

Submission to the Ministerial Expert Committee for Electoral Reform

**Western Australia Party
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Summary

1. Abolish Below the Line voting for the Legislative Council
2. Abolish the regions and establish a single electorate for the entire state.
3. Increasing the numbers in the Legislative Council from 36 to 39 (2.50 % needed for a Quota).
4. Eliminating Early (in person) Voting
5. Disallow Independents from running in the Legislative Council
6. A proposal for voting
7. A proposal for allocating Preferences.
8. Abolish Group Ticket Voting

1. Abolish Below The Line voting for the Legislative Council

Aspects of the voting system that work, need to be encouraged or at least maintained and aspects that cause administrative problems and serve no practical purpose should be abolished.

The following statistics show the significant increase in Above The Line voting to the extent that now 97.49 % of the public vote Above The Line and more than 99% of ALP voters vote Above The Line in the rural areas and 98.83% overall.

Liberal Party voters are also voting in huge numbers Above The Line (98.33% at the recent election).

All minor parties are also showing an increase in Above The Line voting.

Legislative Council - ATL/BTL - Total - Rank - 2013

Region	ATL	BTL	Total	%
Ag	76,650	3,028	79,678	96.20
SW	161,891	7,040	168,931	95.83
NM	295,619	14,268	309,887	95.40
MP	54,393	2,753	57,146	95.18
EM	284,577	15,851	303,428	94.78
SM	290,023	16,130	306,153	94.73
Total	1,163,153	59,070	1,225,223	94.93 %

Legislative Council - ATL/BTL - Total - Rank - 2017

Region	ATL	BTL	Total	%
SW	185,427	8,661	194,088	97.29
MP	47,504	1,807	49,311	96.34
SM	333,449	13,536	346,985	96.10
EM	319,548	15,268	334,816	95.44
Ag	84,068	4,107	88,175	95.34
NM	317,255	18,045	335,300	94.62
Total	1,287,251	61,424	1,348,675	95.45 %

Legislative Council - ATL/BTL - Total - Rank - 2021

Region	TV	NTV	Total	%
SW	200,810	4,289	205,099	97.91
MP	48,022	1,042	49,064	97.88
SM	371,717	8,393	380,110	97.79
Ag	84,509	1,984	86,493	97.71
NM	356,731	9,498	366,229	97.41
EM	341,280	10,893	352,173	96.91
Total	1,403,069	36,099	1,439,168	97.49 %

ALP - LC - ATL/BTL - Rank - 2013

Region	ATL	BTL	Total	%
EM	111,225	4,754	115,979	95.90
MP	12,256	533	12,789	95.83
SW	49,395	2,181	51,576	95.77
SM	108,195	4,831	113,026	95.73
Ag	13,345	653	13,998	95.34
NM	86,328	4,564	90,892	94.98
Total	380,744	17,516	398,260	95.60 %

ALP - LC - Ticket Votes - Rank - 2017

Region	ATL	BTL	Total	%
MP	16,489	357	16,846	97.88
SM	152,025	3,653	155,678	97.65
EM	151,529	4,178	155,707	97.32
SW	68,776	1,958	70,734	97.23
Ag	20,474	690	21,164	96.74
NM	119,671	5,138	124,809	95.88
Total	528,964	15,974	544,938	97.07 %

ALP - LC - ATL/BTL - Rank - 2021

Region	ATL	BTL	Total	%
MP	27,744	258	28,002	99.08
SW	113,613	1,100	114,713	99.04
Ag	38,881	382	39,263	99.03
SM	236,751	2,497	239,248	98.96
NM	212,512	2,542	215,054	98.82
EM	228,678	3,416	232,094	98.53
Total	858,179	10,195	868,374	98.83 %

Liberal - LC - ATL/BTL - Rank - 2013

Region	ATL	BTL	Total	%
Ag	26,528	445	26,973	98.35
SW	72,551	1,397	74,248	97.71
NM	172,327	4,540	176,867	97.43
MP	17,837	518	18,355	97.18
SM	140,476	4,577	145,053	96.84
EM	136,569	5,435	142,004	96.17
Total	566,288	16,912	583,500	97.05 %

Liberal - LC - ATL/BTL - Rank - 2017

Region	ATL	BTL	Total	%
MP	7,578	157	7,735	97.97
Ag	16,046	400	16,446	97.57
SW	42,886	1,128	44,014	97.44
SM	83,983	2,214	86,197	97.43

EM	81,098	2,449	83,547	97.07
NM	118,368	3,928	122,296	96.79
Total	349,959	10,276	360,235	97.15 %

Liberal - LC - ATL/BTL - Rank - 2021

Region	ATL	BTL	Total	%
SW	37,312	424	37,736	98.88
MP	5,179	71	5,250	98.65
SM	65,961	1,039	67,000	98.45
NM	83,916	1,463	85,379	98.29
Ag	10,481	191	10,672	98.21
EM	47,272	1,071	48,343	97.78
Total	250,121	4,259	254,380	98.33 %

A continuation of this trend would indicate that voters are likely to cast votes almost exclusively Above The Line in the 2025 election.

This would also indicate that the provision of dozens of names Below the Line, on Ballot Papers is an anachronism. The public are voting for parties not individuals and the public are accepting the parties ordering of individual candidates.

The public are showing no appetite at all for allocating their own preferences.

By eliminating Below The Line voting the Western Australian Electoral Commission could produce Legislative Council ballot paper that is the same size as the Legislative Assembly ballot paper and it could be aligned in a portrait style as well.

This would eliminate the ability of the Liberals for Climate and the Liberal Democratic Party to gain votes at the expense of the Liberal Party by fortuitously being allocated a position in front of the Liberal Party on the ballot paper.

2. Abolish the regions and establish a single electorate for the entire state.

By abolishing the Regions and having one single state-wide electorate, the ability of certain micro parties to form groups with the intention of winning a seat **in each** of the six regions would be eliminated.

3. Increasing the numbers in the Legislative Council to 39 (2.50 % needed for a Quota).

By increasing the number of members of the Legislative Council from 36 to 39, the quota required to be elected would be 2.50 %, which is a round number that the public would become familiar with.

A 39 member Legislative Council with a 2.50% quota would see (on recent results) the following ...

	Now	2.50% Quota
ALP	22	24
Liberal	7	7
Nationals	3	1 *
Legalise Cannabis WA	2	0
Greens	1	2
Daylight Saving	1	0
Others	0	(5)
	36	39

The others are likely to include, Shooters, Fishers or Farmers/One Nation (0.59 Quotas each)

Nationals do not currently run in the city. In a state-wide ballot they would gain additional votes in the city and in doing so would go close to gaining a second Legislative Council position.

Two final two positions would be left to one of Greens, ALP, Australian Christians, or the No Mandatory Vaccination Party.

The system seems to be very fair to all participants.

The Liberal Party, ALP, Greens and Nationals received 87.20% of the state-wide vote at the recent state election.

With this proposed system, these major parties would still win 34 (87%) of the Legislative Council seats with 87.20 % of the vote and the minor parties would win 5 (13%) of the seats with 12.80 % of the vote.

This is almost exactly the percentages that one would expect under a completely fair system.

4. Eliminating Early (in person) Voting

The expansion of Early In Person Voting was intended to increase participation by making voting more accessible. The result however was the opposite.

The total voter turnout was the lowest ever and by a significant margin.

Every District had a lower turnout in 2021 compared to 2017, apart from North West Central (73.24% in 2017 and 73.76% in 2021) and 2017 was the lowest turnout ever; until the 2021 election.

The Early Voting was also responsible for a much lower than expected vote for the minor parties.

In previous elections, votes for all parties in Early Voting was very similar to the vote on Election Day. In 2021 the voting on election day was significantly different,

The main beneficiary was the ALP and to a lesser extent the Liberal Party. All minor parties had low Early Voting results compared to election day.

Minor parties were unable to man the polling stations during normal working hours however the ALP could call on union representatives and political operatives to do this work.

Participation - LA - Rank - 2017

	District	Enrolment	Votes Cast	%
1.	Riverton	25,386	23,101	91.00
2.	Kingsley	26,096	23,741	90.98
3.	Carine	27,520	24,996	90.83
4.	Kalamunda	26,906	24,312	90.36
5.	Jandakot	29,048	26,193	90.17
6.	Albany	27,143	24,424	89.98
7.	Churchlands	26,865	24,171	89.97
8.	Collie-Preston	28,736	25,837	89.91
9.	Bateman	26,024	23,361	89.77
10.	Moore	24,581	22,071	89.79
11.	Bicton	26,009	23,312	89.63
12.	Darling Range	31,142	27,876	89.51
13.	Roe	26,102	23,367	89.21
14.	Warren-Blackwood	27,667	24,652	89.10
15.	Hillarys	27,561	24,513	88.94
16.	Vasse	27,962	24,845	88.85
17.	Girrawheen	28,422	25,194	88.64
18.	Murray-Wellington	28,012	24,800	88.53
19.	Willagee	25,147	22,263	88.53
20.	West Swan	28,323	25,041	88.41
21.	Cottesloe	27,407	24,224	88.39
22.	Joondalup	27,495	24,274	88.29
23.	Central Wheatbelt	26,334	23,247	88.28
24.	Balcatta	27,946	24,629	88.13
25.	Nedlands	27,348	24,101	88.13
26.	Wanneroo	27,621	24,340	88.12
27.	Warnbro	28,051	23,821	88.12
28.	Mount Lawley	28,075	24,732	88.09
29.	Cockburn	27,914	24,588	88.08
30.	Southern River	27,161	23,910	88.03

31.	Swan Hills	32,573	28,673	88.03
32.	Morley	25,696	22,617	88.02
33.	Forrestfield	26,994	23,570	87.32
34.	Bassendean	27,279	23,797	87.24
35.	Dawesville	29,611	26,032	87.19
36.	Maylands	27,697	24,032	86.77
37.	Burns Beach	28,779	24,939	86.66
38.	South Perth	28,477	24,676	86.65
39.	Bunbury	27,943	24,179	86.53
40.	Midland	29,603	25,498	86.13
41.	Thornlie	28,269	24,219	85.67
42.	Kwinana	25,710	22,018	85.64
43.	Rockingham	26,943	23,052	85.56
44.	Geraldton	25,641	21,911	85.45
45.	Fremantle	28,765	24,570	85.42
46.	Cannington	25,734	21,987	85.32
47.	Baldivis	30,777	26,200	85.13
48.	Scarborough	27,893	23,663	84.83
49.	Mandurah	28,977	24,557	84.75
50.	Mirrabooka	27,798	23,530	84.65
51.	Armadale	28,323	23,959	84.59
52.	Belmont	26,773	22,619	84.48
53.	Victoria Park	28,179	23,702	84.11
54.	Perth	29,833	24,878	83.39
55.	Butler	30,381	25,192	82.93
56.	Kalgoorlie	20,024	15,846	79.14
57.	North West Central	10,432	7,640	73.24
58.	Kimberley	16,844	12,217	72.53
59.	Pilbara	21,180	14,821	69.98

Participation - LA - Rank - 2021

	District	Enrolment	Votes	%
1.	Riverton	29,054	26,376	90.78
2.	Carine	30,702	27,854	90.72

3.	Kingsley	30,057	27,113	90.21
4.	Bateman	30,328	27,171	89.59
5.	Jandakot	32,121	28,758	89.53
6.	Kalamunda	29,541	26,385	89.32
7.	Bicton	28,293	25,235	89.19
8.	Churchlands	29,084	25,889	89.01
9.	Cottesloe	31,219	27,661	88.60
10.	Albany	27,464	24,038	88.53
11.	Landsdale	31,040	27,476	88.52
12.	Nedlands	30,290	26,790	88.45
13.	Darling Range	31,150	27,487	88.24
14.	Hillarys	29,875	26,320	88.10
15.	Moore	26,014	22,861	87.88
16.	Vasse	31,284	27,456	87.76
17.	Collie-Preston	30,741	26,935	87.62
18.	Warren-Blackwood	29,887	25,181	87.58
19.	Cockburn	30,783	26,903	87.40
20.	Joondalup	28,935	25,247	87.25
21.	South Perth	29,696	25,753	86.72
22.	Mount Lawley	29,695	25,721	86.62
23.	Southern River	29,655	25,679	86.59
24.	Murray-Wellington	30,395	26,297	86.52
25.	Dawesville	31,293	27,036	86.40
26.	Morley	30,130	25,959	86.16
27.	Willagee	28,393	24,455	86.13
28.	Roe	24,713	21,278	86.10
29.	Maylands	29,731	24,678	86.09
30.	Bassendean	29,509	25,366	85.96
31.	West Swan	32,247	27,681	85.84
32.	Swan Hills	30,263	25,973	85.82
33.	Central Wheatbelt	25,884	22,200	85.77
34.	Wanneroo	31,301	26,730	85.40
35.	Forrestfield	28,005	23,910	85.38
36.	Balcatta	29,541	25,115	85.02
37.	Burns Beach	29,974	25,442	84.88
38.	Fremantle	31,347	26,481	84.48
39.	Scarborough	30,954	26,133	84.43
40.	Warnbro	29,054	26,038	84.25
41.	Baldivis	32,554	27,412	84.20

42.	Perth	32,096	26,996	84.11
43.	Bunbury	30,474	25,626	84.09
44.	Rockingham	29,259	24,560	83.94
45.	Cannington	29,108	24,429	83.93
46.	Midland	31,623	26,535	83.91
47.	Kwinana	28,992	24,269	83.67
48.	Victoria Park	28,695	23,821	83.01
49.	Thornlie	29,687	24,635	82.98
50.	Geraldton	26,767	22,098	82.56
51.	Belmont	30,025	24,758	82.46
52.	Mandurah	31,445	25,806	82.07
53.	Butler	32,711	26,751	81.78
54.	Mirrabooka	29,946	24,345	81.30
55.	Armadale	32,207	26,000	80.73
56.	Kalgoorlie	19,651	15,351	78.12
57.	North West Central	10,993	8,108	73.76
58.	Kimberley	15,735	11,075	70.38
59.	Pilbara	23,839	15,621	67.65

5. Disallow Independents from running in the Legislative Council

In the Legislative Assembly, Independents run for legitimate reasons. In the Legislative Council the overwhelming majority of candidates and perhaps all candidates were running to feed preferences into the vote of a preferred candidate.

The public are unaware of this and believe they are voting for an independent voice in the parliament.

Preventing Independents from running would make the Legislative Council ballot paper more manageable in terms of size and leave more room for serious candidates.

Independents could still run in the Legislative Assembly if they wish to do so.

6. Proposal for voting

If Independents are eliminated from the ballot paper in the Legislative Council and Below The Line voting is eliminated, a simple ballot paper could be produced for the Legislative Council that only contains party names.

This ballot paper could be filled out in exactly the same way as the Legislative Assembly ballot paper ie, number every square from 1 to X (X being the number of parties registered or who nominate).

The consistent method of voting will reduce informal voting in the Legislative Assembly because a simple campaign could be run to “Number every Box on every ballot paper”.

The other advantage is that there would be no need to wait weeks for a result to be known in the Legislative Council. Votes could be counted on election night.

7. Proposal for allocating Preferences.

If the number of members of the Legislative Council is increased to 39 (It is 42 in NSW and 40 in Victoria), there would be no distribution of any preferences from parties who have already received a quota.

You would simply distribute preferences from the party who finished last to first amongst the parties who failed to gain a quota.

This would mean that the major parties could not collude to target minor parties with their preferences but could still receive preferences of minor parties.

This proposal would also prevent the major parties with massive resources from using their How To Vote cards to significantly affect the chances of minor parties being elected.

This system would also eliminate the need to use computers to calculate/read votes.

State Wide - Legislative Council - Rank - 2021

	Party	Votes	%	2.50 %
1.	ALP	868,374	60.34	24.54
2.	Liberal	254,380	17.68	7.07
3.	Greens	91,849	6.38	2.55
4.	Nationals	40,285	2.80	1.12
5.	Legalise Cannabis WA	28,473	1.98	0.79
6.	Australian Christians	28,051	1.95	0.78
7.	PHON	21,259	1.48	0.59
8.	SFFP	21,210	1.47	0.59
9.	NMVP	16,094	1.12	0.45
10.	Independents	11,486	0.80	0.30
11.	WAP	10,496	0.73	0.30
12.	AJP	9,732	0.68	0.27
13.	LDP	9,218	0.64	0.26
14.	Liberals for Climate	7,515	0.52	0.21
15.	WAXit	4,924	0.34	0.14
16.	Sustainable Australia	4,405	0.31	0.12
17.	Daylight Saving	3,485	0.24	0.10
18.	GAP	3,397	0.24	0.10
19.	HAP	3,105	0.22	0.08
20.	Socialist Alliance	948	0.07	0.03
21.	Other	482	0.03	0.01
	Valid Votes	1,439,168	85.50 %	40.00
	Quota			2.50 %

8. Abolish Group Ticket Voting

The public would complete their ballot papers as they see fit. Either by following a physical ticket they are given at a booth or take to a booth or according to their own intuition.

Terms of Reference

At the 2021 election for the Legislative Council:

The Daylight Saving Party won a seat in the Mining and Pastoral region, having received 98 first preference votes, which is equivalent to just 0.2 % of all formal votes in that region.

The Daylight Saving Party attempted to change their name prior to the 2021 Western Australian State Election to the “National-Liberal Party” but their request for a name change was rejected by the Western Australian Electoral Commission. Presumably the issue of Daylight Saving was not paramount to that party.

Wilson Tucker (Daylight Saving Party) was the lead candidate for that party at the election and was, at the time of the election, living in Seattle, USA.

These facts were known to everyone involved in the allocation of preferences prior to the election. This included minor parties as well as major parties.

The ALP knowing these facts still gave their second preference to the Daylight Saving Party.

The ALP submitted the following Preference Ticket ...

Mining & Pastoral - WA Labor - 2021

Pref	Group		Candidate		Party
1	R	1	Dawson	Stephen	ALP
2	R	2	McGinn	Kyle	ALP
3	R	3	Foster	Peter	ALP
4	R	4	Sahanna	Rosetta	ALP
5	R	5	Portland	Kelvin	ALP
6	R	6	Field	Bobby-Lee	ALP
7	E	1	Priest	Matt	SFFP
8	E	2	Normington	Royce	SFFP
9	E	3	Smith	Kingsley	SFFP
10	G	1	Tucker	Wilson	DSP
11	G	2	Wilson	Janet	DSP
12	C	1	Mollan	Brian	Sustainable
13	C	2	Park	Anthony	Sustainable
14	J	1	Grills	Dave	WAP
15	J	2	Matheson	Julie	WAP
16	P	1	Parr	Robbie	LDP
17	P	2	McCoull	Jake	LDP
18	B	1	Greening	Curtis	LFC
19	B	2	McFerran	Gavin	LFC
20	O	1	Craies	Teddy	HAP
21	O	2	Martin	Simon	HAP
22	I	1	Smith	Kimberly	Greens
23	I	2	Watson	Giz	Greens
24	K	1	Cole-Darby	Emmarae	AJP
25	K	2	Dunning	Scott	AJP
26	D	1	Brown	James	LCWA
27	D	2	Watt	Donald	LCWA
28	Q	1	Fardell	Nicholas	Nationals
29	Q	2	Quartermaine	Lionel	Nationals
30	Q	3	Crook	Tony	Nationals
31	Q	4	Dart	Kieran	Nationals
32	Q	5	Young	Mark	Nationals
33	Q	6	Daly	Tessa	Nationals
34	L	1	Thomson	Neil	Liberal
35	L	2	Huston	Michael	Liberal
36	L	3	Richardson	Jodie	Liberal
37	L	4	Blampey	Matthew	Liberal

38	T	1	Young	Jackie	AC
39	T	2	Patterson	Ross	AC
40	N	1	Webb-Smith	Nathan	GAP
41	N	2	Mullings	Laona	GAP
42	F	1	Hatton	Brenden	WAxit
43	F	2	Grossmith	Huw	WAxit
44	A	1	Squires	Tayla	Independent
45	A	2	Gardiner	Cameron	Independent
46	H	1	Kelly	Christine	Independent
47	H	2	McGuinniss	Noel	Independent
48	M	1	Fels	Anthony	Independent
49	M	2	Le	Van Son	Independent
50	S	1	Middleton	Andrew	NMVP
51	S	2	Middleton	Deborah	NMVP
52	U	1	Scott	Robin	One Nation
53	U	2	Modolo	David	One Nation

One would have expected the ALP to once again give their preferences to The Greens, who won the sixth and final position in Mining and Pastoral in the 2017 State Election.

It was the ALP preferences that got The Greens elected in 2017 and The Greens needed those preferences again in 2021 to get elected.

Mining & Pastoral - WA Labor - Preferences - 2017

1	Dawson	Stephen	ALP
2	McGinn	Kyle	ALP
3	Foster	Peter	ALP
4	Mousley	Christopher	ALP
5	Chapple	Robin	Greens
6	Oliver	Timothy	Greens
7	Rogers	Natasha	MBP
8	Patil	Pritam	MBP

In the 2021 State Election, The Greens also gave their second preferences to the Daylight Saving Party. In doing so they contributed to that party being elected in Mining and Pastoral ahead of the ALP.

The Greens submitted the following preference ticket for Mining and Pastoral Region ...

Mining & Pastoral - Greens - Preferences - 2021

Pref	Group		Candidate		Party
1	I	1	Smith	Kimberly	Greens
2	I	2	Watson	Giz	Greens
3	K	1	Cole-Darby	Emmarea	AJP
4	K	2	Dunning	Scott	AJP
5	G	1	Tucker	Wilson	DSP
6	G	2	Wilson	Janet	DSP
7	D	1	Brown	James	LCWA
8	D	2	Watt	Donald	LCWA
9	R	2	McGinn	Kyle	ALP
10	R	1	Dawson	Stephen	ALP
11	R	3	Foster	Peter	ALP
12	R	4	Sahanna	Rosetta	ALP
13	R	5	Portland	Kelvin	ALP
14	R	6	Field	Bobby-Lee	ALP
15	O	1	Craies	Teddy	HAP
16	O	2	Martin	Simon	HAP
17	C	1	Mollan	Brian	Sustainable
18	C	2	Park	Anthony	Sustainable
19	J	1	Grills	Dave	WAP
20	J	2	Matheson	Julie	WAP
21	P	1	Parr	Robbie	LDP
22	P	2	McCoull	Jake	LDP
23	B	1	Greening	Curtis	LFC
24	B	2	McFerran	Gavin	LFC
25	L	1	Thomson	Neil	Liberal

26	L	2	Huston	Michael	Liberal
27	L	3	Richardson	Jodie	Liberal
28	L	4	Blampey	Matthew	Liberal
29	Q	1	Fardell	Nicholas	Nationals
30	Q	2	Quartermaine	Lionel	Nationals
31	Q	3	Crook	Tony	Nationals
32	Q	4	Dart	Kieran	Nationals
33	Q	5	Young	Mark	Nationals
34	Q	6	Daly	Tessa	Nationals
35	M	1	Fels	Anthony	Independent
36	M	2	Le	Van Son	Independent
37	H	1	Kelly	Christine	Independent
38	H	2	McGuiness	Noel	Independent
39	A	1	Squires	Tayla	Independent
40	A	2	Gardiner	Cameron	Independent
41	S	1	Middleton	Andrew	NMVP
42	S	2	Middleton	Deborah	NMVP
43	F	1	Hatton	Brenden	WAXit
44	F	2	Grossmith	Huw	WAXit
45	N	1	Webb-Smith	Nathan	GAP
46	N	2	Mullings	Leona	GAP
47	E	1	Priest	Matt	SFFP
48	E	2	Normington	Royce	SFFP
49	E	3	Smith	Kingsley	SFFP
50	T	1	Young	Jacky	AC
51	T	2	Patterson	Ross	AC
52	U	1	Scott	Robin	One Nation
53	U	2	Modolo	David	One Nation

The Daylight Saving Party's 98 votes.

Immediately following the counting of the votes in the 2021 Western Australian State Election 2021, the line that Daylight Saving got elected with 98 votes was reported in the press and repeated ad nauseum, in an attempt to convince the public that the electoral system was “broken”.

The Daylight Saving Party needed a quota (14.78%) like any other party. Ninety-Eight votes was the attention grabbing headline, but Daylight Saving needed the preferences of the major parties to get elected, which they got.

The Daylight Saving Party got elected because both the ALP and The Greens, inexplicably gave Daylight Saving Party their preferences ahead of each other, potentially costing each other a seat in the Legislative Council.

The only logical explanation is that both of these parties intended to get Daylight Saving Party elected so as to highlight an aspect of the Western Australian electoral process that could be changed.

The change desired is to reengineer the electoral system to increase the power of the major parties at the expense of the minor parties.

Liberals Preferring to “Liberals for Climate” in North Metropolitan Region

Although not in the Terms of Reference, the Liberal Party’s decision to give preferences to Liberals for Climate ahead of Australian Christians and One Nation also needs scrutiny.

This preference arrangement almost got Liberals for Climate elected and if this had have occurred would have given added impetus to the move to change the electoral system in favour of the major parties at the expense of the minor parties.

The Liberals for Climate were formerly known as “Flux the System !”. They successfully changed their name to gain votes at the expense of the Liberal Party. The decision therefore for the Liberal Party to give Liberals for Climate their preferences makes very little sense.

The Liberal Party submitted the following Preference Ticket for North Metropolitan Region in the 2021 Western Australian State Election ...

North Metropolitan - Liberal - Preferences - 2021

Pref Group		Candidate		Party	
1	G	1	Collier	Peter	Liberal
2	G	2	Sibma	Tjorn	Liberal

3	G	3	Ehrenfeld	Simon	Liberal
4	G	4	Walton	Tim	Liberal
5	G	5	Mischin	Michael	Liberal
6	P	1	Fantinel	Kate Mary	LDP
7	P	2	Tait	Richard	LDP
8	B	1	Re	Elizabeth	WAP
9	B	2	Pynt	Steven	WAP
10	K	1	Tucak	Michael	Unaffiliated
11	K	2	Tucak	John	Unaffiliated
12	N	1	Van Niekerk	Jan	SFFP
13	N	2	Wenham	Marty	SFFP
14	U	1	Gleeson	Daithi	LFC
15	U	2	Holliday	Paul	LFC
16	H	1	Hildebrandt	Louis	AC
17	H	2	Fearis	Neil	AC
18	S	1	Xamon	Alison	Greens
19	I	1	Scott	Colin	Sustainable
20	I	2	Ferrinda	Michael	Sustainable
21	V	1	Tucker	Robert	DSP
22	V	2	Atcheson	Heather	DSP
23	O	1	Armstrong	Max	LCWA
24	O	2	Mulholland	Fred	LCWA
25	O	1	Golawski	John	WAXit
26	O	2	Sommer	Aleksander	WAXit
27	L	1	Randle	Andrea	Independent
28	L	2	Chan	Wendy	Independent
29	F	1	Roberts	Rafe	Independent
30	F	2	Husselmann	Carel	Independent
31	T	1	Amesz	Billy	Independent
32	T	2	Gersbach	Steven	Independent
33	W	1	Ravichandar	T	Independent
34	R	1	Spada	N	Independent
35	R	2	Husselmann	M	Independent
36	A	1	Walsh	Tyler	One Nation
37	A	2	Mundy	Shiela	One Nation
38	C	1	Anagno	Michael	AJP
39	C	2	Fry	Stephanie	AJP
40	S	2	Vujcich	Daniel	Greens
41	S	3	Newbold	Sarah	Greens

42	E	1	Yang	Pierre	ALP
43	E	2	Pritchard	Martin	ALP
44	E	3	Chuot	Ayor	ALP
45	E	4	Caddy	Daniel	ALP
46	E	5	Vallance	Rhys	ALP
47	E	6	Marton	Rebeka	ALP
48	D	1	Pearce	James	NMVP
49	D	2	Cirkovic	A	NMVP
50	D	3	O'Dal	Sara	NMVP
51	M	1	Gupta	Sanjeev	HAP
52	M	2	Helou	George	HAP
53	J	1	Irwin	Chris	GAP
54	J	2	Tonkin	Ben	GAP

The Liberal Party gave Australian Christians their preferences ahead of Liberals for Climate in every region except North Metropolitan Region.

The Liberal Party gave One Nation their preferences ahead of Liberals for Climate in every region except North Metropolitan Region.

Clearly the Liberal Party made a special attempt to get Liberals for Climate elected in North Metropolitan Region. Liberals for Climate received 1,268 votes or 0.35% of the vote in North Metropolitan Region.

The election of micro parties such as Daylight Saving Party, is due to preferences given to them by the major parties not simply as a result of so-called “preference harvesting”. The Expert Committee on Electoral Reform needs to be conscious of this.

The major parties are attempting to create public support for change to the electoral system by highlighting a situation (Daylight Saving Party being elected with 98 primary votes) they were responsible for and actively promoted.

Conclusion

The Ministerial Expert Committee on Electoral Reform has a very important task.

The Legislative Council is a body to review and hold the Legislative Assembly to account.

Every effort must be made to ensure that the major parties do not dominate the parliament which will be elected in 2025 and that those elected are representative of the broad range of views of the public.

If the major parties get 80% of the vote, they should not get 100% of the seats. The number of minor party candidates elected should be proportional to the vote they get.

Minor parties do not receive any public funding and survive solely on money supplied by their membership. They should not be subjected to any additional handicaps.

Cam Tinley - No Mandatory Vaccination Party

Julie Mathieson - Western Australia Party

Maryka Groenwald - Australian Christians