

From: Milton Wilde [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, 10 July 2026 6:18 PM
To: FAD; Stuart Oreo
Subject: Objection to Australian Federation Party application to change registered name to "Reform Australia"
Attachments: REFORM AU_OBJECTION TO APPLICATION BY AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION PARTY TO CHANGE REGISTERED PARTY NAME.pdf; Annexure C - Letter to Milton Wilde (RO Companions and Pets Party) - Change of party name and logo - 23 December 2025.pdf; Annexure C - Gazette Extract Confirming Change of Name and Logo to End Mass Immigration - Reform AU.png; Annexure C - 2026 Dec 23 Gmail - Media release_ Change of registered political party name and logo - Companion and Pets Party.pdf; Annexure A - Advertisement-Large-Australian-Federation-Party.pdf; Annexure B - Currently registered parties _ Victorian Electoral Commission.pdf; Annexure D - Nepean District by-election results _ Victorian Electoral Commission.pdf; Annexure E - Initial Gazette notice - End Mass Immigration – Reform AU.pdf; Annexure E - 2026 Jun 11 Gmail - End Mass Immigration – Reform AU - Change of party name, abbreviation of name and initials.pdf; Annexure F - AEC confirmation of REFORM AU federal registration application process.pdf; Annexure D - State District ballot paper-10.2 District Email-Nepean District By-election 2026-Nepean District Front.jpg; Annexure F - Reform AU Logo Version 1.9.pdf; Annexure F - Submitted Reform AU Registration Application Extract.pdf; Annexure G - Page 1 Extract from Reform AU Constitution.pdf; Annexure J - Extract from Electoral Act 2002 Vic ss 3 47 and 47A.pdf; Annexure I - Statement of Milton Wilde regarding absence of relationship.pdf; Annexure H - REFORM AU Party Secretary Statutory Declaration.pdf

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Dear Mr Oreo,

Please find attached my objection to the application by the Australian Federation Party to change its registered party name to **Reform Australia**, together with the supporting annexures.

The objection is made under Part XI of the **Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918 (Cth)**, particularly **s 129**, as applied to a registered-party name-change application by **s 134**.

The attached material includes:

1. My signed objection;
2. Annexure A — AEC advertisement/notice of the Australian Federation Party application;
3. Annexure B — VEC register extract for **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**;
4. Annexures C — VEC / Media Release, Gazette extract, and Letter confirming the Victorian change of name and logo;
5. Annexures D — Nepean District by-election candidate results / ballot-paper material;
6. Annexures E — pending Victorian application material for **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**;
7. Annexures F — AEC correspondence and federal **REFORM AU** application extract and **Reform AU** logo;

8. Annexure G — **REFORM AU** constitution extract;
9. Annexure H — Party Secretary statutory declaration extract;
10. Annexure I — my statement confirming absence of relationship, consent, or authorisation; and
11. Annexure J — extract from the **Electoral Act 2002 (Vic)**.

Would you please confirm receipt of this objection and annexure bundle.

If the AEC requires any further information or if there is any issue with the form or transmission of the attachments, would you please let me know as soon as possible.

Kind regards,

Milton Wilde

Registered Officer

End Mass Immigration – **Reform AU**

Proposed Registered Officer

REFORM AU



OBJECTION TO APPLICATION BY AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION PARTY TO CHANGE REGISTERED PARTY NAME TO “REFORM AUSTRALIA”

Mr Stuart Oreo
Funding and Disclosure
Australian Electoral Commission
fad@aec.gov.au

Objector:
Milton Wilde
Registered Officer End Mass Immigration – **Reform AU**
[REDACTED]

Date: 10 July 2026

1. Introduction

I object to the application by the Australian Federation Party to change its registered name in the Register of Political Parties from **Australian Federation Party** to **Reform Australia**.

This objection is made under Part XI of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cth), particularly **s 129**, as applied to a registered-party name-change application by **s 134**.

The Australian Federation Party’s application should be refused because the proposed name **Reform Australia** so nearly resembles the name, distinctive component, public-facing identity and electoral identity of another recognised political party, namely **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, that it is likely to be confused with or mistaken for that name, or with the distinctive **Reform AU** component of that name.

The objector is the Registered Officer of **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, a political party registered under Victorian electoral law. End Mass Immigration – Reform AU endorsed a candidate under its current name in the 2026 Nepean District by-election for the Parliament of Victoria. It is therefore submitted to be a **recognised political party** for the purposes of **s 129(2)(c)** of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

Separately, a federal registration application for a non-Parliamentary party named **REFORM AU** has already been submitted to, and remains pending before, the Australian Electoral Commission. The objector does not rely on that pending federal application as if **REFORM AU** were already entered in the federal Register of Political Parties. Nor does the objector rely on the pending federal application as the foundation of recognised-party status for the purposes of **s 129**. Rather, the submitted and pending **REFORM AU** application is relied upon as supporting factual context demonstrating the real, immediate and practical risk of confusion if the Australian Federation Party is permitted to change its registered name to **Reform Australia**.

The broader registration strategy is that **REFORM AU** is the submitted federal registration name and national reform identifier, while State-based political names used or proposed by the objector incorporate **Reform AU** as the common national reform identifier.

That makes the proposed name **Reform Australia** especially problematic. It would not merely resemble an isolated phrase. It would appropriate the central national identifier around which the objector’s existing Victorian registered name, pending Victorian name-change application, and submitted federal registration application are structured.

The Australian Federation Party is not related to **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**, **REFORM AU**, **Reform AU**, **Companions and Pets Party**, or **Companions and Pets Party Limited**. No consent has been sought from or given by the objector for the Australian Federation Party to adopt **Reform Australia**, **Reform AU**, **REFORM AU**, or any confusingly similar name.

For the reasons set out below, the application should be refused.

2. Relief sought

The objector respectfully requests that the Australian Electoral Commission:

1. refuse the Australian Federation Party's application to change its registered party name to **Reform Australia**;
2. find that the proposed name is prohibited by **s 129(1)(d)** of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* because it so nearly resembles the name, abbreviation or acronym of another recognised political party that is not related to the applicant party, namely **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, that it is likely to be confused with or mistaken for that name, abbreviation or acronym;
3. find that the recognised political party name **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** includes the distinctive and prominent component **Reform AU**, and that **Reform Australia** is likely to be perceived by ordinary voters and political participants as the same as, an expanded form of, a related form of, a federal form of, a successor form of, or an affiliate of **Reform AU**;
4. find that, as at the date of this objection, **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** satisfies recognised-party status under **s 129(2)(c)** because it is registered under Victorian electoral law and has endorsed a candidate under its current name in an election for the Parliament of Victoria within the previous five years;
5. take into account that a Victorian application has been submitted to change the Victorian registered name from **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** to **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**, and that the pending Victorian application retains **Reform AU** as the continuing national reform identifier;
6. take into account that a federal application for **REFORM AU** has already been submitted to the AEC and remains pending;
7. strictly verify that the Australian Federation Party's application has been made in accordance with **s 134**, including that it was validly made by three members of that party, properly signed, accompanied by the required fee, and otherwise compliant;
8. if the AEC is minded to treat the proposed name as capable of correction by variation, require the applicant to vary its application under **s 131** to a name that does not use or appropriate **Reform AU**, **REFORM AU**, **Reform Australia**, or any confusingly similar formulation;
9. if the submitted and pending federal application for **REFORM AU** is entered in the Register before the Australian Federation Party's application is finally determined, take that development into account as a further basis for refusal under **s 129**, including **s 129(1)(da)** and **s 129(3)**, insofar as those provisions then apply; and
10. if the AEC rejects this objection, provide written reasons addressing each ground of objection, the evidence relied upon, the recognised-party status of **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, the pending Victorian name-change application to **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**, and the submitted and pending federal **REFORM AU** application.

3. Summary of objection

The objection may be summarised as follows.

First, **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** is registered under Victorian electoral law and endorsed a candidate under that current name in the 2026 Nepean District by-election.

Secondly, the proposed name **Reform Australia** so nearly resembles the distinctive **Reform AU** component of the recognised party name **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** that confusion or mistake is likely.

Thirdly, **Reform AU** and **Reform Australia** are not materially distinct in ordinary electoral usage. **AU** is commonly understood as an abbreviation for Australia. A voter encountering **Reform AU** and **Reform Australia** is likely to understand them as abbreviated and expanded forms of the same name, or as names of related political organisations.

Fourthly, the objector has already submitted a federal application for **REFORM AU**. That application is pending before the AEC. It is not relied upon as if registration has already been granted. It is relied upon as supporting evidence that **REFORM AU** is a real, current, submitted federal party name and not merely an informal slogan or after-the-event label.

Fifthly, the objector has also submitted a Victorian application to change the Victorian registered name from **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** to **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**. That application has not yet been finally determined. The objection period for that Victorian application closed on 10 July 2026. The pending Victorian application reinforces the continuing use of **Reform AU** as the common national reform identifier.

Sixthly, the objector's broader political structure is that **REFORM AU** is the submitted federal registration name and national reform identifier, while the objector has used, and is seeking to continue using, State-based political names incorporating **Reform AU** as the common national reform identifier.

Seventhly, the Australian Federation Party is not related to **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**, **REFORM AU**, **Reform AU**, **Companions and Pets Party**, or **Companions and Pets Party Limited**. It has no consent to use the name **Reform Australia**.

Eighthly, the proposed name would likely cause confusion among voters, supporters, members, donors, volunteers, candidates, media outlets, electoral participants and the public.

Ninthly, refusal of the name change would not prevent the Australian Federation Party from remaining registered, contesting elections or participating in democratic life. It would merely prevent it from adopting a name that is likely to confuse voters, appropriate the distinctive identity of another recognised political party, and prejudice the submitted and pending federal **REFORM AU** application.

4. Factual background

4.1 The objector and the Victorian registered party

The objector, Milton Wilde, is the Registered Officer of **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**.

End Mass Immigration – Reform AU is registered under Victorian electoral law. It was formerly known as **Companions and Pets Party**. The Victorian Electoral Commission approved the party's change of name and logo to **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**.

The current Victorian registered name contains two important components:

1. **End Mass Immigration** — a policy-identifying component; and
2. **Reform AU** — the broader reform-branded component of the registered party name.

The words **Reform AU** are not incidental, accidental, merely decorative or legally meaningless. They are a prominent, distinctive and public-facing part of the party's registered name and electoral identity.

The registered logo reinforces that electoral identity. The official Gazette extract recording the Victorian change of name and logo shows the new registered logo as the word **REFORM** appearing within the outline or map of Australia. That visual presentation confirms that the objector's registered electoral identity is not only textual, but also visual: **Reform AU** as a name, and **REFORM** within an Australian map outline as the associated registered logo.

The objector's party has already used its current registered name and logo in an actual parliamentary electoral context. It endorsed and stood a candidate in the 2026 Nepean District by-election in Victoria under the name **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, and its **REFORM** logo.

That electoral use is critical. It means the party is not merely relying on a future intention, informal branding or private political aspiration. It is a registered Victorian political party that has endorsed a candidate under its current name in an election for the Parliament of Victoria.

4.2 Recognised political party status

Section **129(2)(c)** of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* includes within the meaning of recognised political party a political party that is registered or recognised under State or Territory electoral law and has endorsed a candidate, under the party's current name, in an election for the Parliament of the State or Assembly of the Territory in the previous five years.

End Mass Immigration – Reform AU satisfies that definition as at the date of this objection because:

1. it is registered under Victorian electoral law;
2. its current name is **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**;

3. it endorsed a candidate under that current name in the 2026 Nepean District by-election; and
4. the Nepean District by-election was an election for the Parliament of Victoria within the previous five years.

Accordingly, **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** is submitted to be a recognised political party for the purposes of s 129.

4.3 Pending Victorian application to change name to **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**

The objector has submitted an application to the Victorian Electoral Commission to change the Victorian registered party name from **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** to **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**.

At the date of this objection, that Victorian application has not yet been finally determined. The objection period for that Victorian application closed on 10 July 2026.

The objector refers to the pending Victorian application for a limited purpose. It demonstrates the continuing and deliberate use of **Reform AU** as the common national reform identifier within the objector's State-based registration structure.

It also demonstrates that **Reform AU** is not incidental, accidental or temporary. It is the central continuing identifier used across the objector's Victorian and federal political registration strategy.

The objector's primary position remains that, as at the date of this objection, **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** is the Victorian registered party name and the party endorsed a candidate under that current name in the 2026 Nepean District by-election.

If the Victorian application to change the party name to **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU** is approved before the AEC finally determines the Australian Federation Party's application, the objector will provide the AEC with a supplementary update. In that event, the objector will continue to rely on the fact that the same continuing Victorian registered party retains **Reform AU** as the distinctive common identifier in its registered name, and that the proposed name **Reform Australia** remains likely to be confused with, mistaken for, or assumed to be connected with the objector's Reform AU identity.

The pending Victorian name-change application therefore reinforces, rather than weakens, the central point of this objection: **Reform AU** is the objector's continuing national identifier, and **Reform Australia** is likely to be understood by voters and political participants as the same, an expanded form of, or a related form of that identity.

4.4 Federal / State naming architecture

The objector's broader political registration strategy is that **REFORM AU** is the submitted federal registration name and national reform identifier.

Put another way, **REFORM AU** is the intended federal and national party name, while the State-based names are registration names that incorporate and preserve **Reform AU** as the common national identifier.

The objector has used, and is seeking to continue using, State-based political names incorporating **Reform AU** as the common national reform identifier.

The Victorian registered name **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** is one example of that architecture. The pending Victorian name-change application to **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU** is another example of the same architecture. In both cases, **Reform AU** remains the continuing national identifier.

This is directly relevant to the present objection. The proposed name **Reform Australia** would not merely resemble an isolated word or slogan. It would appropriate and expand the central **Reform AU** identifier around which the objector's State and federal political registration strategy is structured.

Approval of **Reform Australia** for an unrelated existing federal party would create immediate confusion as to which organisation is the federal Reform AU body, which organisation controls the Reform AU identity, whether **Reform Australia** is the federal version of **Reform AU**, and whether the Australian Federation Party is affiliated with or authorised by the objector.

None of those assumptions would be true.

4.5 The submitted and pending federal REFORM AU application

A federal registration application for a non-Parliamentary party named **REFORM AU** has been submitted to the Australian Electoral Commission and remains pending.

AEC correspondence dated 2 June 2026 confirms that the application was received on 15 December 2025 and that processing of the application could recommence following the return of the Farrer by-election writ.

For clarity, the objector does not assert that **REFORM AU** is already entered in the federal Register. The objector also does not ask the AEC to treat the pending application as a completed registration.

The objector relies on the submitted and pending **REFORM AU** application only as supporting factual context for likely confusion. The legal foundation of this objection remains the recognised-party status of **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** under s 129(2)(c).

The submitted federal application is nevertheless highly relevant because it demonstrates that:

1. **REFORM AU** is the exact name presently before the AEC in a submitted federal party registration application;
2. **REFORM AU** is not merely an informal slogan, future aspiration or label invented for this objection;
3. **Reform AU** is the distinctive component already contained in the Victorian registered party name **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**;
4. **Reform AU** remains the distinctive component in the pending Victorian application for **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**;
5. there is a real and immediate federal-registration context in which public confusion is likely to arise;

6. the proposed name **Reform Australia** would directly collide with the submitted and pending **REFORM AU** federal application;
7. voters and political participants are likely to assume that **Reform Australia** and **REFORM AU** are the same, related, affiliated, successor, branch or national/federal expressions of each other; and
8. that assumption would be false insofar as it concerns the Australian Federation Party.

The federal application should therefore be considered as evidence of the practical and immediate risk of confusion, but not as a substitute for the recognised-party ground arising from Victorian registration and Nepean candidate endorsement.

4.6 Independence of the federal application does not remove confusion

The federal **REFORM AU** application includes a written constitution for an unincorporated organisation named **REFORM AU**. That constitution states that **REFORM AU** is established for the purposes of registration under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

The fact that the federal application has its own constitution and has been submitted as a federal non-Parliamentary party application does not weaken the objection. It strengthens the factual seriousness of the objection, because it demonstrates that **REFORM AU** is a real submitted party name before the AEC.

The objector does not need to prove, for the purposes of **s 129(1)(d)**, that **REFORM AU** is already federally registered. The relevant recognised political party is **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**. The pending **REFORM AU** application is additional context showing that the disputed names occupy the same political, electoral and public-identification space.

4.7 The applicant party

The Australian Federation Party is an existing federally registered political party, and it has applied to change its registered name to **Reform Australia**.

The Australian Federation Party is not part of, affiliated with, related to, authorised by, endorsed by, merged with, or a successor to:

1. **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU;**
2. **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU;**
3. **REFORM AU;**
4. **Reform AU;**
5. **Companions and Pets Party;** or
6. **Companions and Pets Party Limited.**

The objector has not consented to the Australian Federation Party adopting **Reform Australia**, **Reform AU**, **REFORM AU**, or any confusingly similar name.

5. Commonwealth statutory framework

5.1 Part XI of the Commonwealth Electoral Act

Part XI of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* governs the registration of political parties.

The Register of Political Parties performs an important electoral function. Names, abbreviations and logos entered in the Register may appear in election-related contexts, including on ballot papers. Party names therefore affect voter understanding, candidate identification, electoral administration, media reporting, public communication and political participation.

The party-name provisions are protective and preventative. They are intended to prevent voter confusion, mistaken identity and misleading suggestions of relationship between political parties before such confusion affects elections.

5.2 Section 132 — procedure for dealing with application and objections

The AEC has advertised the Australian Federation Party's proposed change of name and invited objections.

The advertised grounds include that:

1. the application should be refused under **s 129**; or
2. the application is not in accordance with **s 134**.

This objection is made on both bases.

5.3 Section 134 — application to change a registered party name

Section 134 permits a registered political party to apply to change entries in the Register, including the registered name of the party.

In the case of a registered political party other than a Parliamentary party, such an application may be made by three members of the party.

An application under s 134 must be in writing, signed by the applicant or applicants, set out the required names and addresses, state the capacity in which each applicant makes the application, and be accompanied by the relevant fee where required.

In respect of an application to change the name of a registered party, **s 134(4)** applies **ss 127, 129, 129A, 131 and 132** to the application as if it were an application for registration.

Accordingly, the Australian Federation Party's proposed name Reform Australia must be assessed under **s 129**. If **s 129** requires refusal, the name-change application must be refused.

5.4 Section 129 — names not to be registered

Section 129 requires the Electoral Commission to refuse an application for registration of a political party if, in the Commission's opinion, the name of the party or abbreviation of its name falls within one of the prohibited categories.

The primary ground relied upon in this objection is **s 129(1)(d)**.

That provision requires refusal where the proposed name so nearly resembles the name, or an abbreviation or acronym of the name, of another political party that:

1. is a recognised political party;
2. is not related to the party to which the application relates; and
3. is likely to be confused with or mistaken for that name, abbreviation or acronym.

This objection also refers to **s 129(1)(da)** and **s 129(3)** only in a conditional and supporting manner. Those provisions may become directly relevant if the submitted and pending federal application for **REFORM AU** is entered in the federal Register before the Australian Federation Party's name-change application is finally determined. The objector does not presently rely on those conditional grounds as if **REFORM AU** were already registered federally.

5.5 Recognised political party

For the purposes of s 129, a recognised political party includes a political party that is registered or recognised under State or Territory electoral law and has endorsed a candidate, under the party's current name, in an election for the Parliament of the State or Assembly of the Territory in the previous five years.

End Mass Immigration – Reform AU is submitted to fall within that category as at the date of this objection.

5.6 Related political parties

Political parties are related for Part XI purposes where one is part of the other, or both are parts of the same political party.

The Australian Federation Party is not related to **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**, **REFORM AU**, **Reform AU**, or **Companions and Pets Party Limited**.

No branch relationship, parent-party relationship, federal/state relationship, affiliated relationship, merger relationship, successor relationship or consent arrangement exists between them.

6. Primary statutory ground — s 129(1)(d)

6.1 The relevant comparison

The relevant comparison is between:

1. the recognised political party name **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**; and
2. the applicant's proposed name **Reform Australia**.

That comparison should not be approached artificially, mechanically or as if voters analyse party names with legal precision.

The AEC should consider how ordinary voters, members, supporters, donors, candidates, volunteers, journalists, commentators, electoral administrators and the public would encounter and understand the names in real electoral and political settings, including:

1. ballot papers;
2. party registration notices;
3. nomination forms;
4. how-to-vote material;
5. candidate profiles;
6. campaign signs;
7. social media;
8. website searches;
9. media reports;
10. membership communications;
11. fundraising material; and
12. public discussion.

In those settings, **Reform Australia** is likely to be confused with or mistaken for **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, particularly the distinctive **Reform AU** component of that recognised party name.

6.2 Reform AU is the distinctive component of the recognised party name

The recognised party name **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** contains the component **Reform AU**.

That component is distinctive, prominent and memorable. It is the component that carries the objector's national and federal reform identity. It is the portion most likely to be used in shorthand, discussion, online searches, campaign references, media references and federal-registration contexts.

The fact that the full Victorian registered name also contains the words **End Mass Immigration** does not eliminate the protection afforded to the name under s 129.

Section **129(1)(d)** is not confined to exact identity. It prohibits names that so nearly resemble the name, abbreviation or acronym of another recognised political party that confusion or mistake is likely.

The applicant's proposed name adopts the same core reform identifier and expands **AU** into **Australia**.

6.3 Reform AU and Reform Australia are substantially equivalent in ordinary usage

The difference between **Reform AU** and **Reform Australia** is slight.

AU is commonly understood as an abbreviation for Australia or Australian. In ordinary Australian, internet and electoral usage, a person encountering **Reform AU** and **Reform Australia** is likely to treat them as substantially equivalent.

The proposed name **Reform Australia** is therefore not sufficiently distinct from **Reform AU**. It is the natural expanded form of **Reform AU**.

The risk is especially pronounced because:

1. both names begin with **Reform**;
2. both names use a national Australian identifier;
3. **AU** is readily understood as Australia;
4. **Reform AU** appears in the objector's recognised Victorian registered name;
5. **Reform AU** remains present in the pending Victorian application for **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**;
6. **REFORM AU** is also the name in a submitted and pending federal application; and
7. the applicant is an unrelated existing federal party seeking to adopt **Reform Australia** as its new name.

6.4 The registered logo reinforces the Reform / Australia association

The likelihood of confusion is reinforced by the objector's registered Victorian logo. The Gazette extract recording the change from Companions and Pets Party to **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** shows that the registered logo contains the word **REFORM** within the outline or map of Australia.

The applicant's proposed name **Reform Australia** therefore does not merely resemble the textual component **Reform AU**. It also corresponds closely with the visual idea already embodied in the objector's registered logo: **REFORM** presented in direct association with Australia.

That does not make this a separate Commonwealth logo objection. Rather, it strengthens the factual basis for the primary name objection by showing that the proposed name **Reform Australia** is apt to reinforce both textual and visual confusion with the objector's established Reform AU electoral identity.

6.5 Likely voter perception

An ordinary voter seeing or hearing the names:

1. **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU;**
2. **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU;**
3. **Reform AU;**
4. **REFORM AU;** and
5. **Reform Australia**

is likely to assume that they are connected.

The voter may reasonably, but wrongly, assume that **Reform Australia** is:

1. the expanded form of **Reform AU**;
2. the federal form of **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**;
3. the federal form of **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**;
4. the national campaign name associated with **Reform AU**;
5. a successor or rebrand of **Reform AU**;
6. a related party or branch;
7. an affiliated party;
8. part of the same reform movement; or
9. otherwise authorised by or connected with the objector's party.

None of those assumptions would be true in relation to the Australian Federation Party.

6.6 Confusion is likely, not merely speculative

The objector is not required to prove actual confusion after the event. The statutory inquiry is preventative.

The question is whether, in the Commission's opinion, the proposed name so nearly resembles the recognised political party's name, abbreviation or acronym that confusion or mistake is likely.

That threshold is met here.

The likelihood of confusion is inherent in the names themselves:

1. **Reform Australia** incorporates the same lead word as **Reform AU**;
 2. **Australia** is the natural expanded form of **AU**;
 3. the names occupy the same political and electoral field;
 4. the objector has already used **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** in an election for the Parliament of Victoria;
 5. the objector's pending Victorian name-change application retains **Reform AU**;
 6. a federal application for **REFORM AU** is submitted and pending before the AEC;
 7. the Australian Federation Party is unrelated; and
 8. the public is likely to infer a connection or identity that does not exist.
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7. The submitted and pending REFORM AU federal application

7.1 Limited purpose of reliance

The objector relies on the submitted and pending federal **REFORM AU** application only for a limited purpose.

The objector does not assert that:

1. **REFORM AU** is already federally registered;
2. the pending application reserves the name;
3. the pending application alone creates recognised-party status under **s 129**;
4. the AEC must approve the **REFORM AU** application; or
5. the AEC must treat the pending application as a completed registration.

Rather, the objector relies on the pending application as evidence that:

1. **REFORM AU** is a real, submitted federal party name;
2. **REFORM AU** is not merely an informal nickname;
3. the objector's **Reform AU** identity is already present in the Victorian recognised party name;
4. the objector's pending Victorian name-change application retains the same **Reform AU** identifier;
5. the conflict with **Reform Australia** is immediate and practical; and
6. the risk of confusion is real, not theoretical.

7.2 Submitted federal documents

The federal application documents lodged with the AEC identify the party name as **REFORM AU**.

The application is for registration of a non-Parliamentary party.

The party secretary documentation also identifies the party as **REFORM AU**.

The statutory declaration by the party secretary is made in respect of **REFORM AU** and refers to the constitution and membership list for that party.

The **REFORM AU** constitution identifies the party as an unincorporated political organisation established on a written constitution for the purposes of registration under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

Those documents demonstrate that **REFORM AU** is a submitted federal party-registration name presently before the AEC.

7.3 Relationship to the recognised Victorian party name

The objector acknowledges that the federal application has been submitted as a non-Parliamentary federal party application and that it has its own constitution.

That does not remove the relevance of the federal application.

The critical point is that **Reform AU** is already a distinctive component of the recognised Victorian party name **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, and **REFORM AU** is also the exact name submitted in the pending federal application.

The applicant's proposed name **Reform Australia** would therefore collide with:

1. the recognised Victorian registered party name;
2. the distinctive **Reform AU** component of that name;
3. the pending Victorian application for **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**; and
4. the submitted and pending federal **REFORM AU** application.

7.4 No waiver or consent

The submission of a federal application for **REFORM AU** does not constitute consent to the Australian Federation Party using **Reform Australia**.

No consent has been given.

The objector expressly objects to the Australian Federation Party adopting a name that is likely to be confused with or mistaken for **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU** or **REFORM AU**.

8. Pending Victorian name-change application

8.1 Continuing Reform AU identifier

The pending Victorian application to change the registered name to **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU** does not alter the central confusion issue.

The objector's existing Victorian name is **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**.
The pending Victorian name is **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**.
Both contain **Reform AU**.

Accordingly, the objector's State-based registration strategy is not moving away from **Reform AU**. It is continuing to use **Reform AU** as the common national reform identifier.

8.2 Timing and supplementary update

The objector recognises that timing is important.

At the date of this objection, the Victorian name-change application has not been finally determined. The objection period for that application closed on 10 July 2026.

The objector files this objection on the basis of the facts as they presently stand, including that **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** is the current Victorian registered name and has endorsed a candidate under that name in the 2026 Nepean District by-election.

If the VEC approves the Victorian name change before the AEC determines the Australian Federation Party's application, the objector will provide a supplementary update to the AEC.

In that event, the objector will continue to submit that the same continuing Victorian registered party retains **Reform AU** as the distinctive common identifier in its registered name, and that the proposed federal name **Reform Australia** remains likely to be confused with or mistaken for the objector's **Reform AU** identity.

8.3 No prejudice should arise from continued Victorian name development

The objector should not be prejudiced for continuing to pursue State-based registration changes that retain the same **Reform AU** identifier.

The critical issue for the AEC is not the first component of the Victorian registered name. The critical issue is that **Reform AU** is the continuing and distinctive national reform identifier, and the proposed name **Reform Australia** is likely to be perceived as the expanded or related form of that identifier.

9. Section 129(1)(da) — conditional and supporting ground

Section **129(1)(da)** requires refusal where the proposed name is one that a reasonable person would think suggests that a connection or relationship exists between the party and a registered party if that connection or relationship does not in fact exist.

The objector relies on s 129(1)(da) cautiously and conditionally.

At the time of this objection, the objector does not assert that **REFORM AU** has already been entered in the federal Register. The primary ground remains **s 129(1)(d)**, based on the recognised political party status of **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**.

However, if the submitted and pending federal application for **REFORM AU** is entered in the Register before the Australian Federation Party's application is finally determined, then **Reform Australia** would be one that a reasonable person would think suggests a connection or relationship with the registered party **REFORM AU**.

Such a connection or relationship would not exist.

In that circumstance, **s 129(1)(da)** would provide a further and independent reason to refuse the Australian Federation Party's application.

Even before federal registration is determined, the same underlying factual risk supports the **s 129(1)(d)** ground: an ordinary voter is likely to assume a connection between **Reform Australia** and **Reform AU**.

10. Section 129(3) — conditional name-consent ground

Section **129(3)** requires refusal where an applicant party's name contains a word that is in the name, or abbreviation of the name, of a registered political party, unless the application is accompanied by the written consent of the registered officer of that registered political party.

The objector relies on **s 129(3)** only conditionally.

At the date of this objection, the objector does not assert that **REFORM AU** is already federally registered.

However, if the submitted and pending federal application for **REFORM AU** is entered in the Register before the Australian Federation Party's application is finally determined, the proposed name **Reform Australia** will contain the word **Reform**, being a word in the name of a registered political party, **REFORM AU**.

No written consent has been given by the registered officer of **REFORM AU**.

The word **Reform** is not excluded by the exceptions in **s 129(5)** for function words, collective nouns for people, the name of a country, the word "country", recognised geographical places in Australia, or the word "democratic".

Accordingly, if **REFORM AU** is entered in the Register before the Australian Federation Party's application is determined, **s 129(3)** should be considered as a further reason for refusal.

The objector does not rely on **s 129(3)** as the primary ground at this stage because the primary ground does not depend on federal registration of **REFORM AU**. The primary ground is the near resemblance and likely confusion between **Reform Australia** and the recognised political party name **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** under **s 129(1)(d)**.

11. The parties are unrelated

The Australian Federation Party is not related to **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU** or **REFORM AU**.

It is not:

1. a State branch of the objector's party;
2. a federal branch of the objector's party;
3. part of the same political party;
4. a successor to the objector's party;
5. a merged entity;
6. an affiliate;
7. an authorised electoral vehicle;
8. a campaign partner;
9. a party using the name with permission; or
10. otherwise related within the meaning of Part XI.

Accordingly, the related-party exception in **s 129** does not apply.

12. No consent, permission or authorisation has been given

The objector has not consented to the Australian Federation Party using:

1. **Reform AU**;
2. **REFORM AU**;
3. **Reform Australia**;
4. **Reform** as part of a confusingly similar party name;
5. any name suggesting affiliation with **Reform AU**; or
6. any name suggesting a connection with **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU** or **REFORM AU**.

No permission, licence, endorsement, agreement, branch arrangement, affiliation arrangement, merger arrangement or consent has been granted.

The Australian Federation Party's proposed name would appropriate the central reform-branding element of the objector's recognised Victorian registered party name, pending Victorian name-change application and submitted federal **REFORM AU** application.

13. Section 134 compliance should be strictly verified

The AEC notice states that the Australian Federation Party application was made by three members and included payment of the \$500 application fee.

The objector has not seen the application documents and cannot independently verify compliance with s 134.

The objector requests that the AEC strictly verify:

1. that the application was made by three persons who were, at the time of application, members of the Australian Federation Party;
2. that each applicant signed the application;
3. that the application set out the name and address of each applicant;
4. that the application stated the capacity in which each applicant made the application;
5. that the application clearly sought a change of the registered party name to **Reform Australia**;
6. that the required application fee was paid;
7. that the application was otherwise in the required or approved form;
8. that no procedural defect exists;
9. that the proposed name was assessed against all applicable s 129 grounds; and
10. that the application is not otherwise defective.

If the application is not in accordance with s 134, it should not be approved.

However, even if the application is procedurally compliant, it should still be refused because the proposed name is prohibited by s 129.

14. Electoral context and ballot-paper confusion

Political party names are not ordinary commercial labels.

They appear in formal electoral contexts where voters must make decisions quickly and where party names may be used as a primary cue for political identity.

The confusion risk is heightened because party names may appear:

1. next to candidate names on ballot papers;
2. in AEC registration notices;
3. in nomination material;
4. in campaign advertising;
5. in how-to-vote material;
6. in online search results;
7. in media reports;
8. in interviews and public commentary;
9. in social media posts;
10. in membership drives;
11. in donation or supporter communications; and
12. in electoral databases and political reporting.

A voter should not be expected to distinguish between **Reform AU** and **Reform Australia** by undertaking research into:

1. federal versus State party registers;
2. corporate structures;
3. unincorporated association constitutions;
4. pending federal applications;
5. pending Victorian applications;
6. internal party histories;
7. abbreviations and expanded forms; or
8. related-party law.

The statutory purpose is to prevent confusion before it occurs. The proposed name **Reform Australia** creates precisely the risk s 129 is intended to prevent.

15. The applicant's existing registration does not assist it

The Australian Federation Party is already registered as **Australian Federation Party**.

Refusal of the proposed name change would not prevent the applicant party from:

1. remaining registered;
2. contesting federal elections;
3. endorsing candidates;

4. campaigning;
5. communicating with voters;
6. fundraising in accordance with law;
7. participating in public debate; or
8. exercising political communication rights.

The objection is not to the Australian Federation Party's continued existence or registration. It is to the proposed adoption of the confusingly similar name **Reform Australia**.

The applicant can choose another name that is not likely to be confused with or mistaken for **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU** or **REFORM AU**.

16. Electoral Act 2002 (Vic) amendments — contextual support only

The objector does not contend that the **Electoral Act 2002 (Vic)** or amendments made to that Act, governs the AEC's determination of this Commonwealth application.

The applicable statutory grounds are those contained in the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, particularly **s 129** as applied to this name-change application by **s 134**.

However, the Victorian amendments are relevant contextual material because they demonstrate the same contemporary legislative concern that underpins **s 129** of the Commonwealth Act: the protection of voters and the electoral process from confusingly similar party names, names that suggest a false connection or relationship, and unauthorised appropriation of another political party's name, abbreviation, acronym or distinctive identity.

The Victorian provisions now address both party names and party logos. In summary, **s 47** addresses names that so nearly resemble, or suggest a false connection with, recognised or registered political parties. **Section 47A** addresses logos that so nearly resemble another registered political party's logo, suggest a false connection or relationship, or contain protected party-name material without the required consent.

The inclusion of **s 47A** in Annexure J is relevant because the objector's Victorian registered electoral identity includes a logo featuring the word **REFORM** within the outline or map of Australia. Although the present AEC objection is directed to the Australian Federation Party's proposed name rather than to a proposed logo, the Victorian logo provisions demonstrate the same electoral-integrity concern: voters should not be exposed to party names or visual identities that are likely to suggest a false connection, relationship or common electoral identity.

Those Victorian provisions are not determinative of this objection. They are relied upon only as contextual support for the broader electoral-integrity principle that party names should not be permitted where they are likely to mislead voters, imply a non-existent relationship, or appropriate the distinctive identity of another recognised political party.

That principle strongly supports refusal of the Australian Federation Party's proposed name **Reform Australia**, because it would appropriate and expand the objector's distinctive **Reform AU** identity and would likely cause voters and political participants to assume a connection with **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**, or **REFORM AU** where no such connection exists with the Australian Federation Party.

17. Anticipated arguments and response

17.1 “The full names are not identical”

The applicant may argue that **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** and **Reform Australia** are not identical.

That misses the point.

The primary ground is not exact identity. It is near resemblance and likely confusion under s 129(1)(d).

The question is not whether the two names are identical. The question is whether **Reform Australia** so nearly resembles the recognised political party name **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, or its distinctive **Reform AU** component, that confusion or mistake is likely.

It does.

17.2 “The objector’s full Victorian name includes End Mass Immigration”

The applicant may argue that the objector's full Victorian name contains the words **End Mass Immigration**, and therefore is sufficiently different.

That should be rejected.

The recognised party name must be considered as a whole, but the presence of additional words does not mean that a distinctive component of the name can be appropriated by another unrelated party.

The words **Reform AU** are not merely incidental or secondary wording. They are a prominent, distinctive and central reform-branded component of the recognised party name, and the component most likely to be used in shorthand, public discussion, media reference, online searches and federal political identification. **Reform Australia** is likely to be perceived as an expanded, national or federal form of that component.

17.3 “The Victorian name may change to Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU”

The applicant may argue that the objector has applied to change the Victorian party name to **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**.

That does not assist the applicant.

The pending Victorian name-change application retains the same distinctive **Reform AU** component. It reinforces the central point that **Reform AU** is the continuing national identifier across the objector's State and federal registration strategy.

The name-change application does not make **Reform Australia** less confusing. It confirms that **Reform AU** remains the continuing identifier.

17.4 “Reform is a generic political word”

The applicant may argue that **Reform** is a general political word.

The objection is not based on the word **Reform** in isolation.

The objection is based on the combination of:

1. **Reform**;
2. the Australian national identifier **Australia**;
3. the objector's recognised party name containing **Reform AU**;
4. the pending Victorian name **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU** also containing **Reform AU**;
5. the ordinary equivalence between **AU** and Australia;
6. the submitted and pending federal **REFORM AU** application; and
7. the absence of any relationship between the parties.

That combination creates likely confusion.

17.5 “AU is not the same as Australia”

The applicant may argue that **AU** and **Australia** are different.

In ordinary usage, that distinction is unlikely to matter.

AU is commonly understood as an abbreviation for Australia or Australian. A voter or supporter is likely to treat **Reform AU** and **Reform Australia** as abbreviated and expanded versions of the same name, or as names of related organisations.

17.6 “REFORM AU is not yet federally registered”

The applicant may argue that **REFORM AU** is not yet federally registered.

The objector accepts that the federal application is pending.

The objector does not rely on pending federal registration as the primary statutory ground.

The objector relies primarily on the existing recognised-party status of **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, based on Victorian registration and candidate endorsement under the current name in a Victorian parliamentary election.

The pending federal application is relevant supporting evidence of likely confusion, not the foundation of recognised-party status.

17.7 “The Australian Federation Party is already registered”

The applicant may argue that it is already federally registered.

That is not disputed.

The question is not whether the Australian Federation Party may remain registered. It may.

The question is whether it may change its name to **Reform Australia**, a name that is likely to be confused with or mistaken for the objector’s recognised political party name and **Reform AU** identity.

17.8 “There is no actual confusion yet”

The applicant may argue that actual confusion has not yet been proven.

Actual confusion is not required.

Section **129(1)(d)** is preventative. It is enough that the proposed name is likely to be confused with or mistaken for the recognised political party’s name, abbreviation or acronym.

The risk is apparent from the names themselves and the electoral context in which they will be used.

17.9 “Section 129(3) does not presently apply because REFORM AU is pending”

The objector accepts that **s 129(3)** is not relied upon as the primary ground at the date of this objection.

The s 129(3) point is advanced conditionally only.

If **REFORM AU** is entered in the federal Register before the Australian Federation Party’s application is determined, the proposed name **Reform Australia** would contain the word **Reform**, being a word in the registered party name **REFORM AU**. In that event, the absence of written consent would become a further matter requiring consideration under s 129.

That conditional point does not weaken the primary ground. The primary ground remains **s 129(1)(d)**.

18. Public interest and electoral integrity

The public interest strongly favours refusal.

The AEC's role in applying s 129 is to protect the clarity, integrity and reliability of the Register and the ballot paper.

Permitting the Australian Federation Party to change its name to **Reform Australia** would create a real and avoidable risk that:

1. voters will confuse **Reform Australia** with **Reform AU**;
2. voters will assume a relationship between **Reform Australia** and **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**;
3. voters will assume a relationship between **Reform Australia** and **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**, if the pending Victorian application is approved;
4. voters will assume **Reform Australia** is the expanded or federal form of **Reform AU**;
5. voters will associate Reform Australia with the objector's registered **REFORM** logo within the outline or map of Australia;
6. members or supporters will contact the wrong organisation;
7. donors may mistakenly support the wrong organisation;
8. media outlets may confuse or conflate the parties;
9. online searches may produce mixed and misleading results;
10. volunteers and candidates may misunderstand which organisation is which;
11. the objector's Victorian recognised-party identity may be undermined;
12. the submitted and pending federal **REFORM AU** application may be confused or prejudiced;
13. the applicant may receive an unfair benefit from a confusingly similar identity; and
14. the Register may facilitate, rather than prevent, public confusion.

The Commonwealth party-name provisions should be applied in a way that protects voters from those outcomes.

19. Requested findings

The objector requests that the AEC find:

1. **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** is a recognised political party for the purposes of **s 129(2)(c)**;
 2. **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** is registered under Victorian electoral law;
 3. **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** endorsed a candidate under its current name in the 2026 Nepean District by-election;
 4. the Nepean District by-election was an election for the Parliament of Victoria within the previous five years;
 5. the pending Victorian application to change the party name to **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU** retains **Reform AU** as the continuing national reform identifier;
 6. the Gazette extract confirming the Victorian change of name and logo shows that the objector’s registered electoral identity includes the **REFORM** logo within the outline or map of Australia;
 7. the Australian Federation Party is not related to **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**, **REFORM AU**, **Reform AU** or **Companions and Pets Party Limited**;
 8. no consent, permission or authorisation has been given by the objector;
 9. the proposed name **Reform Australia** so nearly resembles the recognised political party name **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, including its distinctive **Reform AU** component, that it is likely to be confused with or mistaken for that name, abbreviation or acronym;
 10. **Reform Australia** is likely to be perceived by ordinary voters and political participants as the expanded form, federal form, successor, branch, affiliate or related form of **Reform AU**;
 11. the submitted and pending federal application for **REFORM AU** is relevant supporting context demonstrating real and immediate likelihood of confusion;
 12. the application should be refused under **s 129(1)(d)**, as applied by **s 134**;
 13. if **REFORM AU** is entered in the Register before the Australian Federation Party’s application is determined, the AEC should also consider refusal under **s 129(1)(da)** and **s 129(3)**, insofar as those provisions then apply; and
 14. if the application is not otherwise in accordance with **s 134**, it should be refused on that additional basis.
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20. Annexures

The objector relies on the following annexures.

Annexure A: AEC advertisement / notice of Australian Federation Party application to change its name to **Reform Australia**.

Annexure B: VEC register extract showing **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** as a registered political party in Victoria and Milton Wilde as Registered Officer.

Annexure C: Three documents comprising the VEC media release, VEC Gazette extract, and VEC letter confirming the change of name and logo from Companions and Pets Party to **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, each including the officially registered logo containing the word **REFORM** within the outline or map of Australia.

Annexure D: Two documents comprising evidence of **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU** having endorsed a candidate under its current name at the 2026 Nepean District by-election, including VEC candidate or results material showing Milton Wilde as candidate for **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, and the VEC sample ballot paper showing the party name as it appeared in ballot-paper form.

Annexure E: Two documents comprising evidence of the pending Victorian application to change the party name to **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**, including the VEC notice concerning the objection period ending on 10 July 2026.

Annexure F: Three documents comprising AEC correspondence confirming recommencement of the **REFORM AU** federal registration application process, together with an extract from the submitted federal non-Parliamentary party registration application showing the party name **REFORM AU**, along with the **REFORM AU** logo.

Annexure G: Extract from the **REFORM AU** constitution showing the name **REFORM AU** and the status of the organisation as an unincorporated political organisation established for Commonwealth registration purposes.

Annexure H: The statutory declaration by the Party Secretary confirming the **REFORM AU** constitution and membership list were annexed for the federal application.

Annexure I: Statement of Milton Wilde confirming that the Australian Federation Party is not related to **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**, **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**, **REFORM AU**, **Reform AU** or **Companions and Pets Party Limited**, and that no consent has been given.

Annexure J: Extract from Electoral Act 2002 (Vic): s 3 (recognised political party), s 47 and s 47A.

21. Caution regarding publication of documents

The objector understands that objections, responses and supporting material may be published by the AEC, and that the AEC may deal with personal information in accordance with its usual publication, redaction and privacy practices.

The annexures are provided to the AEC for the purpose of determining this objection. The objector has sought to provide only those documents or extracts that are necessary to establish the matters relied upon in this objection, including the objector's standing, the Victorian registered party name and logo, the Nepean District by-election candidate material, the submitted federal REFORM AU application context, and the absence of any relationship, consent or authorisation.

The objector does not consent to the publication of private addresses, signatures, member details, witness details, telephone numbers, email addresses, member lists or other personal information beyond what the AEC is required or permitted to publish by law.

If the AEC proposes to publish this objection or any annexures, the objector respectfully requests that the AEC redact any personal information that is not necessary for public understanding of the objection, including signatures, private contact details, member information and any third-party personal information.

22. Conclusion

The Australian Federation Party's application to change its registered name to **Reform Australia** should be refused.

The proposed name is not sufficiently distinct. It adopts and expands the objector's distinctive **Reform AU** identity and is likely to cause confusion with the recognised political party **End Mass Immigration – Reform AU**.

The objector's party is registered in Victoria and has stood a candidate under its current name in a Victorian parliamentary by-election. It is therefore submitted to be a recognised political party for the purposes of s 129.

A federal application for **REFORM AU** has also been submitted to, and remains pending before, the AEC. That pending application is relied upon only as supporting context, but it reinforces the immediacy and seriousness of the likely confusion.

A Victorian application has also been submitted to change the State registered name to **Christian Alliance Party – Reform AU**. That pending application likewise retains **Reform AU** as the continuing national reform identifier.

The applicant party is unrelated. No consent has been given. Approval of **Reform Australia** would likely confuse voters and political participants, create a false impression of connection or relationship, and permit the applicant to appropriate the distinctive **Reform AU** identity of another recognised political party and prejudice the submitted and pending federal **REFORM AU** application.

For those reasons, the AEC should refuse the Australian Federation Party's application under **s 129(1)(d)**, as applied by **s 134** of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*.

Signed:

A large black rectangular redaction box covering the signature.

Milton Wilde
Registered Officer
End Mass Immigration – **Reform AU**

Two black rectangular redaction boxes covering contact information, likely a phone number and email address.

Street address:

A black rectangular redaction box covering the street address.

Date: 10 July 2026