

# Administering local government electoral expenditure caps policy and procedure

Version 1.0

## Approval



Pat Vidgen  
Electoral Commissioner

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## Version history

Version	Notes	Author	Date of Change
1.0	Draft	Principal Stakeholder Support Officer, Funding, Disclosure and Compliance	June 2026
1.0	Approved	Electoral Commissioner	June 2026

## Review

This policy and procedure will be reviewed **every four years** from the approval date in conjunction with the policy, or if the relevant regulatory frameworks change in a way that means this procedure is no longer contemporary.

## Purpose

To provide guidance on how the Electoral Commission of Queensland (ECQ) staff will administer electoral expenditure caps for participants in local government elections under the *Local Government Electoral Act 2011* (LGEA). The ECQ's Funding, Disclosure and Compliance team (FDC) is responsible for the administration of expenditure caps.

## Scope

Part 6, division 4 of the LGEA sets out the caps on electoral expenditure for participants in local government elections. The expenditure caps for individual candidates (other than those for Brisbane City Council) must be calculated by the ECQ according to the number of electors in the relevant council. For Brisbane City Council candidates, the expenditure caps are set by directly by the LGEA. A notice of expenditure caps and number of electors for each council relevant to the election must be published by the ECQ on its website. A notice of expenditure caps must also be provided to each nominated candidate in the election. The relevant factors used to calculate the expenditure caps must be adjusted according to CPI after each quadrennial election and the adjusted relevant factors must be published on the ECQ's website.

## Application

This policy and procedure applies to all ECQ officers performing functions related to the funding and disclosure obligations of local government election participants under the LGEA .

A Human Rights Impact Assessment, in accordance with section 58(5) of the *Human Rights Act 2019*, has been conducted to identify any human rights that may be affected by the actions recommended in this policy. The human rights that were identified are the right to freedom of expression, the right to take part in public life, and the right to freedom of association. Under section 13(1) of the HRA, a human right may be subject to reasonable limitations that can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom.

Part 6 of the LGEA lawfully imposes limits on the amount of electoral expenditure that can be incurred by election participants in respect of a local government election. These caps provide a more equal opportunity for all individuals and entities to participate in the democratic process. They also allow members of the community to receive a more equal level of political communications from all election participants. This promotes free and fair elections where everyone is able to participate equally. The Policy is therefore compatible with human rights under section 13 of the HRA and in any event, is not unlawful, as it implements the requirements of the LGEA.

## Procedure

### 1. Overview

1.1. For each **local government quadrennial election, by-election and fresh election**, FDC will:

- decide the number of enrolled electors ([section 2](#))

- calculate the electoral expenditure caps ([section 3](#))
- publish a notice of the expenditure caps and the number of electors ([section 4](#))
- give a notice of the expenditure caps to nominated candidates ([section 5](#))
- give a notice of any changes to expenditure caps to registered political parties and groups of candidates ([section 6](#))

1.2. After each **local government quadrennial election**, FDC will adjust the relevant factors for expenditure caps ([section 7](#)).

## 2. Deciding the number of enrolled electors

2.1. The ECQ must decide the number of enrolled electors for each local government election (except for Brisbane City Council).<sup>1</sup> The number of enrolled electors is used to determine the electoral expenditure caps for the election.

2.1.1. Brisbane City Council: Electoral expenditure caps for Brisbane City Council are set under section 123D of the LGEA. As such, the ECQ is not required to decide the number of enrolled electors for elections for Brisbane City Council.<sup>2</sup>

2.2. Relevant day: The number of enrolled electors is based on the number of persons enrolled on the electoral roll for the election as at the 'relevant day'.<sup>3</sup> The relevant day is:

- for the **2028 quadrennial elections** – 1 July 2027
- for a **by-election** – the first day of the month in which the notice of election is published on the ECQ's website
- for a **fresh election** –
  - if the capped expenditure period for a quadrennial election has already started when the notice of election is published – the day the capped expenditure period started
  - otherwise – the first day of the month in which the notice of election is published on the ECQ's website.<sup>4</sup>

2.3. Notice of by-election or fresh election: As soon as practicable after being informed that a by-election or fresh election is to be held, FDC will consult with the Elections team to ascertain the proposed date for the notice of election.

2.3.1. If the notice of election is to be published on the first day of a month, the relevant day may fall on the same day (see section 2.2 above). In this scenario, FDC will

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<sup>1</sup> Section 123S of the LGEA

<sup>2</sup> Section 123S(6) of the LGEA

<sup>3</sup> Section 123 definitions and section 123S(3) and (4).

<sup>4</sup> Section 123S(3) of the LGEA

need to receive the enrolment data, decide the number of enrolled electors, calculate the electoral expenditure caps and publish the notice of expenditure caps and number of electors all on the same day.<sup>5</sup> FDC will take steps to ensure this can be accomplished, for example, by preparing and prefilling any necessary documentation, and ensuring relevant staff are consulted and available on the day to carry out the calculations, approval and publishing.

2.4. Requesting enrolment data: Prior to the relevant day for an election, FDC will consult with the Elections team about the requirement for enrolment data to be provided on or as soon as practicable after the relevant day (where possible, the enrolment data will be provided after the relevant day to ensure that any enrolment changes made on the relevant day can be accounted for). The data to be requested from the Elections team is:

- for the **2028 quadrennial elections** – the number of persons enrolled on the electoral roll as at 1 July 2027 for each council (and each division where applicable) in Queensland
- for a **by-election** or **fresh election** – the number of persons enrolled on the electoral roll as at the relevant day for the council or division for which the election is to be held.

2.5. Deciding the number of enrolled electors: As soon as practicable after receiving the enrolment data from Elections, FDC will decide the number of enrolled electors for the election in accordance with section 123S of the LGEA.

2.5.1. For the **2028 quadrennial elections**, FDC must decide the number of enrolled electors for each mayoral and councillor election in each council. The number of electors will be:

- for a mayoral or councillor election in an **undivided** council – the number of persons enrolled on the electoral roll for that council as at 1 July 2027
- for a **mayoral** election in a **divided** council – the number of persons enrolled on the electoral roll for that council as at 1 July 2027
- for a **councillor** election in a **divided** council – worked out using the formula  $A = \frac{B}{C} \times D$ , where:
  - **A** is the number of electors. This is the number that will be calculated by FDC and must be rounded to the nearest whole number.
  - **B** is the number of persons enrolled on the electoral roll for that council as at 1 July 2027.
  - **C** is the total number of councillors to be elected for that council.

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<sup>5</sup> Sections 123R and 123S of the LGEA require the ECQ to publish the notice of expenditure caps and number of electors on the same day that the notice of election is published.

- **D** is the number of councillors to be elected for that division of the council.<sup>6</sup>

2.5.2. For a **by-election**, the number of enrolled electors will be the number of persons enrolled on the electoral roll for the council or division for which the by-election is to be held as at the relevant day.

2.5.3. For a **fresh election**, the number of enrolled electors will be:

- for a mayoral or councillor election in an **undivided** council – the number of persons enrolled on the electoral roll for that council as at the relevant day
- for a **mayoral** by-election in a **divided** council – the number of persons enrolled on the electoral roll for that council as at the relevant day
- for a **councillor** election in a **divided** council – worked out using the formula  $A = \frac{B}{C} \times D$ , where:
  - **A** is the number of electors. This is the number that will be calculated by FDC and should be rounded to the nearest whole number.
  - **B** is the number of persons enrolled on the electoral roll for that council as at 1 July 2027.
  - **C** is the total number of councillors to be elected for that council.
  - **D** is the number of councillors to be elected for that division of the council.

2.5.4. Refer to [Appendix 1](#) for examples of deciding the number of enrolled electors for an election.

2.6. **Decision:** At least three members of FDC, including the Director, will independently calculate the number of electors for an election. Once the number of electors is decided and agreed to, the electoral expenditure caps can be calculated (see below).

### 3. Calculating the expenditure caps

3.1. FDC must calculate the electoral expenditure caps for each local government election.

3.2. **Legislation:** Part 6, division 4 of the LGEA prescribes the electoral expenditure caps for local government elections. FDC will refer to the legislation when calculating the expenditure caps.

3.3. **Adjusted relevant factors:** The monetary amounts used to calculate the electoral expenditure caps under the LGEA are adjusted according to the consumer price index (CPI) after each quadrennial election.

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<sup>6</sup> Schedule 1 of the Local Government Regulation 2012 prescribes the total number of councillors for each council and the number of councillors assigned to each division (if applicable).

- 3.3.1. When calculating the expenditure caps for any local government election that occurs **after 15 April 2024** up to and including the **2028 local government quadrennial election**, FDC will refer to the adjusted relevant factors under [Appendix 2](#) of this procedure.
- 3.3.2. The relevant factors will need to be adjusted again following the 2028 local government quadrennial election. The adjustment process is detailed under [section 7](#) of this procedure.
- 3.4. **Timing:** FDC will calculate the electoral expenditure caps for an election as soon as practicable after deciding the number of electors enrolled for the election (see [section 2](#)).
- 3.5. **Individual candidates (Brisbane City Council):** The expenditure caps for individual candidates in Brisbane City Council are set by legislation and do not require further calculations. They are equal to the adjusted relevant factor for sections 123D(2) and 123E(2) of the LGEA.
- 3.5.1. For any Brisbane City Council election that occurs **after 15 April 2024** up to and including the **2028 quadrennial elections**, the expenditure caps for individual candidates are –
- for a **mayoral** candidate – \$1,539,210.00
  - for a **councillor** candidate – \$65,120.00.
- 3.5.2. For any Brisbane City Council election that occurs **after the 2028 quadrennial elections**, FDC will need to refer to the newly adjusted relevant factors to determine the expenditure caps for individual candidates. The caps will be –
- for a **mayoral** candidate – the same amount as the newly adjusted relevant factor for section 123D(2) of the LGEA
  - for a **councillor** candidate – the same amount as the newly adjusted relevant factor for section 123E(2) of the LGEA.
- 3.6. **Individual candidates (other than Brisbane City Council):** The expenditure caps for individual candidates in councils other than Brisbane City are calculated based on the number of enrolled electors for the election (see [section 2](#) of this procedure).
- 3.6.1. For any council election (other than for Brisbane City Council) that occurs **after 15 April 2024** up to and including the **2028 quadrennial elections**, the expenditure caps for individual candidates are –
- for a **mayoral** candidate – calculated using the formula under section 123D(3) of the LGEA and the applicable adjusted relevant factors set out in [Appendix 2](#)
  - for a **councillor** candidate – calculated using the formula under section 123E(3) of the LGEA and the applicable adjusted relevant factors set out in [Appendix 2](#).

- 3.6.2. For any council election (other than for Brisbane City Council) that occurs **after the 2028 quadrennial elections**, FDC will need to refer to the newly adjusted relevant factors to determine the expenditure caps for individual candidates.
- 3.6.3. Refer to [Appendix 3](#) for examples of how to calculate the expenditure caps for individual candidates in councils other than Brisbane City Council.
- 3.7. Registered political parties and endorsed candidates: The expenditure cap for a registered political party and its endorsed candidates is the sum of the individual capped amounts for each of the endorsed candidates up to the 'maximum amount' for the election in any single local government area.<sup>7</sup> Caps are not aggregated across local government areas, but can be aggregated across divisional and mayoral elections within a single local government area.
- 3.7.1. The individual capped amount for an endorsed candidate means the amount that would be their expenditure cap if they were an individual candidate (refer to [sections 3.5 and 3.6](#) above).
- 3.7.2. The maximum amount for an election is worked out using the formula under section 123 of the LGEA. It is only applicable if the number of endorsed candidates exceeds the number of vacancies for the election. For example, the maximum amount would apply if –
- for a divided council – the party has endorsed more than 1 candidate for a single division.
  - for an undivided council – the party has endorsed more candidates than the number of candidates to be elected.
- 3.7.3. The expenditure cap is shared between the registered political party and its endorsed candidates.
- 3.7.4. FDC is not required to calculate the expenditure caps for registered political parties and their endorsed candidates in an election. Registered political parties and endorsed candidates are responsible for calculating their own caps.
- 3.7.5. If a candidate is newly endorsed by a registered political party, or if the endorsement of a candidate ends, the expenditure cap for the party (and the previously endorsed candidate if applicable) must be adjusted. This process is detailed under [section 6](#) of this policy.
- 3.8. Groups of candidates: The expenditure cap for a group of candidates is the sum of the individual capped amounts for each of the group members up to the maximum amount for the election.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Section 123F of the LGEA

<sup>8</sup> Section 123I of the LGEA

- 3.8.1. The individual capped amount for a group member means the amount that would be their expenditure cap if they were an individual candidate (refer to [sections 3.5 and 3.6](#) above).
- 3.8.2. The 'maximum amount' for an election is worked out using the formula under section 123 of the LGEA. It is only applicable if the number of group members exceeds the number of vacancies for the election. For example, the maximum amount would apply if –
- for a divided council – the group has more than 1 member contesting a single division.
  - for an undivided council – the group has more members than the number of candidates to be elected.
- 3.8.3. The expenditure cap for a group of candidates is shared by the group members.
- 3.8.4. FDC is not required to calculate the expenditure caps for groups of candidates in an election. Groups are responsible for calculating their own caps.
- 3.8.5. If a group member joins or leaves a group of candidates, the expenditure cap for the group (and the leaving member if applicable) must be adjusted. This process is detailed under [section 6](#) of this policy.
- 3.9. Registered third parties: The expenditure cap for registered third parties is:
- for a **quadrennial election, fresh election or mayoral by-election** – the same amount as the cap for an individual candidate for mayor for the election
  - for a **councillor by-election** – the same amount as the cap for an individual candidate for councillor for the election.
- 3.10. Unregistered third parties: The expenditure cap for unregistered third parties is \$6,000. This amount is set by legislation<sup>9</sup>. It is not adjusted for inflation after each quadrennial election.
- 3.10.1. For a **quadrennial election**, the cap for an unregistered third party does not apply separately to each council – it is the total cap for the entire election.<sup>10</sup> For example, for the 2028 quadrennial election, an unregistered third party cannot incur \$6,000 in relation to the Brisbane City Council election and \$6,000 in relation to the Ipswich City Council election. The unregistered third party must not incur more than \$6,000 in electoral expenditure in relation to any or all councils in Queensland.
- 3.11. Application in councils and divisions: For election participants other than unregistered third parties, expenditure caps apply separately for each council. If the election is a councillor by-election for a divided council, the expenditure cap applies separately for each division. A cap that applies for one council or division cannot be aggregated with

<sup>9</sup> Section 123M(2) of the LGEA

<sup>10</sup> Section 123C of the LGEA

the cap for another council or division, except to the extent the above rules regarding registered political parties and groups of candidates apply.<sup>11</sup> Refer to [Appendix 4](#) for examples.

- 3.12. **Decision:** At least three members of FDC, including the Director, will independently calculate the expenditure caps for an election. Once the expenditure caps are decided and agreed to, the notice of expenditure caps and number of electors can be drafted and escalated for approval (see below).

## 4. Publishing notice of expenditure caps and number of electors

4.1. For each local government election, the ECQ must publish a notice about –

- the electoral expenditure caps for the election<sup>12</sup>
- the number of enrolled electors for the election (except for Brisbane City Council).<sup>13</sup>

4.2. For practical purposes, FDC will combine the notice of expenditure caps and the notice of the number of enrolled electors into one notice called the ‘notice of expenditure caps and number of electors’.

4.3. **Timing:** The notice of expenditure caps and number of electors must be published –

- for the **2028 quadrennial elections** – as soon as practicable after 1 July 2027 but no later than 29 August 2027<sup>14</sup>
- for a **by-election** or **fresh election** – on the day notice of the election is published.<sup>15</sup>

4.4. **Content of notice:** The notice must include:

- the number of enrolled electors (other than for Brisbane City Council) (see [section 2](#) of this policy)
- the expenditure caps for individual candidates in the election (see [sections 3.5 and 3.6](#) or this policy)
- the expenditure caps for registered third parties in the election (see [section 3.9](#) of this policy)
- a general outline of expenditure caps for other participants in the election (i.e. registered political parties, groups of candidates, associated entities and unregistered third parties) (see [sections 3.7 - 3.10](#) of this policy) <sup>16</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Section 123C of the LGEA

<sup>12</sup> Section 123R(1) of the LGEA

<sup>13</sup> Section 123S(5) and 123S(6) of the LGEA

<sup>14</sup> Section 123R(2)(a)

<sup>15</sup> Sections 123R(2)(b) and (c) and 123S(5) of the LGEA

<sup>16</sup> Section 123R(1) and 123S(5) of the LGEA

4.5. Capped expenditure period: The notice will also specify the capped expenditure period for the election.

4.5.1. For the **2028 quadrennial election**, the capped expenditure period:

- starts on 30 August 2027
- ends at 6pm on 25 March 2028.<sup>17</sup>

4.5.2. For a **by-election**, the capped expenditure period:

- starts on the day the notice of the by-election is published
- ends at 6pm on election day.<sup>18</sup>

4.5.3. For a **fresh election**, the capped expenditure period:

- starts –
  - if the capped expenditure period for a quadrennial election has started when the notice of election is published – the day the capped expenditure period started
  - otherwise – on the day the notice of the election is published
- ends at 6pm on election day.<sup>19</sup>

4.5.4. If election day is adjourned, the capped expenditure period will end on the day the adjourned poll is held.<sup>20</sup>

4.6. Approval of notice: The notice must be approved by the Electoral Commissioner.

4.6.1. For the **2028 quadrennial elections**, FDC will escalate its own briefing note for approval of the notice by the Electoral Commissioner.

4.6.2. For a **by-election** or **fresh election**, the notice will generally be provided to the Strategy, Policy and Governance team for inclusion in the statutory notices briefing note for the election. Otherwise, FDC will create a standalone briefing note for approval of the notice by the Electoral Commissioner.

4.6.3. The briefing note should include the electoral roll data as at the relevant day and FDC's calculations of the expenditure caps. It should also include consultation with Communications (regarding media strategies and web changes), Strategy Policy and Governance (to ensure compliance with statutory notice obligations), and General Counsel (to ensure compliance with the LGEA generally).

4.6.4. The approved briefing note and notice must be saved in SharePoint.

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<sup>17</sup> Section 123A of the LGEA

<sup>18</sup> Section 123A of the LGEA

<sup>19</sup> Section 123A of the LGEA

<sup>20</sup> Section 123A of the LGEA

4.7. Publishing of notice: The notice of expenditure caps and number of electors must be published on the ECQ's website.<sup>21</sup>

4.7.1. FDC will liaise with Strategy, Policy and Governance and/or Communications to arrange for the approved notice to be published on the ECQ's website according to legislative timeframes (see [section 4.3](#) above).

4.7.2. For the **2028 quadrennial elections**, the notice will be published on relevant election participants webpages and the election's event webpage (once created).

4.7.3. For a **by-election** or **fresh election**, the notice will be published on the election's event webpage.

## 5. Giving notice of expenditure caps to candidates

5.1. The ECQ must give written notice about the expenditure caps for a local government election to each candidate who has nominated for the election. The notice must be given as soon as practicable after the Returning Officer has certified the nomination of the candidate in the election. The notice must include:

- the amount of the candidate's expenditure cap as if they were an individual candidate for the election
- a general outline of expenditure caps for participants who are not individual candidates, including how the caps adjust during the capped expenditure period.<sup>22</sup>

5.2. Notice to candidates: FDC will send an email to all nominated candidates as soon as practicable after the close of nominations. The email will include a link to the published notice of expenditure caps and number of enrolled electors on the ECQ's website. This will serve as written notice of the expenditure caps to candidates.

5.2.1. If a candidate does not have an email address, a copy of the notice of expenditure caps and number of enrolled electors will be provided to the candidate by post.

## 6. Giving notice of changes to expenditure caps to parties and groups

6.1. The expenditure cap amounts for registered political parties (and their endorsed candidates) or groups of candidates (and their members) must be recalculated if there are changes to a candidate's endorsement or group membership during the capped expenditure period for an election.

6.2. Registered political parties and endorsed candidates: Sections 123F to 123H of the LGEA provide for how expenditure caps for registered political parties and their endorsed candidates are recalculated because of new or ending endorsements. Where reference is

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<sup>21</sup> Sections 123R(1) and 123S(5) of the LGEA

<sup>22</sup> Section 123R(3) of the LGEA

made below to the 'party's expenditure cap', it means the expenditure cap of the registered political party and any candidate who is endorsed by the party immediately after the change to endorsement occurs.

- 6.2.1. New endorsement: If a registered political party endorses a new candidate during the capped expenditure period for an election, the party's expenditure cap will increase by the amount that would be the newly endorsed candidate's cap if they were an individual candidate (refer to [sections 3.5 and 3.6](#) of this policy).<sup>23</sup> Any electoral expenditure previously incurred by the newly endorsed candidate during the capped expenditure period will count towards the party's expenditure cap.
- 6.2.2. Ending of endorsement: If the endorsement of a candidate by a registered political party ends during the capped expenditure period for an election (e.g. due to a withdrawal of the candidate's endorsement or consent to nomination), the party will need to recalculate its expenditure cap using the formula set out under section 123H(4) of the LGEA. The previously endorsed candidate will also need to recalculate their expenditure cap using the formula set out under section 123H(7) of the LGEA. Any electoral expenditure incurred during the capped expenditure period by the candidate while they were endorsed by the party will still count towards the party's expenditure cap.
- 6.2.3. Notice: As soon as practicable after becoming aware of a new or ending endorsement, FDC will give a notice summarising the expenditure cap changes to the agent of the registered political party, the agent of any currently endorsed candidates, and the agent of the newly or previously endorsed candidate. For practical purposes, the notice may form part of the endorsement notice required to be given by the ECQ under sections 31(5) or 135A(3) of the LGEA.
- 6.3. Groups of candidates: Sections 123I to 123K of the LGEA provide for how expenditure caps for groups of candidates are recalculated because of a candidate joining or leaving the group. Where reference is made below to the 'group's expenditure cap', it means the expenditure cap of the group of candidates and any candidate who is a member of the group immediately after the change to membership occurs.
- 6.3.1. Addition of group member: If a candidate joins a group of candidates during the capped expenditure period for an election, the group's expenditure cap will increase by the amount that would be the new group member's expenditure cap if they were an individual candidate (refer to [sections 3.5 and 3.6](#) of this policy).<sup>24</sup> Any electoral expenditure previously incurred by the new group member during the capped expenditure period will count towards the group's electoral expenditure cap.
- 6.3.2. Removal of group member: If a candidate stops being a member of a group of candidates during the capped expenditure period for an election, the group will need to recalculate its expenditure cap using the formula set out under section 123K(4) of the LGEA. The former group member will also need to recalculate

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<sup>23</sup> Section 123H(5)

<sup>24</sup> Section 123K(5)

their expenditure cap using the formula set out under section 123K(7) of the LGEA. Any electoral expenditure incurred during the capped expenditure period by the candidate while they were a member of the group will still count towards the group's expenditure cap<sup>25</sup>.

6.3.3. Notice: As soon as practicable after the change to membership of the group takes effect, FDC will give a written notice summarising the expenditure cap changes to the agent of the group, any existing members of the group, and the new or previous group member. For practical purposes, the notice may form part of the notice of a change to group membership sent by the ECQ under section 7.4 of its *Administration of Groups of Local Government Candidates Policy and Procedure*.

6.4. Electoral expenditure incurred: Some of the formulas for recalculating expenditure caps under the LGEA take into account the amount of electoral expenditure incurred by the registered political party or group of candidates during the capped expenditure period. In calculating the expenditure cap changes, FDC will refer to the disclosure data available in the Electronic Disclosure System (EDS) to determine the amount of electoral expenditure incurred. The accuracy of this amount is dependent on the disclosure data being correct and up to date. The relevant election participants should be encouraged to review the data and calculate the caps themselves. Any notices to candidates must include this disclaimer in the notice.

6.5. Refer to [Appendix 5](#) for examples of how the expenditure caps are recalculated for registered political parties and groups of candidates.

## 7. Adjustment of relevant factors

7.1. The relevant factors used to calculate the electoral expenditure caps under the LGEA must be adjusted according to the CPI 30 days after each local government quadrennial election.<sup>26</sup>

7.2. The current adjusted relevant factors as at 15 April 2024 are set out in Appendix 1. These factors will be used by FDC to calculate the electoral expenditure caps for any local government election that occurs after 15 April 2024 up to and including the 2028 local government quadrennial election.

7.3. Calculating the adjusted relevant factors: As soon as practicable after election day for the 2028 local government quadrennial election, FDC will calculate the next adjusted relevant factors in accordance with section 123Q(4) of the LGEA.

7.3.1. These factors will be used by FDC to calculate the electoral expenditure caps for any local government election that occurs after the 2028 quadrennial election, up to and including the 2032 quadrennial election.

7.3.2. The formula for adjusting the relevant factors is  $A = B \times \frac{C}{D}$ .

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<sup>25</sup> Section 43E of the LGEA

<sup>26</sup> Section 123Q of the LGEA

- **A** is the newly adjusted relevant factor. This is the amount that will be calculated by FDC.
- **B** is the previously adjusted relevant factor. FDC will refer to the amount listed in the 'Adjusted relevant factor' column in Appendix 1.
- **C** is the CPI number published for the last quarter that ended before election day for the 2028 quadrennial election. If election day is in March 2028, FDC will refer to the all groups CPI number for Brisbane for the December Quarter 2027. This is published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics on its website ([www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)).
- **D** is the CPI number published for Brisbane for the December Quarter 2023 (i.e. 137.7).

7.3.3. The calculations should be completed and agreed upon by at least 2 different FDC officers.

7.4. Approval of adjusted relevant factors: FDC will escalate a briefing note to approve the adjusted relevant factors (effective from 30 days after election day).

7.4.1. The briefing note will be recommended by the Director, FDC, and approved by the Electoral Commissioner.

7.4.2. General Counsel will be consulted on the relevant factor calculations and the legislation. Communications will be consulted on publishing the adjusted relevant factors on the ECQ's website after approval.

7.5. Publishing of adjusted relevant factors: As soon as practicable after the relevant factors are adjusted, the ECQ must publish the amount of the adjusted relevant factors on the ECQ's website.<sup>27</sup>

7.5.1. FDC will liaise with the Communications team to arrange for the adjusted relevant factors to be published on the ECQ's website as soon as practicable after they have been approved by the Electoral Commissioner.

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<sup>27</sup> Section 123Q(6) of the LGEA

## Delegations

1. The Electoral Commissioner must approve the notice of electoral expenditure caps and number of electors for each local government election.
2. The Manager, or Director, Funding and Disclosure and Compliance, can approve the notice of expenditure caps to candidates.
3. The Manager, or Director, Funding and Disclosure and Compliance, can approve the notice of changes to expenditure caps to registered political parties and groups of candidates.
4. The Electoral Commissioner must approve the adjusted relevant factors after each local government quadrennial election.

## Appendix 1 — Examples of deciding the number of enrolled electors

### Example 1: 2028 local government quadrennial elections

The relevant day for the 2028 local government quadrennial elections is 1 July 2027.

Two weeks before the relevant day, FDC submits a request for enrolment data to the Elections team. The data requested is the number of persons enrolled on the electoral roll as at 1 July 2027 for each council and each division in Queensland. FDC requires the Elections team to provide the data as soon as practicable after 1 July 2027.

On 2 July 2027, Elections provides the enrolment data to FDC (see Table 1 below).

**Table 1: Extract of enrolment data as at 1 July 2027 (EXAMPLE ONLY)**

Council	Division	Total enrolment as at 1/07/2027
Aurukun Shire	-	962
Balonne Shire	-	3086
Banana Shire	-	9585
Banana Shire	Division 1	1715
Banana Shire	Division 2	1798
Banana Shire	Division 3	1579
Banana Shire	Division 4	1376
Banana Shire	Division 5	1511
Banana Shire	Division 6	1606
...		
Ipswich City Council	-	152246
Ipswich City Council	Division 1	37404
Ipswich City Council	Division 2	40628
Ipswich City Council	Division 3	39507
Ipswich City Council	Division 4	34707

As soon as practicable after receiving the enrolment data, FDC determines the number of enrolled electors for each election in each council.

Aurukun Shire and Balonne Shire are **undivided** councils. The number of enrolled electors for both the **mayoral** and **councillor** contests in these councils will simply be the total enrolment number for the councils as at 1 July 2027 (i.e. 962 for Aurukun Shire and 3,086 for Balonne Shire).

Banana Shire and Ipswich City are **divided** councils. The number of enrolled electors for the **mayoral** contest in these councils will simply be the total enrolment number as at 1 July 2027 (i.e. 9,585 for Banana Shire and 152,246 for Ipswich City).

The number of enrolled electors for the **councillor** contest in **divided** councils requires further calculation using the formula under section 123S(2)(c)(i) of the LGEA:  $A = \frac{B}{C} \times D$ , where:

- **A** is the number of enrolled electors (rounded to the nearest whole number)
- **B** is the number of persons enrolled on the electoral roll for the council as at 1 July 2027
- **C** is the total number of councillors to be elected for the council
- **D** is the number of councillors to be elected for the division of the council.

Table 2 below outlines the calculations used to determine the number of enrolled electors for the councillor elections in Banana Shire and Ipswich City. The calculations are based on the enrolment data provided in Table 1 above and the prescribed information about the number of councillors under Schedule 1 of the Local Government Regulation 2012.

**Table 2: Calculation of number of enrolled electors for councillor elections in divided councils (EXAMPLE ONLY)**

<b>Council</b>	<b>Division</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b><math>B \div C \times D</math></b>	<b>A</b>
Banana Shire	Division 1	9585	6	1	1597.5	1598
Banana Shire	Division 2	9585	6	1	1597.5	1598
Banana Shire	Division 3	9585	6	1	1597.5	1598
Banana Shire	Division 4	9585	6	1	1597.5	1598
Banana Shire	Division 5	9585	6	1	1597.5	1598
Banana Shire	Division 6	9585	6	1	1597.5	1598
...						
Ipswich City	Division 1	152246	8	2	38061.5	38062
Ipswich City	Division 2	152246	8	2	38061.5	38062
Ipswich City	Division 3	152246	8	2	38061.5	38062
Ipswich City	Division 4	152246	8	2	38061.5	38062

Three members of FDC independently determine the number of enrolled electors for each election in each council. The figures listed in Table 3 below are agreed upon by all three members.

**Table 3: Number of enrolled electors for mayoral and councillor elections of councils (EXAMPLE ONLY)**

<b>Council</b>	<b>Contest</b>	<b>No. of enrolled electors</b>
Aurukun Shire	Mayoral	962
	Councillor	962
Balonne Shire	Mayoral	3086
	Councillor	3086
Banana Shire	Mayoral	9585
	Councillor	1598
...		
Ipswich City	Mayoral	152246
	Councillor	38062

## **Example 2: By-elections**

On 1 March 2026, FDC is notified that the following by-elections will be held on 17 May 2026:

- Flinders Shire councillor by-election
- Gold Coast City Division 4 councillor by-election
- Torres Strait Island mayoral by-election

FDC consults with the Elections team as soon as practicable regarding the proposed date of the notice of election. The notice of election for each by-election is scheduled to be published on 7 April 2026. The relevant day for each by-election is therefore 1 April 2026 (i.e. the first day of the month in which notice of election will be published).

Two weeks before the relevant day, FDC submits a request for enrolment data to the Elections team. The data requested is the number of persons enrolled on the electoral roll as at 1 April 2026 for Flinders Shire, Gold Coast (Division 4 only) and Torres Strait Island. FDC requires the Elections team to provide the data as soon as practicable after 1 April 2026.

On 2 April 2026, Elections provides the enrolment data to FDC (see Table 4 below).

**Table 4: Enrolment data as at 1 April 2026 (EXAMPLE ONLY)**

<b>Council</b>	<b>Division/ward</b>	<b>Total enrolment as at 1/04/2026</b>
Flinders Shire	-	1227
Gold Coast City	Division 4	29781
Torres Strait Island	-	2705

The number of enrolled electors for each by-election is simply the total enrolment number for the council or division as at 1 April 2026 (i.e. 1,227 for Flinders Shire; 29,781 for Gold Coast City Division 4; and 2,705 for Torres Strait Island).

Three members of FDC independently determine the number of enrolled electors for each by-election. The figures listed in Table 5 below are agreed upon by all three members.

**Table 5: Number of enrolled electors for by-elections**

<b>By-election</b>	<b>No. of enrolled electors</b>
Flinders Shire councillor by-election	1227
Gold Coast City Division 4 councillor by-election	29781
Torres Strait Island mayoral by-election	2705

## Appendix 2 — Adjusted relevant factors as at 15 April 2024

Candidate type	Section of <i>Local Government Electoral Act 2011</i>	Relevant factor before adjustment	Adjusted relevant factor
Mayor - Brisbane City Council	123D(2)	\$1,300,000.00	\$1,539,210.00
Councillor - Brisbane City Council	123E(2)	\$55,000.00	\$65,120.00
Mayor - Other councils	123D(3)(a)	\$30,000.00	\$35,520.00
	123D(3)(b)(i)	\$1.00	\$1.18
	123D(3)(c) <b>A</b>	\$150,000.00	\$177,600.00
	123D(3)(c) <b>B</b>	\$0.50	\$0.59
	123D(3)(d) <b>F</b>	\$175,000.00	\$207,200.00
	123D(3)(d) <b>G</b>	\$0.25	\$0.30
Councillor - Other councils	123E(3)(a)	\$15,000.00	\$17,760.00
	123E(3)(b)(i)	\$0.75	\$0.89
	123E(3)(c)	\$30,000.00	\$35,520.00

## Appendix 3 — Examples of calculating the electoral expenditure caps for an election

### Example 1: 2028 local government quadrennial elections

FDC has already determined the number of enrolled electors for each contest in each council for the 2028 local government quadrennial elections (see *Appendix 1 – Example 1*). The number of enrolled electors is listed in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Number of enrolled electors for mayoral and councillor elections of councils (EXAMPLE ONLY)**

Council	Contest	No. of enrolled electors
Aurukun Shire	Mayoral	962
	Councillor	962
...		
Ipswich City	Mayoral	152246
	Councillor	38062

As soon as practicable after determining the number of enrolled electors, FDC calculates the electoral expenditure caps for each election in each council.

For **Brisbane City Council**, the expenditure caps for individual candidates are prescribed under sections 123D(2) and 123E(2) of the LGEA. FDC refers to the adjusted relevant factors under [Appendix 2](#) of this policy and determines that the expenditure caps for Brisbane City Council are:

- for a **mayoral** candidate – \$1,539,210
- for a **councillor** candidate – \$65,120.

For **all other councils**, the expenditure caps must be calculated according to sections 123D(3) and 123E(3) of the LGEA, using the adjusted relevant factors under [Appendix 2](#) of this policy.

For Aurukun Shire Council, the number of enrolled electors for both the mayoral and councillor elections is 962. To determine the expenditure cap for a **mayoral** candidate in the Aurukun Shire Council election, FDC refers to section 123D(3)(a) of the LGEA. This section states that if the number of enrolled electors is not more than 30,000, the expenditure cap is \$30,000. FDC then refers to the adjusted relevant factors under Appendix 2 of this policy (obtained as per paragraph 7.3 of this policy and procedure) and identifies that the adjusted relevant factor for section 123D(3)(a) of the LGEA is \$35,520. This means the expenditure cap for a mayoral candidate in Aurukun Shire Council is **\$35,520**.

To determine the expenditure cap for a **councillor** candidate in the Aurukun Shire Council election, FDC refers to section 123E(3)(a) of the LGEA. This section states that if the number of enrolled electors is 20,000 or less, the expenditure cap is \$15,000. FDC then refers to the adjusted relevant factors under Appendix 2 of this policy and identifies that the adjusted relevant factor for section 123E(3)(a) of the LGEA is \$17,760. This means that the expenditure cap for a councillor candidate in Aurukun Shire Council is **\$17,760**.

For Ipswich City Council, the number of enrolled electors for the **mayoral** contest is 152,246. FDC refers to section 123D(3)(c) of the LGEA, which states that if the number of enrolled electors is more than 150,000 but not more than 200,000, the expenditure cap for a mayoral candidate must be worked out using the formula  $E = A + (B \times (C - D))$ , where –

- **A** is \$150,000.
- **B** is \$0.50
- **C** is the number of enrolled electors for the election.
- **D** is 150,000
- **E** is the expenditure cap.

FDC refers to the adjusted relevant factors under Appendix 2 of this policy and identifies that the adjusted relevant factors for section 123D(3)(c) of the LGEA are:

- **A** is \$177,600.
- **B** is \$0.59

FDC therefore calculates that  $E = \$177,600 + (0.59 \times (152,246 - 150,000)) = \$178,925.14$ . The legislation requires the result to be rounded to the nearest \$10. This means the expenditure cap for a mayoral candidate in Ipswich City Council is **\$178,930**.

The number of enrolled electors for each **councillor** contest in Ipswich City Council is 38,062. FDC refers to section 123E(3)(b) of the LGEA, which states that if the number of enrolled electors is more than 20,000 but less than 40,000, the expenditure cap for a councillor candidate must be worked out by multiplying the number of enrolled electors by \$0.75. FDC refers to the adjusted relevant factors under Appendix 2 of this policy and identifies that the adjusted relevant factor for section 123E(3)(b)(i) of the LGEA is \$0.89.

FDC therefore calculates that  $E = 38,062 \times 0.89 = \$33,875.18$ . The legislation requires the result to be rounded to the nearest \$10. This means the expenditure cap for a councillor candidate in Ipswich City Council is **\$33,880**.

Three members of FDC independently calculate the expenditure caps for each election in each council. The figures listed in Table 2 below are agreed upon by all three members.

**Table 2: Electoral expenditure caps of councils (EXAMPLE ONLY)**

<b>Council</b>	<b>Contest</b>	<b>Electoral expenditure cap</b>
Aurukun Shire	Mayoral	\$35,520
	Councillor	\$17,760
...		
Ipswich City	Mayoral	\$178,930
	Councillor	\$33,880

### **Example 2: By-elections**

A mayoral by-election has been called for Townsville City Council. FDC has already determined the number of enrolled electors to be 139,504.

To determine the electoral expenditure cap for a candidate in the by-election, FDC refers to section 123D(3)(b) of the LGEA. This section states that if the number of enrolled electors is more than 30,000 but not more than 150,000, the expenditure cap must be worked out by multiplying the number of enrolled electors for the election by \$1. FDC refers to the adjusted relevant factors under Appendix 2 of this policy and identifies that the adjusted relevant factor for section 123D(3)(b)(i) of the LGEA is \$1.18.

FDC therefore calculates that  $E = 139,504 \times 1.18 = \$164,614.72$ . The legislation requires the result to be rounded to the nearest \$10. This means the expenditure cap for a mayoral candidate in Townsville City Council by-election is **\$164,610**.

Three members of FDC independently calculate and agree on the expenditure cap.

## Appendix 4 — Example of how electoral expenditure caps apply separately for each council or division

### Example 1: 2028 local government quadrennial elections

For the 2028 quadrennial elections, a registered political party has endorsed:

- for Brisbane City Council – 1 mayoral candidate and 2 councillor candidates
- for Sunshine Coast Regional – 1 mayoral candidate and 1 councillor candidate.

FDC has already calculated the expenditure caps for each election in each council. The figures are listed in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Electoral expenditure caps of councils (EXAMPLE ONLY)**

<b>Council</b>	<b>Contest</b>	<b>Electoral expenditure cap</b>
Brisbane City	Mayoral	\$1,539,210
	Councillor	\$65,120
Sunshine Coast Regional	Mayoral	\$224,000
	Councillor	\$30,320

The expenditure cap for a registered political party is the sum of the individual capped amounts for each of its endorsed candidates. For a quadrennial election, the expenditure caps apply and are worked out separately for each council. They cannot be aggregated.

For Brisbane City Council, the expenditure cap for the registered political party and its endorsed candidates is  $\$1,539,210 + (2 \times \$65,120) = \$1,669,450$ .

For Sunshine Coast Regional Council, the expenditure cap for the registered political party and its endorsed candidates is  $\$224,000 + \$30,320 = \$254,320$ .

## Appendix 5 — Examples of how electoral expenditure caps are recalculated for registered political parties and groups

### **Example 1: Registered political parties and endorsed candidates**

For the 2028 quadrennial elections, a registered political party has endorsed 1 councillor candidate and 1 mayoral candidate for Whitsunday Regional Council.

FDC has already calculated the expenditure caps for the election. The figures are listed in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Electoral expenditure caps for Whitsunday Regional Council (EXAMPLE ONLY)**

<b>Council</b>	<b>Contest</b>	<b>Electoral expenditure cap</b>
Whitsunday Regional	Mayoral	\$35,520
	Councillor	\$17,760

The expenditure cap for a registered political party is the sum of the individual capped amounts for each of its endorsed candidates. The expenditure cap for the registered political party and its endorsed candidates is therefore  $\$17,760 + 35,520 = \$53,280$ .

EDS data shows that the party and its candidates have incurred a total of \$10,000 in electoral expenditure during the capped expenditure period.

#### *New endorsement*

The party notifies FDC that it has endorsed another councillor candidate for Whitsunday Regional Council. According to EDS data, this candidate has already incurred \$6,210.50 in electoral expenditure during the capped expenditure period.

If a registered political party endorses a new candidate during the capped expenditure period for an election, the party's expenditure cap will increase by newly endorsed candidate's cap amount if they were an individual candidate. Any electoral expenditure previously incurred by the newly endorsed candidate during the capped expenditure period will count towards the party's expenditure cap.

The recalculated expenditure cap for the registered political party and its endorsed candidates (including the newly endorsed candidate) is  $\$53,280 + \$17,760 = \$71,040$ . The total electoral expenditure already incurred by the party and its endorsed candidates is  $\$10,000 + \$6,210.50 = \$16,210.50$ .

FDC writes to the agent of the registered political party and the newly endorsed candidate as soon as practicable to notify them of the changes to their electoral expenditure caps.

#### *Ending of endorsement*

Prior to nominations for the election, the party notifies FDC that it has withdrawn its endorsement of its mayoral candidate.

If the endorsement of a candidate by a registered political party ends during the capped expenditure period for an election, the expenditure caps of both the party and the previously endorsed candidate must be recalculated. Any electoral expenditure incurred during the capped expenditure period by the candidate while they were endorsed by the party will still count towards the party's expenditure cap.

FDC firstly refers to section 123H(7) of the LGEA to recalculate the expenditure cap of the previously endorsed candidate using the formula  $B = C - \frac{C}{D} \times F$ , where –

- **B** is the expenditure cap
- **C** is the amount that would otherwise be the candidate's expenditure cap for the election (i.e. the cap amount for an individual mayoral candidate for the election)
- **D** is the greater of either –
  - the party's expenditure cap immediately before the candidate's endorsement was withdrawn
  - the amount that would have been the party's expenditure cap if the maximum amount had not applied (see [section 3.7.2](#) of this policy)
- **F** is the amount of electoral expenditure incurred by the party and its endorsed candidates during the capped expenditure period before the candidate's endorsement was withdrawn.

The maximum amount is not applicable in this case. FDC therefore calculates that  $B = \$35,520 - \frac{\$35,520}{\$71,040} \times \$16,210.50 = \$27,414.75$ . The legislation requires the result to be rounded to the nearest \$10. This means the expenditure cap for the previously endorsed mayoral candidate is **\$27,410**.

FDC then refers to section 123H(4) of the LGEA to recalculate the expenditure cap of the party and its continuing candidates using the formula  $E = A - B$ , where –

- **A** is the greater of either –
  - the party's expenditure cap immediately before the candidate's endorsement was withdrawn
  - the amount that would have been the party's expenditure cap if the maximum amount had not applied (see [section 3.7.2](#) of this policy)
- **B** is the amount of the previously endorsed candidate's expenditure cap as calculated under section 123H(7).
- **E** is the expenditure cap.

The maximum amount is not applicable in this case. FDC therefore calculates that  $E = \$71,040 - \$27,410 = \$43,630$ .

FDC writes to the agent of the registered political party and the previously endorsed candidate as soon as practicable to notify them of the changes to their electoral expenditure caps.

## **Example 2: Groups of candidates and group members**

For the 2028 quadrennial elections, a group of candidates for Toowoomba Regional Council has 4 members: 3 councillor candidates and 1 mayoral candidate.

FDC has already calculated the expenditure caps for the election. The figures are listed in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Electoral expenditure caps (EXAMPLE ONLY)**

<b>Council</b>	<b>Contest</b>	<b>Electoral expenditure cap</b>
Toowoomba Regional	Mayoral	\$147,500
	Councillor	\$35,520

The expenditure cap for a group of candidates is the sum of the individual capped amounts for each of its members. The expenditure cap for the group and its members is therefore  $\$147,500 + (35,520 \times 3) = \$254,060$ .

EDS data shows that the group and its members have incurred a total of \$6,000 in electoral expenditure during the capped expenditure period.

### *Addition of group member*

The group notifies FDC that it has endorsed another councillor candidate for Toowoomba Regional Council. According to EDS data, this candidate has already incurred \$2,999.99 in electoral expenditure during the capped expenditure period.

If a candidate joins a group of candidates during the capped expenditure period for an election, the group's expenditure cap will increase by the new group member's cap amount if they were an individual candidate. Any electoral expenditure previously incurred by the new group member during the capped expenditure period will count towards the group's electoral expenditure cap.

The recalculated expenditure cap for the group and its members (including the new member) is  $\$254,060 + \$35,520 = \$289,580$ . The total electoral expenditure already incurred by the group and its members is  $\$6,000 + \$2,999.99 = \$8,999.99$ .

FDC writes to the agent of the group and each of the group's members (including the new member) as soon as practicable to notify them of the changes to their electoral expenditure caps.

### *Removal of group member*

Prior to nominations for the election, the group notifies FDC that the mayoral candidate has stopped being a member of the group.

If a candidate stops being a member of a group of candidates during the capped expenditure period for an election, the expenditure caps of both the group and the previous member must be recalculated. Any electoral expenditure incurred during the capped expenditure period by the candidate while they were a member of the group will still count towards the group's expenditure cap.

FDC firstly refers to section 123K(7) of the LGEA to recalculate the expenditure cap of the previous group member using the formula  $B = C - \frac{C}{D} \times F$ , where –

- **B** is the expenditure cap
- **C** is the amount that would otherwise be the candidate's expenditure cap for the election (i.e. the cap amount for an individual mayoral candidate for the election)
- **D** is the greater of either –
  - the group's expenditure cap immediately before the candidate stopped being a member
  - the amount that would have been the group's expenditure cap if the maximum amount had not applied (see [section 3.8.2](#) of this policy)
- **F** is the amount of electoral expenditure incurred by the group and its members during the capped expenditure period before the candidate stopped being a member.

The maximum amount is not applicable in this case. FDC therefore calculates that  $B = \$147,500 - \frac{\$147,500}{\$289,580} \times \$8,999.99 = \$142,915.78$ . The legislation requires the result to be rounded to the nearest \$10. This means the expenditure cap for the previous member is **\$142,920**.

FDC then refers to section 123K(4) of the LGEA to recalculate the expenditure cap of the group and its continuing members using the formula  $E = A - B$ , where –

- **A** is the greater of either –
  - the group's expenditure cap immediately before the candidate stopped being a member
  - the amount that would have been the group's expenditure cap if the maximum amount had not applied (see [section 3.8.2](#) of this policy)
- **B** is the amount of the previous member's expenditure cap as calculated under section 123K(7).
- **E** is the expenditure cap.

The maximum amount is not applicable in this case. FDC therefore calculates that  $E = \$289,580 - \$142,920 = \$146,660$ .

FDC writes to the agent of the group, each of the group's members, and the previous member as soon as practicable to notify them of the changes to their electoral expenditure caps.

## Appendix 6 — Definitions

### Definitions

Term	Definition	Reference (if applic.)
Adjusted relevant factor	A relevant factor that has been adjusted according to CPI under section 123Q of the LGEA.	Section 123Q of the LGEA (see also sections 123D and 123E)
By-election	An election to replace a councillor or mayor after their office becomes vacant.	Schedule 2 of the LGEA
Capped expenditure period	The period during which electoral expenditure caps apply to participants in an election.	Section 123A of the LGEA
Council	A local government area in Queensland.	Section 8 of the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Election day	Polling day for the election.	Schedule 2 of the LGEA.
Electoral expenditure	See section 109A of the LGEA.	Section 109A of the LGEA
Endorsed candidate	A candidate who is endorsed by a registered political party.	Section 109G of the LGEA
Fresh election	An election of all councillors and mayor of a local government that is not a quadrennial election.	Schedule 2 of the LGEA
Group of candidates	2 or more candidates who have formed a group and whose notice of membership has been published by the ECQ on its website.	Section 42 of the LGEA
Individual candidate	A candidate who is <b>not</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a member of a group or candidates</li> <li>• endorsed by a registered political party.</li> </ul>	Section 106AA of the LGEA
Individual capped amount	The amount that would be a group member or endorsed candidate's expenditure cap if they were an individual candidate.	Sections 123F and 123I of the LGEA
Quadrennial election	An election of all councillors and mayors of all local governments that is held every 4 years.	Schedule 2 of the LGEA
Relevant factor	A monetary amount stated in section 123D(2) or (3) or 123E(2) or (3) of the LGEA, other than an amount stated for the purpose of rounding.	Sections 123D(2) or (3) or 123E(2) or (3) and 123Q of the LGEA

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Reference (if applic.)</b>
Unregistered third party	A third party that is not registered with the ECQ for the election (cannot incur more than \$6,000 in electoral expenditure).	Section 127D of the LGEA

## **Appendix 7 — Regulatory Framework**

### **Regulatory framework**

- *Local Government Electoral Act 2011*
- Local Government Electoral Regulation 2012
- *Local Government Act 2009*
- Local Government Regulation 2012