

South Australia

City of Adelaide Act 1998

An Act to establish mechanisms to enhance the role of the City of Adelaide as the capital city of South Australia; to make special provision in relation to the local governance of the City of Adelaide; and for other purposes.

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Legislative history

The Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:**Part 1—Preliminary****1—Short title**

This Act may be cited as the *City of Adelaide Act 1998*.

3—Objects

The objects of this Act are—

- (a) to recognise, promote and enhance the special social, commercial, cultural and civic role that the City of Adelaide plays as the capital city and heart of South Australia; and

- (b) to provide for collaborative arrangements for intergovernmental liaison between the State and The Corporation of the City of Adelaide for the strategic development of the City of Adelaide and the representation of the interests of South Australians not enfranchised to vote in elections for the Corporation; and
- (c) to revise and enhance local governance arrangements for the City of Adelaide; and
- (d) to ensure access to the City of Adelaide for all South Australians.

4—Interpretation

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

Adelaide City Council or *the Council* means The Corporation of the City of Adelaide;

Capital City Committee or *the Committee* means the Capital City Committee established by section 6;

City of Adelaide means the area of the Adelaide City Council;

City of Adelaide community includes all people who live, work, study or conduct business in, or who visit, use or enjoy the services, facilities and public places of, the City of Adelaide;

council member means a member of the Adelaide City Council.

5—Interaction with Local Government Act

- (1) This Act, the *Local Government Act 1999* and the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* will be read together and construed as if the three Acts constituted a single Act.
- (2) In the event of an inconsistency between this Act and the *Local Government Act 1999* or the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*, the provisions of this Act prevail.

Part 2—Collaborative arrangements for the strategic development of the City of Adelaide

Division 1—Establishment of the Capital City Committee

6—Establishment of the Capital City Committee

The *Capital City Committee* is established.

7—Membership of the Capital City Committee

- (1) The Capital City Committee consists of the following members:
 - (a) —
 - (i) the Premier, or a Minister nominated by the Premier; and
 - (ii) two other Ministers nominated by the Premier; and
 - (b) —

- (i) the Lord Mayor or, if the Lord Mayor chooses not to be a member of the Committee, another member of the Adelaide City Council nominated by the Council; and
 - (ii) two other members of the Adelaide City Council nominated by the Council.
- (2) A person ceases to be a member of the Committee if—
 - (a) in the case of a person holding office as a member under subsection (1)(a)—
 - (i) in the case of a nominee of the Premier under subsection (1)(a)(i)—the nomination is withdrawn by the Premier; or
 - (ii) the person ceases to be a Minister; or
 - (iii) another Minister is nominated in substitution for the person;
 - (b) in the case of a person holding office as a member under subsection (1)(b)—
 - (i) in the case of a nominee of the Adelaide City Council under subsection (1)(b)(i)—the Lord Mayor chooses to become a member of the Committee, or another member of the Council is nominated in substitution for the person; or
 - (ii) the person ceases to be a member of the Adelaide City Council; or
 - (iii) in the case of a nominee of the Adelaide City Council under subsection (1)(b)(ii)—another member of the Adelaide City Council is nominated in substitution for the person.
- (3) The performance of a function or the exercise of a power by the Committee is not affected by a vacancy or vacancies in the membership of the Committee.
- (4) Anything done by or in relation to a person purporting to act under a nomination under this section is not invalid merely because there was a defect or irregularity in connection with the nomination.
- (5) A member of the Committee incurs no civil liability for an honest act or omission in the performance or exercise, or purported performance or exercise, of the member's or the Committee's functions or powers under this Act.
- (6) A civil liability that would, but for subsection (5), attach to a member attaches instead to—
 - (a) in the case of a member holding office under subsection (1)(a)—the Crown;
 - (b) in the case of a member holding office under subsection (1)(b)—the Adelaide City Council.

8—Chairperson of the Capital City Committee

The Premier, or another member of the Committee nominated by the Premier from time to time, will be the Chairperson of the Capital City Committee.

9—Deputies

- (1) The Premier may nominate a Minister to be a deputy of the Premier, or of another Minister, for the purposes of the Capital City Committee.

- (2) The Adelaide City Council may nominate a member of the Council to be a deputy of a member of the Capital City Committee under section 7(1)(b), for the purposes of the Committee.
- (3) A deputy may act as a member of the Committee in the event of the absence or unavailability of the member of the Committee in relation to whom the deputy is appointed.
- (4) Anything done by or in relation to a person purporting to act under a nomination under this section is not invalid merely because—
 - (a) there was a defect or irregularity in connection with the nomination; or
 - (b) the occasion to act had not arisen or had ceased.

Division 2—Function of the Capital City Committee

10—Function of the Capital City Committee

- (1) The Capital City Committee is established as an intergovernmental body to enhance and promote the development of the City of Adelaide as the capital city of the State and, for that purpose, may—
 - (a) identify and promote key strategic requirements for the economic, social, physical and environmental development and growth of the City of Adelaide as the primary focus for the cultural, educational, tourism, retail and commercial activities of South Australia; and
 - (b) promote and assist in the maximisation of opportunities for the effective co-ordination of public and private resources to meet the key strategic requirements identified by the Committee, and recommend priorities for joint action by the State Government and the Adelaide City Council (within established budget processes and programs); and
 - (c) monitor the implementation of programs designed to promote the development of the City of Adelaide; and
 - (d) make provision for the publication (as appropriate) of key strategies, goals and commitments relevant to the development and growth of the City of Adelaide that have been agreed by the parties who are (or will be) required to undertake responsibility for their implementation or delivery; and
 - (e) collect, analyse and disseminate information about the economic, social, physical and environmental development of the City of Adelaide, with particular emphasis on assessing outcomes and identifying factors that will encourage or facilitate future development within the City of Adelaide; and
 - (f) take on other tasks incidental to the preceding paragraphs.
- (2) The Committee must convene a forum ("the Capital City Forum") drawn from members of the City of Adelaide community determined by the Committee, and seek advice from, or share information with, the members of the forum.

11—Programs

- (1) The Capital City Committee must prepare a Capital City Development Program for consideration by the State Government and the Adelaide City Council.

- (2) The Committee may prepare or adopt other programs.
- (3) A program prepared or adopted by the Committee—
 - (a) is subject to endorsement or adoption by the State Government and the Adelaide City Council (unless already so endorsed); and
 - (b) is to be taken to be an expression of policy that does not derogate from the ability or power of the State Government or the Adelaide City Council to act in any matter itself, and that does not affect rights or liabilities (whether of a substantive, procedural or other nature).
- (4) The Committee must monitor the implementation of the Capital City Development Program (once endorsed or adopted under subsection (3)) on a regular basis and, to the extent that is appropriate and necessary, ensure that it is revised by the end of February in each year for the purposes of the ensuing financial year.

Division 3—Proceedings and operations

12—Proceedings

- (1) The Capital City Committee must meet at least four times in each year.
- (2) The proceedings of the Committee will be—
 - (a) as prescribed by regulation; or
 - (b) insofar as the proceedings are not prescribed by regulation—as determined by the Committee.
- (3) A regulation cannot be made for the purposes of subsection (2) except after agreement between the Minister and the Adelaide City Council.

13—Subcommittees

- (1) The Capital City Committee may establish subcommittees.
- (2) The membership of a subcommittee will be determined by the Committee and may, but need not, consist of, or include, members of the Committee.
- (3) The proceedings of a subcommittee will be—
 - (a) as determined by the Committee; or
 - (b) insofar as the proceedings are not determined by the Committee—as determined by the subcommittee.

14—Staff etc

- (1) The Premier and the Adelaide City Council will jointly determine the administrative and staffing arrangements for the Capital City Committee.
- (2) The Committee may—
 - (a) by arrangement with the appropriate authority, make use of the services, facilities or staff of a government department, agency or instrumentality;
 - (b) by arrangement with the Adelaide City Council, make use of the services, facilities or staff of the Council.

- (3) The administrative and staffing costs of the Committee must be shared equally between the State and the Adelaide City Council.

15—Delegation

- (1) The Capital City Committee may delegate a function or power under this Act—
 - (a) to a specified person or body; or
 - (b) to a person occupying a specified position.
- (2) A delegation—
 - (a) may be made subject to conditions and limitations specified in the instrument of delegation; and
 - (b) if the instrument of delegation so provides—may be further delegated by the delegate; and
 - (c) is revocable at will and does not prevent the Committee from acting itself in a matter.

Division 4—Reporting and review

16—Reporting

- (1) The Capital City Committee must ensure that a report is prepared by 31 October in each year on the operation of the collaborative arrangements established under or pursuant to this Act during the financial year ending on the preceding 30 June.
- (2) The Premier must ensure that copies of a report prepared under subsection (1) are laid before both Houses of Parliament within 12 sitting days after the report is completed.
- (3) The Lord Mayor must ensure that copies of a report prepared under subsection (1) are presented to the Adelaide City Council within four weeks after the report is completed.

17—Review

- (1) The Premier must ensure that a report is prepared by 30 June 2002 on the operation of the collaborative arrangements established under or pursuant to this Act, and on any changes that should be considered or implemented to improve or enhance those arrangements.
- (2) The Premier must ensure—
 - (a) that the Adelaide City Council is consulted during the preparation of the report under subsection (1); and
 - (b) that any matters raised by the Adelaide City Council for inclusion in the report are so included; and
 - (c) that the Adelaide City Council is given a reasonable opportunity to comment on a final draft of the report.
- (3) The Premier must ensure that copies of the report prepared under subsection (1) are laid before both Houses of Parliament within 12 sitting days after the report is completed.

Division 5—Other matters

18—Access to information

- (1) The following will be taken to be exempt documents for the purposes of the *Freedom of Information Act 1991*:
 - (a) a document that has been specifically prepared for submission to the Capital City Committee (whether or not it has been so submitted);
 - (b) a preliminary draft of a document referred to in paragraph (a);
 - (c) a document that is a copy of a part of, or contains an extract from, a document referred to in paragraph (a) or (b);
 - (d) an official record of the Committee;
 - (e) a document that contains matter the disclosure of which would disclose information concerning any deliberation or decision of the Committee.
- (2) A document is not an exempt document under subsection (1) if—
 - (a) it merely consists of factual or statistical material that does not disclose information concerning any deliberation or decision of the Committee; or
 - (b) it is within a class of documents excluded from the operation of subsection (1) by the regulations.
- (3) The Crown and the Adelaide City Council are entitled to access to—
 - (a) a document referred to in subsection (1); and
 - (b) any other document in the possession or control of the Committee under this Act.
- (4) However—
 - (a) access to a document is not available under subsection (3) in breach of a duty of confidence; and
 - (b) access to a document under subsection (3) may be given on conditions determined by the Committee.
- (5) In this section, a reference to the Committee includes a reference to a subcommittee or delegate of the Committee acting under this Act.

19—Committee not to be subject to Parliamentary Committees Act

The functions and operations of the Capital City Committee may not be subject to inquiry under the *Parliamentary Committees Act 1991*.

Part 3—Special arrangements for the Adelaide City Council

Division 1—Constitution of Council

20—Constitution of Council

- (1) The Adelaide City Council will be constituted of—
 - (a) the Lord Mayor; and
 - (b) other members.
- (3) A person cannot hold office as Lord Mayor for more than two consecutive terms.
- (4) The Council may resolve to have a Deputy Lord Mayor in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

Division 2—Role of members

21—Lord Mayor

The role of the Lord Mayor is—

- (a) as the principal elected member of the Council representing the capital city of South Australia—
 - (i) to provide leadership and guidance to the City of Adelaide community;
 - (ii) to participate in the maintenance of inter-governmental relationships at regional, State and national levels;
 - (iii) to carry out civic and ceremonial duties associated with the office of Lord Mayor; and
- (b) as the principal member of the Council—
 - (i) to provide leadership and guidance to the Council;
 - (ii) to preside at meetings of the Council;
 - (iii) to advise the chief executive officer on the implementation of decisions of the Council between council meetings (as necessary);
 - (iv) to act as the principal spokesperson of the Council;
 - (v) to exercise other functions of the Council as the Council determines.

22—Members

- (1) The role of a member of the Council is—
 - (a) as a member of the governing body of the Council—
 - (i) to participate in the deliberations and activities of the Council;
 - (ii) to provide community leadership and guidance to the City of Adelaide community and to participate in achieving a vision for the desired future of the City through the formulation of strategic plans and policies;

- (iii) to keep the Council's goals and policies under review to ensure that they are appropriate and effective;
 - (iv) to keep the Council's resource allocation, expenditure and corporate strategies, and the efficiency and effectiveness of its service delivery, under review;
 - (v) to participate in setting and assessing performance standards to be met under the Council's contract with the chief executive officer;
 - (vi) to serve the overall public interest of the City of Adelaide;
 - (b) as a person elected to the Council—to represent the interests of residents and ratepayers and to facilitate communication between the community and the Council.
- (2) The Lord Mayor may authorise another member of the Council to act in place of, or to represent, the Lord Mayor in the performance of a particular function.
 - (3) An authorisation under subsection (2) cannot derogate from the role of a Deputy Lord Mayor under the *Local Government Act 1999*.
 - (4) A member of the Council has no direct authority over an employee of the Council with respect to the way in which the employee performs his or her duties.

Division 3—Code of conduct

23—Code of conduct

- (1) The Council must prepare a code of conduct to be observed by the members of the Council.
- (2) The Council must, within 12 months after each subsequent general election of the Council, complete (and, as appropriate, implement) a review of its code of conduct under this section.
- (3) The Council may at any time alter its code of conduct, or substitute a new code of conduct.
- (4) A code of conduct must be consistent with any principle or requirement prescribed by the regulations and include any mandatory provision prescribed by the regulations.
- (5) A person is entitled to inspect (without charge) the code of conduct of the Council at the principal office of the Council during ordinary office hours.
- (6) A person is entitled, on payment of a fee fixed by the Council, to a copy of the code of conduct of the Council.

Division 4—Allowances and benefits

24—Allowances

- (1) Subject to this section, a member of the Council is entitled to the allowance determined by the Remuneration Tribunal in relation to the member's office and indexed in accordance with this section.

- (2) The Remuneration Tribunal must make determinations under this section on a 4 yearly basis before the designated day in relation to each periodic election for the City of Adelaide held under the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*.
- (3) The Remuneration Tribunal must, in making a determination under this section, have regard to the following:
 - (a) the role of members of the Council as members of the Council's governing body and as representatives of their area;
 - (b) the size, population and revenue of the Council, and any relevant economic and social factors in the council area;
 - (c) the fact that an allowance under this section is not intended to amount to a salary for a member;
 - (d) the fact that an allowance under this section should reflect the nature of a member's office;
 - (e) the provisions of this Act providing for the reimbursement of expenses of members.
- (4) For the purposes of the proceedings before the Remuneration Tribunal but without derogating from the operation of subsection (3), the allowances to be determined under this section will be taken to be in the nature of a fee under the definition of **remuneration** in the *Remuneration Act 1990*.
- (5) Without limiting section 10 of the *Remuneration Act 1990*, the Remuneration Tribunal must allow persons who are entitled to be enrolled on the voters roll for the City of Adelaide, and the LGA, a reasonable opportunity to make submissions orally or in writing to the Tribunal in relation to any determination under this section.
- (6) Nothing in subsection (5) requires the Remuneration Tribunal, for the purposes of making all determinations required under this section in any 4 year period, to hold more than 1 hearing to receive any oral submissions that persons may care to make (and the Tribunal is not required to hold any hearing if it appears to the Tribunal that no one is seeking to make oral submissions).
- (7) The rates of allowances may vary from office to office.
- (8) An allowance determined under this section will take effect from the first ordinary meeting of the Council held after the conclusion of the relevant periodic election.
- (9) An allowance determined under this section is to be adjusted on the first, second and third anniversaries of the determination to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index under a scheme prescribed by the regulations.
- (10) Sections 17 and 19 of the *Remuneration Act 1990* do not apply in relation to a determination under this section.
- (11) A member of the Council who holds an office for part only of the period in respect of which an allowance is payable is entitled to the proportion of the allowance that the period for which the member held the office bears to the total period.
- (12) An allowance under this section is to be paid in accordance with any requirement set out in the regulations (unless the member declines to accept payment of an allowance).

- (13) Despite any other Act or law, the reasonable costs of the Remuneration Tribunal in making a determination under this section are to be paid by the LGA under an arrangement established by the Minister from time to time after consultation with the President of the LGA and the President of the Tribunal.
- (14) Regulations made for the purposes of this section may make different provisions according to the offices to which they are expressed to apply.
- (15) In this section—

Consumer Price Index means the Consumer Price Index (All groups index for Adelaide) published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics;

designated day, in relation to a particular periodic election, means the day that is 14 days before the day on which nominations close for that election.

25—Reimbursement of expenses

- (1) A member of the Council is entitled to receive from the Council—
 - (a) reimbursement of expenses of a kind prescribed for the purposes of this paragraph incurred in performing or discharging official functions and duties; and
 - (b) reimbursement of expenses of a kind prescribed for the purposes of this paragraph, and approved by the Council (either specifically or under a policy established by the Council for the purposes of this section), incurred in performing or discharging official functions and duties.
- (2) A policy under subsection (1)(b) lapses at a general election of the Council.

26—Provision of facilities and support

- (1) The Council may provide facilities and other forms of support to its members to assist the members in performing or discharging official functions and duties.
- (2) The provision of facilities and services under this section is at the discretion of the Council subject to complying with the following requirements:
 - (a) the Council must specifically resolve that the provision of the facilities or services is necessary or expedient to the performance or discharge of official functions or duties;
 - (b) facilities and services must be available to members on a uniform basis (other than facilities or services specifically provided for the benefit of the Lord Mayor);
 - (c) any property provided to a member remains the Council's.
- (3) A member of the Council must not use a facility or service provided by the Council under this section for a purpose unrelated to the performance or discharge of official functions or duties (unless the use has been approved by the Council and the member has agreed to reimburse the Council for any additional costs or expenses associated with this use).

Division 5—Specific provisions relating to the chief executive officer

27—Role of the chief executive officer

The functions of the chief executive officer of the Council include—

- (a) to ensure that the policies and lawful decisions of the Council are implemented in a timely and efficient manner;
- (b) to undertake responsibility for the day-to-day operations and affairs of the Council;
- (c) to provide advice and reports to the Council on the exercise and performance of its powers and functions under this or any other Act;
- (d) to co-ordinate proposals for consideration by the Council for developing objectives, policies and programs for the area;
- (e) to provide information to the Council to assist the Council to assess performance against its strategic, corporate and operational plans;
- (f) to ensure that timely and accurate information about Council policies and programs is regularly provided to the City of Adelaide community, and to ensure that appropriate and prompt responses are given to specific requests for information made to the Council;
- (g) to support and advance the role that the City of Adelaide plays as the capital city of South Australia;
- (h) to ensure that the assets and resources of the Council are properly managed and maintained;
- (i) to ensure that records required under this or another Act are properly kept and maintained;
- (j) to give effect to the principles of human resource management prescribed by the *Local Government Act 1999* and to apply proper management practices;
- (k) to exercise, perform or discharge other powers, functions or duties conferred on the chief executive officer by or under this or other Acts, and to perform other functions lawfully directed by the Council.

28—Appointment of staff

- (1) The chief executive officer is responsible for appointing, managing, suspending and dismissing the other employees of the Council (on behalf of the Council).
- (2) The chief executive officer must ensure that an appointment under subsection (1) is consistent with strategic policies and budgets adopted or approved by the Council.

Division 6—Administrative and financial matters

29—Objectives

The Council must, in the performance of its roles and functions—

- (a) provide open, responsive and accountable government;

- (b) be sensitive to the needs, interests and aspirations of individuals and groups within the City of Adelaide community;
- (c) participate with other councils, and with State and national governments, in setting regional, State and national objectives;
- (d) give due weight, in all its plans, policies and activities, to regional, State and national objectives and strategies concerning the economic, social, physical and environmental development and management of the City of Adelaide;
- (e) seek to co-ordinate with State and national governments in the planning and delivery of services in which those governments have an interest;
- (f) seek to ensure a proper balance within its community between economic, social, environmental and cultural considerations;
- (g) manage its operations and affairs in a manner that emphasises the importance of service to the community;
- (h) seek to ensure that Council resources are used fairly, effectively and efficiently;
- (i) provide services, facilities and programs that are adequate and appropriate and seek to ensure equitable access to its services, facilities and programs.

30—Strategic plans

- (1) The Council should take reasonable steps to undertake, or to participate in, strategic planning for its area, and the State more generally (so far as is relevant to the City of Adelaide).
- (2) The Council should, in undertaking, or participating in, strategic planning seek—
 - (a) to include an assessment of local and wider issues affecting the City of Adelaide and the Council's responses to those issues (including by co-operation with other councils and bodies); and
 - (b) to develop policy statements and proposals to address issues associated with the economic, social, physical and environmental development and management of the City of Adelaide; and
 - (c) to ensure consistency with the Planning Strategy for the Metropolitan Adelaide under the *Development Act 1993* and other relevant policies and plans; and
 - (d) to address other relevant issues.

34—Financial reporting

- (1) The Adelaide City Council must include in its financial statements under Chapter 8 Part 3 Division 3 of the *Local Government Act 1999* for each financial year specific information that shows its expenditure, in actual terms and as a percentage of the total expenditure of the Council, in relation to—
 - (a) the Council's commitments under the Capital City Development Program; and
 - (b) works, services and activities that are directly related to the Council's economic development program for the City of Adelaide.

- (2) The Adelaide City Council must include in its annual report under Chapter 8 Part 4 of the *Local Government Act 1999* specific information on the relationship between its annual business plan, general revenue raising policies and expenditure policies.
- (3) The Council must, at the request of the Minister, furnish the Minister with such additional information as the Minister may reasonably require concerning the relationship between its annual business plan, general revenue raising policies and expenditure policies.

Division 7—Register of interests

35—Lodging of returns

- (2) Every person who is elected as a member of the Adelaide City Council (other than a person who is re-elected as a sitting member of the Council) or is appointed as a member of the Council must, within 30 days after election or appointment, submit to the chief executive officer of the Council a primary return in accordance with Schedule 2.
- (3) Every member of the Adelaide City Council must, on or within 60 days after 30 June in each year, submit to the chief executive officer of the Council an ordinary return in accordance with Schedule 2.
- (4) If a member of the Council fails to submit a return to the chief executive officer within the time allowed under this section, the chief executive officer must as soon as practicable notify the member of that fact.
- (5) A notification under subsection (4) must be given by letter sent to the member by registered mail.
- (6) A member of the Council who submits a return under this section and Schedule 2 that is to the knowledge of the member false or misleading in a material particular (whether by reason of information included in or omitted from the return) is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

36—Creation and inspection of Register

- (1) The chief executive officer of the Council must maintain a Register of Interests and must cause to be entered in the Register all information furnished pursuant to this Division and Schedule 2.
- (2) A member of the Council who has submitted a return under this Division may at any time notify the chief executive officer of a change or variation in the information appearing on the Register in respect of the member or a person related to the member within the meaning of Schedule 2.
- (3) A person is entitled to inspect (without charge) the Register at the principal office of the Council during ordinary office hours.
- (4) A person is entitled, on payment of a fee fixed by the Council, to a copy of any part of the Register.

- (5) A person must not publish—
 - (a) information derived from the Register unless the information constitutes a fair and accurate summary of the information contained in the Register and is published in the public interest; or
 - (b) comment on the facts set forth in the Register unless the comment is fair and published in the public interest and without malice.
- (6) If information or comment is published by a person in contravention of subsection (5), the person, and any person who authorised the publication of the information or comment, is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

37—Interaction with Local Government Act

- (1) This Division and Schedule 2 operate in substitution for the provisions of Chapter 5 Part 4 Division 2 of the *Local Government Act 1999* (insofar as they relate to council members).
- (2) A reference in another Part of the *Local Government Act 1999* to a return under Chapter 5 Part 4 Division 2 of that Act will be taken to include a reference to a return under this Division and Schedule 2.

Part 4—Miscellaneous

37A—Rundle Mall

- (1) Rundle Mall (the *Mall*) continues as a pedestrian mall.
- (2) A person must not—
 - (a) drive a vehicle on any part of the Mall; or
 - (b) allow a vehicle to be or remain on any part of the Mall,otherwise than in accordance with a notice or permit published or given by the Adelaide City Council under this section.
Maximum penalty: \$750.
Expiation fee: \$105.
- (3) The Council may, by notice published in the Gazette—
 - (a) specify the vehicles that may enter or remain in the Mall (and those vehicles may be defined by reference to vehicles generally, vehicles of a specified class, vehicles used for a specified purpose or by a specified person or persons of a specified class, or vehicles used in specified circumstances);
 - (b) specify the hours or occasions during which vehicles may enter or remain in the Mall (and the hours so specified may vary according to a vehicle or class of vehicles or according to other specified circumstances).
- (4) The Council may, by notice in writing, permit a vehicle to enter and remain in the Mall for the purpose and for the period, and subject to the conditions (if any), specified in the permission.

- (5) A person must not contravene or fail to comply with a condition imposed under subsection (4).
Maximum penalty: \$750.
Expiation fee: \$105.
- (6) The Council may, by further notice, vary or revoke a notice or permit published or given under this section.
- (7) In addition to any other power to make by-laws, the Council may make by-laws—
- (a) regulating, controlling or prohibiting any activity in the Mall, or any activity in the vicinity of the Mall, that is, in the opinion of the Council, likely to affect the use or enjoyment of the Mall; and
 - (b) providing for the fixing, and varying or revoking, by resolution of the Council, of fees and charges for the use of the Mall or any part of the Mall for any display, activity or entertainment, or for any service provided or permit issued in or in connection with the Mall, and providing for any matter or thing in connection with the collection or remission of those fees or charges; and
 - (c) regulating any matter or thing connected with the external appearance of a building or structure on, abutting or visible from the Mall; and
 - (d) regulating, controlling or prohibiting the movement or standing of vehicles on access or egress areas to the Mall; and
 - (e) fixing a penalty not exceeding \$250 for a breach of a by-law.
- (8) In any proceedings for an offence against this section, an allegation that a person is the owner of a specified vehicle will, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be taken to be proved.
- (9) If in any proceedings for an offence against this section it is proved that a vehicle was driven, parked, standing or stationary in any place in contravention of this section, it will, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be presumed that the vehicle was driven, parked, left standing or allowed to remain stationary by the owner of the vehicle.
- (10) The *Local Government Act 1999* applies to and in relation to by-laws made under this section as if they were by-laws made under that Act.

37B—Corporate name

The corporate name of the Corporation of Adelaide continues to be *The Corporation of the City of Adelaide*.

37C—The Corporation Acre

The land known as "The Corporation Acre" within the City of Adelaide is vested in the Adelaide City Council.

38—Regulations

- (1) The Governor may make such regulations as are contemplated by this Act, or as are necessary or expedient for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the regulations may make specific provision concerning the furnishing of reports and other information to the Adelaide City Council by council members who are members of the Capital City Committee.

Schedule 1—Special provisions for elections and polls

Part 1—Preliminary

1—Interaction with *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*

- (1) In this Schedule—
 - (a) Part 2 operates, in relation to the Council and the City of Adelaide in substitution for the provisions of Part 4 of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*; and
 - (b) Part 3 operates, in relation to the Council and the City of Adelaide, in substitution for the provisions of Part 5 of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*; and
 - (c) clause 18 operates, in relation to the Council and the City of Adelaide, in substitution for the provisions of section 39 of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*;
 - (d) clause 19 operates, in relation to the Council and the City of Adelaide, in substitution for the provisions of section 47 of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*;
 - (e) Part 8 operates, in relation to the Council and the City of Adelaide, in substitution for the provisions of Part 14 of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*.
- (2) Section 13A(2)(a) of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* does not apply in relation to the Council.

Part 2—Enrolment

2—Qualifications for enrolment

- (1) Subject to this Schedule¹—
 - (a) a natural person of or above the age of majority is entitled to be enrolled on the voters roll for an area or ward if that person—
 - (i) is enrolled as an elector for the House of Assembly in respect of a place of residence within the area or ward; or
 - (ii) has lodged the prescribed application with the chief executive officer of the Council, is resident at a place of residence within the area or ward and has been so resident for a continuous period of at least 1 month immediately preceding the date of the application; or
 - (iii) is a ratepayer in respect of rateable property within the area or ward and is the sole owner of that rateable property; or
 - (iv) is a ratepayer in respect of rateable property within the area or ward, is the sole occupier of that rateable property, and is not a resident in respect of that rateable property; and
 - (b) a body corporate is entitled to be enrolled on the voters roll for an area or ward if it is a ratepayer in respect of rateable property within the area or ward and is the sole owner or sole occupier of the rateable property; and

- (c) a group of persons (consisting of natural persons, bodies corporate or partly of natural persons and partly of bodies corporate) is entitled to be enrolled as a group on the voters roll for an area or ward if—
 - (i) the members of the group are all ratepayers in respect of rateable property within the area or ward; and
 - (ii) the members of the group are joint owners, owners in common or joint occupiers of the rateable property; and
 - (iii) at least 1 member of the group (being a natural person of or above the age of majority or a body corporate) is not enrolled on the relevant voters roll under paragraph (a) or (b), and no member of the group is enrolled on the relevant voters roll under paragraph (a)(i) or (ii) as a resident in respect of the rateable property; and
 - (iv) no member of the group who is an occupier of the rateable property but not an owner is a resident in respect of the rateable property.
- (2) A natural person is entitled, without application, to provisional enrolment on the voters roll for an area or ward if he or she is provisionally enrolled as an elector for the House of Assembly in respect of a place of residence within the area or ward.
- (3) No enrolment will be made on the voters roll on the basis of a claim or application received between the time at which rolls for an election or poll close and polling day for the election or poll.
- (4) If—
 - (a) a person has been enrolled as an elector under subclause (1)(a)(ii) on the basis of residence at a particular place of residence; and
 - (b) the chief executive officer sends a notice to the relevant address asking the elector to indicate whether he or she is still resident at that address; and
 - (c) the chief executive officer receives no reply within 28 days of the date of the notice or receives a reply indicating that the elector is no longer resident at that address,it may be presumed, for the purposes of the revision of the voters roll, that the elector is not still resident in the area or ward.
- (5) A group of persons may, on application to the chief executive officer in a form determined by the chief executive officer—
 - (a) nominate a name for the group for the purposes of the voters roll;
 - (b) change the name for the group for the purposes of the voters roll.
- (6) The chief executive officer may reject an application under subclause (5) if the name is, in the opinion of the chief executive officer, obscene or frivolous.
- (7) Subject to the adoption of a name under subclause (5), the chief executive officer may determine the name of a group for the purposes of the voters roll.
- (8) The name of a group must include the word "Group" at the end.

- (9) For the purposes of subclause (1)(a)(iv) and (c)(iv), the chief executive officer is entitled to assume (in the absence of any information in the hands of the chief executive officer to the contrary) that a ratepayer in respect of rateable property used for residential purposes who is a natural person and who is (or who appears to be) an occupier but not an owner of that rateable property is a resident in respect of that rateable property (and the voters roll may have effect accordingly).
- (10) A person must not make a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular (whether by reason of the inclusion or omission of any particular) in any information provided under this clause.
- Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

Note—

- 1 Subclause (1) does not apply to the Crown (see section 302 of the *Local Government Act 1999*).

3—The voters roll

- (1) The chief executive officer is responsible for the maintenance of a voters roll for the area.
- (2) Subject to this clause, the voters roll must set out in relation to each person, body corporate or group enrolled—
- (a) the full name of the person, body corporate or group; and
 - (b) in the case of a natural person—the address of the person's place of residence; and
 - (c) the address of the place of residence or rateable property (as the case may be) by virtue of which the person, body corporate or group is entitled to be enrolled; and
 - (d) at the option of the person, body corporate or group—an additional address nominated by the person, body corporate or group (in a manner and form determined by the chief executive officer) for the service of postal voting papers under clause 18; and
 - (e) any prescribed particulars.
- (3) If the chief executive officer is satisfied that the inclusion on the voters roll of the address of the place of residence of a person or the address of a place of residence or rateable property (as the case may be) by virtue of which a person is entitled to be enrolled would place at risk the personal safety of that person, a member of that person's family or any other person, the chief executive officer may suppress the address from the voters roll.
- (4) If the chief executive officer is satisfied that the address of the place of residence of a person entitled to be enrolled to vote is suppressed from a roll under the *Electoral Act 1985*, the chief executive officer must also suppress that address from the voters roll.
- (5) If an area is divided into wards, the voters roll must differentiate the electors enrolled on the roll according to the wards in respect of which they are entitled to vote.

- (6) The voters roll must be maintained in a form that allows for the roll to be brought into an up-to-date form (including by the merger of enrolment information for the House of Assembly) within 3 weeks after the supply of relevant information by the Electoral Commissioner under subclause (10).
- (7) The voters roll must be brought up-to-date whenever an election or poll is to be held so as to reflect entitlements as they exist—
 - (a) in the case of a periodic election—on a day fixed by the returning officer for the close of the roll;
 - (b) in the case of any other election, or a poll—on a day fixed for the close of the roll by the proclamation or notice fixing polling day for the election or poll.
- (8) A day that falls within the ambit of subclause (7) will be the ***closing date*** for the roll.
- (9) The closing date must not be less than—
 - (a) in the case of the closing date under subclause (7)(a)—13 weeks before polling day for the relevant election;
 - (b) in the case of the closing date under subclause (7)(b)—8 weeks before polling day for the relevant election or poll.
- (10) The Electoral Commissioner must, within 7 days after a closing date, supply the chief executive officer with a list of the persons who are, as at the closing date, enrolled (including those provisionally enrolled) as electors for the House of Assembly in respect of a place of residence within the area.
 - A list may be supplied in electronic form, or in another manner agreed between the Electoral Commissioner and the chief executive officer.
- (11) If the area of the Council is divided into wards, the list supplied under subclause (10) must differentiate the electors according to the wards in relation to which they are enrolled.
- (12) The Electoral Commissioner is entitled to recover as a debt from the Council a fee of an amount determined by the Electoral Commissioner for the supply of a list under this clause.
- (13) The voters roll must be brought up-to-date in accordance with the requirements of subclause (7) within 4 weeks after the relevant closing date.
 - A voters roll will be taken to have been brought up-to-date when copies of the roll are available for public inspection under this clause.
- (14) The Council must ensure that copies of the roll are available for inspection (without charge) by the public at the principal office of the Council.
- (15) At any time between the close of nominations and polling day for an election, a nominated candidate for the election is entitled to obtain from the relevant council a copy of the voters roll in printed form for the area (and he or she may, during that period, obtain further copies of the voters roll in printed form from the Council on payment of the fees fixed by the Council).
- (16) The chief executive officer must supply the returning officer with sufficient copies of the voters roll, certified by the chief executive officer, for use at an election or poll.

- (17) The chief executive officer is not responsible to check the accuracy of a list supplied by the Electoral Commissioner under this clause and is entitled to assume that such a list is accurate.
- (18) The validity of a voters roll is not affected by a misdescription or other error in the roll.
- (19) A voters roll is conclusive evidence of the entitlement of a person, body corporate or group whose name appears in the roll as an elector to vote at an election or poll at which the roll is used.¹

Note—

- 1 Part 3 is also relevant to determining entitlements to vote.

Part 3—Entitlement to vote

4—Entitlement to vote

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), a natural person who has his or her name on the voters roll used for an election or poll as an elector in his or her own right is entitled to vote at that election or poll.
- (2) A natural person is not entitled to vote at an election if—
 - (a) he or she was provisionally enrolled; and
 - (b) he or she is not, as at polling day, of or above the age of majority.
- (3) A natural person is entitled to vote at an election or poll for a body corporate which has its name on the voters roll if—
 - (a) the natural person is an officer of the body corporate; and
 - (b) the natural person is acting on behalf of the body corporate (which may be assumed on the basis of a declaration under clause 18).
- (4) A natural person is entitled to vote at an election or poll for a group which has its name on the voters roll if—
 - (a) the natural person is a member of the group or an officer of a body corporate that is a member of the group; and
 - (b) the natural person is acting on behalf of the group (which may be assumed on the basis of a declaration under clause 18).
- (5) A natural person is not entitled to vote under subclause (3) or (4) unless he or she is of or above the age of majority.
- (6) If the name of a natural person has been omitted in error from a voters roll used for an election or poll, the person is, subject to this Schedule, entitled to vote at the election or poll as if the error had not occurred.
- (7) If the name of a body corporate has been omitted in error from a voters roll used for an election or poll, a person is, subject to this Schedule, entitled to vote at the election or poll under subclause (3) as if the error had not occurred.
- (8) If the name of a group has been omitted in error from a voters roll used for an election or poll, a person is, subject to this Schedule, entitled to vote at the election or poll under subclause (4) as if the error had not occurred.

- (9) A natural person cannot vote at an election or poll for another natural person pursuant to a power of attorney.
- (10) A natural person may only vote in 1 capacity at an election or poll for the City of Adelaide (but this clause does not prevent a person voting at 2 or more elections for the City of Adelaide held on the same day).

5—Entitlement to stand for election

- (1) Subject to this Schedule and the *Local Government Act 1999*, a person is eligible to be a candidate for election as a member of the Council if—
 - (a) the person is—
 - (i) an Australian citizen; or
 - (ii) a prescribed person; and
 - (b) —
 - (i) the person is an elector for the area; or
 - (ii) the person is the nominee of a body corporate which has its name on the voters roll for the area; or
 - (iii) the person is the nominee of a group which has its name on the voters roll for the area; or
 - (iv) the person's name has been omitted in error from the voters roll for the area, or the person is the nominee of a body corporate or group which has had its name omitted in error from the voters roll for the area (and would be eligible for nomination under subparagraph (ii) or (iii) (as the case may be) were the name on the roll).
- (2) Subclause (1)(b) operates subject to the following qualifications:
 - (a) a nominee of a body corporate must be an officer of the body corporate;
 - (b) a nominee of a group must be a member of the group, or an officer of a body corporate that is a member of the group;
 - (c) a body corporate or group cannot nominate more than one person for a particular election;
 - (d) a body corporate or group cannot nominate a person who has not attained the age of majority.
- (3) A person is not eligible to be a candidate for election as a member of the Council if the person—
 - (a) is a member of an Australian Parliament; or
 - (b) is an undischarged bankrupt or is receiving the benefit of a law for the relief of insolvent debtors; or
 - (c) has been sentenced to imprisonment and is, or could on the happening of some contingency become, liable to serve the sentence or the remainder of the sentence; or
 - (d) is an employee of the Council; or

- (e) is disqualified from election by court order under the *Local Government Act 1999*.
- (4) A person is not eligible to be a candidate for election as a member of the Council if the person—
 - (a) in the case of a supplementary election—is a member of another council; or
 - (b) in the case of any election—is a candidate for election as a member of another council.
- (5) In this clause—

prescribed person means a person who has held office as a member of a council at any time between 5 May 1997 and the commencement of this clause.

Part 7—Special provisions relating to postal voting

18—Issue of postal voting papers

- (1) The returning officer must, as soon as practicable after the twenty first day before polling day, and in any event not later than 14 days before polling day, issue to every natural person, body corporate or group who or which has his, her or its name on the voters roll used for the purposes of the election or poll postal voting papers consisting of—
 - (a) a ballot paper (or, in an appropriate case, ballot papers) authenticated to the satisfaction of the returning officer; and
 - (b) an opaque envelope bearing a declaration (in a form determined by the Electoral Commissioner), to be completed by the voter, declaring the voter's date of birth and—
 - (i) that the ballot paper contained in the envelope contains his or her vote; and
 - (ii) that he or she has not already voted at the election or poll; and
 - (iii) if the voting papers are issued to a body corporate or group—that he or she is eligible to vote and is acting on behalf of the body corporate or group.
- (2) The declaration under subclause (1) must appear on a tear-off extension to the envelope flap.
- (3) An envelope used under subclause (1) must be—
 - (a) a pre-paid post envelope addressed to the returning officer; or
 - (b) accompanied by a pre-paid post envelope addressed to the returning officer, and must comply with any prescribed requirement.
- (4) Postal voting papers must also be issued to any person, body corporate or group of persons whose name does not appear on the voters roll but who claims to be entitled to vote at the election or poll and applies to the returning officer for voting papers not later than—
 - (a) in the case of an application made by post—5 pm on the second business day before polling day;

- (b) in the case of an application made personally—the close of voting on polling day.
- (5) Postal voting papers issued under subclause (4) must also include a declaration (in a form determined by the Electoral Commissioner) for the voter to set out the grounds on which an entitlement to vote is claimed.
- (6) Postal voting papers issued under this clause must be accompanied by an explanatory notice and a set of candidate profiles that comply with the regulations and may be accompanied by other material determined by the returning officer.
- (7) Postal voting papers may be issued under this clause—
- (a) by giving them to the prospective voter personally; or
 - (b) by sending them by post—
 - (i) to a prospective voter at the appropriate address on the voters roll; or
 - (ii) in the case of a body corporate or group (without limiting any other method of delivery)—to the body corporate or group at an address nominated by the body corporate or group in a manner determined or approved by the returning officer; or
 - (iii) in the case of a prospective voter whose name and address do not appear on the voters roll—at some other address of which the returning officer has received notice in a manner determined or approved by the returning officer.
- (8) The returning officer must keep a record of the electors and other persons to whom voting papers are issued under this clause.
- (9) If postal voting papers are returned because they have not been able to be successfully delivered, the returning officer must retain those voting papers in a secure place.¹
- (10) The returning officer is not obliged to check the date of birth of a voter, or any other information, provided under this clause (but may do so on a selective, random or other basis determined by the returning officer).
- (11) A vote may be admitted to the count notwithstanding that the voter's date of birth has not been declared (or accurately declared) under this clause, or that there has been some other formal defect or error on the part of the voter in complying with the requirements of this clause (unless the returning officer is of the opinion that the defect or error is sufficiently significant to warrant the rejection of the vote).
- (12) The returning officer is not required to issue postal voting papers under this clause with respect to a person who the returning officer has reason to believe has died.

Note—

- 1 Fresh voting papers may be subsequently issued under section 43 of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*.

19—Arranging postal papers

- (2) For the purposes of the scrutiny of voting papers for each election or poll, the returning officer will, with the assistance of any other electoral officers who may be present, and in the presence of any scrutineers who may be present—
- (a) examine the declarations on all envelopes used for voting (and validly returned) and determine which votes are to be accepted for further scrutiny and which rejected from further scrutiny, rejecting unopened—
 - (i) any envelope that forms part of a set of voting papers that have been cancelled under this Schedule;
 - (ii) any two or more envelopes where it appears to the returning officer that the voter has acted in more than one capacity at the particular election or poll;
 - (iii) any envelope where the voter's name does not appear on the voters roll, unless the voter is voting on behalf of a body corporate or group of persons in accordance with this Schedule, or unless the voter's name has been omitted from the roll in error;
 - (iv) any envelope where the voter is purporting to be voting on behalf of a body corporate or group of persons but the returning officer concludes that the voter is in fact attempting to exercise an unauthorised vote;
 - (v) any envelope where the signature does not, to the satisfaction of the returning officer, correspond with the signature on the application (if any) of the voter for the relevant voting papers;
 - (b) tear off the extensions to the envelope flaps on the envelopes accepted under paragraph (a);
 - (c) rearrange the envelopes that no longer bear their tear-off extensions so that the anonymity of voters is maintained;
 - (d) remove the ballot papers from those envelopes;
 - (e) if an envelope contains more than one ballot paper and a scrutineer challenges the number of ballot papers contained in the envelope—satisfy himself or herself that the envelope does not contain more ballot papers than the number to which the voter is entitled and, if the returning officer is not so satisfied, return all of those ballot papers to the envelope and reject them from the count;
 - (f) examine the remaining ballot papers and reject any informal ballot papers;
 - (g) arrange all unrejected ballot papers into appropriate parcels for counting.

Part 8—Campaign donations and expenditure

Division 1—Preliminary

22—Interpretation

In this Part—

disposition of property means a conveyance, transfer, assignment, settlement, delivery, payment or other alienation of property, and includes—

- (a) the allotment of shares in a company; and
- (b) the creation of a trust in property; and
- (c) the grant or creation of a lease, mortgage, charge, servitude, licence, power or partnership or any interest in property; and
- (d) the release, discharge, surrender, forfeiture or abandonment, at law or in equity, of a debt, contract or chose in action or any interest in property; and
- (e) the exercise by a person of a general power of appointment of property in favour of another person; and
- (f) a transaction entered into by a person with intent thereby to diminish, directly or indirectly, the value of the person's own property and to increase the value of the property of another person;

electoral advertisement means an advertisement containing electoral material;

electoral material means an advertisement, notice, statement or representation calculated to affect the result of an election or poll;

gift means a disposition of property made by a person to another person, otherwise than by will, being a disposition made without consideration in money or money's worth or with inadequate consideration, and includes the provision of a service (other than volunteer labour) for no consideration or for inadequate consideration;

journal means a newspaper, magazine or other periodical, whether published for sale or for distribution without charge;

property includes money;

registered industrial organisation means an organisation registered under the *Industrial and Employee Relations Act 1994* or under a law of the Commonwealth or another State or a Territory concerning the registration of industrial organisations.

Division 2—Returns

23—Returns for candidates

- (1) A person who is a candidate for election to an office of the Adelaide City Council must, within 30 days after the conclusion of the election, furnish to the chief executive officer of the Council, in accordance with the requirements of this Part—
 - (a) a campaign donations return under this Division; and
 - (b) a campaign expenditure return under this Division.
- (2) The returns must be in the prescribed form and completed in the prescribed manner.

24—Campaign donations returns

- (1) Subject to this clause, a campaign donations return for a candidate for election to an office of the Adelaide City Council must set out—
 - (a) the total amount or value of all gifts received by the candidate during the disclosure period; and
 - (b) the number of persons who made those gifts; and
 - (c) the amount or value of each gift; and
 - (d) the date on which each gift was made; and
 - (e) in the case of each gift made on behalf of the members of an unincorporated association, other than a registered industrial organisation—
 - (i) the name of the association; and
 - (ii) the names and addresses of the members of the executive committee (however described) of the association; and
 - (f) in the case of each gift purportedly made out of a trust fund or out of the funds of a foundation—
 - (i) the names and addresses of the trustees of the fund or of the funds of the foundation; and
 - (ii) the title or other description of the trust fund or the name of the foundation, as the case requires; and
 - (g) in the case of each other gift—the name and address of the person who made the gift.
- (2) A campaign donations return need not set out any details required by subclause (1) in respect of—
 - (a) a private gift made to the candidate; or
 - (b) a gift if the amount or value of the gift is less than \$500.
- (3) For the purposes of this clause—
 - (a) the disclosure period is the period that commenced—
 - (i) in relation to a candidate in an election who was a new candidate (other than a candidate referred to in subparagraph (ii))—12 months before polling day for the election;
 - (ii) in relation to a candidate in an election who was a new candidate and when he or she became a candidate in the election was a member of the Council by virtue of having been appointed under the *Local Government Act 1999*—on the day on which the person was so appointed as a member of the Council;
 - (iii) in relation to a candidate in an election who was not a new candidate—at the end of 21 days after polling day for the last preceding election in which the person was a candidate,and that ended, in any of the above cases, at the end of 21 days after polling day for the election;

- (c) a candidate is a new candidate, in relation to an election, if the person had not been a candidate in the last general election of the Council and had not been elected at a supplementary election held after the last general election of the Council;
 - (d) two or more gifts (excluding private gifts) made by the same person to a candidate during the disclosure period are to be treated as one gift;
 - (e) a gift made to a candidate is a private gift if it is made in a private capacity to the candidate for his or her personal use and the candidate has not used, and will not use, the gift solely or substantially for a purpose related to an election.
- (4) If no details are required to be included in a return under this clause for a candidate, the return must nevertheless be lodged and must include a statement to the effect that no gifts of a kind required to be disclosed were received.

25—Campaign expenditure return

- (1) Subject to this clause, a campaign expenditure return for a candidate for election to an office of the Adelaide City Council must set out details of all campaign expenditure in relation to the election incurred by or with the authority of the candidate.
- (2) For the purposes of this clause, campaign expenditure, in relation to an election, is expenditure incurred on—
- (a) the broadcasting of an electoral advertisement relating to the election; or
 - (b) the publishing in a journal of an electoral advertisement relating to the election; or
 - (c) the display at a theatre or other place of entertainment, of an electoral advertisement relating to the election; or
 - (d) the production of an electoral advertisement relating to the election, being an advertisement that is broadcast, published or displayed as mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c); or
 - (e) the production of any material (not being material referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c)) that is required under section 27 of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* to include the name and address of the author of the material or of the person who is the printer of the material (in the case of printed electoral material); or
 - (f) consultants' or advertising agents' fees in respect of—
 - (i) services relating to the election; or
 - (ii) material relating to the election; or
 - (g) the carrying out of an opinion poll, or other research, relating to the election; or
 - (h) the production and distribution of electoral material that is addressed to particular persons or organisations; or
 - (i) other matters or items of a prescribed kind.

- (3) If a candidate incurred campaign expenditure of a total amount not exceeding \$500 in relation to an election (or incurred no campaign expenditure), the return may be lodged as a "Nil" return.

26—Certain gifts not to be received

- (1) It is unlawful for a member of the Adelaide City Council to receive a gift made to or for the benefit of the member the amount or value of which is not less than \$500 unless—
- (a) the name and address of the person making the gift are known to the member; or
 - (b) at the time when the gift is made, the person making the gift gives to the member his or her name and address and the member has no grounds to believe that the name and address so given are not the true name and address of the person making the gift.
- (2) It is unlawful for a candidate in an election, or a person acting on behalf of a candidate in an election, to an office of the Adelaide City Council to receive a gift made to or for the benefit of the candidate the amount or value of which is not less than \$500 unless—
- (a) the name and address of the person making the gift are known to the person receiving the gift; or
 - (b) at the time when the gift is made, the person making the gift gives to the person receiving the gift his or her name and address and the person receiving the gift has no grounds to believe that the name and address so given are not the true name and address of the person making the gift.
- (3) For the purposes of this clause—
- (a) a reference to a gift made by a person includes a reference to a gift made on behalf of the members of an unincorporated association;
 - (b) a reference to the name and address of a person making a gift is—
 - (i) in the case of a gift made on behalf of the members of an unincorporated association, other than a registered industrial organisation—a reference to—
 - (A) the name of the association; and
 - (B) the names and addresses of the members of the executive committee (however described) of the association; and
 - (ii) in the case of a gift purportedly made out of a trust fund or out of the funds of a foundation—a reference to—
 - (A) the names and addresses of the trustees of the fund or of the funds of the foundation; and
 - (B) the title or other description of the trust fund or the name of the foundation, as the case requires;
 - (c) a person who is a candidate in an election is to be taken to remain a candidate for 30 days after the polling day for the election;

- (d) a reference to a candidate in an election includes a reference to a person who is already a member of the Council.
- (4) If a person receives a gift that, by virtue of this clause, it is unlawful for the person to receive, an amount equal to the amount or value of the gift is payable by that person to the Crown and may be recovered by the Crown as a debt by action, in a court of competent jurisdiction, against the person.

27—Inability to complete returns

If a person who is required to furnish a return under this Division considers that it is impossible to complete the return because he or she is unable to obtain particulars that are required for the preparation of the return, the person may—

- (a) prepare the return to the extent that it is possible to do so without those particulars; and
- (b) furnish the return so prepared; and
- (c) give to the chief executive officer notice in writing—
 - (i) identifying the return; and
 - (ii) stating that the return is incomplete by reason that he or she is unable to obtain certain particulars; and
 - (iii) identifying those particulars; and
 - (iv) setting out the reasons why he or she is unable to obtain those particulars; and
 - (v) if the person believes, on reasonable grounds, that another person whose name and address he or she knows can give those particulars—stating that belief and the reasons for it and the name and address of that other person,

and a person who complies with this clause is not, by reason of the omission of those particulars, to be taken, for the purposes of this Division, to have furnished a return that is incomplete.

28—Amendment of returns

- (1) A person who has furnished a return under this Division may request the permission of the chief executive officer to make a specified amendment of the return for the purpose of correcting an error or omission.
- (2) A request under subclause (1) must—
 - (a) be by notice in writing signed by the person making the request; and
 - (b) be lodged with the chief executive officer.
- (3) If—
 - (a) a request has been made under subclause (1); and
 - (b) the chief executive officer is satisfied that there is an error in, or omission from, the return to which the request relates,

the chief executive officer must amend the return, or permit the person making the request to amend the return, in accordance with the request.

- (4) The amendment of a return under this clause does not affect the liability of a person to be convicted of an offence arising out of the furnishing of the return.

29—Offences

- (1) A person who fails to furnish a return that the person is required to furnish under this Division within the time required by this Division is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$10 000.
- (2) A person who furnishes a return or other information—
 - (a) that the person is required to furnish under this Division; and
 - (b) that contains a statement that is, to the knowledge of the person, false or misleading in a material particular,is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$10 000.
- (3) A person who furnishes to another person who is required to furnish a return under this Division information—
 - (a) that the person knows is required for the purposes of that return; and
 - (b) that is, to that person's knowledge, false or misleading in a material particular,is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$10 000.
- (4) An allegation in a complaint that a specified person had not furnished a return of a specified kind as at a specified date will be taken to have been proved in the absence of proof to the contrary.

30—Failure to comply with Division

- (1) If a person who is required to furnish a return under this Division fails to submit the return within the time required by this Division, the chief executive officer must as soon as practicable notify the person of that fact.
- (2) A notification under subclause (1) must be given by letter sent to the person by registered mail.
- (3) A failure of a person to comply with a provision of this Division in relation to an election does not invalidate that election.

Division 3—Public access to information

31—Public inspection of returns

- (1) The chief executive officer of the Adelaide City Council must keep at the principal office of the Council each return furnished to the chief executive officer under Division 2.
- (2) Subject to this clause, a person is entitled to inspect a copy of a return under Division 2, without charge, during ordinary business hours at the principal office of the Council.
- (3) Subject to this clause, a person is entitled, on payment of a fee fixed by the Council, to obtain a copy of a return under Division 2.

- (4) A person is not entitled to inspect or obtain a copy of a return until the end of eight weeks after the day before which the return was required to be furnished to the chief executive officer.
- (5) The chief executive officer is only required to keep a return under this clause for a period of 4 years following the election to which the return relates.

32—Restrictions on publication

- (1) A person must not publish—
 - (a) information derived from a return under Division 2 unless the information constitutes a fair and accurate summary of the information contained in the return and is published in the public interest; or
 - (b) comment on the facts set forth in a return under Division 2 unless the comment is fair and published in the public interest and without malice.
- (2) If information or comment is published by a person in contravention of subclause (1), the person, and any person who authorised the publication of the information or comment, is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: \$10 000.

Division 4—Related matters

33—Requirement to keep proper records

- (1) A person must take reasonable steps to keep in his or her possession all records relevant to completing a return under this Part.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.
- (2) A person must keep a record under subclause (1) for at least 4 years after the date on which the relevant return is required to be furnished to the chief executive officer of the Council under this Part.
Maximum penalty: \$5 000.

34—Related matters

- (1) For the purposes of this Part, the amount or value of a gift consisting of or including a disposition of property other than money is, if the regulations so provide, to be determined in accordance with principles set out or referred to in the regulations.
- (2) For the purposes of this Part—
 - (a) a body corporate and any other body corporate that is related to the first-mentioned body corporate is to be taken to be the same person; and
 - (b) the question whether a body corporate is related to another body corporate is to be determined in the same manner as under the *Corporations Law*.
- (3) For the purposes of this Part, an act performed by a person or committee appointed or formed to assist the campaign of a candidate in an election will be taken to be an act performed by the candidate.

Schedule 2—Register of interests—form of returns

1—Interpretation

- (1) In this Schedule, unless the contrary intention appears—

beneficial interest in property includes a right to re-acquire the property;

domestic partner means a person who is a domestic partner within the meaning of the *Family Relationships Act 1975*, whether declared as such under that Act or not;

family, in relation to a council member, means—

- (a) a spouse or domestic partner of the member; and
- (b) a child of the member who is under the age of 18 years and normally resides with the member;

family company of a council member means a proprietary company—

- (a) in which the member or a member of the member's family is a shareholder; and
- (b) in respect of which the member or a member of the member's family, or any such persons together, are in a position to cast, or control the casting of, more than one-half of the maximum number of votes that might be cast at a general meeting of the company;

family trust of a council member means a trust (other than a testamentary trust)—

- (a) of which the member or a member of the member's family is a beneficiary; and
- (b) which is established or administered wholly or substantially in the interests of the member or a member of the member's family, or any such persons together;

financial benefit, in relation to a person, means—

- (a) any remuneration, fee or other pecuniary sum exceeding \$1 000 received by the person in respect of a contract of service entered into, or paid office held by, the person; and
- (b) the total of all remuneration, fees or other pecuniary sums received by the person in respect of a trade, profession, business or vocation engaged in by the person where that total exceeds \$1 000,

but does not include an annual allowance, fees, expenses or other financial benefit payable to the person under this Act or the *Local Government Act 1999*;

gift means a transaction in which a benefit of pecuniary value is conferred without consideration or for less than adequate consideration, but does not include an ordinary commercial transaction or a transaction in the ordinary course of business;

income source, in relation to a person, means—

- (a) any person or body of persons with whom the person entered into a contract of service or held any paid office; and
- (b) any trade, vocation, business or profession engaged in by the person;

a person related to a member means—

- (a) a member of the member's family;
- (b) a family company of the member;
- (c) a trustee of a family trust of the member;

return period, in relation to an ordinary return of a council member, means—

- (a) in the case of a member whose last return was a primary return—the period between the date of the primary return and 30 June next following; and
- (b) in the case of any other member—the period of 12 months expiring on 30 June on or within 60 days after which the ordinary return is required to be submitted;

spouse—a person is the spouse of another if they are legally married;

trade or professional organisation means a body, corporate or unincorporate, of—

- (a) employers or employees; or
- (b) persons engaged in a profession, trade or other occupation,

being a body of which the object, or one of the objects, is the furtherance of its own professional, industrial or economic interests or those of any of its members.

- (2) For the purposes of this Schedule, a person who is an object of a discretionary trust is to be taken to be a beneficiary of that trust.
- (3) For the purpose of this Schedule, a person is an investor in a body if—
 - (a) the person has deposited money with, or lent money to, the body that has not been repaid and the amount not repaid equals or exceeds \$10 000; or
 - (b) the person holds, or has a beneficial interest in, shares in, or debentures of, the body or a policy of life insurance issued by the body.
- (4) For the purposes of the Schedule, in relation to a return by a council member—
 - (a) two or more separate contributions made by the same person for or towards the cost of travel undertaken by the member or a member of the member's family during the return period are to be treated as one contribution for or towards the cost of travel undertaken by the member;
 - (b) two or more separate gifts received by the member or a person related to the member from the same person during the return period are to be treated as one gift received by the member;
 - (c) two or more separate transactions to which the member or a person related to the member is a party with the same person during the return period under which the member or a person related to the member has had the use of property of the other person (whether or not being the same property) during the return period are to be treated as one transaction under which the member has had the use of property of the other person during the return period.

2—Contents of return

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, a primary return must be in the prescribed form and contain the following information:
 - (a) a statement of any income source that the council member required to submit the return or a person related to the member has or expects to have in the period of 12 months after the date of the primary return; and
 - (b) the name of any company, or other body, corporate or unincorporate, in which the council member or a member of his or her family holds any office whether as director or otherwise; and
 - (c) the information required by subclause (3).
- (2) For the purposes of this Act, an ordinary return must be in the prescribed form and contain the following information:
 - (a) if the council member required to submit the return or a person related to the member received, or was entitled to receive, a financial benefit during any part of the return period—the income source of the financial benefit; and
 - (b) if the council member or a member of his or her family held an office whether as director or otherwise in any company or other body, corporate or unincorporate, during the return period—the name of the company or other body; and
 - (c) the source of any contribution made in cash or in kind of or above the amount or value of \$750 (other than any contribution by the Council, by the State, by an employer or by a person related by blood or marriage) for or towards the cost of any travel beyond the limits of South Australia undertaken by the council member or a member of his or her family during the return period, and for the purposes of this paragraph *cost of travel* includes accommodation costs and other costs and expenses associated with the travel; and
 - (d) particulars (including the name of the donor) of any gift of or above the amount or value of \$750 received by the council member or a person related to the member during the return period from a person other than a person related by blood or marriage to the member or to a member of the member's family; and
 - (e) if the council member or a person related to the member has been a party to a transaction under which the member or person related to the member has had the use of property of the other person during the return period and—
 - (i) the use of the property was not acquired for adequate consideration or through an ordinary commercial transaction or in the ordinary course of business; and
 - (ii) the market price for acquiring a right to such use of the property would be \$750 or more; and
 - (iii) the person granting the use of the property was not related by blood or marriage to the member or to a member of the member's family—
the name and address of that person; and
 - (f) the information required by subclause (3).

- (3) For the purposes of this Act, a return (whether primary or ordinary) must contain the following information:
- (a) the name or description of any company, partnership, association or other body in which the council member required to submit the return or a person related to the member is an investor; and
 - (b) the name of any political party, any body or association formed for political purposes or any trade or professional organisation of which the council member is a member; and
 - (c) a concise description of any trust (other than a testamentary trust) of which the council member or a person related to the member is a beneficiary or trustee (including the name and address of each trustee); and
 - (d) the address or description of any land in which the council member or a person related to the member has any beneficial interest other than by way of security for any debt; and
 - (e) any fund in which the council member or a person related to the member has an actual or prospective interest to which contributions are made by a person other than the member or a person related to the member; and
 - (f) if the council member or a person related to the member is indebted to another person (not being related by blood or marriage to the member or to a member of the member's family) in an amount of or exceeding \$7 500—the name and address of that other person; and
 - (g) if the council member or a person related to the member is owed money by a natural person (not being related to the member or a member of the member's family by blood or marriage) in an amount of or exceeding \$10 000—the name and address of that person; and
 - (h) any other substantial interest whether of a pecuniary nature or not of the council member or of a person related to the member of which the member is aware and which he or she considers might appear to raise a material conflict between his or her private interest and the public duty that he or she has or may subsequently have as a member.
- (4) A council member is required by this clause only to disclose information that is known to the member or ascertainable by the member by the exercise of reasonable diligence.
- (5) Nothing in this clause requires a council member to disclose information relating to a person as trustee of a trust unless the information relates to the person in the person's capacity as trustee of a trust by reason of which the person is related to the member.
- (6) A council member may include in a return such additional information as the member thinks fit.
- (7) Nothing in this clause will be taken to prevent a council member from disclosing information required by this clause in such a way that no distinction is made between information relating to the member personally and information relating to a person related to the member.
- (8) Nothing in this clause requires disclosure of the actual amount or extent of a financial benefit, gift, contribution or interest.

Legislative history

Notes

- Amendments of this version that are uncommenced are not incorporated into the text.
- Please note—References in the legislation to other legislation or instruments or to titles of bodies or offices are not automatically updated as part of the program for the revision and publication of legislation and therefore may be obsolete.
- Earlier versions of this Act (historical versions) are listed at the end of the legislative history.
- For further information relating to the Act and subordinate legislation made under the Act see the Index of South Australian Statutes or www.legislation.sa.gov.au.

Legislation repealed by principal Act

The *City of Adelaide Act 1998* repealed the following:

Rundle Street Mall Act 1975

Principal Act and amendments

New entries appear in bold.

Year	No	Title	Assent	Commencement
1998	47	<i>City of Adelaide Act 1998</i>	3.9.1998	10.9.1998 (<i>Gazette 10.9.1998 p814</i>) except s 31—3.9.1998: s 2(2) and except ss 6—19, 21—30 and 32—37—14.12.1998 (<i>Gazette 3.12.1998 p1674</i>)
1999	38	<i>City of Adelaide (Rundle Mall) Amendment Act 1999</i>	5.8.1999	25.11.1999 (<i>Gazette 25.11.1999 p2434</i>)
1999	39	<i>Road Traffic (Road Rules) Amendment Act 1999</i>	5.8.1999	1.12.1999 (<i>Gazette 11.11.1999 p2254</i>)
1999	64	<i>Local Government (Implementation) Act 1999</i>	18.11.1999	s 5—1.1.2000 (<i>Gazette 9.12.1999 p3113</i>)
2005	35	<i>Statutes Amendment (Local Government Elections) Act 2005</i>	14.7.2005	Pt 2 (ss 4—9) & Sch 1 (cll 1—4, 5(2), 6—9)—18.8.2005; Sch 1 (cl 5(1))—1.1.2006 (<i>Gazette 18.8.2005 p3058</i>)
2005	60	<i>Local Government (Financial Management and Rating) Amendment Act 2005</i>	1.12.2005	Sch 1 (cll 1 & 2)—25.1.2007 (<i>Gazette 25.1.2007 p276</i>)
2005	69	<i>Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005</i>	8.12.2005	Sch 1 (cl 2)—14.12.2006 (<i>Gazette 7.12.2006 p4269</i>)
2006	6	<i>City of Adelaide (Representation Review) Amendment Act 2006</i>	29.6.2006	29.6.2006
2006	43	<i>Statutes Amendment (Domestic Partners) Act 2006</i>	14.12.2006	Pt 14 (s 41)—1.6.2007 (<i>Gazette 26.4.2007 p1352</i>)
2009	50	<i>Local Government (Elections) (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 2009</i>	5.11.2009	Sch 1 (cll 1—3)—21.12.2009 (<i>Gazette 10.12.2009 p6167</i>)

2009	66	<i>Statutes Amendment (Council Allowances) Act 2009</i>	10.12.2009	Pt 3 (s 5)—14.1.2010 (Gazette 14.1.2010 p51)
2012	52	<i>Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2012</i>	6.12.2012	Sch 3 (cll 4—7)—1.9.2013 (Gazette 23.5.2013 p2006)

Provisions amended

New entries appear in bold.

Entries that relate to provisions that have been deleted appear in italics.

Provision	How varied	Commencement
Pt 1		
s 2	<i>omitted under Legislation Revision and Publication Act 2002</i>	18.8.2005
s 4		
relevant day	<i>deleted by 35/2005 s 4</i>	18.8.2005
s 5		
s 5(1)	amended by 64/1999 s 5(a)	1.1.2000
s 5(2)	amended by 64/1999 s 5(b)	1.1.2000
Pt 2		
s 18		
s 18(1)	amended by 50/2009 Sch 1 cl 1	21.12.2009
Pt 3		
s 20		
s 20(1)	amended by 35/2005 s 5(1)	18.8.2005
	amended by 6/2006 s 3(1)	29.6.2006
s 20(2)	<i>deleted by 6/2006 s 3(2)</i>	29.6.2006
s 20(4)	amended by 64/1999 s 5(c)	1.1.2000
s 20(5)	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(d)—(g)</i>	1.1.2000
	<i>amended by 35/2005 s 5(2)—(4)</i>	18.8.2005
	<i>substituted by 6/2006 s 3(3)</i>	29.6.2006
	<i>expired: 6/2006 s 5—omitted under Legislation Revision and Publication Act 2002</i>	(10.11.2007)
s 20(6)	<i>inserted by 35/2005 s 5(5)</i>	18.8.2005
	<i>deleted by 6/2006 s 3(3)</i>	29.6.2006
s 22		
s 22(3)	amended by 64/1999 s 5(h)	1.1.2000
s 23		
s 23(1)	amended by 35/2005 s 6	18.8.2005
s 24 before substitution by 66/2009		
s 24(1)	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(i)</i>	1.1.2000
s 24(2)	<i>substituted by 35/2005 s 7(1)</i>	18.8.2005
s 24(3)	<i>substituted by 64/1999 s 5(j)</i>	1.1.2000
s 24(4)	<i>substituted by 64/1999 s 5(j)</i>	1.1.2000

	<i>amended by 35/2005 s 7(2)</i>	18.8.2005
<i>s 24(5) and (6)</i>	<i>substituted by 64/1999 s 5(j)</i>	1.1.2000
<i>s 24(7)</i>	<i>substituted by 64/1999 s 5(j)</i>	1.1.2000
	<i>substituted by 35/2005 s 7(3)</i>	18.8.2005
<i>s 24(8)</i>	<i>inserted by 64/1999 s 5(j)</i>	1.1.2000
<i>s 24(9)</i>	<i>inserted by 64/1999 s 5(j)</i>	1.1.2000
	<i>substituted by 35/2005 s 7(4)</i>	18.8.2005
s 24	substituted by 66/2009 s 5	14.1.2010
<i>s 25</i>	<i>substituted by 64/1999 s 5(k)</i>	1.1.2000
<i>s 27</i>	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(l)</i>	1.1.2000
<i>s 29</i>	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(m)</i>	1.1.2000
<i>s 31</i>	<i>deleted by 39/1999 Sch cl 2</i>	1.12.1999
<i>s 32 before deletion by 60/2005</i>		
<i>s 32(1)</i>	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(n)</i>	1.1.2000
<i>s 32(2)</i>	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(o)—(q)</i>	1.1.2000
<i>s 32(4)</i>	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(r)</i>	1.1.2000
<i>s 32</i>	<i>deleted by 60/2005 Sch 1 cl 1</i>	25.1.2007
<i>s 33 before deletion by 60/2005</i>		
<i>s 33(1)</i>	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(s)</i>	1.1.2000
<i>s 33(4)</i>	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(t)</i>	1.1.2000
<i>s 33</i>	<i>deleted by 60/2005 Sch 1 cl 1</i>	25.1.2007
<i>s 34</i>		
<i>s 34(1)</i>	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(u)</i>	1.1.2000
<i>s 34(2)</i>	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(v)</i>	1.1.2000
	<i>amended by 60/2005 Sch 1 cl 2(1)</i>	25.1.2007
<i>s 34(3)</i>	<i>amended by 60/2005 Sch 1 cl 2(2)</i>	25.1.2007
<i>s 35</i>		
<i>s 35(1)</i>	<i>deleted by 64/1999 s 5(w)</i>	1.1.2000
<i>s 35(2)</i>	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(x)</i>	1.1.2000
<i>s 37</i>		
<i>s 37(1)</i>	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(y)</i>	1.1.2000
<i>s 37(2)</i>	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(z)</i>	1.1.2000
Pt 4		
<i>s 37A</i>	<i>inserted by 38/1999 s 3</i>	25.11.1999
<i>s 37A(10)</i>	<i>amended by 50/2009 Sch 1 cl 2</i>	21.12.2009
<i>s 37B</i>	<i>inserted by 64/1999 s 5(za)</i>	1.1.2000
<i>s 37C</i>	<i>inserted by 64/1999 s 5(za)</i>	1.1.2000
	<i>substituted by 69/2005 Sch 1 cl 2</i>	14.12.2006
<i>s 39 before deletion by 35/2005</i>		
<i>s 39(2)</i>	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(zb)</i>	1.1.2000
<i>s 39</i>	<i>deleted by 35/2005 s 8</i>	18.8.2005

City of Adelaide Act 1998—14.1.2010 to 31.8.2013

Legislative history

Sch 1

Pt 1	substituted by 35/2005 s 9(1)	18.8.2005
	substituted by 50/2009 Sch 1 cl 3(1)	21.12.2009
<i>Pt 2 before deletion by 35/2005</i>		
cl 3	deleted by 64/1999 s 5(zc)	1.1.2000
cl 4	amended by 64/1999 s 5(zd), (ze)	1.1.2000
Pt 2	deleted by 35/2005 s 9(1)	18.8.2005
	inserted by 6/2006 s 4	29.6.2006
	expired: 6/2006 s 5—omitted under <i>Legislation Revision and Publication Act 2002</i>	(10.11.2007)
Pt 2	inserted by 50/2009 Sch 1 cl 3(1)	21.12.2009
<i>Pt 3 before deletion by 35/2005</i>		
cl 5		
cl 5(3) and (4)	substituted by 64/1999 s 5(zf)	1.1.2000
cl 5(5)	inserted by 64/1999 s 5(zf)	1.1.2000
cl 6	substituted by 64/1999 s 5(zg)	1.1.2000
Pt 3	deleted by 35/2005 s 9(1)	18.8.2005
Pt 3	inserted by 50/2009 Sch 1 cl 3(1)	21.12.2009
<i>Pt 4 before deletion by 35/2005</i>		
cl 7		
cl 7(8)	substituted by 64/1999 s 5(zh)	1.1.2000
cl 7(9)	amended by 64/1999 s 5(zi)	1.1.2000
cl 7(10)	substituted by 64/1999 s 5(zj)	1.1.2000
cl 7(11)	inserted by 64/1999 s 5(zk)	1.1.2000
cl 8		
cl 8(1)	substituted by 64/1999 s 5(zl)	1.1.2000
cl 8(2)	amended by 64/1999 s 5(zm)	1.1.2000
cl 8(3)	inserted by 64/1999 s 5(zn)	1.1.2000
cl 9		
cl 9(4)	inserted by 64/1999 s 5(zo)	1.1.2000
Pt 4	deleted by 35/2005 s 9(1)	18.8.2005
<i>Pt 5 before deletion by 35/2005</i>		
cl 12		
cl 12(1)	amended by 64/1999 s 5(zp)	1.1.2000
cl 12(2)	amended by 64/1999 s 5(zq)	1.1.2000
cl 12(3)—(6)	substituted by 64/1999 s 5(zr)	1.1.2000
cl 12(8)	amended by 64/1999 s 5(zs)	1.1.2000
cl 12(9)	amended by 64/1999 s 5(zt), (zu)	1.1.2000
cl 12(10) and (11)	substituted by 64/1999 s 5(zv)	1.1.2000

<i>cl 14</i>		
<i>cl 14(3)</i>	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(zw)</i>	<i>1.1.2000</i>
<i>cl 15</i>	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(zx)</i>	<i>1.1.2000</i>
<i>Pt 5</i>	<i>deleted by 35/2005 s 9(1)</i>	<i>18.8.2005</i>
<i>Pt 6</i>	<i>deleted by 35/2005 s 9(1)</i>	<i>18.8.2005</i>
<i>Pt 7</i>		
heading	substituted by 50/2009 Sch 1 cl 3(2)	21.12.2009
cl 18	inserted by 50/2009 Sch 1 cl 3(3)	21.12.2009
<i>cl 19</i>		
<i>cl 19(1)</i>	<i>deleted by 35/2005 s 9(2)</i>	<i>18.8.2005</i>
<i>cl 20</i>	<i>deleted by 64/1999 s 5(zy)</i>	<i>1.1.2000</i>
<i>cl 21 before deletion by 35/2005</i>		
<i>cl 21(3)</i>	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(zz)</i>	<i>1.1.2000</i>
<i>cl 21</i>	<i>deleted by 35/2005 s 9(3)</i>	<i>18.8.2005</i>
<i>Pt 8</i>		
<i>cl 23</i>		
<i>cl 23(1)</i>	<i>amended by 50/2009 Sch 1 cl 3(4)</i>	<i>21.12.2009</i>
<i>cl 24</i>		
<i>cl 24(3)</i>	<i>amended by 50/2009 Sch 1 cl 3(5)—(7)</i>	<i>21.12.2009</i>
	<i>(b) deleted by 50/2009 Sch 1 cl 3(8)</i>	<i>21.12.2009</i>
<i>cl 25</i>		
<i>cl 25(2)</i>	<i>amended by 50/2009 Sch 1 cl 3(9)</i>	<i>21.12.2009</i>
<i>cl 31</i>		
<i>cl 31(5)</i>	<i>inserted by 64/1999 s 5(zza)</i>	<i>1.1.2000</i>
	<i>amended by 50/2009 Sch 1 cl 3(10)</i>	<i>21.12.2009</i>
<i>cl 33</i>		
<i>cl 33(2)</i>	<i>amended by 64/1999 s 5(zzb)</i>	<i>1.1.2000</i>
	<i>amended by 50/2009 Sch 1 cl 3(11)</i>	<i>21.12.2009</i>
<i>Sch 2</i>		
<i>cl 1</i>		
<i>cl 1(1)</i>		
domestic partner	inserted by 43/2006 s 41(1)	1.6.2007
family	amended by 43/2006 s 41(2)	1.6.2007
financial benefit	amended by 64/1999 s 5(zzc)	1.1.2000
spouse	substituted by 43/2006 s 41(3)	1.6.2007

Transitional etc provisions associated with Act or amendments

City of Adelaide (Rundle Mall) Amendment Act 1999

4—Repeal of *Rundle Street Mall Act 1975*

- (2) A notice or permit in force under the *Rundle Street Mall Act 1975* immediately before the commencement of this section will continue and have effect as if published or given under section 37A of the principal Act (as enacted by this Act).
- (3) A by-law in force under the *Rundle Street Mall Act 1975* immediately before the commencement of this section will continue in force as if made under section 37A of the principal Act (as enacted by this Act).
- (4) The repeal of the *Rundle Street Mall Act 1975* does not affect the operation or recovery of a special rate declared under section 9 of that Act before the commencement of this section.
- (5) Any asset or liability of the Rundle Mall Committee immediately before the repeal of the *Rundle Street Mall Act 1975* vests in The Corporation of the City of Adelaide.

Statutes Amendment (Local Government Elections) Act 2005, *Sch 1—Transitional provisions*

1—Interpretation

In this Schedule—

2006 periodic elections means the periodic elections to determine the membership of councils to be held in 2006 according to section 5 of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*, as substituted by this Act.

2—Term of office

A member of a council—

- (a) holding office immediately before the commencement of this clause; or
- (b) elected or appointed after the commencement of this clause and before the close of nominations for the 2006 periodic elections,

may, subject to the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* or the *City of Adelaide Act 1998* (as the case requires), continue to hold his or her office until the conclusion of the 2006 periodic elections for the relevant office.

3—Allowances

- (1) A council may—
 - (a) review the allowances to be payable to its members under section 24 of the *City of Adelaide Act 1998* or section 76 of the *Local Government Act 1999* (as the case requires) to take into account any relevant provision made by regulation on account of the enactment of this Act;
 - (b) as may be required, fix or apply allowances for any period up to the conclusion of the 2006 periodic election.

- (2) An allowance under subclause (1) must be recorded in the Register of Allowances and Benefits for the relevant council.

4—Training and development policy

A council is not required to have a training and development policy under section 80A of the *Local Government Act 1999* until 1 July 2006.

5—Rolls and electoral processes

- (1) The chief executive officer of a council cannot rely on subsection (8) of section 14 of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* (as enacted by this Act) with respect to an entry on a voters roll at the time of the commencement of this subclause unless—
- (a) the chief executive officer has sent a notice addressed to the relevant person at the rateable property advising the person about the operation of that section and the entitlements that apply with respect to the enrolment of residents; and
 - (b) the chief executive officer receives no reply within 28 days of the notice (or receives a reply within that period but the reply does not establish, to the satisfaction of the chief executive officer, that the person is an occupier within the ambit of section 14(1)(a)(iv) or (c)(iv) of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*).
- (2) To avoid doubt—
- (a) any roll prepared under Schedule 1 of the *City of Adelaide Act 1998* will, until revised, have effect under the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*; and
 - (b) any application or other process made, commenced or dealt with under the *City of Adelaide Act 1998* will (if relevant) have effect for the purposes of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*.

6—Review of council structures

- (1) If a council has, before the commencement of this clause, commenced a review under section 12 of the *Local Government Act 1999* by the publication of a notice under subsection (5) of that section (as in existence before the amendment of that section by this Act), the council may continue with the process as set out in that section as if it had not been amended until an appropriate certificate is obtained from the Electoral Commissioner under that section.
- (2) However, if—
- (a) a proposal within the ambit of subclause (1) proposes that the composition of the relevant council be altered so that—
 - (i) the council will have a chairperson rather than a mayor; or
 - (ii) the council will have a mayor rather than a chairperson; and
 - (b) the council has not, before the commencement of this clause, referred its report on the proposal to the Electoral Commissioner under section 12(12) of the *Local Government Act 1999*,

the proposal cannot proceed unless or until it is approved at a poll in the manner contemplated by section 12(11c) and (11d) of the *Local Government Act 1999* as enacted by this Act.

- (3) A proposal within the ambit of subclause (1) will then take effect in accordance with section 12(11b) and (18) of the *Local Government Act 1999* as enacted by this Act.

7—Change to principal member

- (1) In addition to the operation of clause 6, if, at the time of the commencement of this clause—
- (a) —
- (i) a council is undertaking a review of its composition under section 12 of the *Local Government Act 1999* and has referred its report on its proposal or proposals to the Electoral Commissioner under subsection (12) of that section; and
- (ii) a proposal is that the composition of the council be altered so that—
- (A) the council will have a chairperson rather than a mayor; or
- (B) the council will have a mayor rather than a chairperson; or
- (b) —
- (i) a council has completed a review under section 12 of the *Local Government Act 1999*; and
- (ii) a proposal arising from the review is that the composition of the council be altered so that—
- (A) the council will have a chairperson rather than a mayor; or
- (B) the council will have a mayor rather than a chairperson; and
- (iii) the composition of the council is to be altered as from the next general election of members of the council,
- then despite the operation of section 12 of the *Local Government Act 1999* (and anything that would otherwise take effect if it were not for the operation of this provision), the proposal cannot take effect unless or until it is approved at a poll of electors for the relevant area as if it were a proposal within the ambit of clause 6(2) (and accordingly subject to the requirements of section 12(11c) and (11d) of the *Local Government Act 1999* as enacted by this Act).
- (2) A proposal that is approved under subclause (1) will then have effect in accordance with a determination of the Electoral Commissioner under this clause.

8—Special provision—LGFA

- (1) In this clause—
- representative member of the LGFA Board*** means a representative member of the Board of the Local Government Finance Authority of South Australia.
- (2) The Governor may, by proclamation—
- (a) extend the term of office of a person who, immediately before the date of the proclamation, is a representative member of the LGFA Board to a date fixed by the proclamation;

- (b) fix the term of office of a person who is to be elected or appointed (including by virtue of being re-elected or re-appointed) as a representative member of the LGFA Board to fill an office that will become vacant on the date fixed under paragraph (a).
- (3) A proclamation under this clause has effect despite section 8(1) of the *Local Government Finance Authority Act 1983*.

9—Other provisions

- (1) The Governor may, by regulation, make additional provisions of a saving or transitional nature consequent on the enactment of this Act.
- (2) A provision of a regulation made under subclause (1) may, if the regulation so provides, take effect from the commencement of this Act or from a later day.
- (3) To the extent to which a provision takes effect under subclause (2) from a day earlier than the day of the regulation's publication in the Gazette, the provision does not operate to the disadvantage of a person by—
 - (a) decreasing the person's rights; or
 - (b) imposing liabilities on the person.
- (4) The *Acts Interpretation Act 1915* will, except to the extent of any inconsistency with the provisions of this Schedule (or regulations made under this clause), apply to any amendment or repeal effected by this Act.

City of Adelaide (Representation Review) Amendment Act 2006

5—Expiry of certain provisions

The following provisions of the *City of Adelaide Act 1998* will expire on 10 November 2007:

- (a) subsection (5) of section 20;
- (b) Part 2 of Schedule 1.

Historical versions

Reprint No 1—1.12.1999

Reprint No 2—1.1.2000

18.8.2005

1.1.2006 (electronic only)

29.6.2006

14.12.2006

25.1.2007

1.6.2007

21.12.2009