

Nominate

COUNCILELECTIONS



Nomination period
26 January to midday 9 February 2027

Learn more at councilelections.sa.gov.au

lga. South
Australia

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge First Nations people as the traditional custodians of the land and we offer our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

We are committed to strengthening connections between First Nations people, councils and the broader community.



contents

Thinking about nominating?

4

Why run for council?	5
The roles within council	5
Who can be part of council?	6
Why diverse councils are stronger	6
Do I get paid as a council member?	7
Training and development	7
Leadership checklist	8

Understanding local government

10

The three tiers of government	10
A brief history of SA local government	10
Councils in South Australia	11

How councils work

12

What councils do	12
The structure of council	13
The role of the mayor	14
The role of councillors	14
How councils make decisions	15
Leadership and behaviour on council	16
Laws that affect council members	17

Election time

24

How voting works	24
The Returning Officer	24
Complaints, disputes and penalties	24

Getting ready to nominate

18

Am I eligible to nominate?	18
Key dates	18
How to run for council	18
The three types of council elections	18

You're elected - what's next?

25

Induction and orientation	25
Declaring that you are a council member	26
Your training and development	26
Welcome to the team	26
Looking after yourself in the role	26

Running your campaign

19

Before you start your campaign	19
Planning your campaign	19
Campaigning: What you need to know	20
Preparing campaign materials and promotion	20
Ways to promote yourself	21
Standing for re-election	22
Example campaign plan template	23

Support and resources

27

Electoral Commission of South Australia	27
LGA South Australia	27
Local Councils	27
Useful links	27



Thinking about nominating?

If you've ever wanted to help shape your community's future, you might be ready to nominate for council.

Being on council is one of the most direct ways to have an impact on your community's future. Councils help shape how local areas grow and change – from parks, open spaces and community facilities, to libraries, waste and local events. Together, elected representatives make strategic decisions that directly affect how your community feels to live in.

Councils are strongest when they reflect the diversity of the communities they serve, in background, age, culture, gender and life experience. You don't need to know everything from the start or have specific experience. What matters is being willing to learn, listen and work constructively with others for the benefit of your community.

Being a council member means:

bringing strategic thinking into the decision-making process

working as part of a team to set council's direction

representing the whole community fairly and respectfully

balancing short-term needs with long-term planning

understanding facts and considering important issues

staying curious, open minded and positive, even when opinions differ

If this sounds like you, or like a positive challenge you'd grow into, it's worth exploring what's involved. The next few pages will help you understand the skills, time and commitment needed, as well as the support available to help you succeed.

Why run for council?

Being on council is a chance to be part of something bigger, to influence local decisions, represent your community and make a lasting contribution.

You might run for council to:

- work as part of a team to help set council's direction
- bring a whole of community perspective to decisions that influence everyday life
- help plan for a sustainable and vibrant future
- build leadership and teamwork skills that benefit your career or personal development.

You'll also gain a deeper understanding of how local government works - and how much councils do to keep communities running smoothly.

Being on council takes commitment, yet the experience can be incredibly rewarding. Check out the **Leadership Checklist** for a quick self-assessment and decide if a role on council could be a good fit for you.

The roles within council

If you're elected, you'll become part of your council's governing body, made up of a mayor and councillors. Together, you'll make decisions that guide the future of your community. Mayors and councillors all serve a four-year term.

As a group, the mayor and councillors:

- set the strategic objectives for the council
- decide how resources are allocated
- consider community views and balance competing priorities
- make policy decisions that guide council programs, services and long-term planning.

Typical tasks include:

- talking with the community
- reading council agendas
- making strategic decisions at council meetings
- reviewing plans, policies and budgets
- representing the council area at key community events.

As a council member, your role is to focus on governance and decision-making. The CEO and council staff provide advice to the elected council, manage day-to-day operations and carry out the decisions the elected council make. You'll work together, but with clear and separate responsibilities.

More detail on the roles of councillors and the mayor appears later in **How councils work**.



Who can be part of council?

You can nominate for council no matter your qualifications, religion, race, gender, work or life experience, or profession.

Being on council takes commitment and teamwork, and the experience can be incredibly rewarding.

To be on council, you should be passionate about your local community, be keen to learn and willing to contribute to strategic decisions for your local community.

On a council, leadership skills are fundamental. You must be fair, listen to other perspectives and be well informed of facts when advocating for the community.

As a council member, you make decisions as part of a collective. This means working well with other council members as a team. You don't have to agree on everything, but be prepared to build good relationships, be a positive influence and have respectful debates in council.

Check out 'Am I eligible to nominate?' for full eligibility details on page 18.



Why diverse councils are stronger

Councils work best when they reflect the communities they serve. When people with different backgrounds, experiences and perspectives are at the table, decision making becomes more balanced, informed and responsive.

A diverse council can:

- bring a wider range of ideas
- strengthen discussion and problem solving
- build trust in local decision making.

Anyone with a passion for their community can nominate. If you're someone who hasn't often seen yourself represented - such as women, young people, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, people from culturally diverse backgrounds, or people with disability - your perspective can add real value.



Did you know?
In South Australia there are almost 700 council members.
If you are eligible to nominate as a council member, you are also eligible to nominate for mayor.

Do I get paid as a council member?

You receive an annual allowance as a council member.

This is not a salary.

Your allowance is set by the Remuneration Tribunal of South Australia every four years prior to council elections and adjusted annually for CPI.

The amount you receive is based on factors such as the size and revenue of your council and the ratio of council members to ratepayers.

This allowance is to help you perform your duties. Your council may also reimburse you for other expenses like phone or internet costs, travel or childcare to attend meetings, or printed material produced for engaging with the community. These will be outlined in your council's policy.

It is important to consider how your allowance and other payments you may receive affects your tax. Please seek professional financial assistance for tax advice.

For other questions about the council member allowance, contact your council.



Training and development

As a new council member, you'll receive training and induction that will give you the skills to navigate council processes, make decisions and engage with your community. You won't need to know everything from the start!



Leadership checklist: Do I have what it takes?

Good leadership is key to working effectively on council and shaping your community's future. Council members make decisions as a team – so you'll need to collaborate with others.

You don't need specific qualifications or experience to be on council, but you must care about your community.

Use this checklist to see which leadership skills you already have and which ones you can develop to serve your community.



LGA acknowledges the expertise and academic contribution from Dr Josie McLean 'The Partnership' and input from the sector to develop this checklist.

Personal and interpersonal skills

Already possess Willing to develop

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| ☐ | ☐ | Stay calm and respectful under pressure. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Show empathy and consider others' culture, values and feelings. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Strive to make a positive difference in your community. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Communicate clearly with respectful language and tone. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Show curiosity, actively listen and seek to understand others. |

Reading people and situations

Already possess Willing to develop

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| ☐ | ☐ | Understand the needs, motivations and values of others. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Recognise and consider different perspectives. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Make ethical, well informed decisions in difficult situations. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Assess complex situations involving multiple stakeholders. |
| ☐ | ☐ | Base decisions on facts rather than emotions. |

Working with different people

Already possess Willing to develop

- ☐ ☐ Build strong relationships and work well with others.
- ☐ ☐ Engage in respectful debate and enjoy learning from different perspectives.
- ☐ ☐ Ask questions, stay open minded and acknowledge mistakes.
- ☐ ☐ Represent diverse community interests.
- ☐ ☐ Adapt your communication style to work effectively with people from diverse backgrounds.

Strategic thinking

Already possess Willing to develop

- ☐ ☐ Keep track of trends that may impact local plans and objectives.
- ☐ ☐ Apply strategic thinking and consider the bigger picture.
- ☐ ☐ Consider all the facts and options when making a decision.
- ☐ ☐ Share and discuss a strategic vision.

Knowledge

Already possess Willing to develop

- ☐ ☐ Know your local community needs and aspirations.
- ☐ ☐ Have knowledge of local government roles and responsibilities.
- ☐ ☐ Have knowledge of budgeting and finance.
- ☐ ☐ Understand and demonstrate the behavioural standards expected.
- ☐ ☐ Know and uphold the principles of good governance.

Skills

Already possess Willing to develop

- ☐ ☐ Demonstrate excellent listening and communication skills.
- ☐ ☐ Engage respectfully with your community.
- ☐ ☐ Lead and manage difficult conversations professionally.
- ☐ ☐ Maintain strong time management and digital literacy.
- ☐ ☐ Be well informed to speak confidently to others.



Understanding local government

The three tiers of government

Local government is the closest level of government to communities, operating right where we live and work.

In Australia, there are three tiers of government: local, state and federal. Each tier has its own set of powers and responsibilities and they all work together to govern and provide services to the community. Councils possess essential knowledge about the needs of their community.

A brief history of SA local government

First Nations peoples and Country

Deep, continuous connections to Country. Long-standing systems of law, culture and community responsibility guide care for land and people.

1840 First council established

Adelaide City Council becomes Australia's first municipality after residents petition for local decision-making.

1856 Constitution Act

Establishes a system for elected local government bodies representing local communities.

1887 District Councils Act

Creates local governments across South Australia, including regional areas.

Councils in South Australia

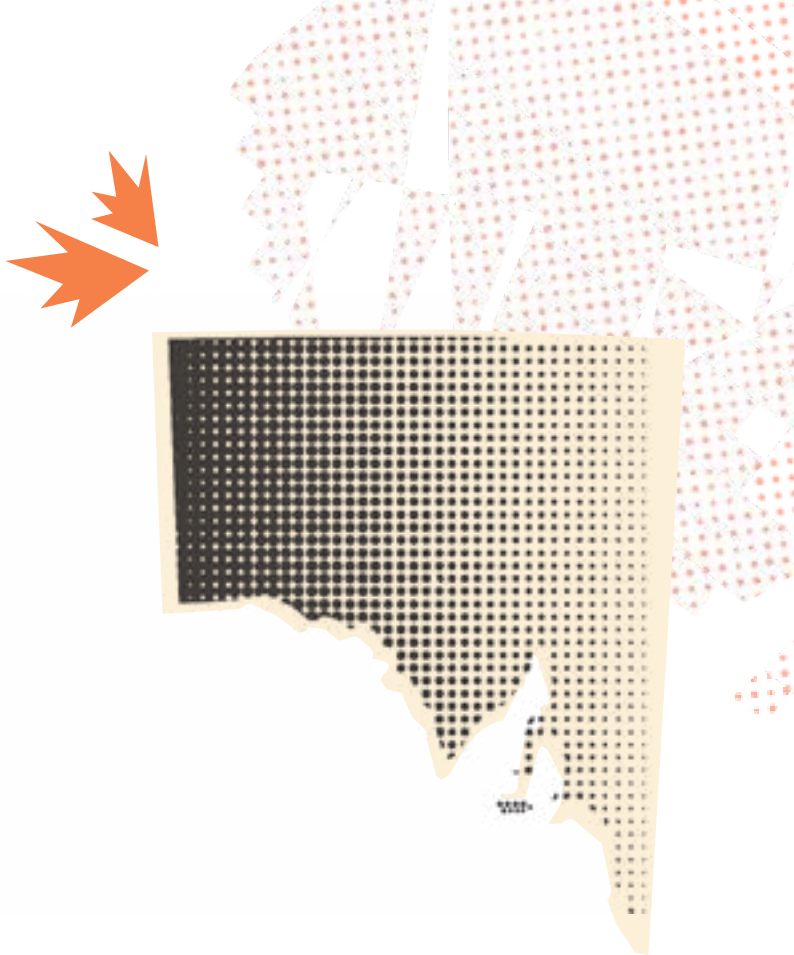
There are 68 councils in South Australia.

Each council covers a geographic area that varies in size, population and environment. All councils have the same general powers and responsibilities. Where they differ is in the additional services they provide.

Today, councils are complex businesses, with diverse roles and responsibilities. Council funds are used to deliver services to their local communities. These funds come from council rates, paid council services and support from state and federal government funding.

Recent local government reforms have introduced updates to both the Local Government Act and the Local Government (Elections) Act. Additional regulations also help explain and support how these legislative changes work in practice.

Local councils actively engage in any legislative changes proposed by the state government and are responsible for implementing new laws.



1894 Adult suffrage

South Australia becomes the first place in the world to grant equal voting rights regardless of gender.

1998 City of Adelaide Act

Sets special election provisions for the City of Adelaide (Schedule 1).

1999 Local Government Act

Defines the constitution, system and operations of local government in SA.

1999 Local Government (Elections) Act

Outlines how council elections must be conducted, including nominations, voting and vote counting.



How councils work

What councils do

All councils are required by legislation to deliver certain services. The Local Government Act 1999 guides how councils are established, their role and function. Understanding the Act and how it works in practice takes time. Having a strategic mindset, broad interests and seeing the bigger picture are all qualities that can help you.

Section 6 of the Act sets out the **principal role of council**, which includes:

- being a representative, informed and responsible decision-maker in the interests of the community
- providing and coordinating public services and facilities and to develop its community and its resources in a socially just and ecologically sustainable manner
- encouraging and developing initiatives within its community to improve the quality of life of the community
- representing the interests of its community to the wider community.

Section 7 of the Act sets out the **functions of council**, which includes:

- planning at the local and regional level for the development and future needs of its area
- providing services and facilities that benefit its area, ratepayers, residents and visitors to its area
- determining the appropriate financial contribution made by ratepayers
- providing for the welfare, wellbeing and interests of individuals and groups within its community
- protecting its area from natural and other hazards and mitigating their effects

- managing, developing, protecting, restoring, enhancing and conserving the environment in an ecologically sustainable way
- providing infrastructure for the community and for development within its area
- promoting its area and providing attractive locations for business, commerce, industry and tourism
- establishing or supporting organisations or programs that benefit people in the area
- managing, and if appropriate, developing public areas that council is vested in or occupies
- managing, improving and developing resources available to the council.

Services councils must provide

By law, councils must provide services defined by the Local Government Act 1999 and other legislation. This includes:

- waste collection
- zoning, planning and building safety
- fire prevention and hazard management
- dog and cat management and control
- parking control
- public health and food inspection.

Services that improve quality of life

Councils develop initiatives that improve the quality of life for their local community by providing additional services.

These services are different across councils and depend on local community needs, available funding and the number of people in the area.

These services may include:

- street lighting
- library and information services
- parks, ovals and sports facilities
- swimming pools and leisure facilities
- community facilities and halls
- coastal care
- support services for older people, and people with disability
- tourism initiatives
- wetlands and water resource management
- economic development.

The structure of council

A council is made up of the elected council, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and council staff.

The relationship between the elected council, the CEO and council staff is very important. They each have separate roles, but they are connected.

- Council members decide the strategic direction of the council and set the policies and plans.
- The CEO, with support of council staff, advises the council members on the strategic direction.
- The CEO and council staff work to achieve the council's strategic policies and plans.
- The CEO and council staff lead and manage council operations, not the elected council.

Your elected council is made up of the principal member (the mayor) and a group of councillors. The mayor is elected by the community. Councillors are also elected by the community, either to the council as a whole or to a specific ward (a sub-area of the council).

Councils with wards may have both ward and area councillors; councils without wards elect only area councillors. All councillors must consider the interests of the entire council area.

All mayors and councillors serve a four-year term. This may be less if they are elected at a supplementary election, which occurs when a council member resigns or is removed from office before the end of the council term.

Council members form a body corporate responsible for carrying out the duties and powers assigned to councils under the Local Government Act 1999 and other laws.



The role of the mayor

As the principal member, the mayor has important working relationships with councillors and the CEO.

Supporting a positive team culture on council and building a respectful working relationship with the CEO are invaluable in this role.

Section 58 of the Local Government Act 1999 sets out the **role of the principal member**. This includes:

- provide leadership and guidance to the council
- lead and promote positive and constructive working relationships among council members
- provide guidance to council members on the performance of their roles, including on the exercise and performance of their official functions and duties
- support council members to understand the separation of responsibilities between elected representatives and council employees
- preside at meetings of council
- liaise with the CEO between council meetings on the implementation of council decisions
- act as the principal spokesperson of the council
- exercise other functions of the council as the council determines
- perform civic and ceremonial duties, as the principal member.

The role of councillors

Serving the interests of the broader community is a privilege. As a councillor, engaging respectfully with your local community and at council meetings is critical.

The ability to listen, seek to understand other points of view and speak to the facts are important in the role.

Section 59 of the Local Government Act 1999 sets out the **role of councillors**:

- act with integrity
- ensure positive and constructive working relationships within council
- recognise and support the role of the principal member under the Act
- develop skills relevant to the role of the council member and the functions of the council
- participate in the deliberations and activities of the council
- review the council's objectives and policies to ensure they are appropriate and effective
- review the council's resource allocation expenditure, activities, and the efficiency and effectiveness of its service delivery
- ensure, as far as practicable, that the principles set out in Section 8 (Local Government Act 1999) are observed
- participate in the oversight of the CEO's performance (under the council's contract with the CEO)
- serve the overall public interest.



How councils make decisions

Council members make decisions not just for today, but for the future. Councils set strategies to make a long-term difference, balance competing demands and consider how to best use public funds.

Setting the council's strategic direction

By law, the elected council is responsible for high-level policies and plans. They consider, make decisions on, and adopt policies and plans that shape a local area, such as strategic management, long term asset management and financial plans.

The elected council relies on the professional advice of the CEO and staff on these important strategic policies and plans. To meet the needs of the local community, the elected council needs to ensure sustainable outcomes by managing council's resources responsibly.

Meetings on council

One of your most important roles as a councillor is to participate in the decision-making process at council meetings. As a councillor, you will need to attend information or briefing meetings and may also be asked to sit on a committee.

Council meetings

Council meetings are held at least once a month. Council meetings follow structured procedures set out in the Local Government (Procedures at Meetings) Regulations 2013 and you'll receive training to help you participate effectively and lawfully.

You will need to prepare for meetings by setting aside time to read and understand the agenda and reports, which are often detailed. Most councils provide electronic devices to access these papers.

Council decisions are made by majority vote and you must vote on every motion and amendment unless you have a conflict of interest. The mayor votes only in limited situations, such as when a deciding vote is needed.

If you miss three consecutive meetings without leave granted by council, you may be removed from office.

Committee meetings

As a councillor, you may be appointed to a committee. Committees support council functions and may also include community members. Committees can inquire into, report and provide advice on issues. They can also make recommendations, deliver projects or services, oversee works, run facilities or activities, or exercise delegated powers and duties.

Information and briefing meetings

Information and briefing sessions help you understand proposals and are also used for planning, training, workshops and improving discussion with the CEO and staff. The requirements for these meetings are set out in the Local Government Act 1999.

These sessions are not formal council meetings - no decisions can be made, and topics cannot be discussed in a way that effectively reaches a decision. If the session relates to a matter that will go to a council meeting, it must be open to the public unless confidentiality provisions apply. You will need to attend these sessions and work collaboratively to ensure you are well-informed for formal decision making at a council meeting.

External meetings

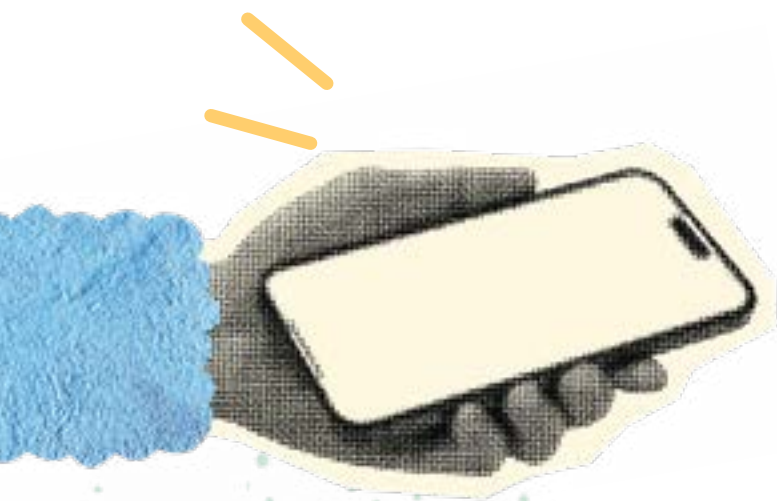
You may choose to represent your council on other bodies, such as local organisations, school councils, or state and national forums through LGA South Australia. If you are appointed to an external body, you must act in the best interests of that organisation. This responsibility is separate from your council role and you will need to carefully manage any conflicts of interest that may arise.

Leadership and behaviour on council

As a council member, you are a public officer. This means you must act in your community's best interests, meet the legislative and reporting obligations that come with the role and avoid acting in your own personal interests.

Good leadership and respectful behaviour are essential. Your professionalism and how you treat others reflects on the whole council. Being respectful, even when you hold different personal, policy or political views is vital for an effective council.

The Behavioural Standards for Council Members set out the minimum expected standards of behaviour, including how council members interact with each other, staff and the community. Councils also have behaviour management and support policies to guide council members and maintain a positive, safe and constructive working environment.



If elected, you are required to adhere to the standards of conduct. You must:

- show commitment and discharge duties conscientiously
- act in a way that generates community trust and confidence in the council
- act in a manner that is consistent with the council's role as a representative, informed and responsible decision maker, in the interests of its community
- act in a reasonable, just, respectful and non-discriminatory way
- show respect for others when making public and media comments on council decisions and matters, and clearly indicate they are personal views and not those of the council
- comply with all applicable council policies, codes, procedures, guidelines and resolutions
- take all reasonable steps to provide accurate information to and not knowingly mislead the community, and to correct the public record when appropriate
- act in a manner consistent with your role as defined in the Act
- use the processes and resources of council appropriately and in the public interest
- maintain respectful relationships and not bully or sexually harass other council members or council employees.

Positive behaviour includes listening actively to others, collaborating respectfully, focusing on community outcomes, being open to feedback and modelling integrity. Upholding these standards builds trust, strengthens community confidence, and helps deliver better outcomes for the everyone.

For more information

scan QR code to read the [**Behavioural Standards for Council Members.**](#)



Laws that affect council members

As a council member, you are obligated by law to report your interests, including those of close family members and associated entities. You also need to declare and manage any conflicts of interest in relation to agenda items at council or committee meetings.

Council members are also public officers under the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 2012 and Public Interest Disclosure Act 2012.

These laws help protect the public's trust in local government by preventing, disclosing and overseeing issues such as corruption, misconduct and maladministration.

Under these Acts, council members are obligated to report any matter that is reasonably suspected of involving corruption in public administration. They also have a duty to act on a disclosure of public administration information made to them.

Penalties for not following the laws

Breaching these laws is serious and may be addressed by the Ombudsman SA, the Office for Public Integrity, Independent Commission Against Corruption SA, District Court of South Australia, or SA Police.

Penalties may include reprimands, training, suspension, fines or disqualification from office. Serious offences, such as corruption, may result in imprisonment.

You are not personally liable for council actions carried out in good faith. You cannot personally be sued by someone disputing a council action.

However, you can be sued for defamation if you knowingly make false statements that damage a person's reputation.

You may also lose your position on council under the Local Government Act 1999 if you:

- are declared bankrupt
- are sentenced to imprisonment
- become a member of a State, Territory, or Federal Parliament
- become an employee of the council.





Getting ready to nominate

You can nominate for council no matter your qualifications, religion, race, gender, work or life experience, or profession.

Being a mayor or councillor is a big commitment, but one that is very rewarding.

Am I eligible to nominate?

To nominate you must be:

- 18 years or older; and
- An Australian citizen; and
- An elector for the area: or
- The nominee of a body corporate or group which has its name on the voters roll for the area

The three types of council elections

There are three forms of elections held in local government.

Periodic elections: which are held every four years.

Supplementary elections: which may be held when a position becomes vacant.

General elections: held under special circumstances

A periodic council election will be held in April 2027.

How to run for council

Before nominations open, Electoral Commission SA (ECSA) will release nomination information and materials on its website.

You'll be able to nominate through ECSA's online candidate portal during the nomination period. You'll need to enter your details and profile. You can also add a photograph (optional).

For more information about the nomination process, visit the [ECSA](https://www.ecsa.sa.gov.au) website or councilelections.sa.gov.au

Key dates

Roll close	5:00pm, Monday 4 January 2027
Nominations open	Tuesday 26 January 2027
Nominations close	12 noon, Tuesday 9 February 2027
Draw for positions on the ballot paper	from 9:00am, Wednesday 10 February 2027
Mailout of voting material to electors	Thursday 11 March 2027 - Wednesday 17 March 2027
Last day for postal issue/re-issue of voting material	5:00pm, Wednesday 31 March 2027
Close of voting (Polling day)	5:00pm, Wednesday 7 April 2027
Scrutiny and count	9:00am, Saturday 10 April 2027



Running your campaign

You can check the details of other candidates standing for election on the ECSA website, which will be updated daily.

If the number of candidates is not more than the number of positions, you will be elected unopposed and you won't need to start a campaign. If more people nominate than there are positions available, it's time to start campaigning for votes.

Before you start your campaign

Before you start, make sure you understand the rules for campaigning which are set out in the Local Government (Elections) Act 1999. You can find information about this from:

- Council election website councilelections.sa.gov.au
- Electoral Commission South Australia website ecsa.sa.gov.au
- your council's website

To help you campaign, you may want a copy of the voters roll for your area, which lists everyone eligible to vote in your election.

Planning your campaign

The goal of your campaign is simple: get people to vote for you. Voting is voluntary, so it's important that the community knows who you are and what you stand for.

Ballot material is sent approximately four weeks before voting closes, and many voters send them in immediately, so starting your campaign early is key. Focus on your positive messages rather than commenting on opponents.

Key things to plan

- Identify your qualities as a community leader
- List the community issues you care about
- Research your council's current programs, strategies, plans and policies
- Define what you stand for
- Explain how you will represent the whole community
- Create your campaign messages
- Decide how much time and money you can spend
- Consider fundraising or donations
- Identify supporters or potential endorsements
- Consider how many votes you might need to be elected
- Decide whether you want a scrutineer (someone who observes vote counting).

Practical considerations

- Check local media deadlines and costs
- Arrange designers or printers for promotional material
- Set up a website or online support
- Create social media accounts (include "authorised by" statement)
- Prepare for a 'meet the candidate' community event.

Campaigning: What you need to know

Campaign donations

A candidate in a local government election is required to submit a return in the following circumstances;

- If you receive a gift of \$500 or more during a defined pre-election period, known as the special disclosure period, you must lodge a special return within five (5) days with the returning officer. The purpose of this return is to ensure transparency of campaign funding close to an election, when voters are most sensitive to influence.
- Following the election, you are required to lodge a return for all gifts received that covers the entire disclosure period, not just individual gifts received close to nomination or polling day. It operates in addition to the short timeframe disclosures required during the special disclosure period.
- You must further lodge a return within 1 business day of entering into an arrangement or understanding with another candidate to incur election campaign expenditure on the candidate's behalf, or a joint arrangement where campaign activities or expenses are shared, coordinated or intended to benefit more than one candidate.

It is an offence not to submit a return within the required time or provide a return which is false or misleading.

Find out more on the ECSA website.



Tip:

If unsure, check the facts before publishing. Preventing misinformation is easier than correcting it.

Preparing campaign materials and promotion

Campaign materials help voters understand who you are, what you stand for and why you are seeking election.

Electoral material is anything intended to influence an election, including brochures, flyers, posters, corflutes, newsletters, letters, websites, emails, text messages, social media posts, advertising, videos, other online content, campaign merchandise and promotional items.

Good campaign material is clear, accurate and helps voters make informed decisions.

Authorisation requirements

- Electoral material must be properly authorised.
- Authorisation lets voters identify who is responsible for published material.
- All electoral material should clearly identify the person authorising it, that person's address and, where required, the printer or publisher and their address.
- Your authorisation statement must be easy to find and read, not hidden or obscured. You are responsible for material published by you or on your behalf, including material prepared by volunteers, supporters, consultants or third-party providers.
- Failure to comply with authorisation requirements may constitute an offence and penalties may apply

Be accurate and truthful

Your integrity and honesty as a candidate are essential.

- Ensure campaign material is accurate, fair and truthful. False, misleading or deceptive material can undermine confidence in elections and may constitute an offence.
- Before publishing, verify facts, statistics, claims, quotations and endorsements. Correct errors promptly, avoid rumours or unverified allegations, and ensure images, videos and other content accurately represent the facts.
- Take reasonable steps to provide accurate information and avoid misleading voters.

Ways to promote yourself

Your candidate profile

Your candidate profile is your chance to introduce yourself to voters. It must reflect your own campaign and should not mention past council decisions or other candidates, unless written consent is given from the person. This must be lodged with the profile. Your candidate profile will be one of the first things voters see about you, so a clear, positive profile will help people learn more about your strengths as a potential council member.

Print materials

- Brochures, flyers and posters can effectively share your campaign with voters.
- Use sustainable printing where possible and avoid unnecessary waste.
- Keep materials simple, readable and focused on your goals.

Consider including your background and personal details, why you are standing and what you hope to achieve, your council and ward, key election dates, contact details and a clear photograph of yourself.

- Before distribution, ask someone to check accuracy, readability and spelling.
- Respect signs prohibiting flyers and obtain permission before displaying posters in shops or on community noticeboards.
- Printed material can also support media releases, websites and social posts.

Prohibition on local electoral posters

Local electoral posters, including corflutes, cannot be displayed on public roads or road-related areas, including structures, fixtures and vegetation.

Penalties may apply, and an authorised person may require prohibited posters to be removed immediately.

Online promotion

Online promotion is a low-cost way to connect with voters and share campaign information.

You can use social media to engage with residents and answer questions, create a website with further campaign information, share updates, videos and photographs, and communicate directly with supporters online.

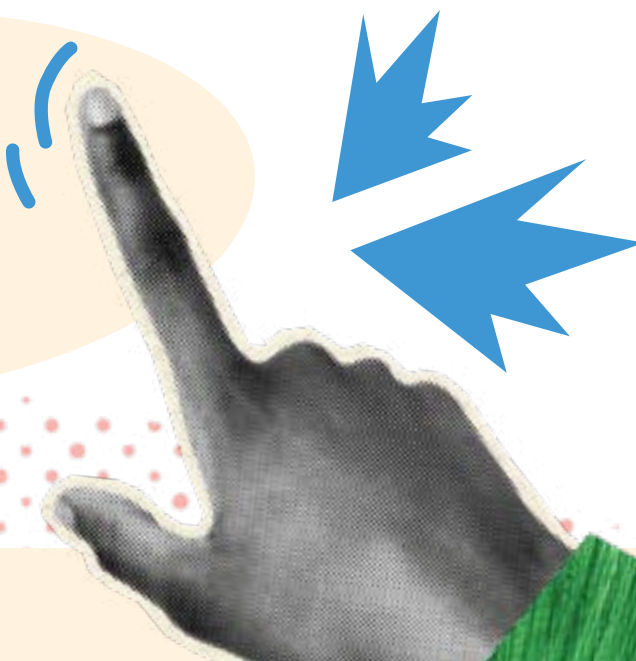
Authorisation requirements apply online and in print. Information must be visible and easily accessible wherever electoral material is published.

This includes websites, social media profiles and pages, paid social media advertising, videos, electronic newsletters and other online campaign communications.

Include an authorisation statement in social profiles, website footers and campaign advertising.

Tip:

Add the authorisation statement when preparing material to avoid costly reprints or updates.



Take care online

- Online content can spread quickly and remain available long after posting.
- The same standards of accuracy and honesty apply online and in print.

Before posting online, check facts and correct inaccuracies promptly. Avoid rumours and unverified claims, present photographs, videos and quotes accurately and in context, take care when sharing third-party content, and consider whether your content could mislead voters.

You remain responsible for material published by you or on your behalf.

Key points for online campaigning:

Clearly identify yourself as a candidate and include an authorisation statement where appropriate. Be respectful, accurate and helpful, respond to questions professionally, respect privacy, obtain permission before posting photographs or videos of others, and avoid defamatory, offensive or misleading content.

Tip:

Online content can be copied, shared and archived. Review posts before publishing.

If social media is not for you, use other ways to engage your community and share campaign information.

Door knocking and community engagement

Meeting people in person is still one of the most effective ways to connect with voters, especially through door knocking.

Before you start:

- present yourself professionally
- prepare a short introduction and key messages
- choose times when more people are home (weekends or weekday evenings)
- plan to cover 10–15 houses per hour on average
- respect “no soliciting” signs
- be considerate of different interest levels and potential complaints
- keep your personal safety in mind
- be mindful of the prohibition on displaying local electoral posters on roads.

When someone answers:

- introduce yourself and your purpose
- listen carefully and respond politely
- if busy, suggest another time or way to contact you
- finish by seeking support and leaving a card or leaflet.

If no one is home, don't leave notes that indicate the house is unattended.

Meeting face to face is one of the best ways for voters to get to know you. Friendly, respectful conversations build trust and support.

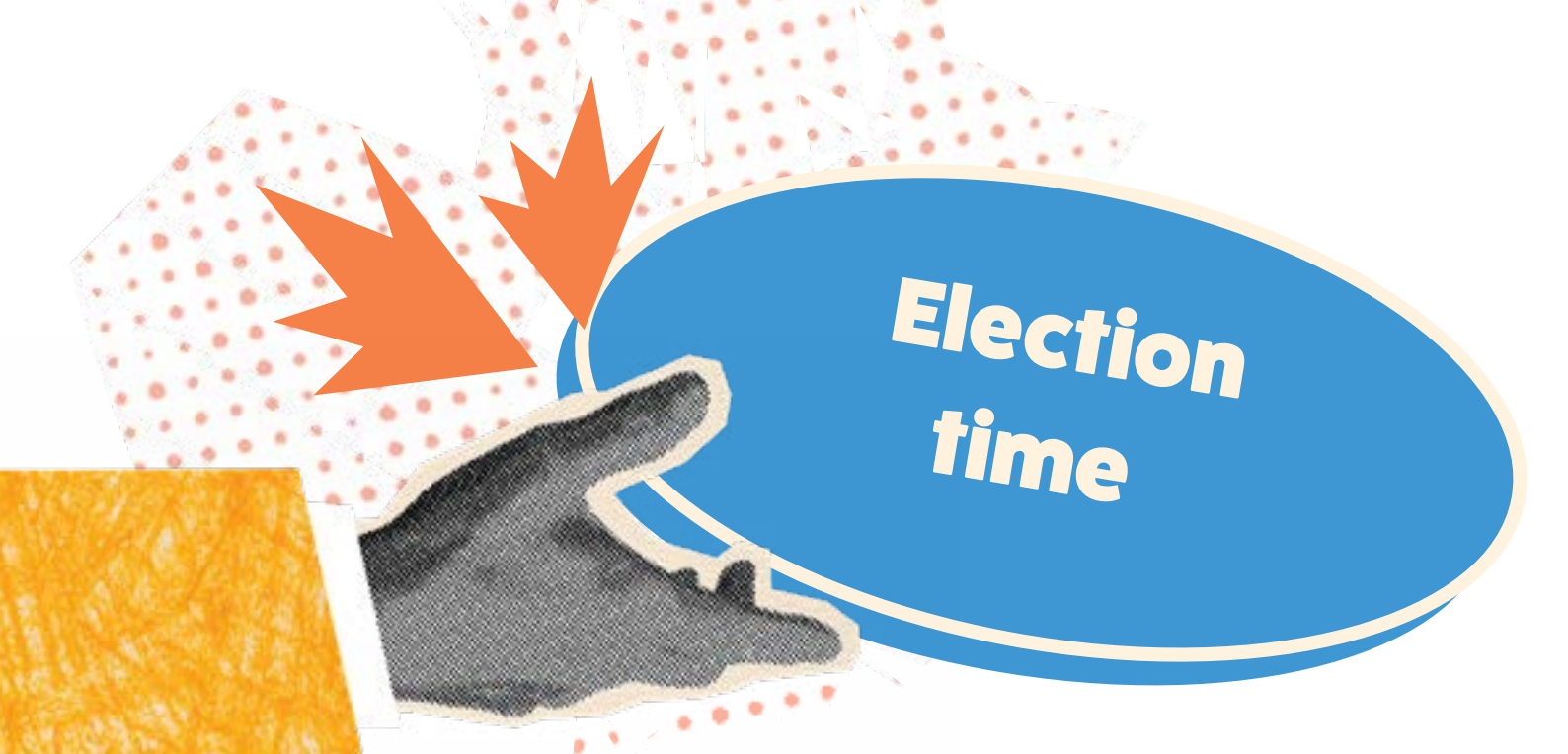
Standing for re-election

If you are standing for re-election, there are extra requirements under the Local Government (Elections) Act 1999. It's important council members who are thinking of re-electing are familiar with their council's caretaker policy to minimise risk of legal liability or the suggestion of having an unfair advantage. Current council members cannot use council logos, services, resources or facilities for election campaigns, to ensure a level playing field for all candidates.



Example campaign plan template

Key local issues to campaign on	• Issue 1 • Issue 2 • Issue 3		
Key messages to convey	• Message 1 • Message 2 • Message 3		
Campaign budget	\$ xxx		
Campaign team members	Name e.g. John Citizen		
Important contacts (e.g.)	Name	Mobile	Email
ECSA Deputy returning officer			
Local journalist(s)/ media			
Graphic designer			
Printer			
Action items (e.g.)	Who is responsible?	When will it be done by?	What will it cost?
Develop and print flyers	e.g. JC	10/02/2027	\$100.00
Create a website			
Establish social media accounts			



Election time

How voting works

Voting in council elections is by post. ECSA will send ballot papers to all eligible voters for the election.

Check the ECSA website for more detail regarding eligibility criteria and opening times. Telephone voting is also available to certain electors check the ECSA website for more information

When voting closes, ECSA counts the votes, and results are published on ECSA's website once confirmed.

The Returning Officer

The Returning Officer is independent of councils and is responsible for conducting council elections in line with the legislation. In South Australia, the Electoral Commissioner is the Returning Officer, supported by the Electoral Commission of South Australia (ECSA).

Complaints, disputes and penalties

Anyone can complain about an electoral offence using the online form at www.ecsa.sa.gov.au/feedback-and-complaints.

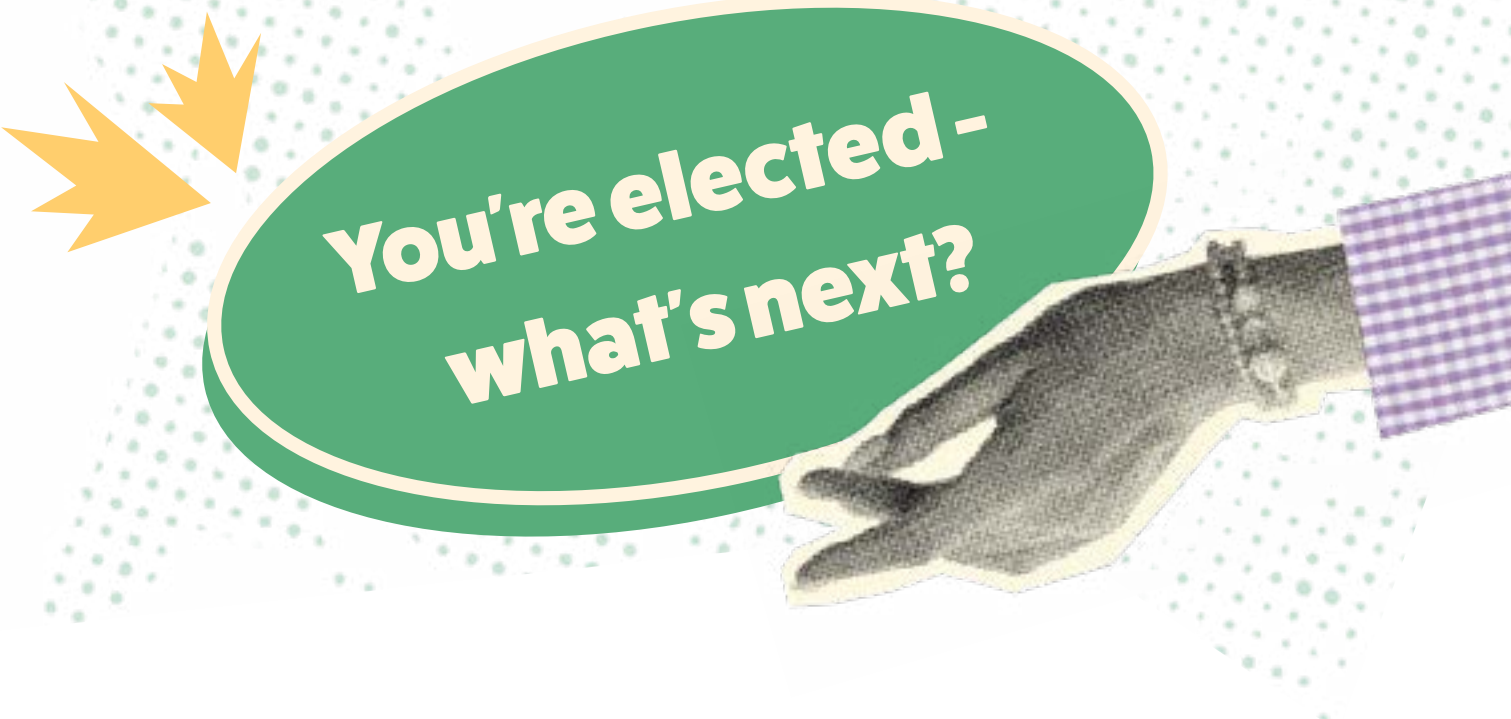
The Court of Disputed Returns can hear petitions disputing an election. The Electoral Commissioner may challenge an election's validity where votes were recorded, scrutinised, counted or recounted incorrectly.

The Local Government (Elections) Act 1999 defines illegal practices. Penalties may include fines or imprisonment.



Did you know?

As a candidate, you can appoint no more than two scrutineers at any one time to watch the processing of returned declaration envelopes and the scrutiny and count. You will need to complete a Scrutineer Authority Form (LG15), which is forwarded to candidates following the ballot paper draw to complete your and the scrutineer details.



**You're elected -
what's next?**

Congratulations on being elected to council!

The council CEO will let you know when the first council meeting is after the election. You will be given at least three days' notice.

In the meantime, you can prepare by learning about meeting procedures and how to take your place on council.

Induction and orientation

The council's CEO will organise an orientation and induction for all newly elected members. It's your chance to learn more, build connections and feel confident stepping into your new role. This may include:

- a council leadership workshop to get to know your elected council representatives, CEO and senior staff. This will help build a shared understanding of the strategic directions and how council can best create an effective team culture
- an overview of local government, your role and responsibilities
- information on how your council is structured and operates
- a tour of council facilities and the local area
- introductions to key staff.

During induction, you may receive council strategies, plans, policies and relevant legislation. Until then, it can be helpful to review these documents, which can be found on your council's website:

- the Local Government Act 1999
- council's organisational structure
- council's strategic management plan
- council policies and procedures
- the current budget and draft budget for next year
- the most recent annual report.

Declaring that you are a council member

Once elected, you must complete a Declaration of Office before you officially take your seat on council. This is a formal commitment to carry out your duties to the best of your ability, which is signed in front of a Justice of the Peace. It must happen at or before your first council meeting. Each council runs this ceremony differently. You may be asked to wear robes, read the declaration aloud or make a statement.

You must also complete official declarations about yourself and your interests. These include a primary return (listing your financial and other interests) and an ordinary return each year to update any changes. The primary return must be submitted within six weeks of being elected. Your CEO will explain exactly how this process works in your council.

For transparency, your completed returns are placed on a public register of interests, available on your council's website.

Your training and development

Councils are committed to helping new members feel confident and capable in their role. Under the Local Government Act 1999, every council must have a training and development policy to guide and support your learning. You'll take part in regular training that aligns with this policy and meets the LGA Training Standards for Council Members.

All council members must complete mandatory training within the first 12 months of their four year term and mid-term refresher training. This training covers the essentials: How local government works, your behavioural and legal responsibilities, strategic planning, decision-making, meeting processes and financial management.

Becoming an effective council member is something you grow into. Your council, along with LGA, will provide ongoing learning opportunities so you can continue building your knowledge and confidence throughout your term. You won't be doing this alone - you'll be supported every step of the way.

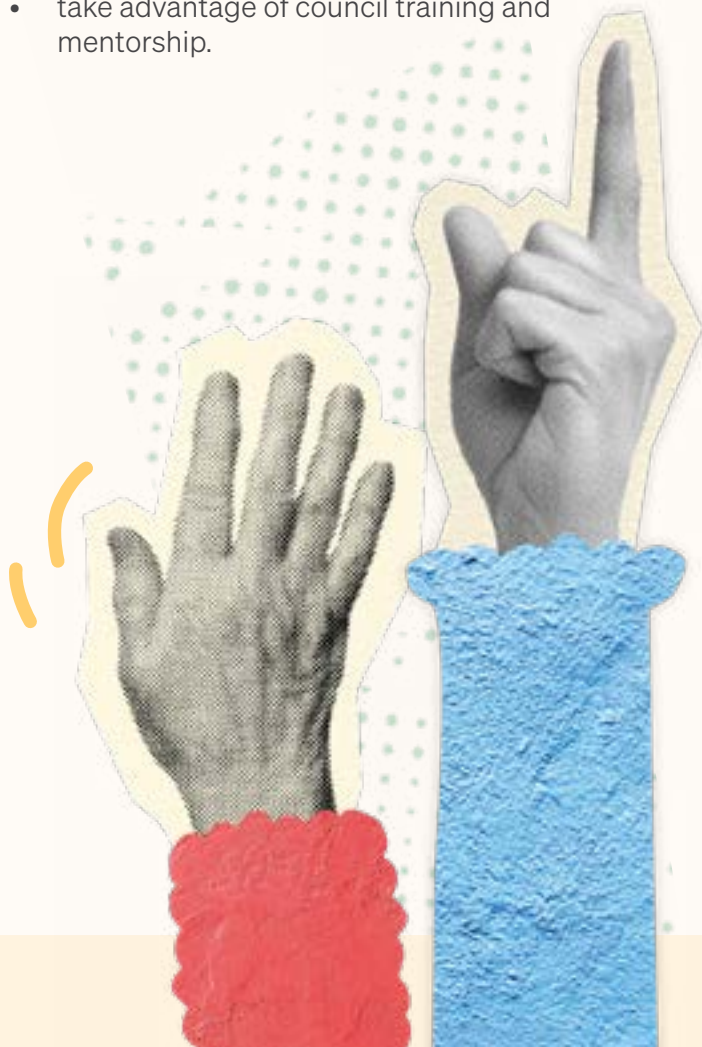
Welcome to the team

Serving on council means stepping into a shared space where collective thinking matters. You'll bring your own strengths and experiences, but you'll also rely on the support, insight and skills of the people sitting around the table with you. Each council member contributes to the bigger picture and progress comes from working together, navigating differences and keeping the community at the centre of every decision.

Looking after yourself in the role

Looking after yourself helps you serve your community at your best! During your time as a councillor or mayor, remember to:

- take regular breaks and prioritise wellbeing
- stay connected with family, friends, and colleagues
- set clear boundaries around work, council duties and community interactions
- ask for help and use support networks when needed
- take advantage of council training and mentorship.





Support and resources

Electoral Commission of South Australia

ecsa.sa.gov.au

Level 6, 60 Light Square, Adelaide SA 5000
GPO Box 646, Adelaide SA 5001
Phone: 1300 655 232

LGA South Australia

lga.sa.gov.au

148 Frome Street, Adelaide SA 5000
GPO Box 2693, Adelaide SA 5001
Phone: 8224 2000

Council Elections

councilelections.sa.gov.au

Local Councils

localcouncils.sa.gov.au

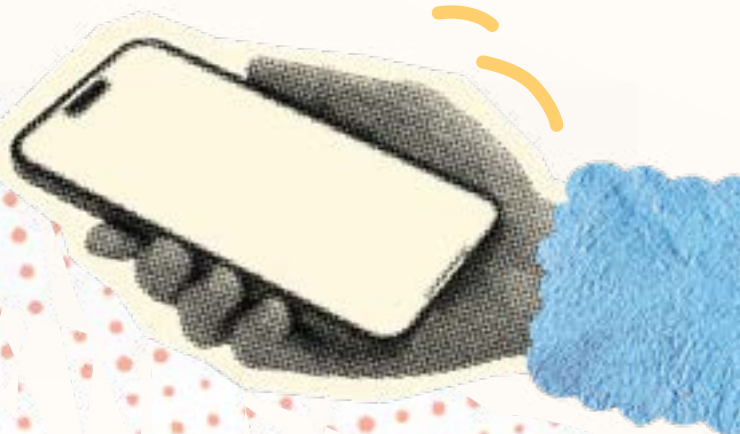
Find your local council

Local Government Elections Act 1999

Scan QR code
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