



New South Wales

Integrity Legislation Amendment Bill 2022

Explanatory note

This explanatory note relates to this Bill as introduced into Parliament.

Overview of Bill

The object of this Bill is to—

- (a) amend the *Constitution Act 1902* to expand the regulation-making power in relation to the disclosure of pecuniary interests and other matters by—
 - (i) Members of either House of Parliament, and
 - (ii) members of the immediate family of Members of either House of Parliament, and
- (b) amend the *Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988* to prescribe the Ministerial Code of Conduct as an applicable code of conduct in relation to Parliamentary Secretaries.

Outline of provisions

Clause 1 sets out the name, also called the short title, of the proposed Act.

Clause 2 provides for the commencement of the proposed Act on the date of assent to the proposed Act.

Schedule 1 Amendment of Acts

Schedule 1.1[1] amends the *Constitution Act 1902*, section 14A(1)(a)(xii) to provide that the Governor may make regulations for and with respect to direct or indirect benefits, advantages or liabilities or other matters, whether pecuniary or not, of a kind specified in the regulations.

Schedule 1.1[2] inserts section 14A(4A) into the Constitution Act 1902 to provide that regulations made under section 14A(1) may relate to the disclosure of the pecuniary interests, or other matters, of members of the immediate family of Members of either House of Parliament.

Schedule 1.2[2] amends the *Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988*, section 9, definition of *applicable code of conduct* to prescribe the Ministerial Code of Conduct as an applicable code of conduct in relation to Parliamentary Secretaries. **Schedule 1.2[1] and [3]** make amendments consequential on Schedule 1.2[2].