

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Legislative Assembly

Standing Orders

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.

On 15 September 2015 the House agreed to amendments to the Standing Orders. The amended Standing Orders were approved by the Governor on 8 October 2015.

On 23 March 2016 the House agreed to amendments to the Standing Orders. The amended Standing Orders were approved by the Governor on 13 April 2016.

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**STANDING ORDERS
OF THE
NEW SOUTH WALES
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

Approved by the Governor 21 February 2007, 3 July 2009, 16 November 2010,
8 October 2015 and 13 April 2016.

	CHAPTER 1	
	GENERAL CONDUCT OF BUSINESS	
	1. All previous Standing Orders are repealed.	

<p>Procedure for first day</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PROCEEDINGS ON THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Meeting of new Parliament after a General Election</p> <p>2. On the first day of a new Parliament after a General Election the proceedings shall be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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 or oath 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 or oath as prescribed by law and sign the roll. (7) The House shall then elect a Speaker (see SO 10 and <i>Constitution Act 1902</i>, 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. 	<p>8 October 2015</p>
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Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Governor's speech or commission read</p>	<p align="center">Meeting for a new session</p> <p>3. On the first sitting day of a new session the proceedings shall be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Members shall assemble at the time and place specified in the Governor's proclamation and the Clerk shall read the proclamation. (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. (3) On receipt of the message the House shall attend at the place appointed. (4) Before the speech or commission is reported the House shall conduct some business of a formal nature without notice, in assertion of its rights. (5) After hearing the speech or commission read, the Speaker shall report and table the speech or the commission. 	<p align="right">8 October 2015</p>
<p>Address in Reply moved</p>	<p align="center">Address in Reply</p> <p>4. An Address in Reply to the Governor's speech may be moved and seconded immediately after the speech is reported and tabled.</p>	
<p>Precedence</p>	<p>5. The debate on the Address in Reply to the Governor's Opening Speech shall take precedence of general business.</p>	
<p>Adoption</p>	<p>6. The Address in Reply may be adopted by the House with or without amendment.</p>	
<p>Presentation</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>Opening of Parliament</p>	<p align="center">Presence of the Sovereign</p> <p>8. When the Sovereign attends a session, references to the Governor shall be read and construed as references to the Sovereign.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Speaker – Role</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SPEAKER, DEPUTY SPEAKER, ASSISTANT SPEAKER, TEMPORARY SPEAKERS AND OFFICERS</p> <p>9.</p> <p>(1) Following election, the Speaker, when not presiding in accordance with section 31 of the <i>Constitution Act 1902</i>, is not precluded from participating in debate or discussion or from voting on any question.</p> <p>(2) The Speaker may, from time to time, issue guidelines in relation to matters not provided for in the Standing Orders.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">3 July 2009</p>
<p>Election of Speaker</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Election of Speaker</p> <p>10.</p> <p>(1) The Speaker shall be elected on the first sitting day of a new Parliament or whenever the office becomes vacant.</p> <p>(2) The election of Speaker shall be in accordance with section 31B of the <i>Constitution Act 1902</i>.</p> <p>(3) In addition to the provisions in the above mentioned section, the following procedure shall apply:</p> <p>(a) At least one week before the scheduled sitting the Clerk shall invite all Members to submit their nominations for the vacant office by 9.00 am on the day of the election; and shall publish the names of the nominees.</p> <p>(b) At the prescribed time on the first day of sitting the Clerk will:</p> <p>(i) announce the number of nominations received.</p> <p>(ii) if there is one valid nomination, declare that Member to be elected.</p> <p>(iii) if there is more than one valid nomination, announce the fact that a ballot will be required.</p> <p>(iv) have ballot papers prepared and initialled.</p> <p>(v) order that the bells be rung as prescribed for the taking of a ballot.</p> <p>(vi) 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.</p> <p>(c) Having received a ballot paper Members will cast their vote in secret.</p> <p>(d) The Clerk will then declare the ballot closed.</p> <p>(e) The votes will be counted by the Clerks and the Clerk will declare a Member to be elected.</p> <p><i>Note: At no time during these proceedings will the Chamber be locked or the sitting suspended.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">13 April 2016</p>

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Procedure after election of Speaker</p>	<p>11. After election:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	
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Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>When Deputy Speaker and Assistant Speaker elected</p>	<p align="center">Election of Deputy Speaker and Assistant Speaker</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>Procedure for election of Deputy Speaker</p>	<p>13. The procedure for the election of the Deputy Speaker shall be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A motion shall be moved and seconded without notice that a Member be appointed Deputy Speaker. (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. (3) The Speaker shall, without motion put, declare the Member named in the motion to have been appointed Deputy Speaker. (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. (5) When there are no further motions debate may ensue. (6) No Member may speak for more than 5 minutes. (7) The closure may be moved on this question. (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. (9) If the question on the closure is carried the necessary questions shall be put in the order in which they have been moved. 	
	<p>14. The procedure for the election of the Assistant Speaker shall be the same as the procedure for the election of the Deputy Speaker.</p>	
<p>Absence of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Assistant Speaker</p>	<p align="center">Absence of or vacancy in the Offices of Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Assistant Speaker and Temporary Speakers</p> <p>15.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) In the absence of the Speaker on a day when the House is sitting the Deputy Speaker shall perform the duties of the Speaker. (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. 	<p align="right">8 October 2015</p>

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<p>Vacancy in the Speakership</p>	<p>16. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the Speaker:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	
<p>Vacancy in the office of Deputy Speaker or Assistant Speaker</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>Absence of Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Assistant Speaker and Temporary Speakers during session</p>	<p>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:</p> <p>(1) The Clerk shall preside for the election of an Acting Speaker in the same manner as for the election of Deputy Speaker.</p> <p>(2) The Members present, if a quorum, may elect an Acting Speaker who shall perform the duties of the Speaker.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p align="right">3 July 2009</p>
<p>Nomination by Speaker</p>	<p align="center">Temporary Speakers</p> <p>19. 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 Temporary Speaker.</p>	<p align="right">8 October 2015</p>
<p>Revocation of nomination</p>	<p>20. The Speaker may at any time revoke the nomination of a Member as a Temporary Speaker and nominate another Member.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

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.	
Clerk's absence or vacancy	<p style="text-align: center;">Absence of or vacancy in the Office of the Clerk</p> 22. 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.	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 4		
SWEARING OF MEMBERS, ROLL, REGISTER, LEAVE OF ABSENCE		
Pledge or oath other than on first sitting day	<p>23.</p> <p>(1) Any Member not present on the first day of a new Parliament shall, at a subsequent sitting make the pledge of loyalty or oath as prescribed in law and sign the roll.</p> <p>(2) A Member returned at a by-election may be escorted into the Chamber by Members and shall make the pledge of loyalty or oath and sign the roll.</p>	8 October 2015
Roll of Members	<p>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.</p>	
Register of Members	<p>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.</p>	
Front bench for Ministers	<p>26. During Question Time the front bench to the right of the Speaker shall be reserved for Ministers.</p>	
Attendance of Members	<p>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.</p>	
Leave of absence	<p>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.</p>	
Leave of absence forfeited	<p>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.</p>	

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CHAPTER 5		
OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE HOUSE		
Votes and Proceedings	<p>30. The Clerk shall record as the Votes and Proceedings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The attendance of Members, including any leave of absence; (2) All votes; (3) Division lists; (4) Petitions received; (5) Proceedings in the House; and (6) Reports and other papers received and required to be tabled. <p>Unless objection is taken within 3 sitting days the Votes and Proceedings shall be signed by the Speaker and the Clerk.</p>	
House Papers	<p>31.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Clerk shall, after each sitting day, publish: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The Votes and Proceedings. (b) A Business Paper containing Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day. (c) A Questions and Answers Paper. (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. 	3 July 2009
Statutory rules	<p>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.</p>	
Custody of records	<p>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.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 6		
MEETING AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE		
Days and times of meeting		
Days and times of meetings	<p>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.</p>	
Bells	<p>35. The timing for bells is as follows:</p> <p><u>Tuesdays</u> (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.</p> <p><u>Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays</u> Bells are rung at 9.45 a.m. 9.56 a.m. and at 9.58 a.m.</p> <p><u>After lunch</u> Bells are rung at 2.00 p.m. and at 2.13 p.m.</p> <p><u>Division</u> 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.</p> <p><u>Quorum</u> One long continuous bell (for up to four minutes until a quorum is present in the Chamber).</p> <p><u>House adjournment</u> Two short bells.</p> <p><u>One long bell</u> A continuous bell rung at the discretion of the Chair.</p>	3 July 2009
Speaker takes the Chair	<p>36. The Speaker shall take the Chair at the time appointed on every day fixed for meeting.</p>	
Quorum	<p>Quorum at time of meeting</p>	
	<p>37. The quorum necessary to constitute a meeting of the Assembly shall be at least 20 Members exclusive of the Member presiding (section 32, <i>Constitution Act 1902</i>).</p>	3 July 2009

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Absence of quorum</p>	<p>38. When a quorum is not present at the commencement of the sitting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The bells shall be rung for 4 minutes. (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. (3) If the next sitting day has not been appointed, the House shall adjourn to the next succeeding business day. 	
<p>Prayer and acknowledgement of Country</p>	<p align="center">Prayer and acknowledgement of Country</p> <p>39.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Speaker or the Clerk shall read the following prayer after the Speaker takes the Chair each day. <p>“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.”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (2) The Speaker or the Clerk shall read the following acknowledgement of Country after reading the prayer each day: <p>“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.”</p>	
<p>Resumption of sitting without quorum</p>	<p align="center">Quorum during sitting</p> <p>40. 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.</p>	
<p>Absence of quorum and subsequent count-out</p>	<p>41. If a Member states that a quorum is not present in the House:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Speaker shall count the House. (2) If a quorum is not present the bells shall be rung for 4 minutes. (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. (4) If the next sitting day has not been appointed, the House shall adjourn to the next succeeding business day. 	

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Chair's discretion on further quorum	42. The Speaker has discretion to proceed with business or order that the bells be rung on a second or any subsequent quorum call on any one sitting day.	8 October 2015
No quorum in division	43. 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.	
Disorder on call of quorum	44. It is disorderly for any Member: (1) To call attention to the absence of a quorum when a quorum is present. (2) To leave the Chamber after attention has been called to the absence of a quorum.	
Restriction on quorum calls	45. Members shall not be permitted to call attention to the want of a quorum: (1) During Private Members' Statements; (2) Before 10.30 a.m. on any sitting day; or (3) On Friday sittings.	
Adjournment without motion	Adjournment and next meeting 46. 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.	3 July 2009
Recall of House by Government	47. 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: (1) Fix a day and time and (2) Communicate the day and time to all Members.	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Recall of House by absolute majority of Members	<p>48. 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Fix a day and time within 10 days of the receipt of the request.(2) Communicate the day and time to all Members.(3) Accept an advice from the Leader of a recognised Party as a request on behalf of all its Members.	
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CHAPTER 7		
RULES OF DEBATE AND PRIVILEGE		
Order		
Speaker maintains order	49. The Speaker shall maintain order in the House.	
Members silent when Speaker rises	50. When the Speaker rises Members shall be seated and be silent.	
Members silent when question put	51. When the Speaker is putting a question Members shall be silent and shall not leave or cross the Chamber.	
No noise or interruption of debate	52. When a Member is speaking other Members shall not converse or make any noise or disturbance.	
No Member to pass between Chair	53. Members shall not pass between the Chair and the Table or between the Chair and the Member speaking.	
Members to be seated	54. 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.	
Manner and right of speech		
Member must seek call	55. 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	56. 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”	57. A Member may move without notice that a Member who has risen but not received the call “That the Member for be now heard” . The question shall be decided without debate or amendment.	

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Motion "That Member be not further heard"	58. A Member may move without notice in regard to a Member who is speaking " That the Member for be not further heard ". 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.	3 July 2009
Inaugural speech	<p style="text-align: center;">Inaugural speech</p> 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.	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Member to speak once</p>	<p>64. A Member may only speak once to a question, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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>Member briefly heard in explanation</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Interrupt another Member who is speaking. (2) Introduce any new matter. (3) Debate the matter. (4) Be heard after the determination of the question before the Chair. 	
<p>Reply</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Reply</p> <p>66. A Member may speak in reply if the Member has moved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) a substantive motion or (2) a motion “That this bill be now agreed to in principle” or (3) a motion “That this bill be now passed”. 	
<p>Subject of reply</p>	<p>67. The subject matter of a reply is confined to matters raised during the debate.</p>	
<p>Reply closes debate</p>	<p>68. The reply of the mover of the original motion closes the debate.</p>	
<p>No Member to speak after question put</p>	<p>69. A Member may not speak to a question after the Speaker has put the question.</p>	
<p>Quotation from Hansard or newspapers</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Relevant to the matter under discussion or (2) The subject of a personal explanation. 	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Reflection on votes of the House	71. A Member shall not reflect on a previous decision of the House unless debating the rescission of such a vote.	
Offensive words not to be used	72. A Member shall not use offensive words against: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Sovereign or the Governor. (2) Either House or its Members. (3) A member of the judiciary. (4) A statute, unless moving for its repeal. 	
Reflection on Members by substantive motion only	73. Imputations of improper motives and personal reflections on Members of either House are disorderly other than by substantive motion.	
Quarrels not permitted	74. The Speaker may intervene: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Interruptions not allowed – exceptions</p>	<p>79. A Member may only interrupt another Member to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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>Matters not open to debate nor amendment</p>	<p align="center">Matters not open to debate nor amendment</p> <p>80. The following matters are not open to debate nor amendment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Adjournment of debate. (2) Adjournment of the House. (3) Extension of time. (4) Leave of the House. (5) Motion that a Member be suspended. (6) Motion that a Message be sent to the Legislative Council. (7) Motion that leave of absence be granted. (8) To withdraw or postpone an order of the day. (9) Personal explanation. (10) “That inspection of the paper be restricted to Members only and that no copies or extracts thereof be permitted”. (11) “That visitors be ordered to withdraw”. (12) “That the bill be declared urgent”. (13) “That the order of the day be discharged and the bill be withdrawn”. (14) “That the Committee report be printed”. (15) “That the Member for be further heard”. (16) “That the Member for be not further heard”. (17) “That the Member for be now heard.” (18) “That the petition not be received”. (19) “That the question be put as separate questions...”. (20) “That the question be now put”. (21) “That the question be not now put”. (22) “That the Member’s speaking time be extended”. (23) Motion to permit a Member to make an inaugural speech. 	<p align="right">8 October 2015</p>
<p>Abuse of forms of House</p>	<p>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.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Adjournment of debate	<p style="text-align: center;">Adjournment of debate</p> <p>82. A motion for the adjournment of a debate may only be moved by a Member who has not spoken to the question.</p>																			
Resumption of adjourned debate	<p>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.</p>																			
Mover of adjournment if negatived, held to have spoken	<p>84. A Member whose motion for the adjournment of a debate is negatived cannot speak later in that debate.</p>																			
Maximum time limits	<p style="text-align: center;">Maximum time limits for debates and speeches</p> <p>85. The following maximum time limits shall apply for debates and speeches:</p> <p><u>Address in Reply (SO 5)</u></p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <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> </table> <p><u>Bills (SO 188-239)</u></p> <p><u>Agreement in principle:</u></p> <p>(i) Introduced by a Minister</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <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> </table>	Premier	- unspecified	Leader of the Opposition	- unspecified	Mover	- 15 minutes†	Any other Member	- 15 minutes†	Reply	- 15 minutes†	Mover	- unspecified	Leader of the Opposition or one Member deputed, next speaking	- unspecified	Any other Member	- 15 minutes†	Reply	- unspecified	
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Any other Member	- 15 minutes†																			
Reply	- unspecified																			

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

	<p>(ii) Appropriation Bill</p> <p>Mover - unspecified Party Leaders - unspecified Any other Member - 15 minutes† Reply - unspecified</p> <p>(iii) Introduced by a Private Member</p> <p>Mover - unspecified Premier or one Minister deputed - unspecified Leader of the Opposition or one Member deputed - unspecified Any other Member - 15 minutes† Reply - unspecified</p> <p><u>Consideration in detail of bill or other matter (SO 240-242)</u></p> <p>Minister - unspecified number of periods limited to 20 minutes each</p> <p>Leader of the Opposition or one Member deputed - unspecified number of periods limited to 20 minutes each</p> <p>Any other Member:</p> <p>Three periods each on any one question not exceeding –</p> <p>(a) first occasion - 15 minutes (b) subsequent occasions - 10 minutes then 5 minutes</p> <p><u>Bill be now passed (SO 218)</u></p> <p>All Members - 20 minutes*</p> <p><u>Committees, reports from – take note debate (SO 306)</u></p> <p>Chair or Member tabling the Report - 10 minutes Any other Member - 5 minutes</p> <p>(Question being put after 30 minutes)</p>	
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Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

	<p><u>Days and times of meeting (SO 34)</u></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Mover - 5 minutes Three other Members - 5 minutes Reply - 5 minutes</p> <p><u>Motion Accorded Priority (SO 109)</u></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Mover - 7 minutes Member next speaking - 7 minutes Other Members (limited to two) - 5 minutes Reply - 5 minutes</p> <p><u>Debates not otherwise provided for</u></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">All Members - 20 minutes*</p> <p><u>Expulsion of a Member (SO 254)</u></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Mover - 30 minutes* Member next speaking - 30 minutes* Any other Member - 20 minutes* Member in response - 20 minutes* Reply - 20 minutes*</p> <p><u>General Business notices of motions or orders of the day (not for bills) (SO 107)</u></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">In each debate: Mover - 10 minutes Member next speaking - 10 minutes Four Members - 5 minutes each Reply - 5 minutes</p> <p><u>Inaugural Speech (SO 63)</u></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Member making inaugural speech - 15 minutes†</p> <p><u>Matters of Public Importance (SO 110)</u></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Mover - 7 minutes Member next speaking - 7 minutes One other Member - 5 minutes Reply - 5 minutes</p>	
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Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

	<p><u>No confidence in the Government (SO 111)</u></p> <p>Mover - unspecified Party Leader - unspecified Any other Member - 30 minutes Premier in response - 45 minutes Reply - 45 minutes</p> <p><u>No confidence in a Minister (SO 112)</u></p> <p>Mover - unspecified Minister named - unspecified Any other Member - 20 minutes Response by Minister - 30 Minutes Reply - 30 minutes</p> <p><u>No confidence in Speaker (SO 113)</u></p> <p>Mover - unspecified Member leading debate in opposition to the motion - unspecified Any other Member - 20 minutes Response by Member leading debate in opposition to the motion - 30 minutes Mover in reply - 30 minutes</p> <p><u>Censure of Member (SO 114)</u></p> <p>Mover - 15 minutes Member named - 15 minutes Four other Members - 5 minutes Response by Member - 10 minutes Mover in reply - 10 minutes</p> <p><u>Censure of Speaker (SO 115)</u></p> <p>Mover - 15 minutes Member leading debate in opposition to the motion - 15 minutes Four other Members - 10 minutes Response by Member leading debate in opposition to the motion - 10 minutes Mover in reply - 10 minutes</p>	
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Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

	<p><u>Papers, printing of (SO 266)</u></p> <p>All Members, including reply - 3 minutes</p> <p>(The Speaker may call the Minister in reply if debate exceeds 30 minutes)</p> <p><u>Press, accommodation (SO 263)</u></p> <p>All Members - 10 minutes</p> <p>(The Speaker shall be entitled to put the question after 30 minutes of debate)</p> <p><u>Private Members' Statements (SO 108)</u></p> <p>Up to sixteen Members - 5 minutes Replies by Ministers - 2 minutes</p> <p><u>Privilege/Contempt (suddenly arising in House) (SO 91)</u></p> <p>The Member may speak for 10 minutes to establish a prima facie case</p> <p><u>Proceedings after consideration in detail</u></p> <p>All Members - 20 minutes*</p> <p><u>Re-ordering General Business (SO 106)</u></p> <p>Member in charge of the bill or notice of motion - 5 minutes One other Member - 5 minutes</p> <p><u>Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Assistant Speaker, election of (SO 10, 13 and 14)</u></p> <p>All Members - 10 minutes</p> <p><u>Speaker's ruling, dissent (SO 95)</u></p> <p>All Members, including reply - 10 minutes</p> <p>(The Speaker may call on Member to reply if debate exceeds 30 minutes)</p>	
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Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

	<p><u>Statutory Rules, disallowance (SO 116)</u></p> <p>All Members, including reply - 10 minutes</p> <p>(The Speaker may call on Member to reply if debate exceeds 30 minutes)</p> <p><u>Suspension of Standing Orders (SO 365)</u></p> <p>Mover - 5 minutes One other Member - 5 minutes Reply - 5 minutes</p> <p>* 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.</p> <p>† 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.</p>	3 July 2009
Motion “That the question be put”	<p style="text-align: center;">Closure</p> <p>86. A motion may be made by any Member, “That the question be now put”. Such motion:</p> <p>(1) May be moved whilst another Member is addressing the House; (2) Shall be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate; (3) Must be carried by at least 30 Members in the affirmative; and (4) May not be moved before 10.30 a.m. on any day when the House meets at an earlier time.</p>	
Closure – right of reply	<p>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.</p>	
Limitation of application	<p>88. The carrying of the closure only affects the last question proposed to the House.</p>	
Closure – consequential divisions	<p>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>	

<p>Closure – allocation of time for discussion</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Allocation of time for debate (guillotine)</p> <p>90. 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.</p> <p>Written notification must subsequently be given to the Speaker and the Party Leaders and the notice shall be published in the Business Paper.</p> <p>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”.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The closure may not be moved on any question contained in a notification of allocation of time under this Standing Order.</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>Speaking to privilege</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Privilege or contempt suddenly arising in the House</p> <p>91. 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The matter is one suddenly arising, relates to a matter then before the House and should be dealt with at the earliest opportunity; (2) There is a prima facie case; and (3) The Member has prepared a notice of motion and the matter should proceed forthwith or have precedence for the next sitting day. 	<p style="text-align: right;">8 October 2015</p>

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Matters of privilege not suddenly arising</p>	<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	
<p>Point of order</p>	<p align="center">Point of order</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>Consideration of point of order</p>	<p>94. When a Member rises on a point of order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Dissent from Speaker's ruling or decision</p>	<p align="center">Dissent from Speaker's ruling</p> <p>95. The procedure for dissenting from a ruling or decision of the Chair is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Member must give notice of a motion at the time for notices with precedence stating the grounds of the dissent. (2) The notice must be given within 3 clear sitting days after the sitting day at which the ruling was given. (3) The motion shall take precedence of all other business on the day appointed. (4) The Speaker may call on the Member to reply if debate exceeds 30 minutes. (5) The notice lapses if not moved or postponed on the appointed day. (6) Any Member and the mover in reply shall each be entitled to speak for up to 10 minutes. 	
<p>Leave</p>	<p align="center">Leave of the House</p> <p>96. When the leave of the House is required it must be granted without dissent. A request for leave shall not be debated.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 8	
ROUTINE OF BUSINESS	
Routine of Business	<p>97. The House shall conduct its business in the following routine:</p> <p><u>Tuesdays</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Motion 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. Government Business 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. <p><u>Wednesdays</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Motion to be Accorded Priority 8. Question Time 9. Ministerial Statements 10. Papers 11. Committee Reports –Tabling of reports and notification of inquiries

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

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. Government Business
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 Chair)
6. Ministerial Statements
7. Notices of Motions (Government Business, Bills, Business with Precedence)
8. Notices of Motion 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 Day for tomorrow.
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.

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

	19. Adjournment at 6.30 p.m. or at the conclusion of Private Members' Statements, if before 6.30 p.m.	13 April 2016
Friday sittings	<p align="center">Friday sittings</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	3 July 2009
Notices take precedence	<p align="center">Placing or disposal of business</p> <p>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.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Placing or disposal of business</p>	<p>100. The procedure for the placing or disposal of business (with the exception of establishing the program for General Business Days) is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. (4) An Order of the Day for a bill may be discharged and the bill withdrawn on one motion. (5) A Member, with the written authority of another Member, may act on behalf of that Member in regard to this Standing Order. 	<p align="right">3 July 2009</p>
<p>Establishing program for General Business Days</p>	<p align="center">Program for General Business Days</p> <p>101. The procedure for establishing the program for General Business Days is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. (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. (3) On any day when General Business is being considered by the House, a Member may, without debate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) withdraw or postpone any notice of motion standing in their name on the Business Paper for that day. (b) postpone, or on motion, discharge an Order of the Day standing in their name of the Business Paper for that day. (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". 	<p align="right">3 July 2009</p>

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Ministers may arrange</p>	<p>Government Business</p> <p>102. Ministers may arrange Government Business in any order.</p>	
<p>Times for Ministerial Statements</p>	<p>Ministerial Statements</p> <p>103. Ministerial Statements may be made at the times indicated in the Routine of Business or at other times by leave of the House.</p>	
<p>Duration of Ministerial Statements</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>Precedence and lapsing of General Business</p>	<p>General Business</p> <p>105.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	
<p>Re-ordering General Business Orders of the Day (for Bills) and General Business (Notices of Motions)</p>	<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Debate on General Business Notices of Motions or Orders of the Day (not being Bills)</p>	<p>107.</p> <p>(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).</p> <p>(2) In each debate the following time limits shall apply:</p> <table border="0"> <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> </table>	Mover	- 10 minutes	Member next speaking	- 10 minutes	Four Members	- 5 minutes each	Reply	- 5 minutes	
Mover	- 10 minutes									
Member next speaking	- 10 minutes									
Four Members	- 5 minutes each									
Reply	- 5 minutes									
<p>Private Members' Statements</p>	<p align="center">Private Members' Statements</p> <p>108. The procedure for General Business Notices of Motions and Private Members' Statements is as follows:</p> <p>(1) At the commencement of the sittings on Tuesday, Private Members' Statements will follow the giving of General Business Notices of Motions.</p> <p>(2)</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(b) The interrupted business shall stand as an order of the day for tomorrow.</p> <p>(c) If at the time of interruption a division is in progress – that division shall be completed.</p> <p>(3) The Speaker shall ask if there are any Private Members' Statements.</p> <p>(4) Up to 16 Members may speak for up to 5 minutes each and replies by Ministers shall be limited to 2 minutes each.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(6) A division on any question or quorum call shall not be permitted during Private Members' Statements.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p align="right">3 July 2009</p>								

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Motions Accorded Priority	<p>Motions Accorded Priority</p> <p>109. The procedure for consideration of Motions Accorded Priority shall be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <li style="padding-left: 2em;">(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”. <li style="padding-left: 2em;">(c) If this motion is carried the Member may proceed. <li style="padding-left: 2em;">(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: <table style="margin-left: 2em; border: none;"> <tr> <td>Mover</td> <td style="text-align: right;">- 7 minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Member next speaking</td> <td style="text-align: right;">- 7 minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Members (limited to two)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">- 5 minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reply</td> <td style="text-align: right;">- 5 minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">- 29 minutes</td> </tr> </table> 	Mover	- 7 minutes	Member next speaking	- 7 minutes	Other Members (limited to two)	- 5 minutes	Reply	- 5 minutes	Total	- 29 minutes	13 April 2016
Mover	- 7 minutes											
Member next speaking	- 7 minutes											
Other Members (limited to two)	- 5 minutes											
Reply	- 5 minutes											
Total	- 29 minutes											

<p>Matters of Public Importance</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Matters of Public Importance</p> <p>110. The procedure for Matters of Public Importance is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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 - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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: <table style="margin-left: 40px; border: none;"> <tr> <td>Member submitting matter</td> <td style="text-align: right;">- 7 minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Member next speaking</td> <td style="text-align: right;">- 7 minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>One other Member</td> <td style="text-align: right;">- 5 minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reply</td> <td style="text-align: right;">- 5 minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">- 24 minutes</td> </tr> </table> (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. (9) A division on any question or quorum call shall not be permitted during Matters of Public Importance. 	Member submitting matter	- 7 minutes	Member next speaking	- 7 minutes	One other Member	- 5 minutes	Reply	- 5 minutes	Total	- 24 minutes	<p style="text-align: right;">8 October 2015</p>
Member submitting matter	- 7 minutes											
Member next speaking	- 7 minutes											
One other Member	- 5 minutes											
Reply	- 5 minutes											
Total	- 24 minutes											

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>No confidence in the Government - section 24B(2) Constitution Act 1902</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">No confidence in the Government</p> <p>111. The procedure for motions of no confidence in the Government, pursuant to section 24B(2) of the <i>Constitution Act 1902</i> is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p style="text-align: right;">3 July 2009</p>
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<p>No confidence in the Government</p>	<p>111A. The procedure for motions of no confidence in the Government is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>3 July 2009</p>
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Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>No confidence in a Minister</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">No confidence in Minister</p> <p>112. The procedure for a motion of no confidence in a Minister is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p style="text-align: right;">3 July 2009</p>
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<p>No confidence in Speaker</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">No confidence in the Speaker</p> <p>113. The procedure for a no confidence motion in the Speaker is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mover - unspecified Member leading the debate in opposition to the motion - unspecified Any other Member - 20 minutes Response by Member leading the debate in opposition to the motion - 30 minutes Mover in reply - 30 minutes (7) The following motions cannot be moved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 	<p style="text-align: right;">3 July 2009</p>
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Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Censure of a Member	Censure of a Member											
	<p>114. The procedure for a motion of censure of a Member is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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: <table style="margin-left: 40px; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Mover</td> <td>- 15 minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Member named</td> <td>- 15 minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Four other Members</td> <td>- 5 minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Response by Member</td> <td>- 10 minutes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mover in reply</td> <td>- 10 minutes</td> </tr> </table> (5) The following motions cannot be moved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Mover	- 15 minutes	Member named	- 15 minutes	Four other Members	- 5 minutes	Response by Member	- 10 minutes	Mover in reply	- 10 minutes	3 July 2009
Mover	- 15 minutes											
Member named	- 15 minutes											
Four other Members	- 5 minutes											
Response by Member	- 10 minutes											
Mover in reply	- 10 minutes											

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Censure of Speaker</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Censure of the Speaker</p> <p>115. The procedure for a motion of censure of the Speaker is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. 	<p style="text-align: right;">3 July 2009</p>
<p>Disallowance of statutory rules</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Disallowance of statutory rules</p> <p>116. The procedure for a motion to disallow a statutory rule or instrument is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Unproclaimed Legislation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Unproclaimed legislation</p> <p>117. 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.</p>	
<p>Business with Precedence</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Business with Precedence</p> <p>118.</p> <p>(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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>(2) Motions of condolence and motions for the printing of papers may be moved without notice at any time.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">3 July 2009</p>

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 9		
PETITIONS		
Lodgement of petitions	119. A petition must be lodged with the Clerk by 12 noon on the day it is to be reported to the House.	
Clerk's certificate	120. A petition must bear the Clerk's certification that it is in conformity with the Standing Orders.	
Contents of petition	<p>121. A petition must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	
Petitions must not contain	<p>122. A petition must not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Procedure for lodgement and presentation</p>	<p>123. The procedure for the lodging and presentation of a petition is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	<p>3 July 2009</p>
<p>Petitions deemed to have been received</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>Referral to Minister and response</p>	<p>125.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 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. (2) 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. (3) 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. 	<p>3 July 2009</p>

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 10		
QUESTIONS SEEKING INFORMATION		
Question to Ministers	<p>126. A Minister may be asked a question which relates to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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	<p>127. A Member, being the Chair of a committee, may be asked a question relating to the affairs of the committee.</p>	
Rules for questions	<p>128. The following general rules apply to both oral and written questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Questions cannot be debated. (2) Questions should not contain – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an expression of opinion; (b) legal opinion; (c) an announcement of government policy; or (d) confirmation of rumour or media reports. 	3 July 2009
Answer relevant	<p>129. An answer shall be relevant to the question asked.</p>	
Answer not to debate	<p>130. In answering a Member shall not debate the matter to which the question relates.</p>	

<p>Question Time (oral questions)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Question Time</p> <p>131. The procedure for Question Time is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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 longer. (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. 	<p>8 October 2015</p>
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<p>Written questions</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Written questions</p> <p>132. The procedure for written questions is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Questions shall be handed to one of the Clerks-at-the-Table or lodged in the Procedure Office by 12.00 noon on a sitting day for publication in the next sitting day's paper. (2) A question containing argument, unbecoming expressions or otherwise not conforming with the practice of the House may: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	<p>8 October 2015</p>
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Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 11		
NOTICES OF MOTIONS		
Notice given verbally	<p>133.</p> <p>(1) A notice of motion for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>(2) Notices of Motions (General Notices) may only be given when called for at the commencement of the sitting each day.</p>	3 July 2009
Copy handed to Clerk	<p>134. At the time of giving notice the original signed notice must be handed to a Clerk at the Table.</p>	
Notice by another Member	<p>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.</p>	
Order on Business Paper	<p>136. Notices of motions are set down on the Business Paper in the order in which they are given.</p>	
Argument or unbecoming expressions	<p>137. A notice containing argument, unbecoming expressions or otherwise not conforming with the practice of the House may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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	<p>138. Members (except Ministers) may not give more than one notice consecutively, except in the case of notices for disallowance of statutory rules.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Alterations of notices</p>	<p>139. To alter a notice of motion already given, a Member must hand in an amended notice at least one sitting day before the motion is moved. The amended notice must not exceed the scope of the terms of the original notice.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">8 October 2015</p>
<p>Precedence of motions</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>Postponement or withdrawal of notices of motions</p>	<p>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.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 12		
MOTIONS, QUESTIONS, VOTES AND RESOLUTIONS		
Moving motions	<p>142. A Member may not move a motion unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	
Speaker proposes question	<p>143. After a motion has been moved the Speaker shall propose a question on the motion.</p>	
Withdrawal of motion	<p>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.</p>	
Withdrawal of motion Member absent	<p>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.</p>	
Amendment proposed	<p>146. When an amendment is proposed to a motion the original motion cannot be withdrawn until the amendment is withdrawn or negatived.</p>	
May be brought on again	<p>147. A motion which has been superseded or withdrawn may be moved again during the same session.</p>	
Parts to be put as separate questions	<p>148. <i>Repealed</i></p>	3 July 2009
Previous question	<p>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).</p>	
Previous question on series of resolutions	<p>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.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Question put	151. The Speaker shall put the question as soon as debate is concluded.	
Question determined by the voices	152. 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.	
Separation of complicated question	153. 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.	3 July 2009
Same question not to be put	154. 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 <i>Constitution Act 1902</i> .	
Rescission	155. 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.	
Corrections	156. 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.	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 13		
AMENDMENTS		
Forms of amendments	<p>157. After a question has been proposed by the Speaker, it may be amended by:</p> <p>(1) the omission of words: “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question”.</p> <p>(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”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)”. <p>(3) the insertion or addition of words: “That the words proposed to be inserted (or added) be so inserted (or added)”.</p>	
Question in form “That the amendment be agreed to”	<p>158. The Speaker may put a question in the form “That the amendment be agreed to”.</p>	
Amendments to be written and signed	<p>159. Amendments must be in writing and signed by the mover.</p>	
Relevant	<p>160. Amendments must be relevant to the question which it is proposed to amend.</p>	
Not considered	<p>161. Amendments shall not be considered if:</p> <p>(1) Inconsistent with a previous decision on the question.</p> <p>(2) A later part has been amended.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	
Amendment dealt with in order moved	<p>162. An amendment which is moved must be dealt with before a second amendment to the original question can be moved.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Withdrawal of amendment	163. An amendment which has been moved may be withdrawn only by leave of the House.	
Amendment to amendment	164. An amendment may be moved to an amendment as if that amendment were the original question.	
Form of question	165. When an amendment is moved to omit words with a view to inserting or adding others, no amendment to the words proposed to be inserted or added can be considered until the question “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question” is dealt with.	
Original question amended	166. When amendments have been agreed to, the original question as amended shall be put.	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 14		
ORDERS OF THE DAY		
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 15		
DIVISIONS		
Call for division	173. To challenge the opinion of the Speaker a Member shall call for a division before the question is declared.	
Procedure for division	<p>174. The procedure for calling a division is as follows:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(2) If there has been a voice for both the Ayes and the Noes, a division may then be called for.</p> <p>(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.	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Procedure for division</p>	<p>180. When a division has been called for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Speaker shall order the division bells to be rung for 4 minutes. (2) Members present shall be seated – Ayes to the right and Noes to the left of the Chair. (3) After the time has expired the Speaker shall order the doors to be locked. (4) The Speaker shall put the question. (5) The Speaker shall appoint two tellers for each side. (6) Tellers may not decline to be appointed unless excused by the Speaker. (7) In the event of the tellers not agreeing, other tellers shall be appointed until there is agreement. (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. (9) No Member shall enter or leave the Chamber until after the doors are unlocked. 	
<p>Five Members or fewer, names recorded</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>Error in tally</p>	<p>182. Unless corrected, another division shall be called if there is confusion or error in the numbers reported.</p>	
<p>Correction of records</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>Member presiding -casting vote</p>	<p>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>	<p align="right">3 July 2009</p>
<p>Successive divisions</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>Pairs</p>	<p>186. Members pairing on any division shall be recorded on the tellers' lists and printed in the Votes and Proceedings and Hansard.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Restrictions 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.	
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Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 16		
BILLS		
Introduction of bills	<p>188. The procedure for the introduction and the passage of a bill up to its agreement in principle is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	3 July 2009
Procedure for urgent bills	<p>189. The procedure for the consideration of a bill as an urgent bill is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	3 July 2009

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Governor's message required	190. 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.	
Private Member may introduce public bill	191. A public bill may be introduced by a private member.	
Certain bills deemed public	192. A bill for the improvement of a council area and promoted by that council shall be deemed and taken to be a public bill.	
Procedure for cognate bills	<p style="text-align: center;">Cognate bills</p> <p>193. The procedure for two or more bills to be dealt with as cognate bills is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	
Agreement in principle and passing of cognate bills	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.	
Separate questions	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
Consideration of Council amendments	196. Council amendments in cognate bills may be considered together in detail.	
Presentation to the Governor	197. Cognate bills shall not be presented to the Governor for assent until all bills have been passed or otherwise disposed of.	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

	Debate on motion to agree in principle	
Amendment – referral to committee	198. 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).	3 July 2009
Disposal of bill	199. 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.	
Amendment – deferral of question	200. 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.	
Report from committee	201. 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.	
Discharge of order and introduction of second bill	202. 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.	
After agreement in principle	Proceedings after agreement in principle	
	203. After agreement in principle, unless: (1) A Member requests consideration of the bill in detail; or (2) The Member in charge of the bill: (a) moves a motion for consideration in detail pro forma; or (b) requests the Speaker to set down consideration of the bill in detail as an Order of the Day for a later time; or (3) A motion is moved, without notice or debate, and agreed to “That this bill be not passed” . The Speaker shall declare the bill to have passed the House.	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Pro forma consideration in detail</p>	<p>204. The procedure for dealing with a pro forma consideration in detail is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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 negated, the bill shall be proceeded with in consideration in detail in the usual manner. 	
<p>Preamble postponed</p>	<p>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”.</p>	
<p>Words of enactment not put</p>	<p>206. The words of enactment in the bill shall not be considered.</p>	
<p>How clause read</p>	<p>207. The Speaker shall refer to the clauses/schedules by number.</p>	
<p>Clauses read and put</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>Order of consideration</p>	<p>209. Clauses, schedules and amendments shall be considered in detail in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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). 	
<p>Amendments relevant</p>	<p>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.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Long title amended	211. If an amendment has been made in the bill, necessitating an amendment to the long title a question shall be proposed, “That the long title, as amended, be the long title of the bill” .	
Clauses put as amended	212. If a clause/schedule is amended, a further question shall be proposed “That the clause/schedule as amended be agreed to” .	
Clauses postponed	213. A clause/schedule, or a clause/schedule which has been amended, may be postponed and shall be considered at the end of the bill or as otherwise ordered.	
Relevancy	214. During consideration of a matter in detail, debate must be relevant to the subject matter of the clause, schedule or amendment under consideration.	
Reconsideration	215. A clause/schedule that has been passed with or without amendment cannot be reconsidered and amended unless the House agrees to reconsider it in detail.	
Referral to Committee	216. A motion to refer a bill to a committee cannot be moved after the consideration in detail stage on the bill.	
Reconsideration in whole or part	217. After consideration in detail a bill may be reconsidered in whole or in part by amendment to the motion “That this bill be now passed” .	
Bill passes	218. After the motion “That this bill be now passed” has been agreed to after consideration in detail no further question shall be put.	
Corrections	219. Amendments of a clerical, typographical, or formal nature and other obvious errors may be corrected in any part of the bill by the Clerk.	
Clerk’s certificate	220. A bill having passed the House, the Clerk shall certify, at the top of the first page “This public [or private] bill, originated in the Legislative Assembly and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.”	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Message to Council</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Transmission to Council</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>Return of bill with proposed amendments</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Council proposed amendments to Assembly bills</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>Consideration of Council amendments</p>	<p>223. The Order of the Day having been read, amendments made by the Council in an Assembly bill shall be considered in detail.</p>	
<p>Forms of question on Council amendments</p>	<p>224. Amendments made by the Council to an Assembly bill shall be either:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>As to (1): A message shall be sent informing the Council that the amendments have been agreed to.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>As to (3): A message giving reasons for the disagreement shall be sent; the Member in charge of the bill drawing up the reasons.</p> <p>As to (4): Postponed by the Member in charge as an Order of the Day.</p> <p>As to (5): A message shall be sent informing the Council that the bill has been laid aside.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Amendments to Council amendments</p>	<p>225. An amendment to a Council amendment must be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Relevant to the matter of the Council amendment or (2) Consequential to the agreement or disagreement of an amendment of the Council. 	
<p>Council response to amendments made on its amendments</p>	<p>226. If the Council returns an Assembly bill with a message:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Insisting on the original amendments to which the Assembly has disagreed or (2) Disagreeing to amendments made by the Assembly on the original amendments of the Council or (3) Agreeing to amendments made by the Assembly on the original amendments of the Council, with further amendments: <p>The Assembly may:</p> <p>As to (1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>As to (2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>As to (3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Nothing in this Standing Order shall affect the right of the Assembly to proceed in accordance with the provisions of section 5B of the <i>Constitution Act 1902</i>.</p>	
<p>Messages on Council amendments</p>	<p>227. A message shall be sent to the Council if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Council's amendments to the Assembly bill are agreed to. (2) A conference is desired. (3) The bill has been laid aside. (4) The bill is finally passed by the Assembly. 	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Privileges not insisted upon	<p>228. Subject to section 5 of the <i>Constitution Act 1902</i>, the House will not object to legislation initiated in the Legislative Council on the ground that it contains provisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	
Consideration of Council bills	<p style="text-align: center;">Procedure in the Assembly for Council bills</p> <p>229.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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	<p>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."</p>	
Amendment of Council bill	<p>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.</p>	
Schedule of amendments	<p>232. The schedule of amendments to a Council bill shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Consideration of disagreements in Council bills</p>	<p>233. If the Council returns a Council bill with a message:</p> <p>(1) Disagreeing to any amendments made by the Assembly; or</p> <p>(2) Agreeing to amendments made by the Assembly with amendments.</p> <p>The Assembly may by message:</p> <p>As to (1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insist or not insist on its amendments or • Make further amendments to the bill consequent upon the disagreement of its amendments or • Order the bill to be laid aside <p>As to (2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree to the Council's amendments on its own amendments, with or without amendment or • Disagree to the Council amendments and insist on its own amendments which the Council has amended or • Order the bill to be laid aside. <p>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.</p>	
<p>Council amendments to Assembly amendments</p>	<p>234. If the amendments made by the Council on the Assembly's amendments to a Council bill are:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(2) Agreed to with further amendments, a message shall be sent desiring the concurrence of the Council.</p>	
<p>Message to contain written reasons for disagreeing to proposed Council amendments of Assembly amendments</p>	<p>235. When any of the amendments made by the Council on the Assembly's amendments to a Council bill are disagreed to, the message shall contain written reasons and the reasons shall be drawn up by the Member in charge of the bill.</p>	
<p>Further Assembly amendments</p>	<p>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:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(2) The schedule shall accompany the message and be certified by the Clerk.</p>	

<p>Bills lapsed due to prorogation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Lapsed bills</p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	
<p>Proceedings after consideration in detail</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Proceedings after consideration in detail</p> <p>238. After consideration in detail the Member in charge of the Bill may:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Procedure after bills passed	<p>Presentation for assent</p> <p>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 <i>Constitution Act 1902</i>, shall be:</p> <p>(1) Printed in its final form.</p> <p>(2) Certified by the Assistant Speaker, as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“I have examined this Bill, and find it to correspond in all respects with the Bill as finally passed by both Houses.”</p> <p>The Clerk shall also certify as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“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.”</p> <p>(3) Where a bill is to be presented in accordance with section 5A of the <i>Constitution Act 1902</i>, the Assistant Speaker shall certify accordingly.</p> <p>(4) Where a bill is to be presented in accordance with section 5B of the <i>Constitution Act 1902</i>, the Assistant Speaker shall certify accordingly.</p> <p>(5) The bill shall be presented to the Governor for assent.</p> <p>(6) After the assent message is received the Clerk shall arrange for Assembly Acts to be numbered then enrolled.</p>	
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Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 17		
CONSIDERATION IN DETAIL		
Motion	240. A motion may be moved without notice or debate that a matter other than a bill be considered in detail.	
Greater or lesser sum, long or shorter time	241. A question between a greater and lesser sum or a longer or shorter time shall be decided by putting the least sum and the longest time first.	
May speak more than once	242. In consideration of a matter or bill in detail Members may speak more than once to the same question.	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 18		
FINANCIAL PROCEDURES		
Message from Governor	<p>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.</p>	
Message accompanying Estimates	<p>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.</p>	
Consideration of Appropriation Bill in detail	<p>245. The procedure for consideration in detail of a bill for Loan or Appropriation, other than Bills referred to an Estimates Committee is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	

<p>Estimates Committees</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Estimates Committees</p> <p>246.</p> <p>(1) On a motion of a Minister, during the agreement in principle debate on the Appropriation Bill, the House may appoint Estimates Committees.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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. The failure of an Estimates Committee to report on any part of the votes shall be deemed to be a report recommending the proposed expenditure.</p> <p>(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. The Speaker shall set down consideration of the reports in detail with the Appropriation Bill and the Parliamentary Appropriation Bill respectively as an Order of the Day.</p> <p>(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 referred to that Estimates Committee.</p> <p>(6) When considering a report in detail:</p> <p>(a) The Speaker shall put the question in respect of each Committee report, "That the report of the (name of the Committee) be adopted".</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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".</p>	
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Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 19		
MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR		
Speaker to report	247. The Speaker may report messages from the Governor at any time.	
Action on report	248. A message from the Governor shall be reported and the House shall: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Take no action; or (2) Consider it forthwith; or (3) Set down without debate, its consideration as an Order of the Day for a later time. 	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Member repeatedly called to order</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER 20</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DISORDER</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Member called to order</p> <p>249.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">3 July 2009</p>
<p>Member named for disorderly conduct</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Member named</p> <p>250. A Member may be named by the Speaker for:</p> <p>(1) Persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House.</p> <p>(2) Being guilty of disorderly conduct.</p> <p>(3) Using offensive words, and refusing to withdraw them.</p> <p>(4) Persistently and wilfully refusing to conform to any Standing Order.</p> <p>(5) Persistently and wilfully disregarding the authority of the Chair.</p>	
<p>Procedure after naming</p>	<p>251. If the Member has been named:</p> <p>(1) The Speaker shall forthwith propose the question “That the Member for ... be suspended from the service of the House”.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">3 July 2009</p>
<p>Duration of suspension</p>	<p>252. If a Member is suspended during the session:</p> <p>(1) For a first time, the suspension shall be for 2 sitting days.</p> <p>(2) For a second time, the suspension shall be for 4 sitting days.</p> <p>(3) On any subsequent occasion, the suspension shall be for 8 sitting days.</p> <p>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.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Consequences of suspension</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p align="right">3 July 2009</p>
<p>Expulsion</p>	<p align="center">Expulsion</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>Criminal trial pending</p>	<p>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.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 21		
VISITORS		
Admission behind Chair	256. Only the Speaker may admit visitors to the area behind the Speaker's Chair.	
Admission to galleries	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.	
Notice of visitors taken	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.	
Chair may order withdrawal	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.	
Removal of visitors	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.	
Only admitted to public areas	261. A Member shall not bring a visitor into any part of the building exclusively set aside for the use of Members.	
Not admitted to in camera proceedings	262. Visitors shall not be admitted to any in camera proceedings.	
Media	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.	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 22		
PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS		
Tabled papers	<p>264. Papers may be laid upon the Table by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Speaker. (2) Ministers. (3) Chairs of committees. (4) The Clerk. (5) Statutory provision. (6) Resolution of the House. (7) Command of the Governor. 	
Speaker tables papers	<p>265. The Speaker may table papers and direct that they be printed.</p>	
Tabling and printing of papers	<p>266. The following procedure shall apply for the tabling and printing of papers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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	<p>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.</p>	
Address for papers	<p>268. An address to the Governor must be agreed to for the following papers to be tabled:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Papers ordered	269. 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.	
Distribution	270. Each Member, upon request, shall be entitled to receive one copy of each paper tabled and ordered to be printed.	
Incorporation of material into Hansard	271. The incorporation of material into Hansard shall be by leave of the Speaker.	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

	<p>CHAPTER 23</p> <p>COMMITTEES</p> <p>General provisions</p> <p>272. The following rules shall apply for the appointment and conduct of all committees, unless otherwise ordered or provided by statute.</p>	
Number of members	273. A committee shall consist of between five and ten members.	
Appointment or discharge of committee members	274. Motions appointing and discharging Members from committees may be moved without notice when there is no question before the Chair.	3 July 2009
Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Assistant Speaker exempt	275. The Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Assistant Speaker shall not be chosen to serve on committees except with their consent.	
Personal or pecuniary interest	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.	3 July 2009
Notice of appointment	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.	
Ballot	278. Any Member may call for a ballot for the selection of committee members.	
First meeting	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.	
Quorum	280. A quorum for committees is three members.	
Quorum not present at first meeting	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.	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Election of Chair and Deputy Chair	<p>282.</p> <p>(1) At the first meeting of a committee a Chair and Deputy Chair shall be elected.</p> <p>(2) The Speaker, upon being advised, shall report the appointments of a committee Chair and a Deputy Chair to the House.</p>	3 July 2009
Voting	<p>283.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	3 July 2009
Absence of Chair	<p>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.</p>	
Minutes	<p>285. The minutes of committee meeting shall record:</p> <p>(1) Members present and apologies received.</p> <p>(2) Every motion and amendment moved and the name of the mover.</p> <p>(3) Every proceeding and decision not the subject of a resolution.</p> <p>(4) The names of members voting in a division and whether for or against the motion.</p>	
Quorum not present during meeting	<p>286. 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.</p>	
Times of sitting	<p>287. A committee may adjourn from time to time and from place to place and may sit during any sittings or adjournment of the House.</p>	
Persons, papers, records and exhibits	<p>288. A committee shall have power to send for persons, papers, records, exhibits and things.</p>	
Witnesses	<p>289. 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.</p>	
Counsel	<p>290. <i>Repealed.</i></p>	3 July 2009

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Examination of witnesses	<p>291. Witnesses shall be examined on oath or affirmation as follows:</p> <p>(1) The Chair may first question the witness uninterrupted upon the subject matter of the inquiry.</p> <p>(2) Other members may then ask questions.</p>	
Recording of evidence	<p>292. The questions and the evidence of witnesses shall be reported by Hansard unless otherwise ordered by the committee.</p>	
Correction of evidence	<p>293. Witnesses may correct their evidence. Corrections shall be confined to verbal inaccuracies. Evidence can only be altered in substance by re-examination.</p>	
Admission to hearings	<p>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.</p>	
Meetings	<p>295.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(a) When a committee deliberates, members of the committee constituting a quorum are able to speak to and hear each other contemporaneously.</p> <p>(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.</p>	3 July 2009
In camera evidence	<p>296. All persons other than committee officers shall be excluded when the committee is meeting in camera.</p>	
No disclosure unless authorised	<p>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.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Serious allegations to be reported immediately</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>Referrals and tabling of reports</p>	<p>299.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	<p>3 July 2009</p>
<p>Draft report</p>	<p>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.</p>	
<p>Consideration of draft report</p>	<p>301. The draft report shall be considered as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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 “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. 	
<p>Chair to sign report</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>3 July 2009</p>
<p>Report tabled</p>	<p>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.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

<p>Government responses to committee reports</p>	<p>303A.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3) A response presented to the Clerk is:</p> <p>(a) On presentation, and for all purposes, deemed to have been tabled and printed, and may be circulated.</p> <p>(b) Reported to the House at its next sitting.</p>	<p>3 July 2009</p>
<p>Order to print</p>	<p>304. The report may, without debate, be ordered to be printed.</p>	
<p>Tabling with the Clerk</p>	<p>305. Should the House be adjourned and a committee agree to any report before the House resumes sitting:</p> <p>(1) The committee may send any such report, minutes and evidence taken before it to the Clerk;</p> <p>(2) Upon receipt the documents shall be deemed to be published, and the report shall be printed and may be circulated; and</p> <p>(3) The documents shall be reported in the House at its next sitting.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Committee reports, tabling in the House and debate	<p>306.</p> <p>(1) The report and associated documents of any committee (not being a legislation committee or the Standing Orders and Procedure Committee) shall be presented at the time provided in the Routine of Business, or at any other time with the leave of the House.</p> <p>(2) The Member presenting the report may move “That the document be printed”. This question shall be decided without debate or amendment.</p> <p>(3) Reports from committees (not being reports of the Standing Orders and Procedure Committee) 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”.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(9) Orders of the Day not commenced or not completed 12 months from the date of tabling shall lapse.</p>	13 April 2016
Action on report	<p>307. If any measure or proceeding be necessary upon a committee report it shall be considered by the House by motion on notice.</p>	
Payment of witnesses	<p>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.</p>	
Committee lists	<p>309. Lists of all committees shall be fixed on notice boards.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Similar committees	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.	
	Communications between committees	
Conference with Council committee	311. No committee of the House may confer with a committee of the Council without leave of the House.	
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.	
	Standing committees	
Appointment	315. 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.	
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.	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Joint committees		
Names stated	319. If the House proposes a joint committee, the message shall state the names of the Members to be appointed.	
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.	
Quorum	321. At least three Members of the House must be present at every meeting of a joint committee.	
Report	322. The House shall receive a report of any joint committee proceedings from one of its Members on that committee.	

<p>Legislation committees</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Legislation committees</p> <p>323.</p> <p>(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”.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3) A committee shall have a maximum of six Members – three shall be Members representing the Government and three shall be non-Government Members.</p> <p>(4) The Chair and Deputy Chair shall be elected by the committee and shall be Government Members.</p> <p>(5) A quorum shall be four Members.</p> <p>(6) The Chair shall exercise a deliberative vote and, in the event of an equality of votes, a casting vote.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(8) In all other respects a committee shall be conducted in accordance with the general provisions relating to Committees.</p> <p>(9) A committee shall not travel.</p> <p>(10) The Minister having portfolio responsibility for the bill shall provide the committee with such drafting and support services as requested by the committee.</p> <p>(11) A committee shall table its final report no later than 6 months from the date of the committee’s establishment.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	
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Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 24		
WITNESSES		
Summons	324. The Clerk shall summons witnesses, not being Members, to attend before the House.	
Attendance of Member directed	325. The House may direct the attendance of one of its Members for examination and the Speaker shall issue such order.	
Attendance requested	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.	
Request for Council attendance	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.	
Council request for Assembly attendance	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.	
Introduced by Serjeant-at-Arms	329. A witness before the House shall be introduced by the Serjeant-at-Arms and be examined at the Bar.	
Member examined in place	330. A Member shall be examined in the Member's place.	
Speaker puts questions	331. A witness appearing before the House shall be examined by Members putting questions through the Speaker.	
Members may question	332. A witness appearing when the House is considering a matter in detail may be questioned directly by Members.	
Objection to question	333. If any question is objected to by a witness or a Member, the witness shall withdraw while the House considers the matter.	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Officers not to give evidence without leave	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.	
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CHAPTER 25		
MESSAGES BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL		
Communication by message	335. The House may communicate with the Council by message.	
Message conveying resolution	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.	
Speaker to sign	337. Messages from the Assembly shall be signed by the Speaker and delivered by the Clerk.	
Receipt of messages	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.	
Report of messages	339. Messages from the Council shall be handed to the Speaker for report when other business is not before the House.	
Consideration of messages	340. Messages from the Council may be considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Forthwith; or (2) At a later hour; or (3) Tomorrow; or (4) On a future day. 	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 26		
CONFERENCES BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL		
Communication by conference	341. The House may communicate with the Council by ordinary or free conference.	
Rules of ordinary conference	342. At an ordinary conference: (1) The minimum number of Assembly managers shall be five. (2) All communication between the managers shall be in writing. (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.	
Rules of free conference	343. At a free conference: (1) The minimum number of Assembly managers shall be ten. (2) The managers may confer verbally and without restriction with the Council managers.	
Motion	344. A motion requesting a conference shall contain: (1) The names of the Members proposed to be the managers for the Assembly. (2) A statement of the general objects of the conference.	
Message	345. The message requesting a conference shall state: (1) The general objects of the conference. (2) The number of Members the Assembly will appoint.	
Restriction on request for conference	346. The House may not request a conference in respect of a subject matter in possession of the Council. 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 <i>Constitution Act 1902</i> , to pass it, or has passed it with any amendment to which the Assembly does not agree.	
Ballot	347. A ballot may be required if a Member declines to serve as a manager.	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

House agreeing to conference not to appoint meeting	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.	
Business suspended during conference	349. During any conference the business of the House shall be suspended until the ringing of one long bell.	
Report	350. Any report from the managers from a conference shall be reported forthwith.	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

CHAPTER 27		
BALLOTING		
Bells rung prior to ballot	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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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.	

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CHAPTER 28		
ADDRESSES TO THE SOVEREIGN AND TO THE GOVERNOR		
Address to Governor	354. All Addresses to the Governor shall be presented by the Speaker unless otherwise ordered.	
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.	

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<p>Procedure</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER 29</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PRIVATE BILLS</p> <p>358. The procedure for the passage of a private bill on petition is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. 	
<p>General provisions apply</p>	<p>359. Unless otherwise ordered the general provisions relating to committees shall apply to select committee on private bills.</p>	

Standing Orders—New South Wales Legislative Assembly

Special rules	<p>360. In the select committee:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The committee shall require proof of the allegations contained in the preamble. (2) The Chair shall have a deliberative and a casting vote. (3) Every petition in reference to the bill shall be deemed to be referred to the committee. (4) After taking evidence a question shall be put from the Chair – “That the preamble be agreed to” <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) If the question passes in the negative, the committee shall not proceed further with the bill and report accordingly. (b) If the question is resolved in the affirmative the committee shall consider the clauses of the bill and any amendments may be proposed. (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. 	
From Council	<p>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.</p>	
Not numbered	<p>362. Private bills shall not be numbered after assent.</p>	
Lapsed bill	<p>363.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. (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. (3) The bill shall proceed from the point of interruption it had reached in the previous session if the bill is in the Assembly. (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. (5) If already examined by a select committee, it shall not be necessary for another select committee to examine the bill. (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. (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. 	

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CHAPTER 30		
STANDING AND SESSIONAL ORDERS		
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. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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		
Parliamentary Secretaries	<p>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:</p> <p>2(9) Inform the House when the Governor will give reasons for opening of Parliament</p> <p>11(3) Inform the House when the Governor will receive the House with its new Speaker</p> <p>26 Front bench reserved for Ministers</p> <p>34 Days and hours of sitting</p> <p>46 Adjournment of the House</p> <p>90 Issue a notification for the allocation of time</p> <p>102 Arrange government business</p> <p>110(3) Matters of Public Importance</p> <p>112 No confidence in a Minister</p> <p>125 Petitions</p> <p>126 Questions to Ministers</p> <p>131(5) Oral Questions</p> <p>132 Time for lodging answers to written questions</p> <p>189 Declare a bill urgent</p> <p>190, 243 Governor's message not required for Appropriation and taxing bills introduced by a Minister</p> <p>246(1) Estimates committees</p> <p>251(1) Suspension of Member</p> <p>269 Order for papers</p> <p>323(10) Legislation Committees</p> <p>365(4) Suspension of Standing Orders (response to motion)</p>	3 July 2009

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CHAPTER 32		
PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY		
Publication of Hansard	<p>367. The House authorises the publication of the record of its debates and proceedings known as the “Parliamentary Debates (Hansard)”.</p>	
Filming and broadcast of proceedings	<p>368. The House authorises, on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Speaker from time to time:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The filming of its proceedings and the proceedings in public of its committees; and (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. 	

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