

# Appendix A

## Fact sheet 1: school council elections – information for parents

### What is a school council and what does it do?

All government schools in Victoria have a school council. They are legally constituted bodies that are given powers to set the broad direction of a school, in accordance with Ministerial Order 1280 Constitution of Government School Councils, and the *Education and Training Reform Act 2006*. In doing this, a school council is able to directly influence the quality of education that the school provides for its students.

### Who is on the school council?

For most primary school councils, there are several possible categories of membership:

- **A mandated elected parent member category** – more than one-third of the total members must be from this category. Department employees can be parent members at their child's school as long as they are not engaged in work at the school.
- **A mandated elected school employee member category** – members of this category may make up no more than one-third of the total membership of school council. The principal of the school is automatically one of these members.
- **An optional community member category** – members are co-opted by a decision of the council because of their special skills, interests or experiences. Department employees are not eligible to be community members.
- A small number of school councils have **nominee members**.

For all schools with a Year 7 and above cohort, there is an additional category of membership:

- **A mandated elected student member category, two positions.**

Generally, the term of office for all members is two years. The term of office of half the members expires each year, creating vacancies for the annual school council elections.

### Why is parent membership so important?

Parents on school councils provide important viewpoints and have valuable skills and a range of experiences and knowledge that can help inform and shape the direction of the school.

Those parents who become active on a school council find their involvement satisfying and may also find that their children feel a greater sense of belonging.

### Do I need special experience to be on school council?

Each member brings their own valuable life skills and knowledge to the role. However, councillors may need to develop skills and acquire knowledge in areas that are unfamiliar to them. It is important to have an interest in your child's school and the desire to work in partnership with others to help shape the school's future.

### Code of conduct for school councillors

School councils in Victoria are public entities as defined by the *Public Administration Act 2004*. School councillors must abide by the Code of Conduct for Directors of Victorian Public Entities issued by the Victorian Public Sector Commission. The Code of Conduct is based on the Victorian public sector values and requires councillors to:

- **act with honesty and integrity** – be truthful, open and clear about their motives and declare any real, potential or perceived conflict of interest and duty
- **act in good faith in the best interests of the school** – work cooperatively with other councillors and the school community, be reasonable, and make all decisions with the best interests of students foremost in their minds
- **act fairly and impartially** – consider all relevant facts of an issue before making a decision, seek to have a balanced view, never give special treatment to a person or group and never act from self-interest
- **use information appropriately** – respect confidentiality and use information for the purpose for which it was made available
- **exercise due care, diligence and skill** – accept responsibility for decisions and do what is best for the school
- **use the position appropriately** – not use the position as a councillor to gain an advantage
- **act in a financially responsible manner** – observe all the above principles when making financial decisions
- **comply with relevant legislation and policies** – know what legislation and policies are relevant for which decisions and obey the law
- **demonstrate leadership and stewardship** – set a good example, encourage a culture of accountability, manage risks effectively, exercise care and responsibility to keep the school strong and sustainable.

## Indemnity for school council members

School councillors are indemnified against any liability in respect of any loss or damage suffered by the council or any other person in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done, or omitted to be done by the councillor in good faith in:

- a. the exercise of a power or the performance of a function of a councillor, or
- b. the reasonable belief that the act or omission was in the exercise of a power or the performance of a function of a council.

In other words, school councillors are not legally liable for any loss or damage suffered by council or others as a result of reasonable actions taken in good faith.

## How can you become involved?

The most obvious way is to participate in and vote in the school council elections, which are held in Term 1 each year. However, ballots are only held if more people nominate as candidates than there are positions vacant.

In view of this, you might consider:

- standing for election as a member of the school council
- encouraging another person to stand for election.

## What do you need to do to stand for election?

The principal will issue a Notice of Election and Call for nominations following the commencement of Term 1 each year. All school council elections must be completed by the end of March unless the usual timeline has been varied by the Minister for Education.

If you decide to stand for election, you can arrange for someone to nominate you as a candidate or you can nominate yourself in the parent member category.

Department employees whose child is enrolled in a school in which they are not engaged in work, are eligible to nominate for parent membership of the school council at that school.

Once the nomination form is completed, return it to the principal within the time stated on the Notice of Election. You will receive a Nomination Form Receipt via post, email or by hand following the receipt of your completed nomination.

Generally, if there are more nominations received than there are vacancies on council, a ballot will be conducted during the two weeks after the call for nominations has closed.

## Remember

- Consider standing for election to school council.
- Ask at the school for help if you would like to stand for election and are not sure what to do.
- Be sure to vote if the election goes to ballot.
- Contact the principal for further information.

## Fact sheet 2: information for principals regarding the student member council elections

### How many student member positions are there on school council?

All Victorian government schools with a student cohort of Year 7 and above will have **two** student member positions on school council.

### Which students are eligible to stand for election?

To be eligible to run in the student member category, that person must be a student enrolled in Year 7 or above at the school where they are seeking to be on council. There is no minimum age requirement.

### Which students are eligible to nominate and/or vote for the student member category?

To be eligible to nominate and/or vote for a person to be elected to the student member category, that person must be a student who is enrolled at the school in Year 7 or above. There is no minimum age requirement.

### Do students have the same rights and responsibilities as other council members?

Student member school councillors have the same rights and responsibilities as all other council members. They are full voting members and are expected to prepare for and attend all council meetings.

Student members are ineligible to hold any school council office bearer position.

### Can a parent and child be on the same council?

Yes, relatives are allowed to be members of the same council.

### Can students co-opted to the community member category be transferred to the student member category?

Students who are currently community members on council may choose to remain in this category or may choose to seek election to the student member category. If a student community member is successful in being elected to a student member position, the student, upon accepting the new position will automatically be considered as having resigned from their community member position, thereby creating a casual vacancy in that community member position.

Councils are unable to simply transfer students who have been co-opted to a community member position to the student member category.

### Nominations for school council

Unlike the parent or school employee member categories, if two student member positions are available and in the first call for nominations only one nomination is received, the student is not automatically declared elected. The principal will immediately post, in a prominent place in the school, a notice calling for further nominations. These nominations are to be received within three school days from the closing of the first call for nominations.

If, after the second call for nominations, one other nomination is received, then both students are appointed to council.

After the second call for nominations if the total number of nominations exceeds the number of vacancies then all nominees will go to ballot. The two students with the most votes will serve as the student members on school council.

### How long is the term of office for student members?

Generally, the term of office for all members is two years. The term of office of half the members expires each year, creating vacancies for the annual school council elections.

Students voted onto council will be elected to council for a two-year term of office. If a student resigns prior to the end of their two year appointment, a casual vacancy is created and is filled through co-option, by council.

### What happens if there are tied votes in the ballot?

If there is a tie between some or all of the candidates standing for election the successful candidates will be determined by the drawing of lots.

## **Do Year 12 students serve a two-year term of office?**

All student members elected to council are elected to a two-year term of office. Where a student who is a member of the student member category on school council ceases to be enrolled in the school, a casual vacancy will be created for the remainder of the term of office.

For example, Year 12 students who are serving a two-year term once graduated are no longer enrolled at the school and therefore cannot remain on school council. These students are eligible to stay on council for the remainder of their Year 12 year, and until the school council election is held in the following year.

## **Can students share the role with another student?**

Councillors are not permitted to share their role. Councillors are elected to council and are expected to attend all meetings and serve their full term of office.

## **Are school captains and Student Representative Council (SRC) members offered a position on council before other students?**

While being the school captain, vice-captain or a member of the SRC may provide valuable leadership experience, no students can be offered a position in the student membership category based on their standing within the school.

School captains and SRC members are not automatic council members. Voting for school captains, SRC representatives and student members on school council are three distinct and separate processes. Any student interested in being a student member of their school council is required to run for election.

## **Campaign rules for student members and student electorate**

Campaign rules differ slightly for students. Campaign literature supporting student member candidates for school council elections may only be distributed and posted in certain places in the school grounds as designated by the principal.

The Department recommends that campaign literature not be distributed during teaching hours. Principals may decide that campaign literature be limited to: posters on the school's noticeboard and/or flyers distributed at lunchtime on certain days of the week and/or information posted on the school's social media account(s).

School resources may not be used to support particular candidates or groups of candidates.

The principal should invite candidates to prepare a brief written statement to be distributed with each ballot paper. The length is specified by the principal and is usually no longer than 150 words.

## **Are students able to attend school council training?**

Students are encouraged to attend face-to-face training offered by the Department, in consultation with the principal. The principal is responsible for providing evidence of parent/carer permission to the training providers should the student participate in training.

The training uses the Improving School Governance package and is at no cost to schools. Training is available in the following modules: Governance, Strategic Planning, and Finance.

For more information on training, see:

[School Council – Training and Good Governance](#)

Enquiries can also be made by emailing the School Operations and Governance Unit, Schools and Regional Services, at:

[school.council@education.vic.gov.au](mailto:school.council@education.vic.gov.au).

## Fact sheet 3: information for students seeking election to council

### What is a school council and what does it do?

All government schools in Victoria have a school council. School councils are legal entities that are given powers to set the broad directions of a school in accordance with Ministerial Order 1280 Constitution of Government School Councils, and the *Education and Training Reform Act 2006*. In doing this, a school council is able to directly influence the quality of education that the school provides for its students.

### What are some of the duties of a school councillor?

The school council has particular functions in setting and monitoring the school's direction.

School councils have key responsibilities.

- **Finance:** overseeing the development and expenditure of the school's annual budget and ensuring proper records are kept of the school's financial operation.
- **Strategic planning:** participating in the development and monitoring of the school strategic plan.
- **Policy development and review:** developing, reviewing and updating selected policies that reflect the school's values and support the school's broad direction outlined in its strategic plan.
- **Community engagement:** informing itself of community views and stimulating community interest in the school.

Other key functions of school councils may include:

- raising funds for school related purposes
- maintaining school grounds and facilities
- entering into contracts
- reporting annually to the school community and the Department
- creating interest in the school in the wider community
- representing and taking the views of the school community into account
- regulating and facilitating after-hours use of school premises and grounds
- operating a children's service at the school.

### Why is student membership so important?

Students have a unique perspective on learning, teaching and schools. Having student members on school council allows students to have a say in the future direction of their school and ensures student input into decision-making.

Student representation on secondary school councils will assist in the development of students' skills, including leadership skills and communication skills.

### Do I need special experience to be on school council?

Each member brings their own valuable skills and knowledge to the role. However, councillors may need to develop skills and acquire knowledge in areas that are unfamiliar to them in order to perform their duties as a councillor.

Student members are encouraged to acquire this knowledge by attending the Department's free face-to-face Improving School Governance school council training to support them to undertake their role.

For online training options, see:

[School Council - Training and Good Governance](#)

### Who is on the school council?

For all schools with a student cohort of Year 7 and above, there are several possible categories of school council membership:

- **A mandated elected parent member category** – more than one-third of the total members must be from this category. Parents and carers of children attending the school are eligible for membership in this category.
- **A mandated elected school employee member category** – members of this category may make up no more than one-third of the total membership of school council. The principal of the school is automatically a member of this category.
- **A mandated elected student member category (two positions)** – members of this category are enrolled at the school and in Year 7 or above.
- **An optional community member category** – members are co-opted by a decision of the council because of their special skills, interests or expertise. Department employees are not eligible to be a community member.
- A small number of school councils have nominee members.

### How many student member positions are there on school council?

All Victorian government schools with a student cohort of Year 7 and above will have **two** mandated student member positions on school council.

### Can I share the role with another student?

Councillors are not permitted to share their role. Councillors are elected to council and are expected to attend all meetings and serve their full term of office.

## Are school captains and SRC members offered a position on council before other students?

While being the school captain, vice-captain or a member of the SRC can provide valuable leadership experience, no students can be offered a position in the student member category based on their standing within the school.

School captains and SRC members are not automatic council members. Voting for student leaders at the school, such as school captains and SRC representatives, is a distinct and separate process to voting for student school council members.

Any student interested in being a student member of their school council is required to run for election like other council members.

## How long is the term of office?

Generally, the term of office for all council members is two years. The term of office of half the members in each category expires each year, creating vacancies for the annual school council elections.

Students voted onto council will be elected to council for a two-year term of office.

## What happens if there are tied votes?

It is likely that one student is elected each year, providing a rotation of membership each year.

Now that the student membership category has been established, it is likely that one student will be elected each year. If a student member resigns prior to the end of their term of office, a casual vacancy is created. The casual vacancy is filled through the co-option process by school council.

## What do I need to do to stand for election?

The principal will issue a Notice of Election and Call for Nominations following the start of Term 1 each year.

If you decide to stand for election, you can arrange for a student in Year 7 or above at your school to nominate you as a candidate or you can nominate yourself (self-nomination) for the student category.

Once the Nomination form is completed, it should be returned to the principal within the stated time. You will receive a Nomination Form Receipt following the receipt of the completed nomination.

## Are there any rules on how I campaign?

Campaign literature supporting student member candidates for school council elections may only be distributed and posted in certain places and times as designated by the principal of your school. School resources may not be used to support candidates.

The principal may invite candidates to prepare a brief written statement to be distributed with each ballot paper. The length of the candidate statement is specified by the principal and is usually no longer than 150 words.

## Nominations for school council

If one student vacancy is available and only one student nominated, then the student is duly elected.

Unlike the parent or school employee member categories, if two student member positions are available and in the first call for nominations only one nomination is received, the student is not automatically declared elected. The principal will immediately post, in a prominent place in the school, a notice calling for further nominations. These nominations are to be received within three school days from the closing of the first call for nominations.

If after the second call for nominations one other nomination is received, then both students are appointed to council.

After the second call for nominations if the total number of nominations exceeds the number of vacancies then all nominees will go to ballot. The two students with the most votes will serve as the student members on school council.

## How do I know which students are standing for election?

If the number of nominations exceeds the number of vacant positions, a ballot will be held.

Student names will be listed in random order on the voting/ballot paper.

The principal may invite candidates to prepare a brief written statement to be distributed with each ballot paper. The candidate statements will be placed in the same order as listed on the ballot papers.

## How do I vote?

At least seven days before the date fixed for the closure of the ballot, the principal will arrange delivery of the ballot papers.

A securely sealed ballot box or boxes in the case of multiple school campuses will be available for the casting of votes at the school between the hours of 8.00am and 4.00pm on every school day up to and including the day of the closure of the ballot.

A voter must not vote more than once in a ballot and may either post the vote back to the school or deliver the completed ballot paper to the school. The principal or school staff will provide advice on how to return the completed ballot paper.

## School council meetings

School councils must meet at least eight times a year and at least once per school term. The president chairs all meetings and all members of the council are expected to attend.

Councillors can attend meetings in person or by videoconferencing or teleconferencing.

Following the school council elections, council members will determine an appropriate time and location to hold meetings throughout the year. For example, council may agree that meetings will take place on the first Wednesday of each month in the school library.



For most school councils, meetings are located at the school and are held in the evening to ensure the majority of members can attend. Meetings typically last for around 2.5 hours.

You will need to discuss and arrange transport options to and from the meeting with your parent or carer. The school council does not provide transport.

The principal, in consultation with the school council president, will ensure an agenda is prepared for each regular meeting and will distribute the agenda, draft minutes from the previous meeting and meeting papers such as subcommittee reports, principal's and president's report to school council members. These documents will be provided approximately five days before the meeting. All members, including student members are expected to read all documents and prepare in advance of each meeting.

### Conflict of interest

If you, as a member of council, or your immediate family has a direct conflict of interest, including a pecuniary\* interest in with a matter under discussion at a school council meeting, that member must declare the conflict of interest and must not be present during the discussion unless invited to do so by the person presiding at the meeting. The member will not be involved in any voting associated with the matter at hand.

\*For this purpose, pecuniary is defined as: relating to or consisting of money.

### What if I cannot attend a council meeting?

If a member is unable to attend a meeting, an apology should be submitted to the principal prior to the meeting.

A member of the school council may apply in writing to the president for extended leave of up to three consecutive meetings.

### Is there training that I can attend?

School councillors can attend face-to-face training offered statewide. The training uses the Improving School Governance package and is at no cost to school council members. Training is available in the following modules for students: Governance, Strategic Planning, and Finance.

Students are encouraged to attend the training offered by the Department in consultation with the principal. The principal is responsible for providing evidence of parent/ carer permission to the training providers should the student participate in training.

The modules are also accessible as online training. Participants can complete the modules at their own pace, in any order and are able to return to each module as many times as necessary.

To access the online training, see:

[School Council – Training and Good Governance](#)

### Can a school council tell a teacher what to do?

A school council cannot issue instructions to teachers regarding their professional duties, or to employees of the Department in respect of their duties at the school. That role is the responsibility of the principal. If a school council has developed a school policy on certain matters and that policy is consistent with Department policy the council can expect the school staff will implement the policy.

### Further Information

For more information on the roles and responsibilities of school councillors, see: [School Council – Powers and Functions](#)

### Code of conduct for school councillors

School councils in Victoria are public entities as defined by the *Public Administration Act 2004*. School councillors must abide by the Code of Conduct for Directors of Victorian Public Entities issued by the Victorian Public Sector Commission. The Code of Conduct is based on the Victorian public sector values and requires councillors to:

- **act with honesty and integrity** - be truthful, open and clear about their motives and declare any real, potential or perceived conflict of interest and duty
- **act in good faith** in the best interests of the school - work cooperatively with other councillors and the school community, be reasonable, and make all decisions with the best interests of students foremost in their minds
- **act fairly and impartially** - consider all relevant facts of an issue before making a decision, seek to have a balanced view, never give special treatment to a person or group and never act from self interest
- **use information appropriately** - respect confidentiality and use information for the purpose for which it was made available
- **exercise due care, diligence and skill** - accept responsibility for decisions and do what is best for the school
- **use the position appropriately** - not use the position as a councillor to gain an advantage
- **act in a financially responsible manner** - observe all the above principles when making financial decisions
- **comply with relevant legislation and policies** - know what legislation and policies are relevant for which decisions and obey the law
- **demonstrate leadership and stewardship** - set a good example, encourage a culture of accountability, manage risks effectively, exercise care and responsibility to keep the school strong and sustainable.

## Fact sheet 4: information for parents of children seeking election to school council

### What is a school council and what does it do?

All government schools in Victoria have a school council. School councils are legal entities that are given powers to set the broad directions of a school in accordance with Ministerial Order 1280 Constitution of Government School Councils, and the *Education and Training Reform Act 2006*. In doing this, a school council is able to directly influence the quality of education that the school provides for its students.

### Who is on the school council?

For all schools with a student cohort of Year 7 and above, there are several possible categories of school council membership:

- **a mandated elected parent member category** – more than one-third of the total members must be from this category. Parents and guardians of children attending the school are eligible for membership in this category.
- **a mandated elected school employee member category** – members of this category may make up no more than one-third of the total membership of school council. The principal of the school is automatically a member of this category.
- **a mandated elected student member category (two positions)** – members of this category are enrolled at the school and in Year 7 or above.
- **an optional community member category** – members are co-opted by a decision of the council because of their special skills, interests or expertise. Department employees are not eligible to be a community member.
- a small number of school councils have nominee members.

### How long is the term of office?

Generally, the term of office for all members is two years. The term of office of half the members expires each year, creating vacancies for the annual school council elections.

### Why is student membership so important?

Students have a unique perspective on learning, teaching and schooling. Electing student members onto school council allows all students to have a say in the future direction of their school and ensures student input into decision-making.

Student representation on secondary school councils assists in the development of students' skills, including leadership skills and communication skills.

### Does my child need special experience to be on school council?

Each member brings their own valuable skills and knowledge to the role. However, councillors may need to develop skills and acquire knowledge in areas that are unfamiliar to them in order to perform their duties as a councillor.

Student members are encouraged to attend the Department's free face-to-face school council training, using the Improving School Governance modules to support them to undertake their role. Training is also available online.

For more information about training and access to online modules, see: [School Council – Training and Good Governance](#).

### What does my child need to do to stand for election?

The principal will issue a Notice of Election and Call for Nominations following the start of Term 1 each year.

If your child decides to stand for election, they can arrange for a student in Year 7 or above to nominate them as a candidate or they can nominate themselves for the student member category.

Once the nomination form is completed, it should be returned to the principal within the time stated on the Notice of Election. A Nomination Form Receipt will be issued following the receipt of the completed nomination.

If one student vacancy is available and one student nominates, then the student is duly elected.

Unlike the parent or school employee member categories, if two student member positions are available and in the first call for nominations only one nomination is received, the student is not automatically declared elected. The principal will immediately post, in a prominent place in the school, a notice calling for further nominations. These nominations are to be received within three school days from the closing of the first call for nominations.

If after the second call for nominations one other nomination is received, then both students are appointed to council.

If there are more nominations received than there are vacancies on council, a ballot will be conducted during the two weeks after the call for nominations has closed.

The principal will distribute ballot papers and will provide clear instructions to the voters and candidates. Voters may only vote once in a ballot. The two candidates with the highest number of votes will be elected to council.



## School council meetings

School councils must meet at least eight times a year and at least once per school term. The president chairs all meetings and all members of the council are expected to attend.

Councillors can attend meetings in person or by videoconferencing or teleconferencing.

Following the school council elections, council members will determine an appropriate time and location to hold meetings throughout the year. For example, council may agree that meetings will take place on the first Wednesday of each month in the school library.

For most school councils, meetings are located at the school and are held in the evening to ensure the majority of members can attend. Meetings typically last for around 2.5 hours.

You will need to discuss and arrange transport options to and from the meeting with your child. The school council does not provide transport.

The principal, in consultation with the school council president, will ensure an agenda is prepared for each regular meeting and will distribute the agenda, draft minutes from the previous meeting and meeting papers such as subcommittee reports, principal's and president's report to school council members. These documents will be distributed approximately five days before the meeting. All members, including student members are expected to read all documents and prepare in advance of each meeting.

## Conflict of interest

If your child, as a member of council, or their immediate family has a direct conflict of interest, including a pecuniary\* interest, in a matter under discussion at a school council meeting, that member must declare the conflict of interest and must not be present during the discussion unless invited to do so by the person presiding at the meeting. The member will not be involved in any voting associated with the matter at hand.

\*For this purpose, pecuniary is defined as: relating to or consisting of money.

## Can I attend council meetings with my child?

School council meetings are normally open to the school community. Visitors or observers can be present at a council meeting with prior agreement of the principal and a decision of council. A request to attend must be forwarded either to the principal or president.

There may be times when, for the purpose of confidentiality or other reasons, a council meeting needs to be closed and only the appointed members can attend.

## I am a parent member of the council. Can I be a member of the same council as my child(ren)?

Yes, relatives are allowed to be members of the same council.

## What if my child cannot attend a council meeting?

If a member is unable to attend a meeting, an apology should be submitted to the principal prior to the meeting.

A member of the school council may apply in writing to the president for extended leave of up to three consecutive meetings.

## What if my child decides they no longer want to be a member of council?

The Department strongly encourages students to consider the time commitment of being on council prior to running for election.

Your child should discuss resigning from council with the principal or school council president.

A school councillor is required to formally submit their resignation from council in writing to the principal, in order to no longer be considered a member.

## Code of conduct for school councillors

School councils in Victoria are public entities as defined by the *Public Administration Act 2004*.

School councillors must abide by the *Code of Conduct* issued by the Victorian Public Sector Commission. The Code of Conduct is based on the Victorian public sector values and requires councillors to:

- **act with honesty and integrity** - be truthful, open and clear about their motives and declare any real, potential or perceived conflict of interest and duty
- **act in good faith** in the best interests of the school - work cooperatively with other councillors and the school community, be reasonable, and make all decisions with the best interests of students foremost in their minds
- **act fairly and impartially** - consider all relevant facts of an issue before making a decision, seek to have a balanced view, never give special treatment to a person or group and never act from self-interest
- **use information appropriately** - respect confidentiality and use information for the purpose for which it was made available
- **use the position appropriately** - not use the position as a councillor to gain an advantage
- **act in a financially responsible manner** - observe all the above principles when making financial decisions
- **exercise due care, diligence and skill** - accept responsibility for decisions and do what is best for the school
- **comply with relevant legislation and policies** - know what legislation and policies are relevant for which decisions and obey the law
- **demonstrate leadership and stewardship** - set a good example, encourage a culture of accountability, manage risks effectively, exercise care and responsibility to keep the school strong and sustainable.

## Indemnity for school council members

School councillors are indemnified against any liability in respect of any loss or damage suffered by the council or any other person in respect of anything necessarily or reasonably done, or omitted to be done by the councillor in good faith in:

- a. the exercise of a power or the performance of a function of a councillor, or
- b. the reasonable belief that the act or omission was in the exercise of a power or the performance of a function of a council.

In other words, school councillors are not legally liable for any loss or damage suffered by council or others as a result of reasonable actions taken in good faith.

For further information please contact the school principal.

## Fact sheet 5: nominating and voting others to the student member category

### What is a school council and what does it do?

All government schools in Victoria have a school council. School councils are legally constituted bodies that are given powers to set the broad directions of a school in accordance with Ministerial Order 1280 Constitution of Government School Councils, and the *Education and Training Reform Act 2006*. In doing this, a school council is able to directly influence the quality of education that the school provides for its students.

### What are some of the duties of a school councillor?

The school council has particular functions in setting and monitoring the school's direction.

School councils have key responsibilities:

- **Finance:** overseeing the development and expenditure of the school's annual budget and ensuring proper records are kept of the school's financial operation.
- **Strategic planning:** participating in the development and monitoring of the school strategic plan.
- **Policy development and review:** developing, reviewing and updating selected policies that reflect the school's values and support school's broad direction outlined in its strategic plan
- **Community engagement:** informing itself of community views and stimulating community interest in the school.

Other key functions of school councils may include:

- raising funds for school related purposes
- maintaining school grounds and facilities
- entering into contracts
- reporting annually to the school community and the Department
- creating interest in the school in the wider community
- representing and taking the views of the community into account
- regulating and facilitating after-hours use of school premises and grounds
- operating a children's service at the school.

### Who is on the school council?

For all schools with a student cohort of Year 7 and above, there are several possible categories of school council membership:

- a mandated elected **parent** member category
- a mandated elected **school** employee member category
- a mandated elected **student** member category (two positions) – members of this category are enrolled at the school in Year 7 or above.
- Many school councils have an optional **community** member category and a small number of school councils have nominee members.

Generally, the term of office for all members is two years. The term of office of half the members expires each year, creating vacancies for the annual school council elections.

### Why is student membership so important?

Students have a unique perspective on learning, teaching and schooling and having student members on school council allows students to have a say in the future direction of their school and ensures student input into decision making.

Student representation on secondary school councils will assist in the development of students' skills, including leadership skills and communication skills.

### Do candidates need special experience to be on school council?

Each member brings their own valuable skills and knowledge to the role. However, councillors may need to develop skills and acquire knowledge in areas that are unfamiliar to them in order to perform their duties as a councillor.

Student members are encouraged to acquire this knowledge by attending the Department's free face-to-face school council training using the Improving School Governance modules to support them to undertake their role. Training is also available online.

For more information about training for school councillors, see: [School Council – Training and Good Governance](#).

## How do I nominate a candidate for a position on council?

The principal will issue a Notice of Election and Call for Nominations following the start of Term 1 each year.

Students can arrange for a student in Year 7 or above to nominate them as a candidate or they can nominate themselves for the student member category.

Once the nomination form is completed, it should be returned to the principal within the time stated on the Notice of Election. A Nomination Form Receipt will be issued following receipt of the completed nomination.

Generally, if there are more nominations received than there are vacancies on council, a ballot will be conducted during the two weeks after the call for nominations has closed.

## How do I know which students are standing for election?

If the number of nominations exceeds the number of vacant positions, an election/ballot process will be held.

Student names will be listed in random order on the voting/ballot paper.

The principal may invite candidates to prepare a brief written statement to be distributed with each ballot paper. The candidate statements will be placed in the same order as listed on the ballot papers.

**Note:** voting for student leaders at the school, such as school captains and SRC representatives is a distinct and separate process to voting for student school council members.

## How do I vote?

At least seven days before the date fixed for the closure of the ballot, the principal will arrange delivery of the ballot papers.

A secure ballot box or boxes in the case of multiple school campuses will be available for the casting of votes at the school between the hours of 8.00am and 4.00pm on every school day up to and including the day of the closure of the ballot.

A voter must not vote more than once in a ballot and may either post the vote back to the school or deliver the completed ballot paper to the school.

The principal or school staff will provide advice on how to return the completed ballot paper.

For further information please contact the school principal.