

Reporting donations and loans: examples | Electoral Commission

donations and loans in Great Britain You are in the Which donations and loans do you need to report? section Home donations and loans in Great Britain Which donations and loans do you need to report? View the navigation tree Go to main guidance section: donations and loans in Great Britain Terms we use in this guidance Which donations are covered by the rules? What do you need to do when you receive a donation? How do you work out the value of a donation? Crowdfunding Auction prizes Sponsorship What must you record when you accept a donation? What do you do if you receive a donation from an impermissible or unidentifiable source? Which loans are covered by the rules? What do you need to do before you enter into a loan? How do you work out the value of a loan? What must you record when you enter into a loan? What do you do if you have a loan from an impermissible source? Who can you accept donations and loans from? Which donations and loans do you need to report? Parties with accounting units Reporting donations and loans: examples How to report donations and loans Reporting donations and loans: examples Example 1: A limited liability partnership makes a £10,000 donation to a party in March and a £2,000 donation in July. In this example, the £10,000 donation is reportable because it exceeds the over £7,500 reporting threshold. After accepting this donation, the reporting threshold for further benefits from the same source drops to over £1,500 for the remainder of the year. This means the £2,000 donation is also reportable as it meets the lower threshold of over £1,500. Example 2: An unincorporated association makes three donations of £600 to a single accounting unit over a year. When added together the donation amount totals £1,800, which is over the £1,500 threshold for an accounting unit. These aggregated donations are reportable when the reporting threshold is met. In this example the donations become reportable in the quarter in which the third donation is accepted. Example 3: An individual gives a £5,000 donation and a £5,000 loan to the central party in the same calendar year. The party must report any permissible benefits that are or add up to over £7,500 from the same source in a calendar year. When added together the total value of these benefits is £10,000, which exceeds the £7,500 threshold. These aggregated benefits should be reported in the quarter that they exceed the reporting threshold. Example 4: A company gives £5,000 to the central party in January and £1,000 each to three accounting units in May. Individually, these donations are below the reporting thresholds for the central party and accounting units. The party must add together any benefits received from the same source over the calendar year which do not meet the reporting threshold alone. In this case, the three £1,000 donations to the accounting units should be treated as donations to the central party. When added together the total donation amount is £8,000, which is over the £7,500 reporting threshold for donations to the central party. These aggregated donations are reportable and must be reported at the end of the calendar year, in Quarter Four. Last updated: 31 March 2022 Book traversal links for Reporting donations and loans: examples Parties with accounting units How to report donations and loans