Version history

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Review

This policy will be reviewed **every second year** from the approval date, or if the relevant regulatory frameworks change in a way that means this policy is no longer contemporary for the ECQ.

Purpose

To guide and provide transparency about how the Electoral Commission of Queensland (ECQ) administers the election funding provisions of the *Electoral Act 1992* (the Act).

Rationale

Part 11, Division 4 of the Act sets out how a registered political party (RPP) or a candidate who incurred electoral expenditure for a campaign purpose are entitled to election funding, the election funding amounts, the process used to claim election funding, electoral expenditure that can be claimed, and the making of payments of election funding.

Guiding Principles

Public funding of election campaigns, which involves reimbursing eligible registered political parties and candidates for the cost of contesting state elections, is an important part of the electoral system.¹ The ECQ administers the election funding and disclosure framework under the Act in accordance with these guiding principles:

1. **Efficiency of administrative procedures:** Administrative mechanisms and procedures, including administrative paperwork, should be efficient and economical.
2. **Public confidence in elections:** Election procedures should be open and subject to review so that public confidence in the integrity of the electoral system and election outcomes can be maintained.
3. **Neutrality of election officials:** The conduct and administration of elections should not be influenced by political considerations. Persons responsible for conducting elections should be politically neutral in their dealings with others.
4. **Collection of personal information:** Ensure collection, storage, use and disclosure of personal information aligns with Information Privacy Principles.
5. **Safeguarding of public funds:** The election funding claims process must ensure that public funds are only expended to reimburse legitimate electoral expenditure, as defined by law, and must be supported by sufficient evidence and documentation.
6. **Avoiding illegitimate windfalls:** The election funding claims process operates in a reimbursement model and must not be used by electoral participants to obtain financial benefits beyond the costs they directly incur in electoral expenditure for the election.

A Human Rights Impact Assessment, in accordance with section 58(5) of the *Human Rights Act 2019 (HRA)*, was conducted to identify human rights that may be affected by the subject matter of this policy. It has been identified that a number of human rights, including the recognition and equality of persons before the law, freedom of thought and conscience, freedom of expression, and taking part in public life are relevant to this policy, but are not detrimentally impacted, but rather enhanced. This is because election funding balances the impact that donation and expenditure caps have on election participants, thereby ensuring no one donor or person has a

¹ Public funding for elections eliminates the potential for corrupt practices linked with donations, especially where practices connected with giving donations has led to a perception that government administration may have been inappropriately influenced by them – *Electoral Amendment Bill 1994* – Explanatory Note.

disproportionate influence in the political process and in the outcome of elections. This promotes free and fair elections where the views and the wishes of the electorate freely expressed. The Policy is therefore compatible with human rights under section 13 of the *HRA*.

Policy

1. Entitlement to election funding

- 1.1. Registered political parties and state election candidates are entitled to election funding for a state election (including a by-election) if they receive at least 4% of the formal first preference vote. The amount of election funding to which a RPP or candidate is entitled is the lesser of –
- a. The amount worked out by applying the “dollar-per-vote” value to the number of formal first preference votes given to the candidate or RPP; and
 - b. the amount of electoral expenditure –
 - i. claimed by the RPP or candidate in relation to an election; and
 - ii. accepted by the ECQ.²
- 1.2. The ECQ calculates the “dollar-per-vote” amount in accordance with section 225 of the Act. This amount is subject to annual CPI calculations.

2. Claims for election funding

- 2.1. A claim for election funding may be made to the ECQ within 20 weeks of polling day for an election, by:
- a. a candidate (including a candidate’s agent); or
 - b. the agent of a RPP.³
- 2.2. All claims must be submitted on the approved form and state all electoral expenditure for which election funding is sought. As part of the approved form, a statutory declaration must be completed attesting to the accuracy of the claim.⁴ The claim must be supported by sufficient supporting material, such as copies of invoices, receipts, advertising samples, contracts, etc.
- 2.2.1. Claims with no supporting documentation: Funding claims which only contain a completed form (with or without a statutory declaration) without supporting documentation by the due date are not properly completed and thus will not be accepted.⁵
- 2.3. The ECQ can, before the due date, set a longer period for a candidate or RPP to lodge their claim. However, the ECQ can only do so if it is satisfied that a longer period is justified in the circumstances. Generally, the ECQ will not set a longer period unless there are extenuating circumstances applicable to a candidate or RPP. A candidate’s or

² Refer to section 223(2) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

³ Refer to section 226(1)(a) and (b) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

⁴ Refer to section 226(2) and section 229(2) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

⁵ Refer to sections 229 and 231 of the *Electoral Act 1992* and section 49 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*

RPP's failure to adequately prepare documentation and ensure timely lodgement before the due date is not sufficient justification.

- 2.4. A candidate (or the candidate's agent) who has been endorsed by a RPP may give the ECQ a written payment direction requiring the ECQ to pay the claim amount to the RPP that endorsed them.⁶ A payment direction may be revoked in writing by the candidate or the candidate's agent, with the written consent of the agent of the RPP.⁷ The ECQ is not responsible for and has no jurisdiction to mediate disputes between candidates and their RPPs about payment directions or funding claims generally.
- 2.5. 'Electoral expenditure' is defined in section 199 of the Act to include the following costs, if they were incurred for a campaign purpose:
- a. the cost of designing, producing, printing, broadcasting, or publishing material for an election (e.g. advertisements for radio or television, cinema, internet, email, newspapers, letters, or SMS)
 - b. the cost of distributing material for an election (e.g. the cost of postage, sending SMS message or couriers)
 - c. the cost of carrying out an opinion poll or research, or
 - d. the cost of contract services relating to an activity mentioned above (e.g. fees for consultants, graphic designers who are not employees, photographers, etc.).
- 2.6. Expenditure is incurred for a 'campaign purpose' if it is incurred to:⁸
- a. promote or oppose a political party in relation to a state election (including state by-elections)
 - b. promote or oppose the election of a candidate for a state election (including state by-elections), or
 - c. otherwise influence voting at a state election (including state by-elections).
- 2.7. Examples of electoral expenditure: A non-exhaustive list of claimable and not claimable electoral expenditure is available in the ECQ's fact sheet on the topic.⁹
- 2.8. Definition of 'incurred': The word 'incurred' is not defined in the Act. However, from context, it can be interpreted to mean that the electoral expenditure must have been 'paid for' (or the claimant is under an obligation to pay the electoral expenditure) by the RPP or

⁶ Refer to section 227(1) and (2)(a) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

⁷ Refer to section 227(2)(b) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

⁸ Refer to section 199A of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

⁹ Fact sheet available at www.ecq.qld.gov.au/factsheets

candidate. It does not include goods or services which have been received as gifted electoral expenditure (or where the expense has been paid for by another person).¹⁰

- 2.8.1. Amounts owed: In some instances, RPPs or candidates may not have paid a supplier but still have an outstanding debt (e.g. the payment terms do not require payment till a later date, or the RPP or candidate has negotiated with the supplier to delay payment until their election funding is received). If this is the case, the RPP or candidate may still claim the expenditure but must demonstrate that they owe the debt and intend to pay the supplier following receipt of the funding claim payment. In these instances, the ECQ may require the RPP or candidate to provide evidence that the supplier has been paid, in due course (i.e. the RPP or candidate will be required to provide evidence to the ECQ that the supplier was paid). If that evidence is not provided, the ECQ may undertake to recover the relevant election funding amount, so as to avoid a windfall for the RPP or candidate.¹¹

Depending on the circumstances, arrangements with suppliers involving delayed payment may constitute a loan and may need to be disclosed by the RPP or candidate.

- 2.8.2. Payments from accounts other than State campaign accounts: All payments for electoral expenditure must be paid from a candidate's or RPP's State campaign account.¹² If a payment is not paid from a candidate's or RPP's State campaign account, then the candidate or RPP is permitted to reimburse the other account from their State campaign account within 6 weeks of the original erroneous transaction.¹³

If the reimbursement occurs within the 6-week timeframe, then the expenditure is taken to be incurred by the candidate or RPP and can be accepted in an election funding claim. Similarly, if the non-state campaign account is an account held in the candidate's or RPP's name and reimbursement did not occur within 6 weeks, then it may still be included in an election funding claim (though the candidate or RPP will have committed an offence against section 221A of the Act and will be liable to enforcement action).

If a reimbursement has not occurred within the 6-week timeframe and the expenditure was not incurred from an account held in the name of the candidate or the RPP, then the expenditure will be considered an in-kind gift from the non-state campaign account holder and will thus not be accepted as part of the election funding claim. This will also have implications for the candidate's or RPP's compliance with gift disclosure obligations, political donation cap and expenditure cap regulations.

¹⁰ This is consistent with the policy intention of the provisions, which are confirmed in the Explanatory Notes for the Electoral Reform Amendment Bill 2013 which make clear that the purpose of the electoral funding framework is to reimburse electoral expenditure.

¹¹ Debt recoveries are authorised by section 236(3) of the *Electoral Act 1992*

¹² Refer to section 221A(1) of the *Electoral Act 1992*

¹³ Refer to section 221A(2) of the *Electoral Act 1992*

The ECQ may require evidence of payment from the originating bank account. This may involve requesting bank statements of that other account, or evidence of payment such as receipts. If bank statements are required, they may be redacted at the discretion of the of the electoral participant, so long as information relevant to the claim is available.

In some instances, the account holder of the non-campaign account may pay for electoral expenditure as part of a loan arrangement with the candidate or RPP. Expenditures incurred via the loan agreement will be claimable but must be supported by a loan agreement (executed at the time of the transaction or earlier) and original invoices between the loan provider and the suppliers from which they purchased the electoral expenditure. In these circumstances only the amount paid to the supplier by the loan provider is claimable, and not any interest or other fees or charges relevant to the loan.

Again, depending on the circumstances, an arrangement such as this may constitute a loan and may need to be disclosed as such.

- 2.8.3. Vehicle expenses: A candidate or RPP may attach advertising to a personal vehicle (e.g. car wrapping, car magnets etc.). In such instances, the only costs which will be accepted as electoral expenditure are the costs associated with obtaining and installing the wrapping, magnets, etc. Any other costs, such as indirect costs associated with mileage, fuel, etc. are not considered to be for a “campaign purpose”, but rather an indirect cost associated with ordinary living expenses.
- 2.8.4. Transactions between a RPP and its candidates: It is common for RPPs to purchase electoral expenditure and then invoice their endorsed candidates for payment of that electoral expenditure (or that candidate’s share of the electoral expenditure). Alternatively, candidates pay their RPP in advance of the RPP purchasing goods or services for the candidate. In both instances, the endorsed candidates may lodge an election funding claim for the amount they paid to the RPP.

For claims such as these, endorsed candidates will need to provide evidence to substantiate that the RPP actually incurred costs for the goods or services being claimed, as well as satisfy all other criteria (including, providing evidence they were invoiced for the goods or services and have paid for them). Candidates should coordinate with their RPPs to obtain this information before lodging a claim.

Additionally, the RPP cannot claim the same goods or services which are being claimed by their candidates. If there is a duplicate claim, the electoral expenditure will be taken to be incurred by the RPP and refused as part of the candidate’s claim).¹⁴

- 2.8.5. Related party transactions: Candidates and RPPs may seek to claim electoral expenditure acquired from businesses or organisations with which they have a direct or indirect financial or other interest. Examples include where a candidate purchases

¹⁴ Refer to section 222(2) of the *Electoral Act 1992*

goods from a business in which they are a director or shareholder, a RPP purchases goods or services from their related parties in other jurisdictions, or a RPP has engaged a consultant or other service provider in which a party member or executive has a financial or other interest.

When assessing claims involving these types of transactions, the ECQ will require a higher standard to satisfy itself that the electoral expenditure was actually received by the RPP or candidate and actually paid for. The ECQ must also be satisfied that the costs being claimed are reasonable (by comparison to other similar services available in the commercial market) in the circumstances and are not inflated in order to maximise the amount able to be claimed. The onus is on the RPP or candidate to demonstrate that the amounts claimed are commercially appropriate based on arms-length terms. If the ECQ forms a view that the amount claimed is clearly not reasonable, the full amount will be refused; the ECQ will not mediate to determine a reasonable value.

Examples of related party transactions which will generally not be accepted include:

- a. Transactions where there is no evidence that a payment was made to the organisation or business related to the RPP or candidate (unless the RPP or candidate establishes that the debt is owed, noting that the ECQ will not accept assurances from the candidate or RPP if they are also representing the supplier).
 - b. Transactions which involve the provision of specialist goods or services for which it does not appear that the related organisation or business actually provides on a commercial basis to the public at large.
 - c. Transactions based on generic contracts for goods or services which are not specifically related to the election for which the claim is being made. For example, contracts for general consulting, management, or research services for indefinite, ongoing, or irrelevant time periods will not be accepted, even if an election falls within that period, or election-related activities (which meet the definition of electoral expenditure) are conducted by the supplier.
 - d. Transactions which are only evidenced by invoices and do not have other supporting documentation to demonstrate that the goods or services were actually provided, such as evidence that the goods received were actually distributed to electors for a campaign purpose.
- 2.8.6. Electoral expenditure incurred via to 'subscriptions' or other set periods: It is common for some suppliers of electoral expenditure to work on a subscription model or to only allow bookings for set periods which do not align with the election cycle. For example, a billboard may only be leased for a month at a time, or the minimum subscription period may be for a set timeframe. In these instances, the ECQ will average the cost out to a daily rate and only approve the amount up to and including election day.

2.8.7. Wages vs. contractors: As noted above, the definition of electoral expenditure includes contracted services (e.g. consultants), but expressly excludes “expenditure incurred employing staff”.¹⁵ If required, the ECQ may require a RPP or candidate to provide sufficient supporting documentation and information to demonstrate that the relationship between the RPP or candidate and the worker is a contractual relationship (i.e. a contract **for** service), as opposed to an employee / employer relationship (i.e. a contract **of** service, where the various indicators of an employment relationship are present, including the required level of control over the work performed by the employee).

If a contractor has a number of duties or responsibilities under a contract for services, of which only some are for a campaign purpose, the RPP or candidate must provide supporting documentation about how much of the incurred cost related to a campaign purpose. This may be in the form of timesheets, or in the contract itself (e.g. clauses stipulating how much time is to be spent on each activity). The onus is on the RPP or candidate to demonstrate the claimed amount is justifiable based on the contracts and supporting documentation. Failure to provide this level of detail may result in the ECQ refusing the whole amount.

2.8.8. GST and election funding claims: On 27 October 2020, the Supreme Court of Queensland ruled that while electoral expenditure is to be calculated inclusive of GST for the purposes of calculating expenditure caps, the ECQ should not accept GST as electoral expenditure for the purposes of election funding claims, if the person or entity which purchased the goods or services was registered with the Australian Taxation Office for GST purposes.¹⁶ This is because that person or entity will instead be able to claim GST input tax credits as part of their usual tax arrangements. To give effect to this ruling, RPPs or candidates will be required to declare to the ECQ whether they are registered for GST. If they are registered, the ECQ will not accept GST expenses as electoral expenditure for election funding purposes. This highlights the ‘reimbursement’ purpose of the election funding scheme.

2.8.9. Goods purchased for merchandising or fundraising purposes: Generally, goods which are purchased for the purpose of being on-sold by a candidate or RPP as merchandise or to be used exclusively for fundraising purposes (e.g. as an auction item) will not be considered ‘electoral expenditure’ as they are not for a ‘campaign purpose’ (but rather for the purpose of raising funds for the candidate or RPP).

3. Assessing claims of election funding

3.1. The ECQ must, after receiving a claim:

- a. decide whether to accept or refuse the claim, in whole or in part; and

¹⁵ Refer to section 199(2)(d) and (4)(c) of the *Electoral Act 1992*

¹⁶ *Smeltz v Electoral Commission of Queensland*, page 3.

b. to the extent the ECQ accepts the claim, pay the amount required by section 232 of the Act.¹⁷

3.2. In assessing whether to accept or to refuse a claim for election funding in whole or in part, the ECQ must only consider:

a. whether the expenditure claimed is electoral expenditure; and

b. if the expenditure claimed is electoral expenditure –

i. whether the electoral expenditure was incurred for the election; and

ii. whether the RPP or candidate is entitled under the Act to the amount claimed.¹⁸

3.3. The ECQ may, by written notice, require the RPP or candidate to provide further information about the claim. If a response to a written notice is not provided by the due date, the ECQ may finalise the matter based on the information provided in the original claim.¹⁹

3.4. Given the high volume of claims after an election, the ECQ will generally prioritise assessments based on the order of receipt. However, the ECQ will deprioritise consideration of a claim if:

a. the candidate or RPP has not lodged an election summary return (as required by sections 261, 262, and 283 of the Act); or

b. records in support of a claim are not complete, unclear, illegible, or provide uncertainty about the nature of the expenditure.

3.5. If accepting a claim, the ECQ will give the candidate or RPP a notice which confirms the amount being paid.

3.6. If refusing a claim, in whole or in part, the ECQ will give the candidate or RPP a notice which states the reasons for the refusal.²⁰

4. Reconsideration of election funding claim decision

4.1. If a claim is refused, in whole or in part, the candidate or RPP may apply to the ECQ for a reconsideration of the decision. An application for reconsideration must be in writing and set out the basis upon which the candidate or RPP believes the decision should be reconsidered.²¹

4.2. The application must be made within 28 days after the day on which the candidate or RPP was notified of the refusal.

¹⁷ Refer to section 231(1)(a) and (b) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

¹⁸ Refer to section 231(2) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

¹⁹ Refer to section 231(3) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

²⁰ Refer to section 233 of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

²¹ Refer to section 234(1) and (2) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

- 4.3. The ECQ can extend the period by which an application for reconsideration has to be made, but only before the original 28-day deadline passes. The ECQ will generally only allow for a longer period if justified in the circumstances.²²
- 4.4. On receiving an application for reconsideration, the ECQ will reconsider the decision and either:
- a. affirm the original decision to refuse; or
 - b. vary the original decision to refuse; or
 - c. set aside the original decision to refuse and make another decision.²³
- 4.5. The ECQ will give the candidate or RPP who made the application a notice stating the decision (and reasons) on the reconsideration decision.²⁴ If, because of the reconsideration decision, an additional amount is payable to the candidate or RPP, the ECQ will pay the amount within 20 days of the reconsideration decision being made.²⁵
- 4.6. The ECQ may vary a decision to accept a claim of electoral expenditure if the ECQ is satisfied –
- a. the amount of electoral expenditure should not have been accepted; or
 - b. only a lesser amount of electoral expenditure should have been accepted.²⁶
- 4.7. If the ECQ varies an earlier decision, the candidate or RPP affected may apply to the ECQ for a reconsideration of the new decision, as outlined above.²⁷
- 4.8. If the ECQ makes a variation decision, and the total amount of election funding originally paid exceeds the amount payable under the new decision,
- a. the amount of the excess is deemed an overpayment to the RPP or candidate; and
 - b. the overpayment may be recovered by the ECQ as a debt due to the State.²⁸

5. Deduction of amount owing from election funding

- 5.1. If a candidate or RPP exceeds their expenditure cap for an election, the candidate (or their agent), or the agent of the RPP, is liable to pay double the amount in excess of the cap, as a debt due to the State.²⁹

²² Refer to section 234(3) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

²³ Refer to section 235(1) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

²⁴ Refer to section 235(2) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

²⁵ Refer to section 235(3) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

²⁶ Refer to section 238(1)(a) and (b) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

²⁷ Refer to section 238(2) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

²⁸ Refer to section 238(3) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

²⁹ Refer to section 281J of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

- 5.2. If a candidate or RPP receives a political donation in excess of the political donation cap, the candidate (or their agent), or the agent of the RPP, is liable to pay the amount of the unlawful donation, as a debt due to the State.³⁰
- 5.3. The ECQ is empowered to deduct any amounts which may be payable to the State from any amount the ECQ owes to the person, including a claim for election funding.³¹
- 5.4. As outlined above, the ECQ will deprioritise funding claims which relate to a RPP or candidate who has not lodged their election summary return. This allows the ECQ to conduct a preliminary assessment of a RPP's or candidate's level of compliance with expenditure cap and donation cap laws before disbursing public funds.
- 5.5. The ECQ may deduct an amount of election funding where there is sufficient evidence to indicate non-compliance with expenditure cap or political donation cap regulations. However, if the candidate or RPP is also highly likely to be entitled to policy development payments in future and further detailed investigation of possible non-compliance is required, the ECQ may finalise the election funding claim and make a full payment, with recovery to occur from future policy development payments if necessary.
- 5.6. Candidates or RPPs will be advised of any deductions in writing, at the same time they are advised of the outcome of their funding claim.

6. Requesting to amend a claim

- 6.1. A candidate or RPP may ask the ECQ for permission to make a specified amendment to an election funding claim, but only for the purposes of correcting an error or omission.³² Requests to amend a claim must be in writing and signed by the person making the request.³³
- 6.2. If the ECQ is satisfied that there is an error in, or omission from the claim, the ECQ must amend the claim in accordance with the amendment request.³⁴
- 6.3. Requests to amend a claim to remove expenditure: The ECQ will accept a request to amend a claim to remove expenditure at any time.
- 6.4. Amending claims to add items of electoral expenditure: The amendment framework cannot be used to add items of electoral expenditure after the election funding claim process has been finalised for the respective candidate or RPP. As such, the ECQ will only permit the amendment of a claim to add items of electoral expenditure if the amendment request is made before the candidate or RPP has been advised of an outcome of their claim, or during the 28-day period in which a reconsideration request may be made (as per section 4 of this Policy).

³⁰ Refer to section 259A(1) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

³¹ Refer to section 308 of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

³² Refer to section 315(2) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

³³ Refer to section 315(5) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

³⁴ Refer to section 315(5) of the *Electoral Act 1992*.

Requests to amend a claim must be supported by a statutory declaration to confirm that the newly added items are electoral expenditure incurred for a particular election, much like the statutory declaration submitted as part of the original claim.

To be clear, requests to amend a claim made during the 28-day reconsideration request will not be considered a reconsideration request, but a request to amend the return. The candidate or RPP will retain their right to make a reconsideration request, if required, after the request to amend the claim has been decided.

6.5. Invitation to amend a claim to remove items: During the assessment phase of an election funding claim, the ECQ may invite a candidate or RPP to request to amend their claim to remove an item of claimed electoral expenditure if there is no supporting documentation. This will generally be done in instances where removing the item from the claim is the most efficient way to finalise the matter. Should a candidate or RPP obtain documentation in support of the removed item, they may still request to amend their claim again to add the item back (with supporting documentation), during the window outlined in paragraph 6.4 above.

6.5.1. Candidates or RPPs who refuse an ECQ request to amend their claim will likely experience delays in having their claims decided.

Delegations

1. The delegations to decide election funding claims are set in the ECQ's Financial Instrument of Delegation.
2. Only the Electoral Commissioner can decide to deduct an amount from the election funding claim of a RPP or candidate.
3. Only the Electoral Commission may make a decision in respect of a request for reconsideration of an election funding claim. This power cannot be delegated, as per section 17(3) and (4) of the Act.
4. The Director, Funding, Disclosure & Compliance may approve Procedures to implement this Policy, including further delegations as necessary.

Appendix 1 — Definitions

Term	Definition	Reference (if applic.)
Agent	Agent means an agent of a registered political party or candidate appointed under Part 11, Division 2 of the <i>Electoral Act 1992</i> .	Section 197, <i>Electoral Act 1992</i>
Claim decision	Claim decision means a decision made under section 231 of the <i>Electoral Act 1992</i> to accept an amount of electoral expenditure stated in a claim.	Section 238, <i>Electoral Act 1992</i>
CPI	CPI means all groups consumer price index for Brisbane issued by Australian Bureau of Statistics.	Schedule 1, <i>Electoral Act 1992</i>
Election summary return	The disclosure return required to be lodged within 15 weeks after election.	Sections 283, 261 and 262, <i>Electoral Act 1992</i>
GST	Goods and Services Tax	
Payment direction	(1) A candidate or the candidate's agent may, at any time, give the commission a direction (a payment direction) that election funding to which the candidate is, or may be, entitled for an election should be paid to a registered political party that endorsed the candidate in the election. (2) A payment direction— (a) must be in writing; and (b) may be revoked by the candidate or agent, by written notice given to the commission, with the consent of the agent of the registered political party.	Section 227, <i>Electoral Act 1992</i>
Registered political party	Registered political party means a political party that is registered in the register of political parties.	Schedule 1, <i>Electoral Act 1992</i>

Appendix 2 — Regulatory Framework

Legislation

- *Electoral Act 1992*, Part 11, Division 4
- *Human Rights Act 2019*
- *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*

Other documents

- ECQ's Financial Instrument of Delegation