On 21 November 2006, the House agreed to repeal the standing orders approved by the Governor on 12 December 1994, with amendments approved on 14 October 1996, and further agreed that the standing orders adopted by the Standing Orders and Procedure Committee on 28 September 2006, be approved with effect from the first day of the 54th Parliament commencing in 2007. (VP 21/11/06, p. 390)

On 25 June 2009, the House agreed to amendments to the standing orders. The amended standing orders were approved by the Governor on 3 July 2009.

On 11 November 2010, the House agreed to amendments to Standing Order 131. The amendments were approved by the Governor on 16 November 2010.
## CONTENTS

### CHAPTER 1—GENERAL CONDUCT OF BUSINESS ................................................................. 1

### CHAPTER 2—PROCEEDINGS ON THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT .......................... 2

- Meeting of New Parliament after a General Election .................................................. 2
- Meeting for a New Session ........................................................................................... 3
- Address in Reply .......................................................................................................... 3
- Presence of the Sovereign ............................................................................................. 3

### CHAPTER 3—SPEAKER, DEPUTY SPEAKER, ASSISTANT SPEAKER, TEMPORARY SPEAKERS AND OFFICERS ...................................................... 4

- Election of Speaker ...................................................................................................... 4
- Election of Deputy Speaker and Assistant Speaker .................................................... 6
- Absence of or Vacancy in the Offices of Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Assistant Speaker and Temporary Speakers ................................................................. 7
- Temporary Speakers .................................................................................................... 8
- Absence of or Vacancy in the Office of the Clerk ......................................................... 8

### CHAPTER 4—SWEARING OF MEMBERS, ROLL, REGISTER, LEAVE OF ABSENCE .... 9

### CHAPTER 5—OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE HOUSE ...................................................... 10

### CHAPTER 6—MEETING AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE ................................. 11

- Days and Times of Meeting ......................................................................................... 11
- Quorum at Time of Meeting ......................................................................................... 11
- Prayer and Acknowledgement of Country .................................................................... 12
- Quorum During Sitting .................................................................................................. 12
- Adjournment and Next Meeting .................................................................................. 13

### CHAPTER 7—RULES OF DEBATE AND PRIVILEGE .................................................. 15

- Order ........................................................................................................................... 15
- Manner and Right of Speech ......................................................................................... 15
- Inaugural Speech .......................................................................................................... 16
- Reply ............................................................................................................................ 17
- Matters Not Open to Debate ......................................................................................... 19
- Adjournment of Debate ............................................................................................... 19
- Maximum Time Limits for Debates and Speeches ...................................................... 20
- Closure ......................................................................................................................... 25
- Allocation of Time for Debate (Guillotine) ................................................................ 26
- Privilege or Contempt Suddenly Arising in the House .............................................. 26
- Point of Order ............................................................................................................. 27
- Dissent from Speaker’s Ruling .................................................................................... 28
- Leave of the House ...................................................................................................... 28

### CHAPTER 8—ROUTINE OF BUSINESS ................................................................. 29

- Friday Sittings ............................................................................................................. 31
- Placing or Disposal of Business .................................................................................. 31
- Program for General Business Days .......................................................................... 32
- Government Business .................................................................................................. 32
- Ministerial Statements ................................................................................................ 32
- General Business ........................................................................................................ 33
- Private Members’ Statements ..................................................................................... 34
- Motions Accorded Priority .......................................................................................... 35
- Matters of Public Importance ...................................................................................... 36
- No Confidence in the Government ............................................................................. 37
- No Confidence in Minister .......................................................................................... 39
- No Confidence in the Speaker ................................................................................... 40
- Censure of a Member .................................................................................................. 41
STANDING ORDERS
OF THE
NEW SOUTH WALES
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Approved by the Governor, 21 February 2007; 3 July 2009

CHAPTER 1
GENERAL CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

1. All previous Standing Orders are repealed.
### CHAPTER 2

**PROCEEDINGS ON THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT**

**Meeting of new Parliament after a General Election**

2. On the first day of a new Parliament after a General Election the proceedings shall be as follows:

1. Members shall assemble at the time and place specified in the Governor’s proclamation calling Parliament together and the Clerk shall read the Proclamation and announce the receipt of writs of election and the list of Members elected.

2. The House shall await a message from the Commissioner(s) appointed by the Governor for the Opening of Parliament.

3. The House shall attend at the place named in the message to hear the commission read. The House shall then return to its own Chamber.

4. The Commissioner(s) appointed by the Governor for administering the pledge to Members shall be announced, and the commission read by the Clerk.

5. The writ of election of each Member, with the return endorsed, shall be produced by the Clerk.

6. Members shall make a pledge of loyalty as prescribed by law and sign the roll.

7. The House shall then elect a Speaker (see SO 10 and Constitution Act 1902, section 31B)

8. Until a Speaker is elected, the Clerk shall preside and in any debate shall decide any point of order and determine which Member is entitled to address the House.

9. A Minister may then inform the House when the Governor will summon the House for the hearing of the Governor’s reasons for calling the Parliament together. The House may then adjourn to that hour.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governor’s speech or commission read</th>
<th>Meeting for a new session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. On the first sitting day of a new session the proceedings shall be as follows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Members shall assemble at the time and place specified in the Governor’s proclamation and the Clerk shall read the proclamation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) The Speaker shall read the prayer and acknowledgement of country and the House shall await a message from the Governor summoning the House to hear the Governor’s opening speech or the commission read opening the session.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) On receipt of the message the House shall attend at the place appointed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) After hearing the speech or commission read, the Speaker shall report and table the speech or the commission.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Before the speech or commission is reported the House shall conduct some business of a formal nature without notice, in assertion of its rights.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address in Reply moved</th>
<th>Address in Reply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. An Address in Reply to the Governor’s speech may be moved and seconded immediately after the speech is reported and tabled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Precedence | 5. The debate on the Address in Reply to the Governor’s Opening Speech shall take precedence of general business. |

| Adoption | 6. The Address in Reply may be adopted by the House with or without amendment. |

| Presentation | 7. The Address in Reply shall be presented to the Governor by the Speaker accompanied by the mover and seconder and other Members of the House at the time communicated to the Speaker by the Governor. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opening of Parliament</th>
<th>Presence of the Sovereign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. When the Sovereign attends a session, references to the Governor shall be read and construed as references to the Sovereign.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Speaker – Role

**CHAPTER 3**

**SPEAKER, DEPUTY SPEAKER, ASSISTANT SPEAKER, TEMPORARY SPEAKERS AND OFFICERS**

9.
(1) Following election, the Speaker, when not presiding in accordance with section 31 of the Constitution Act 1902, is not precluded from participating in debate or discussion or from voting on any question.
(2) The Speaker may, from time to time, issue guidelines in relation to matters not provided for in the Standing Orders.

Election of Speaker

10.
(1) The Speaker shall be elected on the first sitting day of a new Parliament or whenever the office becomes vacant.
(2) The election of Speaker shall be in accordance with section 31B of the Constitution Act 1902.
(3) In addition to the provisions in the abovementioned section, the following procedure shall apply:
   (a) At least one week before the scheduled sitting all Members are to be notified by the Clerk that nominations will be called for the office of Speaker at the prescribed time i.e. immediately after Members have taken the pledge. A sample copy of the nomination form will be attached to the notification.
   (b) At the prescribed time on the first day of sitting the Clerk will:
      (i) call for nominations to be delivered to the Clerk at the Table in a sealed envelope by the person nominated or by any other Member.
      (ii) ask the House if it is satisfied that reasonable opportunity has been given for the receipt of nominations.
      (iii) declare nominations to be closed.
      (iv) if there is one valid nomination, declare that Member to be elected.
      (v) if there is more than one valid nomination, announce the fact that a ballot will be required.
      (vi) have ballot papers prepared and initialled.
      (vii) order that the bells be rung as prescribed for the taking of a ballot.
      (viii) call each Member by order of electorate, with Members proceeding to the Table to collect a ballot paper. The names of Members issued with ballot papers will be crossed off a list.
   (c) Having received a ballot paper Members will:
      (i) proceed to the voting booths located at the western end of the Chamber to cast their vote in secret.
(ii) place their ballot paper in the locked ballot box on the Table and return to their seat.

(d) When all Members present have been called, received a ballot paper, voted and placed a ballot paper in the ballot box the Clerk will ask if any Member has not voted and desires to do so. The Clerk will then ask the House if there is any objection to declaring the ballot closed.

(e) The locked ballot box will then be brought to the Table by the Serjeant-at-Arms and unlocked by the Clerk. The votes will be counted by the Clerk and checked by the Deputy Clerk and Clerk-Assistant. When the counting is completed, the Clerk will report the result of the ballot and the House shall either proceed to further ballots or the Clerk will declare a Member to be elected.

*Note: At no time during these proceedings will the Chamber be locked or the sitting suspended*

### Procedure after election of Speaker

11. After election:

1. The elected Member shall be conducted to the Speaker's rostrum by two Members.
2. Having been so conducted the Member elected makes acknowledgement to the House for the honour conferred and takes the Chair as Speaker. The Mace having lain under the Table shall be laid upon the Table.
3. After the House congratulates the Speaker, a Minister shall inform the House where and at what time the Governor will receive the House for the purpose of presenting the Speaker.
4. At the stated time the sitting may be adjourned or suspended and the House shall proceed, with any Members then present, to be received by the Governor.
5. At such presentation the Speaker shall, in the name and on behalf of the House, lay claim to its undoubted rights and privileges.
6. On return the Speaker shall report the making of the claim.
7. A new Speaker filling a vacancy occurring during the currency of a Parliament does not lay claim to the privileges of the House.
Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When Deputy Speaker and Assistant Speaker elected</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12. The Deputy Speaker and an Assistant Speaker shall be elected on the first sitting day of a new Parliament or whenever either office becomes vacant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure for election of Deputy Speaker</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13. The procedure for the election of the Deputy Speaker shall be as follows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) A motion shall be moved and seconded without notice that a Member be appointed Deputy Speaker.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) The Speaker shall then ask if there is any further nomination, and if there is not, shall say that the time for motions has expired.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) The Speaker shall, without motion put, declare the Member named in the motion to have been appointed Deputy Speaker.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) If more than one motion for appointment is moved and seconded, the Speaker shall, after each subsequent motion, ask if there is any further motion, and if there is not, shall say that the time for motions has expired.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) When there are no further motions debate may ensue.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) No Member may speak for more than 5 minutes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) The closure may be moved on this question.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Before putting the question on the closure the Speaker shall ask whether there are any further motions. Such motions will be received, no debate being allowed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) If the question on the closure is carried the necessary questions shall be put in the order in which they have been moved.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. The procedure for the election of the Assistant Speaker shall be the same as the procedure for the election of the Deputy Speaker.
### Absence of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Assistant Speakers

15. Absence of or vacancy in the offices of Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Assistant Speaker and Temporary Speakers

   (1) In the absence of the Speaker on a day when the House is sitting the Clerk shall inform the House and the Deputy Speaker shall perform the duties of the Speaker until the Speaker resumes the Chair.
   
   (2) In the absence of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker on a day when the House is sitting the Assistant Speaker shall perform the duties of the Speaker.
   
   (3) In the absence of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Assistant Speaker on a day when the House is sitting, a Temporary Speaker shall perform the duties of the Speaker.

---

### Vacancy in the Speakership

16. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the Speaker:

   (1) When the House is sitting the Clerk shall inform the House and the Deputy Speaker shall perform the duties of the Speaker until the election of a new Speaker which shall take precedence of all other business on the next sitting day.
   
   (2) When the House is not sitting a new Speaker shall be elected on the next sitting day and such election shall take precedence of all other business.

---

### Vacancy in the Deputy Speaker or Assistant Speaker

17. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Deputy Speaker or Assistant Speaker, the House, on being informed by the Speaker, shall proceed to the election of a new Deputy Speaker or Assistant Speaker.

---

### Absence of Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Assistant Speaker and Temporary Speakers during session

18. If the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Assistant Speaker and Temporary Speakers are all absent on a day when the House is sitting, the Clerk shall inform the House which shall, upon motion without notice, before any further business is conducted, proceed to the election of an Acting Speaker and:

   (1) The Clerk shall preside for the election of an Acting Speaker in the same manner as for the election of Deputy Speaker.
   
   (2) The Members present, if a quorum, may elect an Acting Speaker who shall perform the duties of the Speaker.
   
   (3) If the House does not proceed to an election the matter shall stand adjourned until the next sitting day or if a sitting day has not been set, a date set by the Government, when the election of an Acting Speaker, if still necessary, shall take precedence of all other business.
### Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nomination by Speaker</th>
<th>Temporary Speakers</th>
<th>3 July 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>The Speaker shall nominate, at the commencement of each Parliament, not more than 5 members as Temporary Speakers who, in the absence of the Deputy Speaker and Assistant Speaker, may exercise the powers and duties of the Speaker, and who shall be referred to whilst in the Chair as Acting Speaker.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Revocation of nomination | 20. The Speaker may at any time revoke the nomination of a Member as a temporary Speaker and nominate another Member. |

| Takes Chair when requested | 21. The Deputy Speaker, Assistant Speaker or a Temporary Speaker shall take or vacate the Chair when requested to do so by the Speaker during a sitting. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clerk’s absence or vacancy</th>
<th>Absence of or vacancy in the office of the Clerk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>In the absence of or in the event of a vacancy in the office of the Clerk, the Clerk’s powers and functions shall be exercised by the officer next in seniority.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CHAPTER 4

**SWEARING OF MEMBERS, ROLL, REGISTER, LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

23. (1) Any Member not present on the first day of a new Parliament shall, at a subsequent sitting make the pledge of loyalty as prescribed in law and sign the roll.

(2) A Member returned at a by-election may be escorted into the Chamber by Members and shall make the pledge of loyalty and sign the roll.

24. The Clerk shall keep a roll which shall show the names of Members, their dates of election, the dates of signing the roll and the dates of cessation of service and the reasons.

25. At the commencement of each session, or on taking a seat, and within 14 days of any change, Members shall notify the Clerk of their residential and official address which shall be kept in a register by the Clerk.

26. During Question Time the front bench to the right of the Speaker shall be reserved for Ministers.

27. Every Member is bound to attend the service of the House and any committee to which they are appointed unless granted leave of absence by the House.

28. A motion may be moved at any time, without notice, amendment or debate, for a Member to be granted leave of absence. Such motion shall state the cause and the period, not exceeding the remainder of the current session.

29. Leave of absence shall be forfeited if the Member attends the service of the House or any committee before the expiry of the period of leave.
### CHAPTER 5

#### OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE HOUSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Votes and Proceedings</th>
<th>30. The Clerk shall record as the Votes and Proceedings:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) The attendance of Members, including any leave of absence;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) All votes;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Division lists;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) Petitions received;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5) Proceedings in the House; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(6) Reports and other papers received and required to be tabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unless objection is taken within 3 sitting days the Votes and Proceedings shall be signed by the Speaker and the Clerk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House Papers</th>
<th>31.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) The Clerk shall, after each sitting day, publish:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) The Votes and Proceedings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) A Business Paper containing Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) A Questions and Answers Paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) During any adjournment of the House for two weeks or more a Questions and Answers Paper will be published from time to time containing answers received</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Statutory rules | 32. The Clerk shall publish a report of statutory rules listing the date gazetted, when laid upon the Table and the latest sitting day upon which a notice of disallowance may be given. |

| Custody of records | 33. The Clerk shall have custody of all official records of the House and all papers tabled. Such papers shall not be taken from the Department of the Legislative Assembly without the permission of the Speaker. | 3 July 2009 |
### Days and times of meetings

**34.** The House may appoint, on the motion of a Minister at any time, without notice, the day(s) and the time(s) of meeting and adjournment.

### Bells

**35.** The timing for bells is as follows:

- **Tuesdays** (Government Business Day – First sitting day of the week)
  Bells are rung at 12.45 p.m. 12.56 p.m. 12.58 p.m. and at 2.13 p.m.

- **Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays**
  Bells are rung at 9.45 a.m. 9.56 a.m. and at 9.58 a.m.

- **After lunch**
  Bells are rung at 2.00 p.m. and at 2.13 p.m.

- **Division**
  First bell 10 seconds, pause 10 seconds; second bell 10 seconds, pause 10 seconds; third bell 20 seconds. The doors are locked four minutes after the bells are first rung.

- **Quorum**
  One long continuous bell (for up to four minutes until a quorum is present in the Chamber).

- **House adjournment**
  Two short bells.

- **One long bell**
  A continuous bell rung at the discretion of the Chair.

3 July 2009

### Speaker takes the Chair

**36.** The Speaker shall take the Chair at the time appointed on every day fixed for meeting.

### Quorum

**37.** The quorum necessary to constitute a meeting of the Assembly shall be at least 20 Members exclusive of the Member presiding (section 32, Constitution Act 1902).

3 July 2009
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Absence of quorum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>38.</strong> When a quorum is not present at the commencement of the sitting:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) The bells shall be rung for 4 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) If a quorum is then not formed after that time the Speaker shall adjourn the House until the next sitting day and the names of the Members present shall be entered in the Votes and Proceedings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) If the next sitting day has not been appointed, the House shall adjourn to the next succeeding business day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prayer and acknowledgement of Country</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>39.</strong> The Speaker or the Clerk shall read the following prayer after the Speaker takes the Chair each day:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Almighty God, we ask for your blessing upon this Parliament. Direct and prosper our deliberations to the true welfare of Australia and the people of New South Wales. Amen.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) The Speaker or the Clerk shall read the following acknowledgement of Country after reading the prayer each day:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;We acknowledge the Traditional Owners, the Gadigal People of the Eora Nation. We also acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands we represent and thank them for their custodianship of Country.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resumption of sitting without quorum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>40.</strong> If during a sitting, the Speaker leaves the Chair until an appointed time or until the ringing of one long bell, the House may recommence its business at that time even if there is not a quorum present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Absence of quorum and subsequent count-out</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>41.</strong> If a Member states that a quorum is not present in the House:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) The Speaker shall count the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) If a quorum is not present the bells shall be rung for 4 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) If after that time a quorum has not been formed, the names of the Members present shall be recorded in the Votes and Proceedings and the Speaker shall set down any business then before the House as an Order of the Day for a later time and adjourn the House until the next sitting day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) If the next sitting day has not been appointed, the House shall adjourn to the next succeeding business day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chair's discretion on further quorum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>42.</strong> The Speaker has discretion to proceed with business or order that the bells be rung on any second or subsequent quorum call on any one sitting day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No quorum in division</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>43.</strong> If the tellers of a division report there is no quorum, the Speaker shall adjourn the House until the next sitting day. If the next sitting day has not been appointed, the House shall adjourn to the next succeeding business day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disorder on call of quorum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>44.</strong> It is disorderly for any Member:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) To call attention to the absence of a quorum when a quorum is present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) To leave the Chamber after attention has been called to the absence of a quorum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Restrictions on quorum calls</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>45.</strong> Members shall not be permitted to call attention to the want of a quorum:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) During Private Members’ Statements;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Before 10.30 a.m. on any sitting day; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) On Friday sittings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjournment without motion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>46.</strong> Unless otherwise ordered, the House shall be adjourned without motion moved at 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday (or at the conclusion of the Matter of Public Importance if before 7.30 p.m.); at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday (or at the conclusion of Private Members’ Statements if before 6.30 p.m.); and at the conclusion of Private Members’ Statements on Friday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recall of House by Government</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>47.</strong> The Government, in the public interest, may in writing to the Speaker or, in the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, request the House meet at an earlier time than set down on adjournment. If satisfied, the Speaker shall:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Fix a day and time and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Communicate the day and time to all Members.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 July 2009
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recall of House by absolute majority of Members</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>48.</strong> An absolute majority of Members may in writing to the Speaker, or in the absence of the Speaker the Deputy Speaker, request the House meet at an earlier time than set down on adjournment. The Speaker shall:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Fix a day and time within 10 days of the receipt of the request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Communicate the day and time to all Members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Accept an advice from the Leader of a recognised Party as a request on behalf of all its Members.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Speaker maintains order | CHAPTER 7  
RULES OF DEBATE AND PRIVILEGE  
Order |  |
<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>49.</strong> The Speaker shall maintain order in the House.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members silent when Speaker rises</td>
<td><strong>50.</strong> When the Speaker rises Members shall be seated and be silent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members silent when question put</td>
<td><strong>51.</strong> When the Speaker is putting a question Members shall be silent and shall not leave or cross the Chamber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No noise or interruption of debate</td>
<td><strong>52.</strong> When a Member is speaking other Members shall not converse or make any noise or disturbance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Member to pass between Chair</td>
<td><strong>53.</strong> Members shall not pass between the Chair and the Table or between the Chair and the Member speaking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members to be seated</td>
<td><strong>54.</strong> Members shall be seated unless entering, leaving or moving to any other part of the Chamber during debate and shall not stand in any of the passage ways.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Member must seek call | **Manner and right of speech**  
<p>| <strong>55.</strong> A Member wishing to speak will not be recognised by the Speaker unless the Member rises and seeks the call. After being recognised the Member may then speak at the Table or from their seat. |  |
| Illness or disability | <strong>56.</strong> A Member unable to stand because of illness or disability may speak while seated with the leave of the Speaker. |
| Motion “That Member be now heard” | <strong>57.</strong> A Member may move without notice that a Member who has risen but not received the call “<strong>That the Member for …. be now heard</strong>”. The question shall be decided without debate or amendment. |
| Motion “That Member be not further heard” | <strong>58.</strong> A Member may move without notice in regard to a Member who is speaking “<strong>That the Member for …. be not further heard</strong>”. The question shall be decided without debate or amendment. |
| Irrelevance or tedious repetition | 59. The Speaker may direct a Member to discontinue a speech if the Member persists in irrelevance or tedious repetition. |
| Motion “That Member be further heard” | 60. A Member, having been called to cease speaking, or any other Member, may require the Speaker to put the question, “That the Member for .... be further heard”. The question shall be decided without debate or amendment. |
| Member may speak | 61. A Member may only speak: |
| | (1) To a question or proceeding before the House which is open to debate or discussion. |
| | (2) When moving a motion. |
| | (3) When moving an amendment. |
| | (4) When rising to a point of order or privilege. |
| | (5) To make a personal explanation. |
| | (6) In explanation. |
| Personal explanation | 62. A Member may, when there is no question before the Chair and with the leave of the Speaker, explain a matter of a personal nature. A personal explanation shall not be debated and leave may be withdrawn by the Speaker at any time. |
| Inaugural speech | 63. |
| | (1) A motion may be moved without notice, amendment or debate for the business before the House to be interrupted at a specified time (but not so as to interrupt a Member speaking) to permit a Member to make an inaugural speech without a question being before the House. Any interrupted business shall be resumed on completion of the speech. |
| | (2) The time limit for inaugural speeches will be 15 minutes with a 5 minute extension. |
| Member to speak once | 64. A Member may only speak once to a question, except: |
| | (1) The Member in charge of the Order of the Day when the order is read. |
| | (2) In explanation. |
| | (3) In reply. |
| | (4) During consideration in detail of any matter. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Member briefly heard in explanation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. A Member, having concluded a speech, may be briefly heard again to explain a material part of their speech which has been misquoted or misunderstood but cannot:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Interrupt another Member who is speaking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Introduce any new matter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Debate the matter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Be heard after the determination of the question before the Chair.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66. A Member may speak in reply if the Member has moved:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) a substantive motion or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) a motion “<em>That this bill be now agreed to in principle</em>” or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) a motion “<em>That this bill be now passed</em>”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject of reply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67. The subject matter of a reply is confined to matters raised during the debate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reply closes debate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68. The reply of the mover of the original motion closes the debate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No Member to speak after question put</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>69. A Member may not speak to a question after the Speaker has put the question.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quotation from Hansard or newspapers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70. A Member may only refer to or quote from a debate or proceeding of the current session in either House or newspaper report of such debate or proceeding if the reference or quotation is brief and:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Relevant to the matter under discussion or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) The subject of a personal explanation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reflection on votes of the House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71. A Member shall not reflect on a previous decision of the House unless debating the rescission of such a vote.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offensive words not to be used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>72. A Member shall not use offensive words against:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) The Sovereign or the Governor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Either House or its Members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) A member of the judiciary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) A statute, unless moving for its repeal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reflection on Members by substantive motion only</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. Imputations of improper motives and personal reflections on Members of either House are disorderly other than by substantive motion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Quarrels not permitted** |
| 74. The Speaker may intervene: |
| (1) When offensive or disorderly words are used by a Member. |
| (2) To prevent a quarrel between Members arising out of debates or proceedings in the House. |

| **No Member to be referred to by name** |
| 75. A Member shall refer to other Members by their title of office or by the name of their electorate. |

| **Relevancy** |
| 76. A Member speaking shall be relevant to the subject matter of the debate. |

| **Anticipation** |
| 77. A Member shall not anticipate discussion of any matter which is on the Business Paper. In determining whether discussion anticipates debate the Speaker shall have regard to the probability of the matter being debated by the House within a reasonable period and the most effective means for it to be raised. |

| **Requirement for question to be stated** |
| 78. A Member may require the question to be stated by the Speaker during the debate without interrupting the Member speaking. |

<p>| <strong>Interruptions not allowed – exceptions</strong> |
| 79. A Member may only interrupt another Member to: |
| (1) Raise a matter of privilege or contempt suddenly arising. |
| (2) Call attention to a point of order. |
| (3) Call attention to the want of a quorum. |
| (4) Call attention to the presence of visitors. |
| (5) Move a closure motion. |
| (6) Move “That the Member for …. be now heard.” |
| (7) Move “That the Member for …. be not further heard.” |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matters not open for debate nor amendment</th>
<th>Matters not open to debate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>80.</strong> The following matters are not open to debate nor amendment:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Adjournment of debate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Adjournment of the House.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Extension of time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Leave of the House.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Motion that a Member be suspended.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Motion that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Motion that leave of absence be granted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) To withdraw or postpone an order of the day.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) Personal explanation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) “That inspection of the paper be restricted to Members only and that no copies or extracts thereof be permitted”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) “That visitors be ordered to withdraw”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12) “That the bill be declared urgent”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13) “That the order of the day be discharged and the bill be withdrawn”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14) “That the Committee report be printed”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15) “That the Member for …. be further heard”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16) “That the Member for …. be not further heard”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(17) “That the Member for …. be now heard.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(18) “That the petition not be received”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(19) “That the question be put as separate questions…&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(20) “That the question be now put”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(21) “That the question be not now put”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(22) “That the Member’s speaking time be extended”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 July 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abuse of forms of House</th>
<th>81. The Speaker shall not receive a second time in a sitting, any question which is not open to debate or amendment if, in the Speaker’s opinion, it would amount to an abuse of the orders or forms of the House, or is moved for the purpose of obstructing business.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjournment of debate</th>
<th>82. A motion for the adjournment of a debate may only be moved by a Member who has not spoken to the question.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Resumption of adjourned debate | 83. The resumption of the debate may be set down for a later hour of the same day, tomorrow or a future day by the Speaker, on request of the Member in charge of the matter. In the absence of the Member in charge of the matter, the Speaker shall set down the resumption of the debate as an order of the day for a later time. |
Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mover of adjournment if negatived, held to have spoken</th>
<th>84. A Member whose motion for the adjournment of a debate is negatived cannot speak later in that debate.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum time limits for debates and speeches</td>
<td>85. The following maximum time limits shall apply for debates and speeches:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address in Reply (SO 5)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premier</td>
<td>- unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leader of the Opposition</td>
<td>- unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mover</td>
<td>- 15 minutes†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Member</td>
<td>- 15 minutes†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply</td>
<td>- 15 minutes†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bills (SO 188-239)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreement in principle:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Introduced by a Minister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mover</td>
<td>- unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leader of the Opposition or one Member deputed, next speaking</td>
<td>- unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Member</td>
<td>- 15 minutes†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply</td>
<td>- unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Appropriation Bill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mover</td>
<td>- unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party Leaders</td>
<td>- unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Member</td>
<td>- 15 minutes†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply</td>
<td>- unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Introduced by a Private Member</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mover</td>
<td>- unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premier or one Minister deputed</td>
<td>- unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leader of the Opposition or one Member deputed</td>
<td>- unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Member</td>
<td>- 15 minutes†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply</td>
<td>- unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Time allocations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consideration in detail of bill or other matter (SO 240-242)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minister - unspecified number of periods limited to 20 minutes each</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leader of the Opposition or one Member deputed - unspecified number of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>periods limited to 20 minutes each</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Member:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three periods each on any one question not exceeding –</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) first occasion - 15 minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) subsequent occasions - 10 minutes then 5 minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bill be now passed (SO 218)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Members - 20 minutes*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Committees, reports from – take note debate (SO 306)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair or Member tabling the Report - 10 minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Member - 5 minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Question being put after 30 minutes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Days and times of meeting (SO 34)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mover - 5 minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three other Members - 5 minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply - 5 minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Motion Accorded Priority (SO 109)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mover - 7 minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member next speaking - 7 minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Members (limited to two) - 5 minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply - 5 minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Debates not otherwise provided for</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Members - 20 minutes*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Expulsion of a Member (SO 254)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mover</td>
<td>30 minutes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member next speaking</td>
<td>30 minutes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Member</td>
<td>20 minutes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member in response</td>
<td>20 minutes*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply</td>
<td>20 minutes*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### General Business notices of motions or orders of the day (not for bills) (SO 107)

In each debate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mover</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member next speaking</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Members</td>
<td>5 minutes each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Inaugural Speech (SO 63)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member making inaugural speech</td>
<td>15 minutes†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Matters of Public Importance (SO 110)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mover</td>
<td>7 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member next speaking</td>
<td>7 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One other Member</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### No confidence in the Government (SO 111)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mover</td>
<td>unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party Leader</td>
<td>unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Member</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premier in response</td>
<td>45 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply</td>
<td>45 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### No confidence in a Minister (SO 112)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mover</td>
<td>unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minister named</td>
<td>unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Member</td>
<td>20 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response by Minister</td>
<td>30 Minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>Mover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No confidence in Speaker</td>
<td>- unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Censure of Member</td>
<td>- 15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Censure of Speaker</td>
<td>- 15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papers, printing of</td>
<td>All Members, including reply - 3 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press, accommodation</td>
<td>All Members - 10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Members’ Statements</td>
<td>Up to sixteen Members - 5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Privilege/Contempt (suddenly arising in House) (SO 91)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Member may speak for 10 minutes to establish a prima</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facie case</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Proceedings after consideration in detail</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 20 minutes*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Re-ordering General Business (SO 106)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member in charge of the bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or notice of motion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One other Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 5 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Assistant Speaker, election of (SO 10, 13 and 14)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 10 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Speaker's ruling, dissent (SO 95)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Members, including reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 10 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The Speaker may call on Member to reply if debate exceeds 30 minutes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Statutory Rules, disallowance (SO 116)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Members, including reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 10 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The Speaker may call on Member to reply if debate exceeds 30 minutes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Suspension of standing orders (SO 365)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One other Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 5 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A Member may request and the Speaker shall put, without debate or amendment, a question that the Member be allowed to continue that speech for a further period of up to 10 minutes.

† A member may request and the Speaker shall put, without debate or amendment, a question that the Member be allowed to continue that speech for a further period of up to 5 minutes.

3 July 2009
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motion “That the question be put”</th>
<th>Closure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>86. A motion may be made by any Member, “That the question be now put”. Such motion:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) May be moved whilst another Member is addressing the House;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Shall be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Must be carried by at least 30 Members in the affirmative; and</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) May not be moved before 10.30 a.m. on any day when the House meets at an earlier time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Closure – right of reply | 87. Whenever the closure is carried on a motion, the mover of the original motion, if entitled to a reply, shall be permitted to speak for up to 30 minutes or a lesser time if specified. |

| Limitation of application | 88. The carrying of the closure only affects the last question proposed to the House. |

<p>| Closure – consequential divisions | 89. When the House has carried the question “That the question be now put” and any reply has been made, the Speaker shall then put any questions that are consequential on the carriage of the closure motion. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Closure – allocation of time for discussion</th>
<th>Allocation of time for debate (guillotine)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>90.</strong> The Premier, or a Minister acting on the Premier’s behalf, may at any time state in the House the intention of the Government to deal with any business to a certain stage at a specified time at the next or a subsequent sitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Written notification must subsequently be given to the Speaker and the Party Leaders and the notice shall be published in the Business Paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To give effect to the notification a Member shall move at the specified time on the date given or at a later time at the same sitting the motion “That the question be now put”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The carrying of this question is an instruction to the Speaker to put to the vote every question necessary to give effect to the notification. No further debate, amendment or reply is permitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After the carrying of the closure, the Speaker shall put to the vote any amendments proposed by a Minister provided that the amendments were lodged with the Clerk and printed and circulated by the Clerk at least 2 hours before the specified time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The closure may not be moved on any question contained in a notification of allocation of time under this standing order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the closure under this Standing Order is agreed to during the agreement in principle stage and there have been no Minister’s amendments circulated, the Speaker shall forthwith put to the vote the question on the agreement in principle and, if passed, the Speaker shall declare the bill to have passed the House.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speaking to privilege</th>
<th>Privilege or contempt suddenly arising in the House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>91.</strong> A Member may rise on a matter of contempt or a breach of privilege suddenly arising relating to the proceedings then before the House. In order to move a substantive motion immediately or to request the Speaker to have a notice placed on the Business Paper with precedence, the Member must satisfy the Speaker (in a statement limited to 10 minutes) that:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) The matter is one suddenly arising, relates to a matter then before the House and should be dealt with at the earliest opportunity;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) There is a prima facie case; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) The Member has a prepared notice of motion and the matter should proceed forthwith or have precedence for the next sitting day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Matters of privilege not suddenly arising

**92.** Except as provided in standing order 91 and in paragraph (5) of this standing order, a matter of privilege or contempt shall be brought before the House as follows:

1. A Member desiring to raise a matter of privilege or contempt must inform the Speaker of the details in writing.
2. The Speaker must consider the matter within 14 days and decide whether a motion to refer the matter to the Standing Committee on Parliamentary Privilege and Ethics (the Committee) is to take precedence under the standing orders. The Speaker must notify this decision in writing to the Member.
3. While a matter is being considered by the Speaker, a Member must not take any action or refer to the matter in the House.
4. If the Speaker decides that a motion for referral should take precedence, the Member may, at any time when there is no business before the House, give notice of a motion to refer the matter to the Committee. The notice must take precedence under Standing Order 118 on the next sitting day (unless the next sitting day is a Friday sitting).
5. If the Speaker decides that the matter should not be the subject of a notice of referral, a Member is not prevented from giving a notice of motion in relation to the matter. Such notice shall not have precedence.
6. If notice of a motion is given under paragraph (4), but the House is not expected to meet on the day following the giving of the notice or the next sitting day is a Friday sitting, with the leave of the House, the motion may be moved at a later hour of the sitting at which the notice is given.

### Point of order

**93.** A Member may, at any time, raise a point of order relating to a breach of the standing orders or the practice of the House which shall, until disposed of, suspend the consideration and decision of every other question.

### Consideration of point of order

**94.** When a Member rises on a point of order:

1. The Member who was speaking shall be seated.
2. The question only of order shall be stated to the Speaker.
3. The Speaker shall give a decision or hear further argument.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dissent from Speaker's ruling or decision</th>
<th>Dissent from Speaker's ruling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>95.</strong> The procedure for dissenting from a ruling or decision of the Chair is as follows:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) The Member must give notice of a motion at the time for notices with precedence stating the grounds of the dissent.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) The notice must be given within 3 clear sitting days after the sitting day at which the ruling was given.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) The motion shall take precedence of all other business on the day appointed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4) The Speaker may call on the Member to reply if debate exceeds 30 minutes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(5) The notice lapses if not moved or postponed on the appointed day.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(6) Any Member and the mover in reply shall each be entitled to speak for up to 10 minutes.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leave</th>
<th>Leave of the House</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>96.</strong> When the leave of the House is required it must be granted without dissent. A request for leave shall not be debated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
97. The House shall conduct its business in the following routine:

**Tuesdays**
1. At 1.00 p.m. (Speaker takes Chair)
2. General Business Notices of Motions and Private Members’ Statements
3. At 2.15 p.m. (Speaker resumes Chair)
4. Ministerial Statements
5. Notices of Motions (Government Business, Bills, Business with Precedence)
6. Notices of Motions to be Accorded Priority
7. Question Time
8. Ministerial Statements
9. Papers
10. Committee Reports – Tabling of reports and notification of inquiries
11. Petitions
12. Announcement of Matter of Public Importance
13. Placing or Disposal of Business
14. Motion Accorded Priority
15. Business with Precedence
16. At 4.30 p.m. Business before the House is interrupted for Government Business. Any interrupted business lapses except when the House is considering Business with Precedence which will stand as an order of the day for tomorrow.
17. At 7.00 p.m. Business before the House is interrupted for the Matter of Public Importance. Any interrupted item of Government Business shall stand as an order of the day for tomorrow. If at the time of interruption a division is in progress, that division shall be completed.
18. Adjournment at 7.30 p.m. or at the conclusion of the Matter of Public Importance, if concluded before 7.30 p.m.

**Wednesdays**
1. At 10.00 a.m. (Speaker takes Chair)
2. General Business Notices of Motions.
3. Government Business concluding at 1.30 p.m. Any interrupted item of Government Business shall stand as an order of the day for a later hour of the day. If at the time of interruption a division is in progress, that division shall be completed.
4. At 2.15 p.m. (Speaker resumes Chair)
5. Ministerial Statements
6. Notices of Motions (Government Business, Bills, Business with Precedence and notices to be the subject of a motion to re-order later in the sitting)
7. Notices of Motions to be Accorded Priority
8. Question Time
9. Ministerial Statements
10. Papers
| 11. committee reports – tabling of reports and notification of inquiries |
| 12. petitions |
| 13. announcement of matter of public importance |
| 14. re-ordering of general business orders of the day (for bills) and general business (notices of motions) |
| 15. placing or disposal of business |
| 16. motion accorded priority |
| 17. business with precedence |

18. at 4.30 p.m. business before the house is interrupted for government business. any interrupted business lapses except when the house is considering business with precedence which will stand as an order of the day for tomorrow.

19. at 5.45 p.m. business before the house is interrupted for private members’ statements. any interrupted item of government business shall stand as an order of the day for tomorrow. if at the time of interruption a division is in progress, that division shall be completed.

20. at 7.00 p.m. business before the house is interrupted for the matter of public importance.

21. adjournment at 7.30 p.m. or at the conclusion of the matter of public importance, if concluded before 7.30 p.m.

**thursdays**

1. at 10.00 a.m. (speaker takes chair)

2. general business notices of motions

3. government business until 11.45 a.m. any interrupted item of government business shall stand as an order of the day for tomorrow. if at the time of interruption a division is in progress, that division shall be completed.

4. general business notices of motions or orders of the day (not being bills) concluding at 1.30 p.m. any interrupted business shall stand as an order of the day for tomorrow with precedence of other general business (not for bills). if at the time of interruption a division is in progress that division and any other division(s) to determine the matter shall be completed.

5. at 2.15 p.m. (speaker resumes the chair)

6. ministerial statements

7. notices of motions (government business, bills, business with precedence)

8. notices of motions to be accorded priority

9. question time

10. ministerial statements

11. papers

12. committee reports – tabling of reports and notification of inquiries

13. petitions

14. placing or disposal of business

15. motion accorded priority

16. business with precedence

17. at 4.30 p.m. business before the house is interrupted for general business orders of the day for bills. any interrupted business lapses except when the house is considering business with precedence which will stand as an order of the
Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Friday sittings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18. At 5.30 p.m. Private Members’ Statements. Any interrupted business shall stand as an order of the day for tomorrow with precedence of other General Business Orders of the Day for Bills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Adjournment at 6.30 p.m. or at the conclusion of Private Members’ Statements, if before 6.30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Friday sittings**

98. On any Friday upon which the House sits, whether as a continuation of the sitting of the previous day or as a separate sitting day the following routine of business will apply:

1. Notices of Motions for Government Business
2. Notices of Motions (General Notices)
3. Petitions
4. General Business Notices of Motions for Bills (concluding not later than 10.30 a.m.)
5. From 10.30 a.m. Government Business shall have precedence of all other business in the routine of business.
6. No quorums shall be called and any divisions called shall be deferred, set down as orders of the day for the next sitting day and determined after Question Time.
7. At 1.00 p.m. Business before the House is interrupted for consideration of committee reports presented or the next item of business shall be called. Any interrupted item of Government Business shall stand as an order of the day for tomorrow.
8. At 1.30 p.m. Private Members’ Statements, after which the House shall adjourn without motion moved until the next sitting day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notices take precedence</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99. Notices of motions shall take precedence of orders of the day, and if called upon must be moved, withdrawn, or postponed in the order in which they appear on the Business Paper or lapse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placing or disposal of business</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100. The procedure for the placing or disposal of business (with the exception of establishing the program for General Business Days) is:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Each sitting day, in accordance with the routine of business, the Speaker shall ask if any Member wishes to postpone, withdraw or discharge any notice of motion or order of the day.
2. A Member may, without debate, withdraw or postpone any notice of motion standing in their name on the Business Paper for that day.
3. A Member may, without debate, postpone, or by motion, move to discharge an order of the day standing in their name on the Business Paper for that day.

3 July 2009
### Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishing program for General Business Days</th>
<th>Program for General Business Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101. The procedure for establishing the program for General Business Days is as follows:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) On Wednesdays, Members shall advise the Clerk in writing by 12.00 noon which General Business Notices of Motions for Bills, Orders of the Day for Bills, or Notices of Motions (not for Bills) standing in their name on the Business Paper are to be postponed. Party Whips may also advise the Clerk in writing of which items of General Business standing in the name of Members of their party are to be postponed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) The first ten notices on the Business Paper, not advised to be postponed by 12.00 noon on the day preceding a General Business Day, will be deemed to be proceeding. Any General Business Order of the Day for Bills or General Business Notice of Motion re-ordered by the House to have precedence in accordance with Standing Orders 97 and 106 will retain such precedence.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) On any day when General Business is being considered by the House, a Member may, without debate:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) withdraw or postpone any notice of motion standing in their name on the Business Paper for that day.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) postpone, or on motion, discharge an Order of the Day standing in their name of the Business Paper for that day.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) discharge an Order of the Day for a Bill on motion without debate or amendment, “That the Order of the Day be discharged and the Bill withdrawn”.</td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishing program for General Business Days</th>
<th>Program for General Business Days</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 July 2009</td>
<td>3 July 2009</td>
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</table>

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<tr>
<th>Ministers may arrange</th>
<th>Government Business</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>102. Ministers may arrange Government Business in any order.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ministers may arrange</th>
<th>Government Business</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 July 2009</td>
<td>3 July 2009</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Times for Ministerial Statements</th>
<th>Ministerial Statements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103. Ministerial Statements may be made at the times indicated in the routine of business or at other times by leave of the House.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Times for Ministerial Statements</th>
<th>Ministerial Statements</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 July 2009</td>
<td>3 July 2009</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration of Ministerial Statements</th>
<th>104. Ministerial statements are of unlimited duration and the Leader of the Opposition or any Member deputed may respond for the same period of time.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 July 2009</td>
<td>3 July 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precedence and lapsing of General Business</td>
<td>General Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **105.**                               | (1) General Business Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day shall retain their relative places on the Business Paper and be considered in the order in which they are given or set down.  
(2) General Business interrupted by the operation of the routine of business shall stand adjourned and be set down as an order of the day for a later time with precedence of other notices and orders.  
(3) General Business Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day not commenced or completed 12 months from the date given shall lapse. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Re-ordering General Business Orders of the Day (for Bills) and General Business (Notices of Motions)</th>
<th>106. At the re-ordering of General Business Orders of the Day (for Bills) and General Business (Notices of Motions) in the routine of business:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| (1) Any two Private Members may move to re-order their order of the day for resumption of the debate on their bill to be granted precedence of other orders of the day on the following sitting day.  
(2) Any two Private Members may move to re-order the Member’s general business notice of motion to be granted precedence of other notices on the following sitting day.  
(3) The carrying of one motion in (1) or (2) above prevents another Member moving a subsequent motion.  
(4) On a motion for re-ordering, the Member in charge of the bill or notice of motion shall be permitted to make a statement of up to 5 minutes and one other Member may reply for up to 5 minutes. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debate on General Business Notices of Motions or Orders of the Day (not being Bills)</th>
<th>107.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| (1) On General Business Days, from 11.45 a.m., the House shall consider General Business Notices of Motions or Orders of the Day (not being Bills).  
(2) In each debate the following time limits shall apply:  
  Mover - 10 minutes  
  Member next speaking - 10 minutes  
  Four Members - 5 minutes each  
  Reply - 5 minutes |
108. The procedure for General Business Notices of Motions and Private Members’ Statements is as follows:

1. At the commencement of the sittings on Tuesday, Private Members’ Statements will follow the giving of General Business Notices of Motions.

2. (a) At 5.45 p.m. on Wednesday, at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday and at 1.30 p.m. on Friday, the business before the House shall be interrupted for the taking of Private Members’ Statements.
   (b) The interrupted business shall stand as an order of the day for tomorrow.
   (c) If at the time of interruption a division is in progress – that division shall be completed.

3. The Speaker shall ask if there are any Private Members’ Statements.

4. Up to 16 Members may speak for up to 5 minutes each and replies by Ministers shall be limited to 2 minutes each.

5. Private Members’ Statements may be taken between items of business with the leave of the House for a specified period or a specified number of Members or until certain business is to be conducted as notified by the Minister in charge of the House at that time.

6. A division on any question or quorum call shall not be permitted during Private Members’ Statements.

7. At the conclusion of Private Members’ Statements on Thursday and Friday or at the time for adjournment the House shall adjourn without motion moved until the next sitting day.

3 July 2009
Motions Accorded Priority

109. The procedure for consideration of motions accorded priority shall be as follows:

(1) Prior to Question Time, the Speaker shall ask if there are any written notices of motions to be accorded priority over the other business of the House.

(2) No more than two notices shall be accepted at any one sitting of the House.

(3) The notices shall be set down for consideration later in the sitting in accordance with the routine of business.

(4) (a) The Members giving the notices shall each be permitted to make statements of up to 5 minutes as to why their notice should be accorded priority.
   (b) At the conclusion of the 5 minute statements the Speaker shall put the question on the first notice “That the motion of the Member for ... be accorded priority”.
   (c) If this motion is carried the Member may proceed.
   (d) If the motion is not carried the question “That the motion of the Member for ... be accorded priority” is then put on the next motion.

(5) When the motion for priority is determined and the motion is moved, the following time limits shall apply:
   - Mover - 7 minutes
   - Member next speaking - 7 minutes
   - Other Members (limited to two) - 5 minutes
   - Reply - 5 minutes
   - Total - 29 minutes

(6) The motion will lapse at the time for interruption unless a division is in progress whereupon that division and any other division(s) to determine the matter shall be completed.
110. The procedure for matters of public importance is as follows:

1. The matter, which must be definite, shall be handed in writing to the Speaker no later than 12.00 noon on days when the House discusses a Matter of Public Importance and immediately published.

2. The Speaker, in the event that more than one matter is submitted, shall determine which matter is of the greatest public importance.

3. At least 30 minutes prior to the time for Question Time -
   (a) the Premier, the Leader of the Opposition, the responsible Minister in the House, Members submitting matters and the Independent Members shall be informed in writing by the Speaker of the matter determined by the Speaker to be discussed.
   (b) the Speaker, by placing a notice on notice boards, shall inform Members of the matter.

4. If the Speaker decides that any matter proposed is in order it shall be announced to the House by the Speaker.

5. As provided in the routine of business the Speaker shall call the Member concerned to proceed with the matter. The matter cannot be amended.

6. The following time limit shall apply:
   - Member submitting matter: 7 minutes
   - Member next speaking: 7 minutes
   - One other Member: 5 minutes
   - Reply: 5 minutes
   - Total: 24 minutes

7. At the conclusion of the discussion no question shall be put.

8. There shall be no dissent from the ruling of the Speaker in relation to the operation of this Standing Order.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>No confidence in the Government</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

111. The procedure for motions of no confidence in the Government, pursuant to section 24B(2) of the Constitution Act 1902 is as follows:

1. A notice of motion must be given at the time for giving notices for business with precedence.
2. The motion shall take precedence of all other business on a sitting day that is not less than 3 clear days after the notice has been given.
3. The motion may not be postponed or amended.
4. The motion may be withdrawn with the leave of the House.
5. Debate on such motion shall not be adjourned and the sitting of the House shall continue until the question is determined.
6. The following time limits apply to this debate:
   - Mover: unspecified
   - Party Leader: unspecified
   - Any other Member: 30 minutes
   - Premier in response: 45 minutes
   - Reply: 45 minutes
7. The following motions cannot be moved:
   - That the Member be now heard.
   - That the Member be not further heard.
   - That the question be not now put (previous question).
8. The motion "That the question be now put" (closure) cannot be moved until at least 8 Members (inclusive of the mover and Party Leader(s)) have spoken to the original question before the House. The effect of the closure being agreed to does not preclude the response of the Premier.
9. During the currency of debate the Speaker shall leave the Chair at the time for adjournment each day and the sitting shall resume at 10.00 a.m. on each successive business day until the matter is determined.

3 July 2009
Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

**No confidence in the Government**

111A. The procedure for motions of no confidence in the Government is as follows:

(1) A notice of motion must be given at the time for giving notices for business with precedence.
(2) The notice shall be called on at the next sitting day on which business with precedence is considered.
(3) The motion may not be postponed or amended.
(4) The motion may be withdrawn with the leave of the House.
(5) If the motion is adjourned or interrupted it will be set down as an order of the day and considered on the next day that business with precedence is considered.
(6) The following time limits apply to this debate:
   - Mover: unspecified
   - Party Leader: unspecified
   - Any other Member: 30 minutes
   - Premier in response: 45 minutes
   - Reply: 45 minutes
(7) The following motions cannot be moved:
   - That the Member be now heard.
   - That the Member be not further heard.
   - That the question be not now put (previous question).
(8) The motion "That the question be now put" (closure) cannot be moved until at least 8 Members (inclusive of the mover and Party Leader(s)) have spoken to the original question before the House. The effect of the closure being agreed to does not preclude the response of the Premier.

3 July 2009
### No confidence in a Minister

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No confidence in a Minister</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>112.</strong> The procedure for a motion of no confidence in a Minister is as follows:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A notice of motion must be given at the time for giving notices for business with precedence.
2. The notice shall be called on at the next sitting day on which business with precedence is considered.
3. The motion may not be postponed or amended.
4. The motion may be withdrawn with the leave of the House.
5. If the motion is adjourned or interrupted it will be set down as an order of the day and considered on the next day that business with precedence is considered.
6. Debate will be as follows:
   - Mover: unspecified
   - Minister named: unspecified
   - Any other Member: 20 minutes
   - Response by Minister: 30 minutes
   - Mover in reply: 30 minutes
7. The following motions cannot be moved:
   - That the Member be now heard.
   - That the Member be not further heard.
   - That the question be not now put (previous question).
8. The motion “**That the question be now put**” (closure) cannot be moved until at least 4 Members (inclusive of the mover and Minister named) have spoken on the original question before the House. The effect of the closure being agreed to does not preclude the response by the Minister named.

3 July 2009
<table>
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<tr>
<th>No confidence in Speaker</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>113.</strong> The procedure for a no confidence motion in the Speaker is as follows:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) A notice of motion must be given at the time for giving notices for business with precedence.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) The notice shall be called on at the next sitting day on which business with precedence is considered.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) The motion may not be postponed or amended.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) The motion may be withdrawn with the leave of the House.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) If the motion is adjourned or interrupted it will be set down as an order of the day and considered on the next day that business with precedence is considered.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Debate will be as follows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mover - unspecified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member leading the debate in opposition to the motion - unspecified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other Member - 20 minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response by Member leading the debate in opposition to the motion - 30 minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mover in reply - 30 minutes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) The following motions cannot be moved:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That the Member be now heard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That the Member be not further heard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That the question be not now put (previous question).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) The motion “That the question be now put” (closure) cannot be moved until at least 4 Members (inclusive of the mover and Member leading the debate in opposition to the motion) have spoken on the original question before the House. The effect of the closure being agreed to does not preclude the response of the Member leading the debate in opposition to the motion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 July 2009
### Censure of a Member

**114.** The procedure for a motion of censure of a Member is as follows:

1. A notice of motion must be given at the time for giving notices for business with precedence.
2. The notice shall be called on the same sitting day at which the notice was given at the time set aside for business with precedence.
3. If the motion is adjourned or interrupted it will be set down as an order of the day and considered on the next day that business with precedence is considered.
4. Debate will be as follows:
   - Mover - 15 minutes
   - Member named - 15 minutes
   - Four other Members - 5 minutes
   - Response by Member - 10 minutes
   - Mover in reply - 10 minutes
5. The following motions cannot be moved:
   - That the Member be now heard.
   - That the Member be not further heard.
   - That the question be not now put (previous question).
6. The motion "**That the question be now put**" (closure) cannot be moved until at least 4 Members (inclusive of the mover and Member named) have spoken on the original question before the House. The effect of the closure being agreed to does not preclude the response of the Member named.

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### Censure of the Speaker

**115.** The procedure for a motion of censure of the Speaker is as follows:

1. A notice of motion must be given at the time for giving notices for business with precedence.
2. The notice shall be called on the same sitting day at which the notice was given at the time set aside for business with precedence.
3. If the motion is adjourned or interrupted it will be set down as an order of the day and considered the next day that business with precedence is considered.
4. Debate will be as follows:
   - Mover - 15 minutes
   - Member leading the debate in opposition to the motion - 15 minutes
   - Four other Members - 5 minutes
   - Response by Member leading the debate in opposition to the motion - 10 minutes
   - Mover in reply - 10 minutes
5. The following motions cannot be moved:
   - That the Member be now heard.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **That the Member be not further heard.**  
**That the question be not now put (previous question).**  
(6) The motion “**That the question be now put**” (closure) cannot be moved until at least 4 Members (inclusive of the mover and Member leading the debate in opposition to the motion) have spoken on the original question before the House. The effect of the closure being agreed to does not preclude the response of the Member leading the debate in opposition to the motion. |
| 3 July 2009 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disallowance of statutory rules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **116.** The procedure for a motion to disallow a statutory rule or instrument is as follows:  
(1) The notice, if given within 15 sitting days after tabling, shall be set down on the Business Paper for the next sitting day with precedence.  
(2) Such motions shall have priority in the order given.  
(3) Time limits apply to this debate. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unproclaimed legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>117.</strong> On the second sitting day of each session and then every 15th sitting day thereafter, the Speaker shall table a list of legislation remaining unproclaimed 90 days after assent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business with Precedence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **118.**  
(1) The following matters constitute business with precedence and shall be dealt with in the following order in the routine of business, unless otherwise provided for:  
(a) Dissent from Speaker’s ruling.  
(b) No confidence in the Government, Minister or Speaker.  
(c) Censure of Member or Speaker.  
(d) Privilege/ contempt.  
(e) Expulsion of a Member.  
(f) Arrangement of business of the House.  
(g) Days and hours of sitting.  
(h) Disallowance of statutory rules.  
(i) Business accorded precedence by the House.  
(j) Votes of thanks or condolence.  
(k) Printing of papers.  
(2) Motions of condolence and motions for the printing of papers may be moved without notice at any time. |
| 3 July 2009 |
### CHAPTER 9

**PETITIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>119.</strong></td>
<td>A petition must be lodged with the Clerk by 12 noon on the day it is to be reported to the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>120.</strong></td>
<td>A petition must bear the Clerk's certification that it is in conformity with the standing orders.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **121.** | A petition must:  
(1) Be legible and contain no alterations.  
(2) Be in English or be accompanied by a translation certified to be correct by the lodging Member.  
(3) Contain the request of the petitioner(s).  
(4) Contain the names and addresses of the petitioner(s) and their own original signatures on sheets containing the petition or the request and they must not be pasted on or otherwise transferred to the petition.  
A petitioner unable to write may affix their mark in the presence of a witness who shall list their own name and address as well as the name and address of the petitioner.  
(5) Contain at least one signature on the same sheet as the request.  
(6) Be respectful, decorous, and temperate in its language, and not contain irrelevant statements.  
(7) If from a corporation, be made under its common seal.  
(8) Be received only as the petition of the parties signing the same. |
| **122.** | A petition must not:  
(1) Have letters, affidavits, or other documents attached to it, except if it is a petition for a private bill.  
(2) Make reference to any debate in Parliament.  
(3) Be lodged by a Member who has signed the petition as a petitioner.  
(4) Contain language disrespectful to either House or the Governor. |
123. The procedure for the lodging and presentation of a petition is as follows:

1. The Member must be acquainted with the contents of the petition.
2. The Member must ensure that the petition is in conformity with the standing orders.
3. The Member must sign the front sheet and, if applicable, certify that the petition has been signed by 500 or more persons.
4. The petition may be lodged for presentation with the Clerk.
5. In the House the Clerk shall announce that petitions have been received.
6. The terms of the petition presented shall be printed in Hansard and in the Votes and Proceedings.
7. No discussion upon the subject matter of a petition shall be allowed, except by way of substantive motion.

124. Petitions shall be deemed to be received by the House unless a motion, moved on the next sitting day (not being a Friday), is agreed to, without debate or amendment, that a petition be not received.

125. A copy of every petition lodged with the Clerk and received by the House shall be referred by the Clerk to the Minister responsible for the administration of the matter which is the subject of the petition.

1. The Minister must lodge a response with the Clerk within 35 calendar days of a petition being received by the House if that petition has been signed by 500 or more persons.

2. The receipt of the response shall be reported to the House by the Clerk and a copy of the response sent to the Member who lodged the petition. The response shall also be published.
### Question to Ministers

**126.** A Minister may be asked a question which relates to:

1. Public affairs;
2. Matters under the Minister’s administration; or
3. Proceedings pending in the House for which the Minister has carriage.

### Question to committee Chair

**127.** A Member, being the Chair of a committee, may be asked a question relating to the affairs of the committee.

### Rules for questions

**128.** The following general rules apply to both oral and written questions:

1. Questions cannot be debated.
2. Questions should not contain—
   - (a) statements of facts or names of persons unless they are strictly necessary to render the question intelligible and can be authenticated;
   - (b) argument;
   - (c) inference;
   - (d) imputation;
   - (e) epithets;
   - (f) ironical expression;
   - (g) expression of opinion; or
   - (h) hypothetical matter.
3. Questions should not ask for—
   - (a) an expression of opinion;
   - (b) legal opinion;
   - (c) an announcement of government policy; or
   - (d) confirmation of rumour or media reports.

### Answer relevant

**129.** An answer shall be relevant to the question asked.

### Answer not to debate

**130.** In answering a Member shall not debate the matter to which the question relates.
131. The procedure for Question Time is as follows:

(1) Questions are asked orally and may be read and are subject to the same rules as written questions but shall not be recorded in the Questions and Answers Paper.
(2) An answer to a question must not exceed five minutes.
(3) At the conclusion of the Minister's answer to a question, the member who asked the question may, at the discretion of the Speaker, seek additional information from the Minister. The Minister's response on the additional information must not exceed two minutes.
(4) The Speaker has discretion at any time during a Minister's answer to order that the timing clock be paused.
(5) No question shall be asked after 45 minutes from the Speaker calling on questions or the answering of 10 questions whichever is the later.
(6) One supplementary question per Question Time may be asked immediately by the Member asking the original question. The answer shall count as one of the 10 answers.
(7) The Leader of the Opposition is entitled to be called first by the Speaker at the commencement of Question Time.
(8) Ministers seeking to provide additional information to questions already answered at the current or a previous sitting shall do so at the conclusion of Question Time.
Written Questions

132. The procedure for written questions is as follows:

(1) Questions shall be handed to one of the Clerks-at-the-Table or lodged in the Procedure Office by 12.00 noon.
(2) A question containing argument, unbecoming expressions or otherwise not conforming with the practice of the House may:
   (a) Under the authority of the Speaker, be amended by the Clerk or divided if it contains matters that are not relevant to each other.
   (b) Be ordered not to be printed by the Speaker or removed from the Questions and Answers Paper.
(3) The number of questions able to be lodged accumulative over one sitting week are:
   (a) Members – three questions per sitting day
   (b) Leader of the Opposition – four questions per sitting day.
(4) Ministers shall lodge answers to written questions within 35 calendar days after the question is first published. On sitting days answers must be submitted by 12.00 noon on the due date, to be published in the next sitting day’s paper. Any answers lodged after this time will be published at a subsequent time. Answers must be signed and lodged in hard copy and also electronically.
(5) If an answer to a written question is not received within 35 calendar days the Speaker, at the next sitting day after the expiry date, shall forthwith inform the House and the Minister shall immediately explain to the House the reason for non-compliance.
(6) If the Minister, after explanation in the House, has not submitted an answer within 3 sitting days the Speaker shall again inform the House and the Minister shall again be called to explain with such procedure continuing until a written answer is submitted.
### Notice given verbally

**133.** A notice of motion for:

(a) A bill;
(b) Government Business;
(c) No confidence in the Government, Minister or Speaker, or censure of Member or Speaker;
(d) Business with Precedence, (SO 118) with the exception of motions of condolence and the printing of papers; and
(e) A General Notice to be the subject of a motion for re-ordering

must be given verbally at the time prescribed in the routine of business and show the date for moving the motion.

(2) Notices of Motions (General Notices) may only be given when called for at the commencement of the sitting each day.

### Copy handed to Clerk

**134.** At the time of giving notice the original signed notice must be handed to a Clerk at the Table.

### Notice by another Member

**135.** A Member by written request may give a notice of motion for another Member. The other Member’s name must appear on the notice with the signature of the Member giving the notice.

### Order on Business Paper

**136.** Notices of motions are set down on the Business Paper in the order in which they are given.

### Argument or unbecoming expressions

**137.** A notice containing argument, unbecoming expressions or otherwise not conforming with the practice of the House may:

(1) Under the authority of the Speaker, be amended by the Clerk or divided if it contains matters that are not relevant to each other.
(2) Be ordered not to be printed by the Speaker, or removed from the Business Paper.

### Giving more than one notice

**138.** Members (except Ministers) may not give more than one notice consecutively, except in the case of notices for disallowance of statutory rules.

### Alterations of notice

**139.** To alter a notice of motion already given, a Member must hand in an amended notice before the motion is moved. The amended notice must not exceed the scope of the terms of the original notice.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precedence of motions</th>
<th>140. Notices of motions, called on by the Clerk, shall have precedence of each other in accordance with the order in which they appear on the Business Paper or are postponed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postponement or withdrawal of notices of motions</td>
<td>141. A notice of motion shall be postponed or withdrawn at the direction of the Member who gave the notice, or by another Member with the written authority of that Member, during the placing or disposal of business or when called on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CHAPTER 12

#### MOTIONS, QUESTIONS, VOTES AND RESOLUTIONS

142. A Member may not move a motion unless:

1. Pursuant to a notice of motion appearing on the Business Paper; or
2. By leave; or
3. Pursuant to standing orders or sessional orders; or
4. By resolution of the House.

143. After a motion has been moved the Speaker shall propose a question on the motion.

144. After a question on a motion has been proposed by the Speaker it is in possession of the House and cannot be withdrawn except by leave of the House.

145. A Member cannot seek leave of the House to move a motion to withdraw a proposed motion or amendment of another Member who is absent except with the written authority of that Member.

146. When an amendment is proposed to a motion the original motion cannot be withdrawn until the amendment is withdrawn or negatived.

147. A motion which has been superseded or withdrawn may be moved again during the same session.

148. Repealed  
3 July 2009

149. Any question may be superseded by a motion “**That the question be not now put**”. If this motion is carried in the affirmative the next item of business shall be called on and if negatived the question shall be put immediately (with no reply from the mover).

150. If the previous question is moved on the first of a series of separate questions to be put seriatim the decision on the first question shall be conclusive as regards the other questions.

151. The Speaker shall put the question as soon as debate is concluded.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>152.</strong></td>
<td>A question being put shall be resolved in the affirmative or negative by the majority of voices “Aye” or “No” upon which the Speaker shall declare an opinion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>153.</strong></td>
<td>When a question capable of being divided has been proposed, a Member may move a motion for the question to be put as separate questions. This question shall be decided without debate or amendment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>154.</strong></td>
<td>The Speaker may disallow any motion or amendment which is the same in substance as any question already determined in the affirmative or in the negative in the same session. Nothing in this standing order shall preclude the operation of section 5B of the Constitution Act 1902.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>155.</strong></td>
<td>A vote of the House, except a motion for the passing of a bill, may be rescinded during the same session after 7 clear days notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>156.</strong></td>
<td>A vote or proceeding of the House containing irregularities or mistakes may be corrected at once by leave of the House or by notice of motion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# CHAPTER 13

## AMENDMENTS

157. After a question has been proposed by the Speaker, it may be amended by:

1. the omission of words:
   “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question”.
2. the omission of words in order to insert or add other words:
   “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question”.
   - If resolved in the affirmative the amendment is disposed of;
   - If negatived the question proposed is “That the words to be inserted (or added) be so inserted (or added)”.
3. the insertion or addition of words:
   “That the words proposed to be inserted (or added) be so inserted (or added)”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forms of amendments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>157.</strong> After a question has been proposed by the Speaker, it may be amended by:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question in form “That the amendment be agreed to”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>158.</strong> The Speaker may put a question in the form “That the amendment be agreed to”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendments to be written and signed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>159.</strong> Amendments must be in writing and signed by the mover.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>160.</strong> Amendments must be relevant to the question which it is proposed to amend.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not considered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>161.</strong> Amendments shall not be considered if:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Inconsistent with a previous decision on the question.
2. A later part has been amended.
3. A question has been proposed on an amendment to a later part unless the proposed amendment has been withdrawn by leave of the House.
4. It is to words already resolved should stand part of the question or which have been inserted or added, unless it is an addition to those words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendment dealt with in order moved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>162.</strong> An amendment which is moved must be dealt with before a second amendment to the original question can be moved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Withdrawal of amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>163.</strong> An amendment which has been moved may be withdrawn only by leave of the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendment to amendment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form of question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original question amended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Setting down business

167. Where the business before the House is adjourned or is interrupted the Speaker shall set down its resumption as an order of the day for a later time.

### Precedence

168. Orders of the Day shall have precedence according to the order in which they appear on the Business Paper.

### No notice – Order of the Day

169. Where there is no notice to be called on the Speaker may direct the Clerk to read the Order of the Day.

### Postponement or discharge

170. When the Order of the Day is read it may, by the Member in charge of the Order, or with written authority by another Member on that Member’s behalf, be:

1. Postponed or
2. Discharged, on motion without debate or amendment.

### Precedence for Member in charge

171. The Member in charge of the Order of the Day shall be entitled to speak first when the Order is read without closing the debate.

### Restoration of lapsed order

172. After Orders of the Day have commenced, a motion for restoring a lapsed Order may be moved without notice when there is no other business before the House.
### CHAPTER 15
### DIVISIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call for division</th>
<th>173. To challenge the opinion of the Speaker a Member shall call for a division before the question is declared.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Procedure for division | 174. The procedure for calling a division is as follows:  
(1) The Speaker must first state an opinion, after putting a question, as to whether the Ayes or the Noes have it and if unchallenged declare the question accordingly.  
(2) If there has been a voice for both the Ayes and the Noes, a division may then be called for.  
(3) To call a division a Member must have called against the Speaker’s determination. |
<p>| Must vote as called | 175. A Member having called for one side cannot vote on the other and if the Speaker is satisfied that this has occurred the vote shall be recorded accordingly. |
| Pecuniary interest | 176. A Member cannot vote on any question in which the Member has a direct pecuniary interest not held in common with other citizens of the State. |
| Determining pecuniary interest | 177. A Member’s vote may be disallowed, by way of substantive motion moved without notice after the division is completed, on the grounds of a pecuniary interest. |
| Entitlement to vote | 178. A Member shall only be entitled to vote in a division if present in the House after the doors are locked. |
| Vote disallowed on motion | 179. A Member’s vote may be disallowed, by way of substantive motion moved without notice after the division is completed, on the grounds that the Member was not present in the House after the doors were locked. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure for division</th>
<th>180. When a division has been called for:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) The Speaker shall order the division bells to be rung for 4 minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Members present shall be seated – Ayes to the right and Noes to the left of the Chair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) After the time has expired the Speaker shall order the doors to be locked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) The Speaker shall put the question.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5) The Speaker shall appoint two tellers for each side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(6) Tellers may not decline to be appointed unless excused by the Speaker.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(7) In the event of the tellers not agreeing, other tellers shall be appointed until there is agreement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(8) After counting the votes the tellers shall hand up the lists, signed by them, to the Speaker who shall declare the result of the division.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(9) No Member shall enter or leave the Chamber until after the doors are unlocked.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Five Members or fewer, names recorded | 181. If there are five or fewer Members on a side on a division, without completing the division, the Speaker shall declare the question resolved and the number in the minority and their names shall be recorded. |

| Error in tally | 182. Unless corrected, another division shall be called if there is confusion or error in the numbers reported. |

| Correction of records | 183. A complaint that a division has been inaccurately reported in the Votes and Proceedings and Hansard must be raised as a point of order in the House and the Speaker, if satisfied, may cause the record to be corrected. |

| Member presiding - casting vote | 184. In the event of an equality of votes, the Member presiding shall give a casting vote and any reasons given may be recorded in the Votes and Proceedings. |

<p>| Successive divisions | 185. If a second division is called for and the bells rung following limited or no intervening debate after an earlier division and sufficient time has elapsed after the division bell has been rung, the Speaker may, with the leave of the House, order the doors to be locked and the vote taken. | 3 July 2009 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pairs</th>
<th>186. Members pairing on any division shall be recorded on the tellers' lists and printed in the Votes and Proceedings and Hansard.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Restriction on Divisions | 187.  
(1) The House shall not conduct a division on any question before 10.30 a.m. on days when the House meets at an earlier time, or during Private Members' Statements. If a division is called prior to 10.30 a.m. on such days, the division shall be deferred and conducted at 10.30 a.m. and any business then before the House shall be interrupted and recommenced after the division(s).  
(2) On any Friday when the House sits, whether as a continuation of the sitting of the previous day or as a separate sitting day any divisions called shall be deferred, set down as orders of the day for the next sitting day and determined after Question Time. |
### Introduction of bills

**188.** The procedure for the introduction and the passage of a bill up to its agreement in principle is as follows:

1. The title of a bill must agree with the notice of intention to present it, and every clause must come within the title. It shall not be necessary to specify in the long title every Act which it is proposed to amend.
2. A notice of motion to introduce is given. It is sufficient for the mover to read the short title.
3. The motion to introduce the bill shall include the long title.
4. The question *That this bill be now introduced* shall be put without debate or amendment.
5. The bill as introduced shall correspond with the notice of motion.
6. 3 copies of the bill shall be handed to the Clerk.
7. The bill shall be printed, with an explanatory note if applicable, without motion put.
8. The motion *That this bill be now agreed to in principle* may be moved forthwith or set down for a later time.
9. Immediately following the mover’s speech the debate shall be adjourned.
10. The mover shall ask the Speaker to fix the resumption of the debate as an Order of the Day for a future day which shall be at least five clear days ahead.
11. On the reading of the Order of the Day a motion may be moved *That this bill be now agreed to in principle* or that the order be postponed or, on motion without notice, that the order be discharged. A further motion may be moved that the bill be withdrawn.

### Procedure for urgent bills

**189.** The procedure for the consideration of a bill as an urgent bill is as follows:

1. Sufficient copies being available to Members, the Member in charge of the bill, after making an agreement in principle speech, may declare a bill to be an urgent bill.
2. The question *That the bill be considered an urgent bill* is put forthwith, no debate or amendment being allowed.
3. If agreed to, the debate in principle and other stages may be proceeded with forthwith or at any time during that or any future sitting of the House.

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3 July 2009
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>190.</td>
<td>The House shall not proceed upon any bill for the appropriation of any part of the Consolidated Fund, or for any other tax or impost for any purpose which has not been first recommended by message of the Governor during the Session in which such bill shall be passed. This provision does not apply to a bill introduced by a Minister or to a vote or resolution proposed by a Minister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191.</td>
<td>A public bill may be introduced by a private member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192.</td>
<td>A bill for the improvement of a council area and promoted by that council shall be deemed and taken to be a public bill.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 193.    | The procedure for two or more bills to be dealt with as cognate bills is as follows:  
(1) The notice of motion for the bills shall state that the bills are cognate.  
(2) One motion may be moved and one question put in regard to, respectively, the introduction, the agreement in principle, the consideration in detail and the passing of the bills together.  
(3) The bills may be considered in detail together. |
| 194.    | An amendment may be moved to a question to agree to bills in principle or to a question on the passing of cognate bills, to leave out one or more of the bills from the question. |
| 195.    | In respect of cognate bills, a Member may move a motion for the question to be put on the agreement in principle or the passing of cognate bills as separate questions.  
3 July 2009 |
<p>| 196.    | Council amendments in cognate bills may be considered together in detail. |
| 197.    | Cognate bills shall not be presented to the Governor for assent until all bills have been passed or otherwise disposed of. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendment – referral to committee</th>
<th><strong>Debate on motion to agree in principle</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>198.</strong> Amendments may be moved to the question “That this bill be now agreed to in principle” to leave out all words after the word “That” and adding words to refer the bill to a committee (as specified).**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disposal of bill</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>199.</strong> An amendment may be moved to the question “That this bill be now agreed to in principle” to leave out all words after “That” and adding “this bill be disposed of”. No amendment may be moved to this amendment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendment – deferral of question</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>200.</strong> An amendment may be moved to the question “That this bill be now agreed to in principle” to leave out the word “now” and adding a later time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report from committee</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>201.</strong> The report of a committee on a bill, having been tabled shall be set down for consideration with the bill as an Order of the Day for a later time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discharge of order and introduction of second bill</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>202.</strong> An Order of the Day for the agreement in principle (or any subsequent stage of a bill) having been discharged and the bill ordered to be withdrawn, the House may direct on motion for another bill to be brought in.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>After agreement in principle</th>
<th><strong>Proceedings after agreement in principle</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>203.</strong> After agreement in principle, unless:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) A Member requests consideration of the bill in detail; or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) The Member in charge of the bill:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) moves a motion for consideration in detail pro forma; or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) requests the Speaker to set down consideration of the bill in detail as an Order of the Day for a later time; or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) A motion is moved, without notice or debate, and agreed to “That this bill be not passed”.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Speaker shall declare the bill to have passed the House.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Pro forma consideration in detail

204. The procedure for dealing with a pro forma consideration in detail is as follows:

1. After agreement in principle the member in charge of the bill shall move “**That the House consider the bill in detail pro forma**”. This question shall be put without amendment or debate.
2. The proposed amendments, which have been previously printed, shall be put in one question, without amendment or debate, “**That the amendments as printed be inserted in the bill**”.
3. If the motion is agreed to the bill shall be reprinted in its amended form, set down for reconsideration and, on reconsideration, be dealt with as if considered for the first time.
4. If the question for the pro forma consideration, or for the inclusion of the amendments is negatived, the bill shall be proceeded with in consideration in detail in the usual manner.

## Preamble postponed

205. A preamble in a bill shall not be considered until after all the clauses and schedules and a question shall be proposed “**That the preamble be agreed to**”.

## Words of enactment not put

206. The words of enactment in the bill shall not be considered.

## How clause read

207. The Speaker shall refer to the clauses/schedules by number.

## Clauses read and put

208. On each clause/schedule, the Speaker shall propose a question “**That the clause/schedule be agreed to**”. Clauses/schedules may be considered separately or, by leave, in groups or as a whole.

## Order of consideration

209. Clauses, schedules and amendments shall be considered in detail in the following order:

1. Clauses/schedules as printed together with proposed new clauses/schedules, in their numerical order.
2. Postponed clauses/schedules in their numerical order.
3. Preamble (if any).
4. Long title (if any).

## Amendments relevant

210. Amendments may be moved to any part of the bill provided they are within the long title of the bill or relevant to the subject matter of the bill and are otherwise in conformity with the standing orders and practice.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long title amended</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clauses put as amended</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clauses postponed</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Relevancy</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reconsideration</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Referral to Committee</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reconsideration in whole or part</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bill passes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corrections</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clerk’s certificate</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Message to Council

**Transmission to Council**

221. A bill having been certified by the Clerk shall be sent to the Council with a message signed by the Speaker desiring the concurrence of that House.

### Return of bill with proposed amendments

**Council proposed amendments to Assembly bills**

222. An Assembly bill returned from the Council with amendments shall be reported and the Speaker shall fix a later time for the consideration of the amendments or the amendments may be considered in detail forthwith.

### Consideration of Council amendments

223. The Order of the Day having been read, amendments made by the Council in an Assembly bill shall be considered in detail.

### Forms of question on Council amendments

224. Amendments made by the Council to an Assembly bill shall be either:

1. Agreed to;
2. Agreed to with an amendment or amendments;
3. Disagreed to;
4. Postponed as an Order of the Day; or
5. The bill ordered to be laid aside.

- **As to (1):**
  A message shall be sent informing the Council that the amendments have been agreed to.

- **As to (2):**
  The bill shall be returned with a schedule of the amendments to the Council amendments, certified by the Clerk, in a message desiring the concurrence of the Council.

- **As to (3):**
  A message giving reasons for the disagreement shall be sent; the Member in charge of the bill drawing up the reasons.

- **As to (4):**
  Postponed by the Member in charge as an Order of the Day.

- **As to (5):**
  A message shall be sent informing the Council that the bill has been laid aside.
### Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendments to Council amendments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>225.</strong> An amendment to a Council amendment must be:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Relevant to the matter of the Council amendment or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Consequential to the agreement or disagreement of an amendment of the Council.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Council response to amendments made on its amendments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>226.</strong> If the Council returns an Assembly bill with a message:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Insisting on the original amendments to which the Assembly has disagreed or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Disagreeing to amendments made by the Assembly on the original amendments of the Council or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Agreeing to amendments made by the Assembly on the original amendments of the Council, with further amendments:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Assembly may:
- As to (1):
  - Agree to the amendments to which it had previously disagreed;
  - Insist on its disagreement to such amendments and lay the bill aside;
  - Request a conference.
- As to (2):
  - Withdraw its amendments and agree to the original amendments of the Council;
  - Insist on its amendments to which the Council has disagreed and lay the bill aside;
  - Request a conference.
- As to (3):
  - Agree to such further amendments of the Council;
  - Disagree and insist on its own amendments which the Council has amended and lay the bill aside;
  - Request a conference.

Nothing in this standing order shall affect the right of the Assembly to proceed in accordance with the provisions of section 5B of the Constitution Act 1902.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Messages on Council amendments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>227.</strong> A message shall be sent to the Council if:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) The Council’s amendments to the Assembly bill are agreed to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) A conference is desired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) The bill has been laid aside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) The bill is finally passed by the Assembly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Privileges not insisted upon

**228.** Subject to section 5 of the Constitution Act 1902, the House will not object to legislation initiated in the Legislative Council on the ground that it contains provisions:

1. Imposing or otherwise dealing with pecuniary fines or penalties; or
2. Requiring payment of or otherwise dealing with pecuniary fees for services or for licences or similar authorities.

### Procedure in the Assembly for Council bills

**229.**

1. When the message from the Council forwarding a bill for concurrence is reported, the bill shall be introduced without motion put.
2. A message forwarding a private member’s public bill or a private bill from the Council cannot be reported until the Speaker is advised which Member of the Assembly will have carriage of the bill.
3. A motion "**That this bill be now agreed to in principle**" may be moved forthwith or made an Order of the Day for a later time.
4. A truncated agreement in principle speech may be given if the bill is received in the same form as introduced into the Council.
5. Immediately following the mover’s agreement in principle speech, the debate may be adjourned or proceeded with forthwith.
6. If adjourned, the resumption of the debate shall be set down as an Order of the Day for a later time.
7. The bill shall then be proceeded with in the same manner as a bill originating in the Assembly.

3 July 2009

### Return of Council bill

**230.** When a Council bill has been passed by the Assembly it shall be returned to the Council by message, with the Clerk’s certificate on the bill "That the Assembly has this day agreed to this bill with [or without] amendment."

### Amendment of Council bill

**231.** A Council bill which has been amended shall be returned by message, together with a schedule of the amendments, requesting the concurrence of the Council in the amendments.

### Schedule of amendments

**232.** The schedule of amendments to a Council bill shall:

1. Contain references to the page, line, clause or schedule of the bill where the words are to be inserted or omitted;
2. List the amendments proposed; and
3. Be certified by the Clerk.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consideration of disagreements in Council bills</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>233. If the Council returns a Council bill with a message:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Disagreeing to any amendments made by the Assembly; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Agreeing to amendments made by the Assembly with amendments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Assembly may by message:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As to (1):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Insist or not insist on its amendments or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Make further amendments to the bill consequent upon the disagreement of its amendments or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Order the bill to be laid aside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As to (2):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Agree to the Council’s amendments on its own amendments, with or without amendment or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Disagree to the Council amendments and insist on its own amendments which the Council has amended or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Order the bill to be laid aside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On any further return of the bill from the Council with any of the requests of the Assembly still disagreed to, the Assembly may order the bill to be laid aside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>234. If the amendments made by the Council on the Assembly’s amendments to a Council bill are:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Agreed to without further amendment, or disagreed to, and the original amendments made by the Assembly insisted on, a message shall be sent to the Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Agreed to with further amendments, a message shall be sent desiring the concurrence of the Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Message to contain written reasons for disagreeing to proposed Council amendments of Assembly amendments</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**235. When any of the amendments made by the Council on the Assembly’s amendments to a Council bill are disagreeed to, the message shall contain written reasons and the reasons shall be drawn up by the Member in charge of the bill.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
236. When further amendments have been made by the Assembly on the Council’s amendments on the Assembly’s original amendments in a Council bill:

(1) A schedule of such further amendments shall be prepared, containing reference to each amendment of the Council which has been amended by the Assembly and describing the further amendment proposed and
(2) The schedule shall accompany the message and be certified by the Clerk.

237. A bill which has lapsed because of a prorogation before it has been passed may be proceeded with in a later session from the point of interruption in a previous session of the same Parliament, as follows:

(1) An Assembly bill in the possession of the Assembly, including consideration of Council amendments, may be proceeded with by motion on notice by the Member in charge of the bill restoring it to the Business Paper.
(2) A Council bill in the possession of the Assembly, may be proceeded with by motion on notice by the Member in charge of the bill restoring it to the Business Paper after receipt of a message from the Council requesting the same.
(3) If an Assembly bill is in possession of the Council, a message may be sent to the Council requesting that the bill be restored to the Council’s business paper.
(4) Any bill restored to the Business Paper shall be proceeded with as if its passage had not been interrupted by a prorogation.
(5) If the motion for restoration is not agreed to by the House in which the bill originated, the bill may be re-introduced as a new bill.

Lapsed bills

Proceedings after consideration in detail

238. After consideration in detail the Member in charge of the Bill may:

(1) Request the Speaker to set down the motion “That this bill be now passed” as an order of the day for a later time; or
(2) Move the motion “That this bill be now passed” forthwith.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure after bills passed</th>
<th>Presentation for assent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>239. Every bill originating in the Assembly which has passed both Houses, or which is to be presented to the Governor in accordance with the provisions of section 5A or section 5B of the Constitution Act, 1902, shall be:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Printed in its final form.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) Certified by the Assistant Speaker, as follows:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>“I have examined this Bill, and find it to correspond in all respects with the Bill as finally passed by both Houses.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Clerk shall also certify as follows:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“I certify that this Public Bill, which originated in the Legislative Assembly, has finally passed the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Where a bill is to be presented in accordance with section 5A of the Constitution Act 1902, the Assistant Speaker shall certify accordingly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Where a bill is to be presented in accordance with section 5B of the Constitution Act, 1902, the Assistant Speaker shall certify accordingly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) The bill shall be presented to the Governor for assent.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) After the assent message is received the Clerk shall arrange for Assembly Acts to be numbered then enrolled.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion</td>
<td>CHAPTER 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSIDERATION IN DETAIL</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>240. A motion may be moved without notice or debate that a matter other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>than a bill be considered in detail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater or lesser sum,</td>
<td>241. A question between a greater and lesser sum or a longer or shorter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long or shorter time</td>
<td>time shall be decided by putting the least sum and the longest time first.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May speak more than once</td>
<td>242. In consideration of a matter or bill in detail members may speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>more than once to the same question.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Message from Governor | CHAPTER 18  
FINANCIAL PROCEDURES  

243. The House shall not pass any vote, resolution or bill for the appropriation of any part of the Consolidated Fund, or for any other tax or impost to any purpose which has not been first recommended by message of the Governor during the session in which such vote, resolution or bill shall be passed. This provision does not apply to a bill introduced by a Minister or to a vote or resolution proposed by a Minister. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Message accompanying Estimates</td>
<td>244. Messages from the Governor, together with the accompanying Estimates and Statements, recommending bills for Loan or Appropriation shall be considered in detail and the Estimates shall be deemed to form part of the bill for the purposes of debate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Consideration of Appropriation Bill in detail | 245. The procedure for consideration in detail of a bill for Loan or Appropriation, other than Bills referred to an Estimates Committee is:  

(1) When a clause is under discussion the debate shall be confined to the estimate of expenditure relevant to that clause.  

(2) When a motion is made to omit or reduce any vote or item of a vote, a question shall be proposed by the Speaker for omitting or reducing that vote or item and until it is disposed of Members shall only speak to that question.  

(3) After a question for omitting or reducing any vote or item has been disposed of, no motion shall be made or debate allowed upon any preceding vote or item.  

(4) Where it has been proposed to omit or reduce a vote or items in a vote, the question will then be put on the original vote, or upon the reduced vote, as the case may be, without amendment.  

(5) After a question has been put for a reduction of the whole vote, no motion shall be made for omitting or reducing any part of such vote.  

(6) When a general reduction of the amount of the vote comprising many items is proposed, the question shall be put for the reduction of such vote or item. If such a motion is negatived it shall not be in order to then propose a reduction by a greater sum. |
(1) On a motion of a Minister, during the agreement in principle debate on the Appropriation Bill, the House may appoint Estimates Committees.

(2) The Estimates Committees shall examine and report on proposed expenditures from the Consolidated Fund for each organisational unit for each Minister listed in the tabled Estimates, and the corresponding clauses and Schedules of the Appropriation Bill and the Parliamentary Appropriation Bill which shall stand referred to the appropriate committee.

(3) The report of each Estimates Committee shall state whether the votes of each organisational unit in the Estimates and the corresponding clauses and schedules in the Appropriation Bill are recommended or otherwise.

(4) The Chair of each Committee or a Member deputed by the Chair shall, after the committee has concluded its deliberations and after the question on the agreement in principle of the Appropriation Bill and the Parliamentary Appropriation Bill has been agreed to, present the Committee’s report to the Speaker in the House.

(5) Consideration of a report in detail shall be deemed to be consideration of those clauses and schedules of the Appropriation Bill and the Parliamentary Appropriation Bill respectively as an Order of the Day.

(6) When considering a report in detail:

(a) The Speaker shall put the question in respect of each Committee report, “That the report of the (name of the Committee) be adopted”.

(b) A Member may speak for a maximum of 5 minutes and the Minister in reply may speak for a maximum of 15 minutes on each of the questions.

(c) Those clauses and schedules of the Appropriation Bill and the Parliamentary Appropriation Bill not referred to an Estimates Committee shall be considered as one question, “That the remaining clauses and schedules of the Bill be agreed to”.

Estimates Committees

246. (1) On a motion of a Minister, during the agreement in principle debate on the Appropriation Bill, the House may appoint Estimates Committees.

(2) The Estimates Committees shall examine and report on proposed expenditures from the Consolidated Fund for each organisational unit for each Minister listed in the tabled Estimates, and the corresponding clauses and Schedules of the Appropriation Bill and the Parliamentary Appropriation Bill which shall stand referred to the appropriate committee.

(3) The report of each Estimates Committee shall state whether the votes of each organisational unit in the Estimates and the corresponding clauses and schedules in the Appropriation Bill are recommended or otherwise.

(4) The Chair of each Committee or a Member deputed by the Chair shall, after the committee has concluded its deliberations and after the question on the agreement in principle of the Appropriation Bill and the Parliamentary Appropriation Bill has been agreed to, present the Committee’s report to the Speaker in the House.

(5) Consideration of a report in detail shall be deemed to be consideration of those clauses and schedules of the Appropriation Bill and the Parliamentary Appropriation Bill respectively as an Order of the Day.

(6) When considering a report in detail:

(a) The Speaker shall put the question in respect of each Committee report, “That the report of the (name of the Committee) be adopted”.

(b) A Member may speak for a maximum of 5 minutes and the Minister in reply may speak for a maximum of 15 minutes on each of the questions.

(c) Those clauses and schedules of the Appropriation Bill and the Parliamentary Appropriation Bill not referred to an Estimates Committee shall be considered as one question, “That the remaining clauses and schedules of the Bill be agreed to”.

Estimates Committees
**CHAPTER 19**

**MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speaker to report</th>
<th>247. The Speaker may report messages from the Governor at any time.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action on report</td>
<td>248. A message from the Governor shall be reported and the House shall:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) Take no action; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Consider it forthwith; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Set down without debate, its consideration as an Order of the Day for a later time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Member Called to Order

249. (1) If a Member’s conduct is such that it is necessary for the Speaker to call the Member to order more than three times in any one sitting for any gross breach of the rules, the Speaker may direct the removal of the Member by the Serjeant-at-Arms until the adjournment of that sitting.

(2) A Member who is removed from the House shall be excluded from the Parliamentary precincts for the remainder of the sitting and cannot take part in any proceeding of the House or its committees.

3 July 2009

### Member Named

250. A Member may be named by the Speaker for:

1. Persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House.
2. Being guilty of disorderly conduct.
3. Using offensive words, and refusing to withdraw them.
4. Persistently and wilfully refusing to conform to any standing order.
5. Persistently and wilfully disregarding the authority of the Chair.

### Procedure after naming

251. If the Member has been named:

1. The Speaker shall forthwith propose the question “That the Member for … be suspended from the service of the House”.
2. There shall be no amendment, adjournment or debate allowed on this motion. However, the Member named may make an explanation limited to 5 minutes.

3 July 2009

### Duration of suspension

252. If a Member is suspended during the session:

1. For a first time, the suspension shall be for 2 sitting days.
2. For a second time, the suspension shall be for 4 sitting days.
3. On any subsequent occasion, the suspension shall be for 8 sitting days.

In this standing order “sitting days” means days the House actually sits, and the uncompleted portion of the sitting during which the Member was suspended shall count as one sitting day.
| Consequences of suspension                                                                 | 253. A Member who is suspended from the service of the House shall be excluded from the Parliamentary precincts until the expiration of the suspension period including all intervening non-sitting days and cannot take part in any proceedings of the House or its committees. |
| Expulsion                                                                                 | 254. A Member adjudged by the House guilty of conduct unworthy of a Member of Parliament may be expelled by vote of the House, and the Member’s seat declared vacant. |
| Criminal trial pending                                                                     | 255. If the House decides not to proceed on a matter which has been initiated in the House concerning the alleged misconduct of a Member on the grounds that the Member may be prejudiced in a criminal trial then pending on charges founded on the misconduct, the House may suspend the Member from its service until the verdict of the jury has been returned or until it is further ordered. |
### Chapter 21

**Visitors**

256. Only the Speaker may admit visitors to the area behind the Speaker’s Chair.

257. The Speaker may delegate authority to the Serjeant-at-Arms to admit visitors to the public galleries and every Member shall have the privilege of admitting, by order, two visitors to those galleries.

258. If at any sitting a Member takes notice that visitors are present the Speaker shall forthwith put the question “**That visitors be ordered to withdraw**”, no debate or amendment allowed.

259. The Speaker may at any time order the withdrawal of visitors from any part of the House.

The Parliamentary Reporting Staff shall not be deemed to be visitors unless the Speaker directs.

260. A person, not being a Member, who interrupts the orderly conduct of the business of the House, obstructs the approaches to the House, or causes a disturbance within the precincts of the House, may, by direction of the Speaker, be removed by the Serjeant-at-Arms.

261. A Member shall not bring a visitor into any part of the building exclusively set aside for the use of Members.

262. Visitors shall not be admitted to any in camera proceedings.

263. Representatives of media organisations may be admitted to the Galleries, including the Press Gallery, by the Speaker and such representatives shall comply with any conditions or directions determined by the Speaker.
## Tabled papers

**264.** Papers may be laid upon the Table by:

1. The Speaker.
2. Ministers.
3. Chairs of committees.
4. The Clerk.
5. Statutory provision.

## Speaker tables papers

**265.** The Speaker may table papers and direct that they be printed.

## Tabling and printing of papers

**266.** The following procedure shall apply for the tabling and printing of papers:

1. Ministers shall table papers at the time provided in the routine of business or at other times by leave of the House.
2. The Leader of the House, on a subsequent sitting day, may give a notice of motion regarding the printing of papers tabled. Consideration of this motion shall be Business with Precedence.
3. Alternatively such motion may be moved without notice at any time.
4. The question on the motion is open to amendment and debate.
5. Any Member may speak on the motion for up to 3 minutes, including the Minister in reply.
6. The Speaker may call on the Minister to reply if the debate exceeds 30 minutes.

## Restricted inspection

**267.** A Minister presenting a paper may move forthwith, “That inspection of the paper be restricted to Members only and that no copies or extracts thereof be permitted”. Such question shall be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate.

## Address for papers

**268.** An address to the Governor must be agreed to for the following papers to be tabled:

1. Papers concerning the Royal Prerogative.
2. Despatches or other correspondence addressed to the Governor.
3. Information emanating from the Governor.
4. Documents having reference to the administration of justice.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Papers ordered</strong></td>
<td><strong>269.</strong> The House may order Ministers to table papers. The order shall be communicated in writing to the Premier by the Clerk. The House may, by resolution, authorise the Speaker to make arrangements for the return of such papers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distribution</strong></td>
<td><strong>270.</strong> Each Member, upon request, shall be entitled to receive one copy of each paper tabled and ordered to be printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Incorporation of material into Hansard</strong></td>
<td><strong>271.</strong> The incorporation of material into Hansard shall be by leave of the Speaker.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CHAPTER 23

#### COMMITTEES

**General Provisions**

272. The following rules shall apply for the appointment and conduct of all committees, unless otherwise ordered or provided by statute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>273. A committee shall consist of between five and ten members.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appointment or discharge of committee members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>274. Motions appointing and discharging Members from committees may be moved without notice when there is no question before the Chair.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Assistant Speaker exempt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>275. The Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Assistant Speaker shall not be chosen to serve on committees except with their consent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal or pecuniary interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>276. A Member shall not participate as a committee member in a matter under inquiry by a committee if personally interested or if the Member has a direct pecuniary interest in the matter under inquiry not held in common with other citizens of the State.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notice of appointment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>277. The notice of motion for the appointment of every committee may contain the names of the Members the mover intends to serve on the committee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ballot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>278. Any Member may call for a ballot for the selection of committee Members.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First meeting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>279. The date and time of the first meeting shall be set by the mover if a member of the committee, otherwise the Clerk shall call the meeting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quorum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>280. A quorum for committees is three Members.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quorum not present at first meeting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>281. If a quorum is not present within 15 minutes of the time set for a meeting, the meeting shall lapse and the Chair, if appointed, or the Clerk shall issue notices for the next meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Election of Chair and Deputy Chair</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **282.**  
(1) At the first meeting of a committee a Chair and Deputy Chair shall be elected.  
(2) The Speaker, upon being advised, shall report the appointments of a committee Chair and a Deputy Chair to the House. |
| 3 July 2009 |
| **Voting** |
| **283.**  
(1) A question arising at a meeting of a committee shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the Members present and voting.  
(2) The Chair shall exercise a deliberative vote and, in the event of an equality of vote, shall exercise a casting vote, except upon a private bill. |
| 3 July 2009 |
| **Absence of Chair** |
| **284.** In the absence of the Chair, the Deputy Chair shall act as Chair. If the Chair and Deputy Chair are both absent, committee members present from day to day may elect an acting chair. |
| **Minutes** |
| **285.** The minutes of committee meeting shall record:  
(1) Members present and apologies received.  
(2) Every motion and amendment moved and the name of the mover.  
(3) Every proceeding and decision not the subject of a resolution.  
(4) The names of Members voting in a division and whether for or against the motion. |
<p>| <strong>Quorum not present during meeting</strong> |
| <strong>286.</strong> If during a sitting of a committee, attention is drawn to the absence of a quorum the Chair shall suspend the sitting until a quorum is formed or adjourn the committee to a later time. |
| <strong>Times of sitting</strong> |
| <strong>287.</strong> A committee may adjourn from time to time and from place to place and may sit during any sittings or adjournment of the House. |
| <strong>Persons, papers, records and exhibits</strong> |
| <strong>288.</strong> A committee shall have power to send for persons, papers, records, exhibits and things. |
| <strong>Witnesses</strong> |
| <strong>289.</strong> Summonses to be issued to witnesses shall be signed by the Chair of the committee or by the Deputy Chair in the absence of the Chair. |
| <strong>Counsel</strong> |
| <strong>290.</strong> Repealed |
| 3 July 2009 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Examination of witnesses                    | 291. Witnesses shall be examined on oath or affirmation as follows:  
(1) The Chair may first question the witness uninterrupted upon the subject matter of the inquiry.  
(2) Other Members may then ask questions.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Recording of evidence                        | 292. The questions and the evidence of witnesses shall be reported by Hansard unless otherwise ordered by the committee.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Correction of evidence                       | 293. Witnesses may correct their evidence. Corrections shall be confined to verbal inaccuracies. Evidence can only be altered in substance by re-examination.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Admission to hearings                        | 294. At a hearing any person may be admitted but may be excluded at the discretion of the Chair or at the request of any committee member.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Meetings                                     | 295.  
(1) At a deliberative meeting only committee members and committee officers shall be present unless the attendance of other persons has been authorised by the committee.  
(2) A committee is authorised to conduct proceedings by electronic communication without Members of the committee or witnesses being present in one place, provided that:  
(a) When a committee deliberates, Members of the committee constituting a quorum are able to speak to and hear each other contemporaneously.  
(b) When a witness gives oral evidence, Members of the committee constituting a quorum are able to hear the witness contemporaneously and to put questions to the witness in each other’s hearing.  
3 July 2009                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| In camera evidence                           | 296. All persons other than committee officers shall be excluded when the committee is meeting in camera.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| No disclosure unless authorised              | 297. A Member or any other person shall not disclose evidence, submissions or other documents and information presented to the committee which have not been reported to the House unless such disclosure is first authorised by the House or the committee.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Serious allegations to be reported immediately| 298. Serious allegations made before any committee about a Member of the House shall be reported to the House at once without further investigation and may only be considered by a substantive motion in the House.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Referrals and tabling of reports | 299.  
(1) At the time provided in the routine of business, the Chair of a committee shall advise the House of any inquiries that have been referred to the committee by a Minister or that the committee has resolved to conduct at the time provided in the routine of business.  
(2) A committee may report upon its deliberations and present its minutes, evidence and other documents from time to time. |
| Draft report | 300. The Chair shall prepare the draft report for consideration by the committee and may circulate it on a confidential basis to committee Members only. |
| Consideration of draft report | 301. The draft report shall be considered as follows:  
(1) Unless previously circulated, the Chair shall read the report.  
(2) The committee may order it to be circulated and a subsequent day named for its consideration.  
(3) Unless the committee otherwise resolves, the report shall be considered paragraph by paragraph – the question being \textit{That the paragraph be agreed to}.  
(4) A Member may move an amendment to the paragraph at the time it is under consideration.  
(5) After the draft report has been considered, the whole or any paragraph may be reconsidered and amended.  
(6) After consideration, the committee may adopt the report with or without amendment. |
| Chair to sign report | 302. The report shall be signed by the Chair or another Member appointed by the committee in the event of the Chair’s unavailability or refusal. |
| Report tabled | 303. The report together with the minutes, evidence and other documents shall be tabled by the Chair or another Member signing the report or other member of the committee on that Member’s behalf. |
| Government responses to committee reports | 303A. | (1) On the tabling of a report from a committee, which recommends that action be taken by the Government, the Clerk is to refer the report to the relevant Minister(s), who must within six months of a report being tabled, report to the House what action, if any, the Government proposes to take in relation to each recommendation of the committee.  
(2) If at the time at which the Minister seeks to report to the House, the House is not sitting, a Minister may present the response to the Clerk.  
(3) A response presented to the Clerk is:  
(a) On presentation, and for all purposes, deemed to have been tabled and printed, and may be circulated.  
(b) Reported to the House at its next sitting. |
| Order to print | 304. | The report may, without debate, be ordered to be printed. |
| Tabling with the Clerk | 305. | Should the House be adjourned and a committee agree to any report before the House resumes sitting:  
(1) The committee may send any such report, minutes and evidence taken before it to the Clerk;  
(2) Upon receipt the documents shall be deemed to be published, and the report shall be printed and may be circulated; and  
(3) The documents shall be reported in the House at its next sitting. |
### Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

| Tabling in the House and debate | 306. | (1) The report and associated documents of any committee (not being a legislation committee) shall be presented at the time provided in the routine of business, or at any other time with the leave of the House.  
(2) The Member presenting the report may move "That the document be printed". This question shall be decided without debate or amendment.  
(3) Reports from committees shall stand in the order in which they are presented (or reported by the Clerk when received during an adjournment) as Orders of the Day "That the House take note of the Report".  
(4) Such Orders of the Day may be considered between 1.00 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. on Fridays. Any interrupted item of business shall stand as an Order of the Day for tomorrow.  
(5) Debate on an Order of the Day may be adjourned and the resumption of the debate set down as an Order of the Day for tomorrow.  
(6) When the Order of the Day is called on and not proceeded with, consideration of the report shall be postponed until the next Friday sitting when reports are considered. If the Order of the Day is called on at that subsequent sitting and is not proceeded with, the question shall be put.  
(7) If a committee has more than one report on the Business Paper, the Chair or Member who tabled the report may move a motion without notice, amendment or debate to facilitate the consideration of two or more of the committee’s reports together.  
(8) The Member tabling the report may speak for up to 10 minutes and any other Member may speak for up to 5 minutes to the question "That the House take note of the Report" with the question being put after 30 minutes. No reply is permitted.  
(9) Orders of the Day not commenced or not completed 12 months from the date of tabling shall lapse. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action on report</td>
<td>307. If any measure or proceeding be necessary upon a committee report it shall be considered by the House by motion on notice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of witnesses</td>
<td>308. A witness, at the discretion of the committee and recorded in the minutes, may be paid for attendance at the rate of a witness before the Supreme Court. The Chair shall certify such payment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee lists</td>
<td>309. Lists of all committees shall be fixed on notice boards.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Similar committees</td>
<td>310. A committee shall have the power to consider and make use of evidence and records of similar committees appointed during a previous session of the current Parliament or the previous Parliament.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference with Council committee</td>
<td>Communications between Committees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>311.</strong> No committee of the House may confer with a committee of the Council without leave of the House.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Conference desired by message | 312. When any such order has been made it shall be communicated by message to the Council with a request that leave may be given to the committee of the Council to confer with the committee of the House. |

| Committees communicate by word of mouth | 313. Every committee of the House directed to confer with any committee of the Council may confer freely by word of mouth, unless the House otherwise orders. |

| Committee of House to report proceedings at a conference | 314. The proceedings of every conference between a committee of the House and a committee of the Council shall be reported in writing to the House by its own committee. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appointment</th>
<th>Standing Committees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>315.</strong> The House may from time to time appoint standing committees on notice of motion to meet and report on specified subjects during the term of the Parliament in which they are appointed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Rules | 316. The general provisions for committees shall apply to standing committees. |

| Standing Committees | 317. The Standing Orders and Procedure Committee, the Library Committee and the House Committee shall be standing committees. |

| Speaker ex-officio Member | 318. The Speaker shall be ex-officio a member of the Standing Orders and Procedure Committee, the Library Committee and the House Committee. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Joint Committees</th>
<th>Names stated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>319.</strong> If the House proposes a joint committee, the message shall state the names of the Members to be appointed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| First meeting | 320. The House originating the message for the appointment of a joint committee shall not nominate the time and place for the first meeting. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quorum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>321. At least three Members of the House must be present at every meeting of a joint committee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>322. The House shall receive a report of any joint committee proceedings from one of its Members on that committee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Legislation Committees

323.  
(1) Immediately after a motion for a bill to be agreed to in principle has been agreed to, any Member may move without notice "That the (name of the bill) be referred to a legislation committee for consideration and report".  
(2) A legislation committee shall consider and report to the House on amendments to the clauses and schedules of the bill which it considers could be proposed for consideration in detail, together with a schedule of amendments which should be proposed.  
(3) A committee shall have a maximum of six Members – three shall be Members representing the Government and three shall be non-Government Members.  
(4) The Chair and Deputy Chair shall be elected by the committee and shall be Government Members.  
(5) A quorum shall be four Members.  
(6) The Chair shall exercise a deliberative vote and, in the event of an equality of votes, a casting vote.  
(7) A committee may meet during the sittings or any adjournment of the House and shall have power to take evidence and call for persons, papers, exhibits and things and to report from time to time.  
(8) In all other respects a committee shall be conducted in accordance with the general provisions relating to Committees.  
(9) A committee shall not travel.  
(10) The Minister having portfolio responsibility for the bill shall provide the committee with such drafting and support services as requested by the committee.  
(11) A committee shall table its final report no later than 6 months from the date of the committee’s establishment.  
(12) When the Chair tables the final report of a committee the Speaker shall set down its consideration in detail as an Order of the Day with the bill.  
(13) If the House is not sitting at the time of report the chair shall forward such report to the Clerk for report at the next sitting of the House.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summons</th>
<th>324. The Clerk shall summon witnesses, not being Members, to attend before the House.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attendance of Member directed</td>
<td>325. The House may direct the attendance of one of its Members for examination and the Speaker shall issue such order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance requested</td>
<td>326. The Chair of a committee may request in writing a Member or officer of the House to attend a hearing as a witness. If the Member or officer refuses, the committee shall take no action other than to report the refusal to the House. An officer means a member of staff employed solely by the Speaker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request for Council attendance</td>
<td>327. If the House or a committee, upon request wishes to examine a Member or officer of the Council, a message shall be sent requesting the Council to grant leave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council request for Assembly attendance</td>
<td>328. If the Council or one of its committees wishes to examine a Member or officer of the Assembly, the House may authorise the Member to attend if the Member agrees. The House may order an officer to attend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduced by Serjeant-at-Arms</td>
<td>329. A witness before the House shall be introduced by the Serjeant-at-Arms and be examined at the Bar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member examined in place</td>
<td>330. A Member shall be examined in the Member’s place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaker puts questions</td>
<td>331. A witness appearing before the House shall be examined by Members putting questions through the Speaker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members may question</td>
<td>332. A witness appearing when the House is considering a matter in detail may be questioned directly by Members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objection to question</td>
<td>333. If any question is objected to by a witness or a Member, the witness shall withdraw while the House considers the matter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers not to give evidence without leave</td>
<td>334. An officer of the House or a Member of the reporting staff may not give evidence elsewhere in respect of any proceedings of the House or a Committee except with the leave of the House.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Communication by message | CHAPTER 25  
MESSAGES BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>335.</strong> The House may communicate with the Council by message.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message conveying resolution</td>
<td>336. A Member may move at any time without notice that a resolution of the House be communicated by message to the Council. The question shall be decided without debate or amendment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaker to sign</td>
<td>337. Messages from the Assembly shall be signed by the Speaker and delivered by the Clerk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt of messages</td>
<td>338. Messages from the Council shall be received by a Clerk-at-the-Table at the Bar of the House if the House is sitting. If the House is not sitting messages shall be received by the Clerk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report of messages</td>
<td>339. Messages from the Council shall be handed to the Speaker for report when other business is not before the House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consideration of messages</td>
<td>340. Messages from the Council may be considered:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) Forthwith; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) At a later hour; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Tomorrow; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) On a future day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CHAPTER 26

### CONFERENCES BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

341. The House may communicate with the Council by ordinary or free conference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication by conference</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>342. At an ordinary conference:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) The minimum number of Assembly managers shall be five.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) All communication between the managers shall be in writing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) The duty of the Assembly managers is confined to reading and delivering the reasons or resolutions to the Council managers or hearing and receiving reasons or resolutions from the Council managers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rules of ordinary conference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>343. At a free conference:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) The minimum number of Assembly managers shall be ten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) The managers may confer verbally and without restriction with the Council managers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>344. A motion requesting a conference shall contain:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) The names of the Members proposed to be the managers for the Assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) A statement of the general objects of the conference.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>345. The message requesting a conference shall state:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) The general objects of the conference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) The number of Members the Assembly will appoint.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restriction on request for conference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>346. The House may not request a conference in respect of a subject matter in possession of the Council.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This standing order does not preclude a demand being made for a free conference in any case where the Council has rejected a bill transmitted by the Assembly to the Council, or has failed within the meaning of section 5B of the Constitution Act 1902, to pass it, or has passed it with any amendment to which the Assembly does not agree.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ballot</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>347. A ballot may be required if a Member declines to serve as a manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>House agreeing to conference not to appoint meeting</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>348. The House requesting the conference shall not appoint the time and place for the conference and agreement or otherwise shall be communicated by message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Business suspended during conference</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>349. During any conference the business of the House shall be suspended until the ringing of one long bell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Report</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350. Any report from the managers from a conference shall be reported forthwith.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Bells rung prior to ballot | CHAPTER 27  
BALLOTING  

351. Before the House proceeds to any ballot, the bells shall be rung as in a division. No other business shall be conducted during the balloting period. |
|---|---|
| Procedure | 352. Unless otherwise provided, every ballot shall be conducted as follows:  

1. Each Member in the House shall give the Clerk a list indicating the names of the Member(s) of their choice not exceeding or less than the number to be elected.  
2. Lists indicating more or less than the number required shall be void and rejected.  
3. The Clerk shall collect the lists and report to the Speaker the names of the Member(s) with the most votes and shall keep a record of the conduct of the ballot.  
4. The Speaker shall declare such Member(s) to be elected.  
5. In the event of an equality of votes the Speaker shall decide the Member or Members to serve. |
| Closure of ballot | 353. The ballot shall be closed 30 minutes after the ringing of the bells. |
### CHAPTER 28

**ADDRESSES TO THE SOVEREIGN AND TO THE GOVERNOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address to Governor</th>
<th>354. All Addresses to the Governor shall be presented by the Speaker unless otherwise ordered.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Presentation of address | 355. When Addresses are presented to the Governor:  
(1) Members of the House may be present.  
(2) The Address shall be read by the Speaker.  
(3) The mover and seconder of the Address shall stand to the left of the Speaker. |
| Address to the Sovereign | 356. In the case of an Address to the Sovereign the Speaker shall forward it to the Governor for presentation. |
| Report of answer | 357. The Governor’s answer to any Address presented shall be reported to the House by the Speaker. |
CHAPTER 29

PRIVATE BILLS

358. The procedure for the passage of a private bill on petition is as follows:

(1) At least 3 months prior to the presentation of the petition, a notice of intention to introduce a bill containing a true statement of the general objects of the bill shall be published once a week for 4 consecutive weeks in the Government Gazette, in at least one major newspaper published in Sydney and in the district affected by the bill of the intention to petition the House to introduce a private bill.

(2) The petition, with a printed copy of the proposed bill attached and signed by one or more of the parties applying for the bill shall be presented and received by the House.

(3) The petition must contain:
   (a) Proof of the publication of the notice in the Government Gazette and the newspapers.
   (b) A true statement of the general objects of the bill.
   (c) A request to introduce the bill.

(4) When the petition has been received, notice of motion for the introduction of the bill shall be given, and such bill shall be brought in within 30 days.

(5) The motion for the introduction of a private bill cannot be objected to and the motion cannot be amended or debated.

(6) Before being introduced, the bill shall be printed and sufficient copies shall be delivered to the Clerk.

(7) Before being introduced, and from time to time thereafter, the Clerk shall be entitled to claim such expenses from the promoters of the bill as the Clerk deems reasonable.

(8) After being introduced, the bill by motion on notice shall be referred to a select committee.

359. Unless otherwise ordered the general provisions relating to committees shall apply to select committee on private bills.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special rules</th>
<th>360. In the select committee:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) The committee shall require proof of the allegations contained in the preamble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2) The Chair shall have a deliberative and a casting vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3) Every petition in reference to the bill shall be deemed to be referred to the committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4) After taking evidence a question shall be put from the Chair – “That the preamble be agreed to”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) If the question passes in the negative, the committee shall not proceed further with the bill and report accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) If the question is resolved in the affirmative the committee shall consider the clauses of the bill and any amendments may be proposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5) The committee having reported in favour of the bill, it shall be proceeded with as in the case of public bills, and a later time set down for the bill to be agreed to in principle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Council</td>
<td>361. A private bill coming to the Assembly from the Council if accompanied by printed copies of the reports and proceedings of its select committee shall be proceeded with as a public bill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not numbered</td>
<td>362. Private bills shall not be numbered after assent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapsed bill</td>
<td>363.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) A private bill introduced in the Assembly which has lapsed because of prorogation may be proceeded with if a petition is lodged by the promoters within 10 clear sitting days of the new session of the same Parliament.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) If the petition is received a motion may be moved without notice that the House proceed with the same bill, with any alterations which may have been made in the previous session.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) The bill shall proceed from the point of interruption it had reached in the previous session if the bill is in the Assembly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) If the bill was in the Council at prorogation, a message may be sent to the Council requesting that the bill be restored to the Council’s business paper.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) If already examined by a select committee, it shall not be necessary for another select committee to examine the bill.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) If the bill had been referred to but not reported upon by a select committee in the previous session it shall be referred to another committee comprising as nearly as possible the same Members.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) The committee shall be referred all minutes, papers and petitions in possession of the previous committee and previous requirements shall be deemed to have been satisfied.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sessional orders – adoption

364. The House may from time to time adopt sessional orders which shall have effect for the duration of the session, unless otherwise ordered.

### Suspension of standing orders

365.

1. A Member may, at any time, seek leave of the House to move a motion to suspend standing and sessional orders.
2. A Minister may, at any time without leave, move a motion to suspend standing and sessional orders to deal with any matter.
3. The mover, one other Member and the mover in reply shall be entitled to speak to the motion for up to five minutes each.
4. When the mover is a Member not supporting the Government, the response shall be by a Minister and, when the mover is a Member supporting the Government the response shall be by the Leader of the Opposition or a Member deputed.
5. Such motions shall not be entertained during Question Time.
6. The closure shall not apply.
## CHAPTER 31
### PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

366. Parliamentary Secretaries may act on behalf of Ministers and references to Ministers in the standing and sessional orders shall be taken to include references to Parliamentary Secretaries except in respect of the following standing orders:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standing Order</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2(9)</td>
<td>Inform the House when the Governor will give reasons for opening of Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11(3)</td>
<td>Inform the House when the Governor will receive the House with its new Speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Front bench reserved for Ministers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Days and hours of sitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Adjournment of the House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Issue a notification for the allocation of time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Arrange government business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110(3)</td>
<td>Matters of Public Importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>No confidence in a Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Petitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Questions to Ministers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131(5)</td>
<td>Oral Questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>Time for lodging answers to written questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189</td>
<td>Declare a bill urgent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190, 243</td>
<td>Governor’s message not required for Appropriation and taxing bills introduced by a Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246(1)</td>
<td>Estimates committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251(1)</td>
<td>Suspension of Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269</td>
<td>Order for papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323(10)</td>
<td>Legislation Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365(4)</td>
<td>Suspension of standing orders (response to motion)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 July 2009
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication of Hansard</th>
<th>Chapter 32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>367.</strong> The House authorises the publication of the record of its debates and proceedings known as the “Parliamentary Debates (Hansard)”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filming and broadcast of proceedings</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>368.</strong> The House authorises, on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Speaker from time to time:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) The filming of its proceedings and the proceedings in public of its committees; and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) The broadcasting and re-broadcasting of such proceedings or extracts thereof in any form, both within and outside the Parliamentary precincts, by any medium.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX BY STANDING ORDER

### Absence—
- Clerk, 22
- Assistant Speaker, 18
- Deputy Speaker, 18
- Members, 27, 28, 29
- Speaker, 15, 18
- Temporary Speakers, 18

### Accorded priority, motions—
- procedure, 109
- time for in Routine of Business, 97

### Acknowledgement of Country, 3(2), 39

### Acting Speaker, 15, 18, 19

### Acts of Parliament—
- Assent, 239
- reflections upon, 72(4)

### Addresses—
- Governor, for papers, 268
- Governor’s answer, 357
- Governor’s Speech, in reply to—
  - adoption, 6
  - moved and seconded, 4
  - presentation, 7
  - takes precedence of general business, 5
  - time limits on speeches, 85
- motions for, 4
- presentation, 354, 355
- the Sovereign, to, 356
- transmission through Governor, 356

### Adjournment—
- Automatic (without motion), 46
- debate, of, 80(1), 82, 83
- House, of, 41, 43, 46, 80(2)
- debate, motion for, negatived, 84
- See also “Sitting and adjournment of the House”

### Agreement in principle. See “Bills”

### Allocation of time (guillotine)—
- interruption by Private Members’ Statements, 108(3)(b)
- procedure, 90

### Amendments—
- address in reply, 6
- admissible, 217
- agreement in principle, 198, 199, 200
- amendments to, 164, 225, 226, 233, 234, 235, 236
- Bills, options for Assembly—
  - Assembly bill amended by Council—
    - Council amendments, 224, 225, 226
  - Council bill amended by Assembly—
    - Council amendments to Assembly amendments, 233, 234, 235
- Amendments (continued)—
  - Further amendments on Council amendments to Assembly’s original amendments, 236
  - message from Council, 229, 233
  - schedule sent to Council, 231, 232
  - clerical etc., 219
  - consequential, 225
  - earlier part of question, to, 161(4)
  - form of, 157, 159, 165, 198, 199
  - inadmissible, 161
  - inconsistent, 161(1)
  - later part already amended or question proposed, 161(2)
  - long title, 209
  - moving of, 209
  - new clauses, 209
  - not allowed—
    - list, 80
    - matters of public importance, 110(5)
    - no confidence in Government, 111(3), 111A(3)
    - no confidence in Minister, 112(4)
    - no confidence in Speaker, 113(4)
    - to amendment to dispose of a bill, 199
  - not considered, list, 161
  - order of moving, 162
  - original question as amended, 166
  - passing of bill, 217
  - question put when made, 212
  - question when not made, 208
  - questions, to, 157, 158
  - reconsidered, 217
  - relevancy of, 160, 210, 225
  - same question, 154
  - schedule of, 231, 232
  - second, 162, 225
  - signed, to be, 159
  - Speaker puts question, “That amendment be agreed to”, 158
  - withdrawal of, 146, 161(3), 163
  - words already agreed to, to, 161(4)
  - writing, in, 159

### Anticipation—
- business on Business Paper, 77

### Appropriation bills, 
- procedure for consideration, 245
- time limits on speeches, 85

### Assent to bills, See “Governor”

### Assistant Speaker—
- absence of Speaker/Deputy Speaker, 15
- bills, certificate for assent, 239
- committees, without consent not to be a member of, 275
- election, 12, 13, 14
Assistant Speaker (continued)—
vacancy, 17
vacates Chair on Speaker's request, 21

Ballot—
committees, membership, selection by, 278
general provisions, 351-353
manager, conference with Council, 347
Speaker, election, 10 See also section 31B, Constitution Act 1902.

Bar of the House—
Council messages received at, 338
witnesses at, 329

Bells—
for ballot, 351
for meeting of House, warning, 35
for resumption upon Speaker leaving
Chair, 40
for quorum, 38, 41
timing of, 35

Bills—
agreement in principle—
 amendment to—
cognate bills, 194
dispose of bill, 199
future time, 200
reference to a committee, 198
cognate bills—
 procedure, 193
separate questions, 195
day fixed for moving, 188(8)
day fixed for resumption of debate, 188(10)
moving of, forthwith, 188(8), 229(2)
order of the day, 229
reply allowed, 64, 66, 67
speech then debate adjourned, 188(9)
time limits, 85
truncated, on Council bills, 229(4)
allocation of time, (guillotine), 90
all stages forthwith, urgent consideration, 189

amendments—
agreement in principle, 198, 199, 200
Assembly, on Council bills— 231, 232
 further, on Council amendments on
 Assembly's original amendments, 236
clerical etc., 219
Council, on Assembly bills—
amendments to Council amendments, 225
considered forthwith, 222
options for dealing with, 224
order of the day, 223
reported, 222

Bills (continued)—
response to Assembly's amendments/disagreement, 226
Council on Assembly amendments to
Council bill, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235
cognate bills, 196
legislation committee to report on,
323(11)
postponed, 224
relevancy, 210
schedule of, 231, 232
Appropriation, 190, 245, 246
appropriation, message for, 190
Assembly, originating in—
 returned from Council with
 amendments, 222
 returned from Council with
 further amendments, 226
assent, See “Governor”
classes, 207, 208, 209
order of consideration, 209
Clerk's certificate, 220, 230
cognate—
assent, 197
Council amendments, 196
leaving out one of more of bills
in agreement of principle or passing
of bill, 194
procedure, 193
separate questions, 195
council on—
referred, 198, 216
report from, 201, 323(11)
conferences. See "Conference with
Council"
consideration—
ordinary, 203
pro forma, 204
consideration in detail—
amendments—
 admissible, 161
appropriation, to, 190
Assembly, to Council bill, 231,
232, 233, 234
clauses, 207, 208, 212, 213
Council, to Assembly bill, 223,
224, 225, 226
question on, 157, 158
relevancy of, 161, 210
same in substance, 154 and see
"Same question"
title, 211
clauses, 207, 208, 209
cognate bills, 193(3)
new clauses, 209
Order of the Day, 222
preamble, 209
Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Bills (continued)—
- question on clauses, 208
- relevancy, 214
- schedules, 207, 208, 209, 212, 213, 214
- title, 209, 211
- copies handed up, 188(6)
- Council amendments to Assembly bills, 222, 223, 224
- Council—
  - message sent to, 221, 231, 233, 234, 235, 236
  - procedure, bills from, 229
  - schedule of amendments to, 232
- disposal of, 199
- enactment, words of, 206
- explanatory note, 188(7)
- financial, 243
- General Business Notices of Motions and Orders for—
  - motions for re-ordering, 106
  - place in Routine of Business, 97
- guillotine, 90
- introduction—
  - Assembly bill, 188(4)
  - Council bill, 229(1)
  - second bill, 202
- laid aside, 224(5)
- lapsed—
  - private bill, 363
  - public bill, 237
- legislation committees, 323
- message recommending appropriation, 190
- money—
  - message from Governor required, 243
  - privileges not insisted upon, 228
- money clauses, 243
- notice of motion—
  - bills, 188(2)
  - bill to correspond with, 188(5)
  - cognate bill, 193(1)
- Order of the Day for—
  - discharged and bill withdrawn, 80(13), 99, 100
  - postponed, 188(11), 224(4)
- passed House, 218
- passing—
  - amendment to—
    - cognate bills, 194
  - Assistant Speaker’s certification required, 239
  - cognate bills—
    - procedure, 193(2)
    - separate questions, 195
  - deemed by Speaker, 203
  - forthwith, 238
  - procedure, 203
  - reply allowed, 64, 66, 67

Bills (continued)—
- preamble, 205, 209
- presentation, bill, of, 188(6)
- printing, 188(7)
- Private—
  - procedure on—
    - Assembly bill, 358
    - Council bill, 229(2), 361
    - resumption of proceedings, 237
    - select committee on, 358(8)
    - time limits during debate on, 85
  - pro forma consideration, procedure, 204
  - prorogation, resumption of proceedings after—
    - private bill, 363
    - public bill, 237
- Public—
  - Council bills, 229
  - improvement of council area, 192
  - introduction, 188(3)
  - long title, 188(1)
  - notice of motion to introduce, 188(2)
  - preparation, 188(1)
  - private Member may introduce, 191
  - procedure, 188
  - resumption of proceedings, 363(3)
  - reconsideration, 215, 217
  - relevancy of discussion, 70, 245(1)
  - schedules, 207, 208, 209, 212, 213, 214, 215
  - second bill, 202
  - time limits, 85
  - title, long, 188(1)(3)
  - title, short, 188(2)
  - transmission to Council, 221
  - urgent consideration, 80(12), 189
  - withdrawn, 80(13), 100, 188(11)

Business—
- Address in Reply, prior to adoption, 5
- anticipation of, 77, 128(5)
- arrangement—
  - Government business, 102
  - precedence of, 118(5)
  - conduct of, consideration in detail, 203, 240, 241, 242
- General—
  - establishing program for, 101
  - order of, 105
  - time for in Routine of Business, 97
  - time limits for notices and orders of the day (not for bills), 107
- general conduct of, 1
- Government—
  - order, 102
  - time for in Routine of Business, 97
- interruption of, 108
- obstruction—
  - House, in, 81
  - visitors, 260
Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Business (continued)—
order of—
   General, 105
   Government, 102
placing or disposal of—
   time for, 97, 99, 100
   procedure, 99, 100
re-ordering of General Business
   Notices and Orders (for Bills), 106
precedence or priority to—
   address in reply debate, 5
   disallowance of statutory rules, 116
   dissent from Speaker’s ruling, 95
   election of Speaker upon vacancy, 16
   General Business Notices and Orders
   (for Bills), 106
   list of order to be taken, 118
   leave of absence motion, 28
   no confidence in Government, 111(2)
   Orders of the Day, 168
   papers, printing of, 266(2)
   point of order, 93
   privilege or contempt matter, 91, 92
routine of, 97
   Speaker sets down, 203(2)(b)
suspended for duration of conference
   with Council, 349
time limits for certain, 85
Business Paper—
   Government business on, arranged by
   Ministers, 102
notice of motions—
   amended by Clerk on, 137
   order of, on, 99
precedence of, 99
Orders of the Day—
   called on, if no notices, 169
   precedence of, 168
published and circulated, 31
restoration to, of lapsed bill, 237
Casting vote—
   chair of a committee, 283
   Speaker, 184
Censure—
   Member, 114
   Speaker, 115
   Time limits during debate on, 85
Certificate, Clerk’s. See “Bills” and “Petitions”
Chair—
   disregarding authority of, 250(5)
   left until long bell, 40
   no movement between and Table/member
   speaking, 53
   visitors behind Speaker’s, 256
Chair (continued)—
   taken by—
   Assistant/Deputy/Temporary Speaker,
      21
   Speaker at each sitting, 36
Chair of a committee. See “Committees- General Provisions”
Chamber—
   Members—
      movements in, 50, 53
      seated in, 50, 53
      to remain in, 51
   visitors noticed in, 258
   And see “Galleries”
Clerk of the House—
   absence of, 22
   duties in regard to—
      Acts assented to, 239
      Acts, enrolment, 239(6)
      amendments, clerical etc., 219
      attendance of Members, recording of, 30
      ballots, 352
      bills, 188
      Business Paper, 31, 137
   certificates—
      Assembly bill—
         passed House, 220
         passed both Houses, 239
      Council bill agreed to, 230
      schedule of amendments, Council
         bill, 232
      schedule of further amendments,
         Council bill, 236
      clerical etc. amendments, 219
      commission for administering pledge, 2(4)
   committees—
      meetings, 279, 285
      reports out of session, 305
      reports referred to Minister, 303A
   election of Speaker, Deputy Speaker,
      Assistant Speaker and Temporary
      speakers, 17, 18
   guillotine, 90
   List of Members elected, 2(1)
   messages, 337, 338
   new Parliament, no Speaker, 2(8)
   papers, 30-33, 264(4), 269
   petitions, 119, 120, 123, 124, 125
   private bills, 358
   proclamations, 2(1), 3(1)
   Questions and Answers Paper, 31,
      131
   records, official, 30, 33
   Register of Members, 25
   reports tabled out of session, 323(13)
   Roll of Members, 24
Clerk of the House (continued)—

Speaker—
absence of, 15, 18
vacancy in office, 16
statutory rules, 32
Votes and Proceedings, 30, 31
witnesses, summoning of, 324
writs, 2(6)
Order of the Day, directed to read, 169

Closure—
allocation of time for discussion, 90
censure of Member, 114(5)
censure of Speaker, 115(5)
debate of, by reply, 87
divisions consequent on, 89
effect of carrying, 88
election—
   Deputy Speaker, 13(7)
guillotine, 90
interruption of debate, 79(5), 86
last question only affected, 88
no confidence in Government, 111(8),
   111A(8)
no confidence in Minister, 112(8)
no confidence in Speaker, 113(8)
not allowed on—
matters of public importance, 110(5)
suspension of standing and sessional
   orders, 365
question, of, 86
right of reply, 87

Cognate bills. See “Bills—cognate”

Commissioner(s), administering Pledge, 2(4)

Complicated Question, divided, 153

Consideration of bills. See “Bills”

Committee reports—
Estimates Committees, 246
lapping of take note debate on, 306
precedence to debate on, 306
recommendations to be responded to,
   303A
time for in Routine of Business—
   consideration, 97, 306, 307
   presentation, 97
time limits on speeches and debate, 306

Committees, Estimates, 246

Committees, General Provisions—
adjournment—
time to time, 287
want of quorum, 286
appointment—
   notice of motion to contain names,
      277
Assistant/Deputy Speaker may not serve
   on, 275
ballot for membership, 278

Committees, General Provisions (continued)—
bills, on. See “Bills”
chair—
   absence, 284
   acting, 284
   casting vote, 283
draft report, 300
election, 282
   House advised, 282(2)
summonses, signs, 289
clerk, duties, 281, 285
Council committee, communication with,
   311, 312, 313, 314
Deputy Chair—
   absence of Chair, 284
   election of, 282, 289
   House advised, 282(2)
disclosure, unauthorised, 297
divisions, 285(4)
evidence—
   by officers, 326, 327, 328
   by Members, 325, 326, 327, 328
correction, 293
electronic means, 295(2)
   Hansard, 292
   procedure, 291
tabling, 303
   unauthorised disclosure, 297
   witnesses, payment, 308
first meeting, 279, 282
hearings, admission to, 294
in camera meeting, 296
inquiries reported to House, 299
lists on notice boards, 309
meetings—
   deliberative, 295
electronic, 295(2)
in camera, 296
   minutes, 285
Members—
   allegations against, 298
   appointment of, 274, 277
   ballot, 278
   charge against, 307
   discharge of, 274
   excluded non participation, 249, 253
evidence from, 325, 326, 327, 328
   leave of absence, 27, 28, 29
   names listed in notice, 277
   number of, 273
   personal or pecuniary interest, 276
   presence of, 285
   noted in minutes, 285(1)
officers, evidence from, 326, 327, 328
   papers, tabling, 284(3)
power to send for persons, papers etc.,
   288
   private bills, 358, 359, 360
Committees, General Provisions (continued)—
proceedings—
  unauthorised disclosure, 297
quorum—
electronic, when meeting, 295(2)
number of, 280
want of—
during sitting, 286
time of meeting, 281
record of proceedings, 285
reports—
  chair’s or other Member’s signature, 302
consideration—
  by committee, 301
  by House, 306
  by Ministers, 303A
debate, 306
draft—
  adoption, 301(5)
  amendment, 301(4)
  consideration, 301
  preparation and circulation by chair, 300
  presentation to House, 306
Government responses, 303A
printing, 80(14), 304
subsequent action, 307
tabling—
  House—
    by chair, 303
    procedure, 306
  out of session, 305
time to time, 299
unauthorised disclosure, 297
Routine of Business, 97
sittings, 287
Speaker may not serve on, 275
summonses, 289
visitors, admission of, 261, 262, 294
voting, 283
witnesses. See “Witnesses”

Committees, Joint—
  meeting, first, 320
members—
  names of, 319
  presence at meetings, 321
message, 319
quorum, 321
reports, 322

Committees, Legislation, 323

Committees, Standing—
  appointment, 315
general provisions apply, 316
House, 318
Library, 318

Committees, Standing (continued)—
  Speaker, ex officio member, 318
  Standing Orders and Procedure, 317

Communications. See “Messages”

Condolence, 118

Conference with Council—
  bills, 226
  free conference, 341, 343, 346
  House business suspended, 349
  manager, ballot for, 347
  message for, 345, 348
  motion for, 344
  ordinary conference, 341, 342
  report from managers, 350
  restriction, 346
  time and place, 348

Confidence, no—
  in Government, 111, 111A
  in Minister, 112
  in Speaker, 113
  order of precedence, 118(2)
  precedence, 111, 118

Consideration in detail—
  bills, consideration of. See “Bills”
  business—
    reconsidered, 217
  Council amendments considered, 224
  Estimates Committees, 244, 246
  motion to consider matter in detail, 203
  questions in, 78, 241, 242
  quorum, 42
  relevancy in, 214
  speaking more than once, 242
  time limits, 85

Constitution Act 1902—
  Acts, assent, 239
  no confidence in Government, 111
  quorum, 37
  Speaker, election, 9, 10

Contempt. See “Privilege”

Count of the House. See “Divisions” and “Quorums”

Count-out—
  House adjourned, 38
  resumption of proceedings after, 41

Council—
  Bills—proceedings on. See “Bills”
  communication by message, 335
  communication by conference, 341
  communication by committees, 311, 312, 313, 314
  conferences with—
    free conference, 343, 346
    ordinary conference, 342
  Council members, as witnesses, 327
  disagreement with, 226
  joint committees, 319-322
Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Council (continued)—
  messages—
    from, 222, 226, 229(1), 235, 236(2), 348
    to, 221, 224, 227, 230, 231, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237(3), 319, 320, 327
  messages, consideration of, 340
  offensive words against, 72, 73
  officers as witnesses, 326, 327, 328
  references to proceedings, 70

Custody—
  official records and papers, in Clerk, 33

Days and hours of meeting—
  appointment, 34
  precedence of motion, 118(6)

Debate—
  abuse of orders or forms of House, 81
  adjournment, 82, 83
  adjournment not allowed, 111(5)
  allocation of time, limitation of, 90
  anticipation, 77
  call of Chair, 55
  closed by reply, 68
  closure of, 86, 87
  committee reports, 306
  conclusion of, question put, 69, 151
  Council debates, references to, 70
  count-out, interrupted by, 41
  curtailment of, 86
  disorderly conduct, 250(2)
  explanation—
    personal, 62
    speech, of, 64(2), 65
  Governor, references to, 73
  imputations, 73
  inaugural speech, 63
  interruption of, 79, 86
  irrelevance, 59
  judiciary, references to, 72
  limitation of (guillotine), 90
  matter of public importance, discussion of, 110
  matters not open to—
    list, 80
    motion That this bill be not passed, 203
    pro forma consideration, 204
  Members—
    “be further heard” motion, 60, 80(15)
    “be not further heard” motion, 58, 79, 80(16)
    “be now heard” motion, 57, 79, 80(17)
    called to order 3 times, 249
    closure by, 86, 87
    conduct in debate, 52
    electorate, referred to by, 75

Debate (continued)—
  named in, 251
  not speaking, behaviour of, 50, 51, 52
  references to, 75
  unable to stand, 56
  newspaper reports of, quoting, 70
  obstructing business, 250(1)
  offensive words, 72, 74, 250(3)
  order—
    Member may raise point at any time, 93
    Member called to order 3 times, 249
    Member rising may speak to, 94
    question or point of order—
      during consideration in detail, 93
      Members speaking resumes seat, 94(1)
    Member may be interrupted to
      raise, 79(2), 93
    precedence to, 93
    Speaker gives ruling, 94(3)
  order maintained by Speaker, 49
  personal explanation, 62, 70
  personal reflections, 73
  point of order. See “Debate—order”
  precedence, Member in charge of Order of the Day, 171
  previous debates, references to, 70
  privilege matter, 79, 91, 92
  quarrels, 74
  question under discussion, stating of, 78
  questions seeking information, not to be debated, 128(1)
  references to—
    Council proceedings, 70
    debates or proceedings of current session, 70
    Members, 72, 75
  reflections on—
    Members, 73
    vote of House, 71
  relevancy—
    Appropriation Bill, 245
    consideration in detail, during, 214
    current session debates, 70(1)
    explanation of words, 64, 65
    persistent irrelevance, 59
    previous debate, 70
    reply of mover of substantive motion, 67
    subject matter under discussion, 77
    repetition, tedious, 59
  reply—
    closes debate, 68
    right of, 66
    subject of, 67
  resumption of, set down by Speaker, 83, 167
  right to speak—
Debate (continued)—
called, 55
listing, 61
Order of Day (pre-audience), 64, 83
ruling of Speaker, 94
seconder of motion—
Address to Governor, 355
Sovereign, references to, 72
Speaker, duties of. See “Speaker”,
speaking more than once, 65, 242
speeches, manner and right, 55-65
statutes, references to, 72
subject matter of reply, 67
tedious repetition, 59
time—
limitation of debate (guillotine), 90
time limits, 85
vote of House, reflections on, 71
Deputy Speaker—
absence, 18
absence of Speaker, 15
Acting Speaker if vacancy, 16
Chair—
taken by, 21
committees, without consent not to be a
member of, 275
election, 12, 13
time limits during debate on, 85
vacancy, 17
vacates Chair on Speaker’s request, 21
Disagreement between Houses, 226
Discharge of orders of the day, 80(8), 170
Disorder—
Member, by, 250
Dissent—
from rulings—
procedure, 95
order of precedence, 118(1)
matters of public importance, not
permitted, 110(9)
Dissolution—
meeting after, 2
Divisions—
bells rung, 180(1)
call for, 173
call of one Member required, 173, 174
casting vote of Speaker, 184
closure and consequential, 89
confusion in, 182
doors locked, 178, 179, 180(3), 185
errors in, 182
inaccurately recorded in Votes or
Hansard, 183
interruption by Private Members’
Statements, 108
Members—
calling for, 173
Divisions (continued)—
counted, 180(8)
divide, 174(3)
five or fewer on a side, 181
names recorded, 181
pecuniary interest, 176
present after doors locked, 178
seated, 180(2)
to remain and vote, 180(9)
vote disallowed—
not present in House, 179
pecuniary interest, 176
vote of, 175, 176, 178 179
pairs, 186
procedure for, 180
procedure to call, 174
question decided by, 180(8)
question put, 180(4)
quorum, want of, 43
recorded in Votes and Proceedings, 30
restriction on, 187
result declared, 180(8)
Speaker—
casting vote, 184
corrects record, 183
declares question if five or fewer
members, 181
opinion stated, 184(1)
opinion challenged, 184(3)
successive, 185
tellers—
appointed by Speaker, 180(5)
disagree, others appointed, 180(7)
report want of quorum, 43
Speaker may excuse, 180(6)
voice, voting in agreement with, 175
Documents. See “Papers and Documents”
Doors of the Chamber, 178, 179,
180(3), 185
Election of—
Acting Speaker, 18
Assistant Speaker, 12, 13, 14
Chair and Deputy Chair of committees,
282
Deputy Speaker, 12, 13
Speaker, 2(7), 9, 10 and see section 31B
Constitution Act 1902
Speaker upon vacancy, 9, 10
Errors—
clerical or typographical, 219
Estimates—
committees, 246
message from Governor, 244
Evidence—
unauthorised disclosure, 297
Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

**Explanation**—
Member, after named and motion moved, 251(2)
personal, 62, 70(2)
speech, in, 64(2), 65

**Expulsion of Member**—
order of precedence, 118(4)
seat declared vacant, 254
time limits during debate on, 85

**Financial procedures**, 243-246

**First day, new Parliament**—
procedures, 2

**Forms of House**—
abuse of, 81

**Friday sittings**, 98

**Galleries**—
admission to, 257
Press, 263

**General Business**—
considered in order given or set down, 105
establishing program for general business days, 101
general notices, time given, 97, 98, 108
lapsing of, 105
notices and orders (not for bills), time limits for, 107
place in Routine of Business, 97, 133(2)
re-ordering of, 106
retains relative place on Business Paper, 105
routine of, 97

**Government**—
no confidence, Constitution Act, 111
no confidence, 111A

**Government business**—
order, 102
time for in Routine of Business, 97

**Governor**—
Address in Reply to Governor’s speech, 4-7
addresses presented, 7, 354, 355
addresses to, 354-357
assent to bills—
cognate bills, 197
procedure, 239
Commissioners appointed by, 2(4)
declares reasons for calling Parliament together, 2(9)
messages, consideration of, 248
messages from, 243, 244, 247, 248
opening speech, 3
papers—
involving Royal Prerogative etc., 268(1)
presented by command, 264(7)

**Governor (continued)**—
presentation of—
bills for assent, 239
Speaker, 11(3)(5)
proclamation, 2, 3(1)
references to—
in debate, 72
to apply to Sovereign, 8

**“Guillotine”**, 90

**Hansard**—
correction of, 183
incorporation of material in, 271
publication of, 367
quoting from, 70
recording of evidence, 292
recording of pairs in, 186
staff, deemed not to be visitors, 259

**Hours of meeting**, 34

**House Committee**, 318

**Houses**—
disagreement between, 226
references to, 72, 73

**Irrelevance in debate**, 59

**Joint Committees**. See “Committees—Joint”

**Judiciary**—
references to, 72

**Leader of the Opposition**—
question time, first call, 131(4)
response to Ministerial Statement, 104

**Leave of absence**, 27, 28, 29, 80(7)

**Leave of House**—
motions, 142
not open to debate nor amendment, 80(4)
procedure, 96
required for—
communication with Council committee, 311
correction in vote or proceeding of House, 156
ministerial statement outside routine, 103
no confidence in Government, withdrawal, 111(4), 111A(4)
no confidence in Minister, withdrawal, 112(4)
officer or Member to give evidence re proceedings, 334
papers, tabling of, 266(1)
Private Members’ Statements outside routine, 108
successive divisions, 185
suspension of standing and sessional orders, 365
withdrawal of amendment moved, 163
withdrawal of motion after question proposed, 144
Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

**Leaf of Speaker**—
- incorporation in Hansard, 271
- personal explanation, 62
- to speak from seat, 56
- withdrawal, 62

**Library Committee**, 318

**Limitation of debate or speeches**, 85

**Loan bills**, 244, 245

**Mace**, 11(2)

**Matter of Public Importance**—
- procedure, 110
  - time limits during debate on, 85, 110(6), 110(7)
  - time for, in Routine of Business, 97

**Media**—
- debate on accommodation, time limits, 85
- Speaker's control, 263

**Meeting of House**—
- earlier time than adjournment—
  - Government request, 46
  - absolute majority of Members, 47
  - motion by Minister, 34
  - time of, 34

**Members**—
- acts on behalf of another—
  - notices of motions, 135
  - Orders of the Day, 170
- Addresses to Governor, may be present at, 355(1)
- absence, leave of, 27, 28, 29
- allegations against in committee, 298
- attendance—
  - authorised by House, 328
  - bound to, 27
  - ordered by House, 325
  - record of, 30, 38
  - requested of Council Member or officer, 327
- call, seeking, 55
- closure of, 86, 87
- committees—
  - admission to, 294
  - appointment to or discharge, 274
  - personal or pecuniary interest, 276
  - voting in, 283(1)
- criminal trial pending, 255
- debate, conduct in and manner and right of. See “Debate”
- disobedience, willful, 250(5)
- disorderly conduct, 44, 250(2)
- divisions, rights and obligations during, 173
- electorates, referred to by name of, 75
- exclusion from precincts and committees through removal/suspension, 249, 252, 253

**Members (continued)**—
- explanation—
  - after named, 251(2)
  - speech of, 62, 64, 65
- expulsion—
  - precedence, 118(4)
  - time limits, 85
  - vote of House, 254
- inability to stand, 56
- leave of absence, 27, 28, 29 and see section 13A(a) of Constitution Act 1902
- movements in Chamber, 50, 51, 52, 53
- naming of, 250, 251
- notice of motion on behalf of another, 135
- offensive references to, 72
- ordered to attend to be examined by House, 325
- papers—
  - entitled to one copy, 270
  - inspection restricted to, 267
  - pecuniary interest, 176, 177, 276
  - personal explanation, 62, 70
  - personal or pecuniary interest in committee inquiry, 276
  - petitions, certifies if over 500, 123(3)
  - pledge by, 2(5)
  - precincts, exclusion from, 249, 253
  - quarrels between, not allowed, 74
  - recall by absolute majority, 47
  - referred to by name of electorate or title, 75
- reflections on, 73
- Register of, 25
- removal from House, 249
- Roll, 2(5), 24
- separate questions motions for—
  - cognate bills, 195
  - complicated question, 153
- seat declared vacant, 254
- seated in Chamber, 50, 56
- selection by ballot, 278
- Serjeant-at-Arms, removed by, 249
- silence when Speaker rises, 50
- speaking, when, 61
- speaks once, exceptions, 64, 65
- speech, misquoted and misunderstood, 65
- suspension of—
  - consequences, 253
  - criminal trial pending, 255
  - named, 251, 252
- title, referred to by, 75
- visitors—
  - admission of, 257
  - exclusion of, 261, 262
  - noticed, 258
- votes disallowed—
  - not present, 179
  - pecuniary interest, 176, 177
Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Members (continued)—
  witness, objection to question to, 333
  witnesses, as, 325, 326, 327, 328

Messages—
  appropriation, recommending, 190
  Assembly to Council, 221, 224, 227, 230,
    231, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237(3),
    312, 319, 320, 327
  Clerk delivers, 337
  Council, consideration of, 340
  Council to Assembly, 222, 226, 229(1)(2),
    237(2)
  Governor to Assembly—
    for opening of session, 3(2)
    how dealt with, 248
    reported, 247
  money bills, 243, 244
  receipt of, 338
  report of, 339
  report of bills, 229
  resolution of House, communicating, 336
  returning bills, 230, 231
  Speaker signs, 337

Ministerial Statements—
  by leave, 103
  response by the Leader of the Opposition
    or deputee, 104
  time unlimited, 104
  time for in Routine of Business, 97

Ministers—
  adjourn House, 46
  arrange Government Business in any
    order, 102
  committee inquiries from advised to
    House, 299(1)
  committee recommendations, response,
    303A
  Estimates Committees, motion for, 246
  Governor’s availability, informs House,
    2(9), 11 (3)
  money bill, message from Governor not
    required, 190, 243
  no confidence motion—
    procedure, 112
    time limits during debate on, 85
    closure, 112(8)
  papers—
    order for, 269
    restricted inspection, 267
    tabling, 264, 266
  petitions, response, 125
  Private Members’ Statements, notifies
    periods outside routine, 108(6)
  questions to, 126
  seats in Chamber, 26
  time limits, 85
  written question, non-answer, explanation,
    132(5)(6)

Misquotation/misunderstanding of
  speech, 65

Money bills, 228, 243

Motions—
  absence, for leave of, 28
  absence of Member in charge of, 145
  accorded priority—
    procedure, 109
    time limits, 85
  adjournment of debate, 82, 84
  adjournment of House, 46
  allegations made against Member in
    committee, 298
  allocation of time (guillotine), 90
  anticipation of other business, 77
  bills, for introduction and passage. See
    “Bills”,
  censure of Member, 114
  closure—
    debate, of, 87
    Member, of, 86, 87, 111-115
  complicated question divided, 153
  committee members appointment and
    discharge, 274
  condolence, vote of, 118(9)
  debate on, not allowed, list, 80
  dissent from Speaker’s rulings, 95
  division of, 153
  leave of absence, for, 28
  meeting of House, for next, 34
  Member be now heard, 57, 79, 111-115
  Member be not further heard, 58, 79, 111-
    115
  Member be further heard, 60
  moving of—
    by leave, 142(2)
    by resolution of House, 142(4)
    pursuant to standing or sessional
      orders, 142(2)
    second time, 147
    with notice, 142(1)
  without notice, debate or
    amendment—
    condolence, 118(2)
    complicated question divided, 153
    consideration of bill pro forma, 204(1)
    inspection of paper be restricted
      to Members etc., 267
    leave of absence, 28
    Member be now heard, 57, 79
    Member be not further heard, 58
      79
    Member be further heard, 60
    message to Council, 80(6), 336
    Member be suspended from the
      service of the House, 251(1)
    Order of the Day be discharged, 80(8)(13), 170
Motions (continued)—
papers, printing, 118(2)
petition not be received, 124
question be divided, 153
question be not now put, 149
urgent bill, 189
visitors be ordered to withdraw, 258
withdraw or postpone notice of motion, 80(8)
no confidence in Government—
precedence, 118(2)
procedure—
under Constitution Act, 111
other, 111A
no confidence in Minister—
procedure, 112
no confidence in Speaker—
procedure, 113
notices of. See “Notices of Motions”
Order of the Day, restoring lapsed, 172, 237
papers—
order for, 269
restricted inspection, 267
tabling of, resolution for, 264(6)
pecuniary interest, 176, 177
postponement of—
not allowed—
no confidence in Government, 111(3), 111A(3)
no confidence in Minister, 112(4)
no confidence in Speaker, 113(4)
precedence of, 118(8)
previous question, 149, 150
privilege, matter of, 91, 92
question concerning put, 151
question from Chair, 69, 143, 151, 152
requiring notice, 95
same question, not to be put, 154
substantive, reply allowed, 64, 66, 67
superseded, 147
suspension of—
Member, 80(5), 251
standing and sessional orders, 365
urgent bill, 189
vote disallowed—
not present in House, 179
pecuniary interest, 176, 177
vote of thanks, 118(9)
withdrawal of—
after proposed by Speaker, 144
after amendment is withdrawn or negativEd, 146
no confidence in Government, 111(4), 111A(4)
no confidence in Minister, 112(5)
no confidence in Speaker, 113(5)
same question, 147
Motions (continued)—
without notice, 28, 57, 58, 118(2)
Motions Accorded Priority, 109
Naming of Member, 250, 251, 252, 253
Newspaper reports, 70
Notice of Motions—
alteration of, 139
amended by Clerk, 137
anticipation of other business, 77
argumentative or unbecoming, 137
censure of Member, 114
censure of Speaker, 115
Clerk handed copy, 134
correction of vote or proceeding, 156
dissent from Speaker’s ruling, 95
giving of—
consecutively—
for another Member, 135
Ministers and disallowance of statutory rules, allowed, 138
not allowed, 138
verbally and showing date, 133
irregular, 137
lapising of, 99
no confidence—
in Government, 111, 111A
in Minister, 112
in Speaker, 113
not printed by order of Speaker, 137
not required, on—
committee members appointment and discharge, 274
days and times of meeting, 34
disallowance of vote, pecuniary interest, 177
leave of absence, 28
Order of the Day, restoring lapsed, 172
urgent bill, 189
Member be now heard, 57
Member be not further heard, 58
Member be further heard, 60
petition not be received, 124
That this bill be not passed, 203
order dealt with, 140
order on Business Paper, 99, 136
papers, printing of, 266
privilege matter, 92
precedence of Orders of the Day, 99
postponement of—
at placing or Disposal of Business, 100
by another Member, 141
if called on, 99
removed by order of Speaker, 137
signature required, 134
Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Notices of Motions (continued)—
  time for consideration in Routine of Business, 97, 133(2)
  time for giving, general notices, 97, 98, 108
  time for giving, government and bills, 97, 98
  time for giving, no confidence, censure and other business with precedence, 97, 133
  unbecoming or argumentative, 137
  withdrawal of, 99, 100

Oaths—
  witnesses, taken by, 291

Objection to ruling of Speaker, 95

Obstruction of business—
  House, in, 81
  visitor, by, 260

Offensive words, 72, 74, 250(3)

Officers of House—
  See “Clerk of the House”, “Serjeant-at-Arms” and “Witnesses”

Opening of—
  new session, 3
  Parliament—
    procedure, 2
    reference to Sovereign, 8

Order, See “Debate—Order”

Orders of the Day—
  anticipation of discussion of, 77, 128(5)
  bills for. See “Bills”
  Business Paper, order on, 168
  called on where no notices, 169
  discharge of, 80(8), 99, 100, 170
  Governor’s message, 248(3)
  Government business, order of, 102
  postponed—
    amendments of Council to Assembly bill, 224(4)
    by Member in charge, 100, 170
    for other Member, 170
    precedence, 118, 168
    precedence, Member in charge of, 171
    report from committee referred bill, 201
    restoration of lapsed, 172
    Speaker sets down, 167
    time for dealing with in Routine of Business, 97

Orders of the House—
  papers, 269
  sessional, 364
  suspension of standing or sessional, 365

Pairs, 186

Papers and documents, 264-271
  Address to Governor, 268
  committee reports, tabling out of session, 305

Papers and documents (continued)—
  copies, 270
  custody of, 33
  distribution of, 270
  inspection restricted, 80(10), 267
  Members entitlement to one copy, 270
  ordered by House, 264(6), 269
  return of ordered papers, arranged by Speaker, 269
  precedence of motion for printing, 118(10)
  printing of, 118(2), 265, 266
  procedure for tabling and printing, 266
  Routine of Business, place in, 97
  Royal Prerogative, concerning, 268
  tabling, by whom, 264, 305
  tabling, time for, 97
  time limits during debate on printing, 85

Parliament—
  new, meeting of, 2
  new session, commencement of, 3
  opening by—
    Governor or Commissioners, 2
    Sovereign, Governor to be construed as, 8
    See also “Addresses—Governor’s Speech”, “Committees, Standing” and “Speaker, election of”
  precincts, Member excluded, 249, 253

Parliamentary Secretaries, 366

Pecuniary interest, 176, 177, 276

Personal—
  explanation, 62, 70(2)
  explanation, not open to debate nor amendment, 80(9)
  interest, in committee inquiry, 276
  reflections, 73

Petitions—
  announcement of receipt of, time for in Routine of Business, 97
  certificate by Clerk, 120
  certified by Member, 123(3)
  general rules of contents, 121, 122
  lodgement with Clerk, 119
  Ministerial response, 125
  motion not to be received, 80(18)
  procedure for lodgement and presentation, 123
  private bills, 122(1), 358
  received unless motion moved, 124
  reference by Clerk to Minister responsible, 125
  signatories, over 500, 123(3), 125

Places of Members, 330

Pledge of Loyalty—
  Members, made by, 2, 23
Point of order, 93, 94, 183

Postponement of—
  business, 100
  clauses/schedules, 213
Council amendments to Assembly bill, consideration of, 224(4)
notice of motion, 100(2), 141
Order of the Day, 100(3), 170(1)
preamble of bill, 205, 209
title of bill, 209

Prayer—
  new session, 3(2)
  read each day, 39

Pre-audience, 64(1)

Press. See “Media”

Previous Question, 149, 150

Private Bills, See “Bills, Private”

Private Members’ Statements—
  procedure, 108
  time limits, 85

Privilege—
  matters—
    interruption of another Member, 79
    notice of motion, 92(5)
    order of precedence, 118(3)
    precedence to, 91
    raising of matter suddenly arising, 91
    raising of matter not suddenly arising, 92
    Speaker considers, 92
  time limits, 85

Privileges and rights—
  Speaker claims, 11(5)(6)

Privileges—
  not insisted upon, money bills, 228

Proceedings—
  resumption of after count-out, 41

Proclamation calling Parliament, 2, 4(1)

Prorogation—
  resumption of proceedings on lapsed bills, 237, 363

Public importance, matter of—
  matters taking the place of, 112(3), 113(3), 114(2), 115(2)
  procedure, 110
  time for discussion, 97
  time limits on, 85

Quarrels in debate, 74

Questions and Answers Paper, 31, 131(1), 132

Questions from the Chair—
  adjournment, 46
  amendments. See “Amendments”
  “Be now put” (closure), 80(20), 86

Questions from the Chair (continued)—
  complicated, division of, 153
  decided—
    by division, 180(8)
    by voices, 152
    when debate concluded, 151
  declaration of urgency, 189
  divided, 80(19)
  divided upon, 173, 174
  Member to speak once to, 64
  Members to be silent and not move, 51
  proposed to House, 143
  put—
    when debate concluded, 151
  read if required, 78
  same question, 154
  separate, motion for—
    cognate bills, 195
    complicated questions, 153
  Speaker puts, 151

Questions seeking information—
  additional information, 131(5)
  answers to, 129, 130
  form and content, 128
  Members, to, other than Ministers, 127
  Ministers, to, 126
  period of question time, 131(2)
  supplementary, 131(3)
  Time, 131
  time for—
    in Routine of Business, 97
    motion for suspension of standing and sessional orders prohibited, 365(5)
  written—
    procedure, 132

Quorum—
  absence of—
    committees—
      at time of meeting, 281
      during sitting, 286
    House—
      division, in, 43
      noticed by Member, 41
      Members present recorded, 41
      Speaker, action by, 41, 42
      time of meeting, at, 37, 38
      Member speaking interrupted, 79(3)
      Members not to call, when present, 44
      Members not to leave Chamber, 44
      business set down on Business Paper by Speaker, 41
      Chair’s discretion, second or subsequent call, 42
      committees, 279, 295
    debate interrupted by want of, 41, 79(3)
    not required after long bell, 40
  number required—
Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Quorum (continued)—
committee, 279
House, 37 and section 32 of the
Constitution Act 1902
joint committee, 321

Reasons—
Assembly bills, 224
Casting vote of speaker, 184
Council bills, 235

Recall of House—
by Government, 47
by absolute majority of Members, 48

Reconsideration of bill, 215, 217

Records of House, 30, 33
Register of Members, 25

Relevancy of—
amendments, 160, 214
answers to questions, 129
debate, 76, 245(1)
subject being considered in detail, 214
quotation from debate of current session,
70
reply, 67

Repetition, 59

Reply—
right of, 64(3), 66
subject of, 67

Report of—
conference, 350
Estimates Committee, 246
legislation committee, 323(11)(12(13)
joint committees, 322
message from Governor, 247
committees, 299, 303A

Rescission of resolution, 71, 155

Roll of Members, 2(5), 23, 24

Routine of Business, 97

Royal Prerogative—
paper concerning, 268(1)

Rulings of Speaker, dissent from, 95

Same question, 154

Schedules. See “Bills”

Seats—
declared vacant through expulsion, 254
Members—
to remain in, 51
to resume, 50
Ministers, 26
resumed when Speaker rises, 50
speaking from, if ill or infirm, 56

Second speech, 64, 65

Seconding—
Address in Reply, 4
Address to Governor, 355
Election of Deputy Speaker, 13

Select committees. See “Committees—
General Provisions”

Serjeant-at-Arms—
Member, removal by, 249
visitors—
admission of, 257
removal of, 260
witnesses, introduces, 329

Session—
new, opening of, 3

Sessional orders—
adoption of, 364
suspension of, 365

Sitting and adjournment of House—
adjournment—
automatic, 46
by Minister, 46
by Speaker, 38(2)(3), 41(3)(4), 43
next succeeding day, to, 38(3), 41(4),
43
want of quorum, 38, 41, 43
continuous sitting in case of no
confidence in Government, 111(9)
days and hours of meeting—
House appoints, 34
order of precedence, 118(6)
Friday sittings, 98
next meeting—
motion to fix, 34
request by Government, 47
request by absolute majority of
Members, 48
presentation of Speaker to Governor,
11(4)
suspension of sitting, 40

Sovereign—
attends session, 8
addresses to, 356
Parliament, opens, 8
offensive words against, not allowed, 72

Speaker—
absence of, 15, 18
Acting Speaker, election of, 18
Address in Reply, election of, 7
addresses presented by, 354
adjourns House, 38, 41, 43
ballot, decides which Member to serve if
equality of votes, 352(5)
calls Members to speak, 55
casting vote, 184
censure, 115
Chair—
left by—
until appointed time, 40
until long bell, 40
taken by—
appointed time, 36
Speaker (continued)—

Committee chairs and deputy chairs, advises House, 282
committee reports, sets down consideration, 306(3)
committees, not required to serve on, 275
debate participation in, 9(1)
decision, dissent from, 95
dees a bill to have passed, 203
determines question on—
  anticipation, 77
  matter of public importance, 110
  obstructive motions, 81
  offensive or disorderly words, 74
  privilege, 91, 92
  same question, 154
  voices, 152
dissent from ruling, 95
divisions, duties, 174, 180
election—
  new Parliament, 2(7), 9, 10, 11 and section 31B, Constitution Act 1902
  proceedings after, 11
  time limits during debate on, 85
  vacancy, 9
Estimates Committees, sets down consideration of reports, 246
Governor—
  Addresses to, 354, 355
  Address in Reply, presents, 7
  Opening Speech, reports and tables, 3(4)
  messages from, reports, 247
  privileges and rights, claims, 11(5)(6)
  presentation to, 11(3)(5)
guidelines, 9(2)
Hansard, incorporation of material into, leave for, 271
heard without interruption, 50
House Committee, ex officio member, 318
intervenes in debate, 74
leave, grants—
  incorporation of material into Hansard, 271
  speaking from seat, 56
legislation committee report, sets down consideration, 323(12)
Library Committee, ex officio member, 318
Media, defines conditions and issues directions, 263
Member—
  names, 250, 251
  order to attend, 325
  orders removal, 249
  seated and silent when Speaker rises, 50
  silent and not move when question put, 51
Speaker (continued)—
speech, directs, to discontinue, 59
matters of public importance, 110
messages—
  reports, 222, 247, 339
  sets down consideration of amendments, 222
  signs, 221, 337
no confidence, 113
order maintained by, 48
Order of the Day, directs Clerk to read, 169
Orders of the Day, sets down, 167
papers, 264(1), 265
personal explanation, leave for, 62
prayers read by, 3(2), 39
Press Gallery and rooms, controls, 263
privileges not claimed by new Speaker during a Parliament, 11(7)
question—
  opinion on, announces, 152
  proposed by, 108(4), 143
  put by, 51, 68, 151, 158, 251(3), 258
  stated by, 78
questions seeking information—
  routine, place in, 97
  supplementary, 131(3)
quorums, want of action by, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43
recalls House—
  request of Government, 47
  request of absolute majority of Members, 48
records and papers tabled, non-removal, 33
ruling of—
  after point of order, 94
  dissent from—
    procedure, 95
    time limits, 85
Standing Orders and Procedure Committee, ex officio member, 318
suspension of Member, proposes question, 251(1)
tables—
  papers, 264(1)
  unproclaimed legislation, 117
tellers, appointed by, 180(5)
Temporary Speakers—
  nominated by, 19
  revocation of nomination, 20
vacancy in office, 16
visitors—
  admits behind Chair, 256
  admits to public galleries, 257
  removal ordered, 260
  withdrawal ordered, 258, 259
votes in House, 9(1)
Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Speaker (continued)—
Votes and Proceedings, signs, 30
witnesses, order issued by, 325

Speeches—
contents of and rules. See “Debate”
inaugural, 63
time limits, 85

Standing Committees. See “Committees
Standing”

Standing Orders—
amendments proposed, conformity with,
210
petitions, conformity with, 120, 123(2)
refusal to conform to, 250(4)
repeal of, 1
suspension of, 365, 366

Standing Orders and Procedure
Committee, 317

Statements by Members, 108

Statute—
papers tabled, 264(5)
references to, 72

Statutory Rules—
disallowance, procedure, 116
order of precedence, 118(7)
published by Clerk, weekly, 32
time limits, 85

Strangers. See “Visitors”

Submissions, unauthorised disclosure, 297

Suspension of—
Members, 251, 252, 253
sitting, 40
standing and sessional orders. 365

Tabling—
papers, 264-271
Speaker, Governor’s speech, 3(4)

Tellers. See “Divisions”

Temporary Speakers—
absence, 18
acts as Speaker, 15(3)
nomination by Speaker, 19
revocation of nomination, 20
referred to as Acting Speaker, 19
vacates/takes Chair, 21

Thanks—
vote of, 118(9)

Time—
allocation of, limitation of debate, 90
extension of time, not open for amendment nor debate, 80(3)
limits, 85
meeting of House, for, 34

Title of bills. See “Bills”

Unproclaimed legislation, 117

Urgent bill, 80(12), 189

Vacancy in office of—
Assistant Speaker, 17
Clerk, 22
Deputy Speaker, 17
Speaker, 16

Visitors—
admission of, 256, 257, 261, 262
councils, at, 294
galleries, admission to, 257
noticed by Member, 79(4), 258
Speaker’s Chair, admission to area behind, 256
removal by Serjeant at direction of Speaker, 260
withdrawal of, 80(11), 258, 259

Vote of House—
condolence, 118(9)
correction, 156
reflection on, 71
rescission of, 71, 155
same, 154
thanks, of, 118(9)

Votes—
deliberative, 283, 323(6)
disallowed, 177, 179
casting—
chair of a committee, 283, 323(6)
Speaker, 184
See also “Ballot” and “Divisions”

Votes and Proceedings, 30, 31, 38,
181, 183, 184, 186

Warning Bells, 35

Withdrawal of—
amendments, 163
Member from—
committee, 294
House, 249
notice of motion, 99, 100
visitors, 258, 259
witness, 333

Witnesses—
bar, examined at, 329
Clerk’s role, 324
Council, Members/Officers, 327
evidence—
correction, 293
Hansard, 292
how taken, 291
unauthorised disclosure, 297
examination of—
before House, 329, 331
by committee, 291
by Council, 328
expenses of, 308
Members—
Witnesses (continued)—
  committee request, 326
  Council request, 328
  evidence elsewhere, 334
  examined in place, 330
  House directs to attend, 325
  ordered to be examined, 325
  objection to question in House, 333
Officers—
  committee request, 326
  Council request, 328
  evidence elsewhere, 334
  House or committee request for
    Council, 327
  questions, objections to, 333
Speaker’s role, 325, 331
summons of, 289, 324
withdrawal of, 333
Writs of election—
  produced, 2(6)
  receipt announced, 2(1)