

Procedure Committee

**Report relating to formal
business, pecuniary interest,
quorum and broadcasting of
proceedings**

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Chair: Peter Primrose

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Minister for Primary Industries, Minister for Energy, Minister for Mineral
Resources, and Minister for State Development

The Revd the Hon Fred Nile MLC

Chair's Foreword

The Committee takes this opportunity to update the House on the following four issues:

- The sessional order varying standing order 44 relating to formal business (Chapter 1)
- The sessional order modifying standing order 210(10) relating to pecuniary interest (Chapter 2)
- The lack of a quorum under standing orders 29 and 30 (Chapter 3)
- The resolution authorising the broadcast of proceedings (Chapter 4).

The Hon Peter Primrose MLC
President

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Chapter 1 **Sessional order varying standing order 44 relating to formal business**

The operation of standing order 44

- 1.1 Under standing order 44 (currently varied by sessional order), before the House proceeded to the business on the Notice Paper, the President would ask if there was any notice of motion or order of the day for the third reading of a bill on the Notice Paper to be considered as a formal motion. If an item had been identified for consideration as formal business, the President would call on that item separately. If no items had been identified for consideration as formal business, the President would ask, in one question, whether there was any objection to all the notices of motions on the Notice Paper being taken as formal business.
- 1.2 The disadvantage of this practice was the uncertainty surrounding the identification of items to be considered as formal motions. As standing order 44 operated, it is not uncommon for the identification of items to be called on to occur at very late notice, often as formal business was already being considered.
- 1.3 Where an item was identified for consideration as formal business, members present needed to agree to the item proceeding as a formal motion, any one objection being sufficient to prevent it from occurring. If there was no objection the member moved the motion and the question was put without amendment or debate. Allowing an item to proceed as a formal motion did not indicate agreement with it, as members could vote against the motion or call for a division. The procedure was merely an opportunity for matters to be considered before they would otherwise be reached in the normal course of proceedings.

Sessional order varying standing order 44

- 1.4 On 5 June 2007, the House adopted a sessional order varying standing order 44. The sessional order introduced the requirement that members give notice in writing on the previous sitting day that they wish an item standing in their name on the Notice Paper to be considered as formal business. Under this new procedure, instead of calling over all notices on the Notice Paper, the President calls over only those items requested. The sessional order provides:
 1. Before the House proceeds to the business on the Notice Paper, the President will ask with respect to each notice of motion, at the request of the member who gave the notice, whether there is any objection to its being taken as a formal motion. If no objection is taken, the motion shall be taken as a formal motion.
 2. Formal motions will be taken in the order in which they appear on the Notice Paper.
 3. The request from a member that a notice of motion standing in their name on the Notice Paper be taken as formal business must be signed by that member and handed to one of the Clerks-at-the-Table during the sitting of the House,

on the day before the member wishes the matter to be considered as formal business.

4. The question of a formal motion must be put and determined without amendment or debate.
5. An order of the day for the third reading of bills may be dealt with as a formal motion.¹

1.5 During debate on the motion to adopt the sessional order the mover, Ms Rhiannon (the Greens), stated that the sessional order, based on the Senate procedure for formal motions, would not only provide a more practical way to manage formal business, but would allow the House to consider a greater number of items each day (noting the relatively large number of motions considered as formal business in the Senate) and would reduce the incidents of motions for the suspension of standing orders to debate an item refused formality.

Operation of the new sessional order

1.6 When the Procedure Committee met on 27 September 2007, the new sessional order had only been in operation for 12 sitting days, including that day. In that period a total of 31 items were requested to be considered as formal business, 17 by the Greens, eight by the Opposition and six by the Government. Of those 31 items, objection was taken to 17 items proceeding as formal business and 14 were moved and agreed to. Three of those refused formality were subsequently the subject of motions for the suspension of standing orders.

1.7 The Committee subsequently agreed that the limited number of sitting days on which the sessional order had operated made unrealistic any assessment of its effectiveness. The committee resolved to monitor the operation of the sessional order with a view to reconsidering its effectiveness following the spring sitting period.

1.8 Since the Committee's meeting on 27 September 2007, the new sessional order continued to operate for a further 17 sitting days in the spring sitting. During that period 20 items were requested for consideration as formal business, seven by the Greens, four by the Opposition, six by the Government and three by the Christian Democratic Party. Of those 20 items, objection was taken to nine proceeding as formal business and 11 were moved and agreed to. Three of those refused formality were subsequently the subject of motions for the suspension of standing orders.

1.9 The Committee will continue to monitor the operation of the sessional order, but believes that it is working appropriately at this time.

¹ *LC Minutes* (5/6/2007) 102

Chapter 2 Sessional order modifying standing order 210(10) relating to pecuniary interest

Standing order 210(10)

2.1 Standing order 210(10) provides:

No member may take part in a committee inquiry where the member has a pecuniary interest in the inquiry of the committee.²

Sessional order varying standing order 210(10)

2.2 On 22 June 2007, the Minister for Primary Industries, the Hon Ian Macdonald MLC, referred terms of reference to the State Development Committee for an inquiry into the agriculture industry in New South Wales. The Chair of the committee had interests in the citrus industry, raising concerns that he could not participate in the inquiry under the provisions of SO 210(10). Advice from the Crown Solicitor dated 26 June 2007 stated:

I therefore incline to the view that the proposed Terms of Reference prevent a member who has a pecuniary interest connected with citrus growing from participating as a member of the Committee and, it follows, chairing that inquiry.³

2.3 Subsequently, on 28 June 2007 the House adopted a sessional order varying standing order 210(10) and referring the operation of the standing order to the Procedure Committee for its consideration:

1. That, during the present session and unless otherwise ordered, standing order 210 (10) be amended to read:

210 (10) No member may take part in a committee inquiry where the member has a direct pecuniary interest in the inquiry of the committee, unless it is in common with the general public, or a class of persons within the general public, or it is on a matter of state policy.

2. That the Procedure Committee inquire into and report on the provisions in the standing orders relating to pecuniary interests.⁴

Operation of the new sessional order

2.4 The sessional order negated the apparent impediment to the chair of the State Development Committee participating in the inquiry into the agriculture industry by providing that a

² Pecuniary interests which must be disclosed by members are listed in the *Constitution (Disclosures by Members) Regulation 1983*.

³ Crown Solicitor's Office, *Pecuniary interest of a member in a committee inquiry*, 26 June 2007, p 8

⁴ *LC Minutes (28/6/2007)* 193

member may participate in a committee inquiry into an issue in which he or she has a direct pecuniary interest where:

- The pecuniary interest is in common with the general public, or a class of persons within the general public, or
- The pecuniary interest is a matter of state policy.

2.5 This approach is consistent with SO 113(2) which provides in relation to voting in a division in the House:

A member may not vote in any division on a question in which the member has a direct pecuniary interest, unless it is in common with the general public or it is on a matter of state policy. If a member does vote, the vote of that member is to be disallowed.

2.6 Relevant precedents in the Council on whether a member should continue to serve on a committee inquiry go to the broader issue of ‘conflict of interest’ rather than ‘pecuniary interest’.

2.7 In 1989 the issue of conflict of interest arose during the Privileges Committee inquiry into the Special Report from the Select Committee on the Police Regulation (Allegations of Misconduct) Amendment Bill. In this instance certain members of the Committee indicated that in view of their membership of the select committee, they ought not to vote on recommendations which might emerge from the Privileges Committee. The Clerk advised that it was a matter for the individual member as to whether they remained on both committees, and that there was no provision for noting abstentions in either the Committee or the House. Notwithstanding the advice of the Clerk, the Privileges Committee, in an interim report, sought direction from the House. On 6 April 1989 a motion to discharge the three members concerned and appoint other members in their place was debated but subsequently withdrawn by leave. The three members continued to serve on the Privileges Committee.⁵

2.8 In 2004 a stakeholder wrote to General Purpose Standing Committee No. 5 at the start of an inquiry seeking the removal of the Chair due to his stated opposition to a development which was the subject of the inquiry. The Committee, by resolution, expressed its confidence in the Chair, who remained in the position for the duration of the inquiry.⁶

2.9 Accordingly, the position in the Council is that it is for the member to decide if there is a conflict of interest. If the member so decides, he or she should seek to be replaced on the committee during that inquiry.⁷

2.10 The Senate deals with the issue of conflict of interest on committee inquiries in Senate standing order 27(5):

- (5) A senator shall not sit on a committee if the senator has a conflict of interest in relation to the inquiry of the committee.

⁵ *LC Minutes*, 6 April 1989, Items 6 & 10. See also *Report of the Standing Committee upon Parliamentary Privilege together with the proceedings of the Committee*, 7 December 1989, p 50

⁶ GPSC 5, *Hunter Economic Zone and the Tomalpin Woodlands*, Report 22, December 2004, p 146

⁷ Deputy Clerk, Legislative Council, ‘Committee membership – Conflict of Interest’, Advisory Note No 4, September 1998

2.11 There is no precedent for the Senate enforcing this rule by removing a chair or member of a committee, or disagreeing with an appointment.⁸ However, there have been instances where it has been suggested that a senator should not serve on a committee because of a perceived bias. This question has arisen where senators have been involved in committee inquiries which have subsequently been referred to the Committee of Privileges. In its 18th Report, the Senate Committee of Privileges reaffirmed the principle that it was for individual senators to determine for themselves whether they should disqualify themselves in any particular circumstances.⁹ While the Clerk of the Senate advised the Committee that there are precedents where senators have both withdrawn and not withdrawn from inquiries on the grounds that they may have pre-judged the issues before those inquiries, he concluded:

... questions concerning the service of members on a committee where they may be regarded as not entirely impartial should be decided by the individual members concerned, and there is no general rule or convention which may be applied to all cases.¹⁰

2.12 *Odgers* specifically cites a case where one senator did not participate in a Senate Privileges Committee inquiry into the unauthorised publication of a proposed report by a select committee of which he was a member, while another senator of the same select committee continued to serve on the Privileges Committee, stating that he did not think it necessary for him to withdraw unless something arose to alter that decision.¹¹

2.13 Similarly, *May* states that when nominating members to serve on committees, neither the House nor the Committee of Selection¹² is bound to consider whether members are personally interested in the matter referred to the Committee. However, *May* further indicates:

Where a member of the committee, particularly the chairman, has a pecuniary interest which is directly affected by a particular inquiry, or he considers that a personal interest may reflect upon the work of the committee or its subsequent report, he should stand aside from the committee proceedings relating to it.¹³

2.14 The Committee believes that standing order 210(10), as adopted in May 2004, is overly restrictive and inconsistent with precedent and other standing orders. The resolution of the House of 28 June 2007 varying the standing order has eased the restriction and removed the inconsistency. The Committee will monitor the operation of the sessional order.

⁸ Evans.H (ed), *Odgers' Australian Senate Practice*, 11th edn, Department of the Senate, Canberra, 2004, p 375

⁹ *Ibid* pp 375-376

¹⁰ *Ibid* p 376

¹¹ *Ibid*

¹² The Committee of Selection is appointed to select and propose to the House the names of the Members of Select Committees, the panel of Deputy Chairmen of Committees, and any other body referred to it by the Chairman of Committees.

¹³ McKay.W (ed), *Erskine May's Treatise on The Law, Privileges, Proceedings and Usage of Parliament*, 23rd edn, LexisNexis, UK, 2004, p 746

Chapter 3 Lack of a quorum under standing orders 29 and 30

3.1 Section 22H of the *Constitution Act 1902* provides that the quorum for the Legislative Council is eight members in addition to the President or other member presiding. According to President Hay in 1881, the rationale for the provision of a quorum for the Council is that:

Important measures ought not to be dealt with in the House without a reasonable attendance of members, and when a member believes that there is not a sufficient number present he has the right to call attention to the state of the House.¹⁴

3.2 Standing order 29 provides that if there is no quorum present when the Chair is taken at the time appointed for a meeting of the House, the bells will again ring for 5 minutes. If there is still no quorum present the President will adjourn the House to the next sitting day. Standing order 30 provides in similar terms for the adjournment of the House for a lack of a quorum during the sitting day.¹⁵

3.3 There is no provision under either of these standing orders for the House to be adjourned until a later hour when a quorum might be formed.

3.4 The practice in the Council is the same as that in the majority of other Australian jurisdictions. In the Senate, for example, if a quorum is not present when the President takes the Chair, and is not formed after the bells are rung for five minutes, the President adjourns the Senate until the next sitting day.

3.5 By contrast, in the House of Representatives, if the Speaker is satisfied that there is likely to be a quorum within a reasonable time, the Speaker may state the time at which he or she will resume the Chair. If at that time there is still no quorum present, the Speaker adjourns the House until the next sitting day.

3.6 There is no quorum of the House of Representatives in New Zealand, while the United Kingdom House of Commons continues to operate notwithstanding a lack of a quorum.

3.7 At a meeting held on 27 September 2007, the Committee resolved to report to the House a sessional order varying standing orders 29 and 30 to allow the President, in the absence of a quorum, to adjourn the House until ‘a later hour of the day or the next sitting day’, rather than ‘the next sitting day’. Adjournment of the House by the President for a short period, such as an hour, rather than until the next sitting day, allows for circumstances where unforeseen events may delay members arriving at the House at the specified time, without necessitating the loss of a whole sitting day.

¹⁴ President Hay, 20/10/1881, *Rulings of the Presidents of the Legislative Council since 22 May 1856*, p 280

¹⁵ There are many precedents where the House adjourned to the next sitting day through lack of a quorum at the commencement of a sitting, although the last occasion occurred on 5 December 1900. *LC Minutes* (19/7/1900) 45, (5/12/1900) 273. In the 1870-1871 session there were 11 instances.

3.8 On 18 October 2007, following consideration of the sessional orders varying standing orders 29 and 30 proposed by the Committee, the House adopted the following sessional order:

That, notwithstanding anything contained in the standing orders, for the remainder of the current session standing orders 29 and 30 be varied to read as follows:

29. Quorum at commencement of sitting

- (1) If there is no quorum present when the Chair is taken at the time appointed for the meeting of the House, the bells will again ring for five minutes. If there is still no quorum present the President will adjourn the House until a later hour of the day or the next sitting day.
- (2) A Member who enters the chamber at or after the time appointed for the meeting of the Council may not withdraw until a quorum is formed or the House is adjourned.
- (3) When the House is adjourned for lack of a quorum, the names of the members present will be entered in the Minutes of Proceedings.

30. Quorum during sitting

- (1) If it appears, on the report of a division of the House by the tellers, that a quorum is not present, the President will adjourn the House until a later hour of the day or the next sitting day. No decision of the House will be considered to have been reached by that division.
- (2) When the Chair of Committees informs the President that a quorum is not present in committee, the bells will ring for five minutes. The President will then count the House, and if a quorum is still not present, will adjourn the House until a later hour of the day or the next sitting day. However, if a quorum is then present, the President will leave the Chair and the committee resume.
- (3) If a member draws attention to the lack of a quorum, the bells will be rung until a quorum is formed but for no longer than five minutes. If after five minutes a quorum is not present, the President will adjourn the House until a later hour of the day or the next sitting day.
- (4) When the attention of the President, or the Chair of Committees, has been called to the absence of a quorum, a member may not leave until the House or committee has been counted.
- (5) The doors of the House will be unlocked while the President is counting the House.
- (6) When the House has adjourned for lack of a quorum the names of the members present will be entered in the Minutes of Proceedings.

Chapter 4 **Resolution authorising the broadcast of proceedings**

- 4.1** The broadcast of proceedings of the Legislative Council and its committees, within Parliament House and to persons and organisations outside Parliament House, was previously authorised and regulated by broadcasting guidelines adopted by resolution of the House on 11 October 1994.
- 4.2** At its meeting of 27 September 2007, the Committee considered revised broadcast guidelines. While substantially the same as the guidelines contained in the 1994 resolution, the revised guidelines addressed certain omissions, including the webcast of proceedings and still photography, and made clear the application of the guidelines to the broadcast of committee proceedings. The Committee subsequently resolved that the revised guidelines be reported to the House for adoption.
- 4.3** On 18 October 2007, following consideration of the revised broadcasting guidelines proposed by the Committee, the House adopted the following resolution of continuing effect:

Sound and audio-visual broadcast of proceedings of the House

1. That this House authorises the sound and audio-visual broadcast of the proceedings of the House:
 - (a) on the broadcast system within the precincts of Parliament House;
 - (b) by direct signal to the media gallery in Parliament House;
 - (c) to persons and organisations outside Parliament House approved by the President, on terms and conditions determined by the President from time to time; and
 - (d) by webcast on the Internet.

Broadcasting

2. The live broadcast or rebroadcast of proceedings of the Legislative Council is authorised on the following conditions, and any other terms and conditions, not inconsistent with this paragraph, determined by the President from time to time:
 - (a) excerpts may be taken from the proceedings of the House from the time of the meeting of the House until the adjournment of the House;
 - (b) recordings and broadcasts must only be made from the sound or audio-visual signal provided by the Legislative Council;
 - (c) broadcasts of excerpts must be used only for the purposes of fair and accurate reports of proceedings and must provide a balanced presentation of differing views;

- (d) excerpts must not be used for:
 - (i) political party advertising or election campaigns;
 - (ii) the purpose of satire or ridicule;
 - (iii) commercial sponsorship or commercial advertising;
- (e) excerpts of proceedings which are subsequently withdrawn may be broadcast if the withdrawal is also broadcast;
- (f) excerpts must be placed in context;
- (g) where audio excerpts of proceedings are used on radio and television, commentators must identify members by name;
- (h) where audio excerpts of proceedings are used on television, their use may be that of audio over still frames, or overlay material;
- (i) where excerpts are used on commercial stations, the station must ensure that advertising before and after excerpts is of an appropriate nature;
- (j) events in the Galleries are not part of the proceedings and excerpts of those events must not be used;
- (k) access to proceedings for the purpose of recording is on the basis of an undertaking to observe these conditions. A breach of these conditions by a station may result in the suspension or withdrawal of permission by the President for the station to broadcast excerpts of the proceedings of the House;
- (l) the instructions of the President or delegated representatives, on the use of recorded excerpts, must be observed at all times;
- (m) the President may approve filming, on request, by persons or organisations, according to the terms and conditions set out in this resolution.

Still photography

3. That this House authorises access to the proceedings of the Legislative Council by still photographers on the following terms and conditions:
 - (a) photographers from the print media who are accredited members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery may, with the approval of the President, take photographs during Question Time, and at other times;
 - (b) photographers who are not accredited members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery require the approval of the President and a signed undertaking to comply with the terms and conditions set out in this resolution;
 - (c) accreditation passes are to be worn and clearly visible at all times whilst a photographer is on the Parliamentary premises;

- (d) photographs must be used only for the purposes of fair and accurate reports of proceedings and must provide a balanced presentation of differing views;
- (e) photographs must not be used for:
 - (i) political party advertising or election campaigns;
 - (ii) the purpose of satire or ridicule;
 - (iii) commercial sponsorship or commercial advertising;
- (f) photographs must be placed in context;
- (g) photographs of individual Members, not speaking in debate, are not permitted;
- (h) photographs taken with telephoto lenses or zoom lenses must not show any Member closer than at 'head and shoulders' distance;
- (i) telephoto lenses or zoom lenses must not be used to inspect members' documents or computer screens, and close up photographs of Members' documents or computer screens must not be taken;
- (j) photographs of persons in the galleries must not be taken, with the only exception being photographs of distinguished visitors at the time they are welcomed to the House by the Chair;
- (k) photographs of disturbances by visitors or any other persons is not permitted;
- (l) the use of flash or other sources of additional lighting and motor driven cameras is not permitted;
- (m) photographs are not to be digitally enhanced, touched up or altered in any form;
- (n) cropping from single or group photographs is not permitted;
- (o) as a general rule, photographers should be as unobtrusive as possible and not disturb the view of visitors in the galleries;
- (p) photographers shall observe the instructions of the President, or the President's delegate, at all times; and
- (q) non-compliance with these conditions by a photographer or media organisation may result in the suspension or withdrawal of accreditation.

Sound and audio-visual broadcast of proceedings and still photography of committee proceedings

4. That this House authorises a committee, by a vote of the committee, to:

- (a) authorise the filming and broadcasting and still photography of its public proceedings by accredited members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery;
 - (b) authorise the filming and broadcasting and still photography of its public proceedings by a person or organisation not an accredited member of the Parliamentary Press Gallery on an undertaking by the person or organisation, in writing, to comply with the terms and conditions set out in this resolution and any other terms and conditions determined by the committee;
 - (c) authorise the broadcast and rebroadcast of its public proceedings in the Legislative Council chamber on the terms and conditions set out in paragraph 2;
 - (d) give instructions for the observance of terms and conditions determined not inconsistent with this resolution; and
 - (e) order that part of its proceedings not be recorded or broadcast.
5. If a committee authorises the filming or broadcast or still photography of proceedings, a witness who is to appear before the Committee in those proceedings must be given a reasonable opportunity, before appearing in the proceedings, to object to the broadcasting or televising of proceedings. The witness may state the grounds of the objection. The Committee must consider an objection having regard to the protection of the witness and the public interest in the proceedings. If the Committee decides to permit the broadcast or rebroadcast of proceedings despite an objection of a witness, the witness must be informed before appearing in the proceedings of the Committee.

Details of organisations and terms and conditions

6. The President is to report to the House:
- (a) details of the persons and organisations authorised from time to time to receive the sound and audio-visual broadcast; and
 - (b) details of additional terms and conditions determined under this resolution.

Appendix 1 Minutes

Note: Asterisks indicate text which has been omitted as not relevant to the current inquiry.

Minutes No 1

Thursday 27 September 2007

Members' Lounge, Parliament House at 1.05 pm.

1. Members present

Mr Primrose (Chair)

Mr Harwin (Deputy Chair)

Mr Brown

Mr Della Bosca

Mr Donnelly

Ms Fazio

Mr Gallacher

Mr Gay

Mr Kelly

Mr Macdonald

Revd Mr Nile

Mr Veitch (participating)

In attendance: Lynn Lovelock, David Blunt, Steven Reynolds, Stephen Frappell, Cathryn Cummins.

2. ***

3. ***

4. ***

5. Consideration of the standing and sessional orders

5.1 The operation of the new sessional order varying standing order 44

The Committee deliberated on the operation of the new sessional order varying standing order 44.

Resolved, on the motion of Mr Kelly, that the Committee continue to monitor the operation of the new sessional order varying standing order 44, with a view to reconsidering its appropriateness following the spring sitting period.

5.2 The operation of the new sessional order varying standing order 210(10)

The committee deliberated on the operation of the new sessional order varying standing order 210(10).

Resolved, on the motion of Mr Della Bosca, that the Committee continue to monitor the operation of the new sessional order varying standing order 210(10).

5.3 Lack of a quorum under standing order 29

The Committee deliberated on the possibility of the House failing to form a quorum at the commencement of sittings under the provisions of standing order 29.

Resolved, on the motion of Ms Fazio, that the following proposed sessional orders varying standing orders 29 and 30 be reported to the House for adoption (changes underlined):

29. Quorum at commencement of sitting

- (1) If there is no quorum present when the Chair is taken at the time appointed for the meeting of the House, the bells will again ring for five minutes. If there is still no quorum present the President will adjourn the House until a later hour of the day or the next sitting day.
- (2) A Member who enters the chamber at or after the time appointed for the meeting of the Council may not withdraw until a quorum is formed or the House is adjourned.
- (3) When the House is adjourned for lack of a quorum, the names of the members present will be entered in the Minutes of Proceedings.

30. Quorum during sitting

- (1) If it appears, on the report of a division of the House by the tellers, that a quorum is not present, the President will adjourn the House until a later hour of the day or the next sitting day. No decision of the House will be considered to have been reached by that division.
- (2) When the Chair of Committees informs the President that a quorum is not present in committee, the bells will ring for 5 minutes. The President will then count the House, and if a quorum is still not present, will adjourn the House until a later hour of the day or the next sitting day. However, if a quorum is then present, the President will leave the Chair and the committee resume.
- (3) If a member draws attention to the lack of a quorum, the bells will be rung until a quorum is formed but for no longer than 5 minutes. If after 5 minutes a quorum is not present, the President will adjourn the House until a later hour of the day or the next sitting day.
- (4) When the attention of the President, or the Chair of Committees, has been called to the absence of a quorum, a member may not leave until the House or committee has been counted.
- (5) The doors of the House will be unlocked while the President is counting the House.
- (6) When the House has adjourned for lack of a quorum the names of the members present will be entered in the Minutes of Proceedings.

6. Broadcasting of proceedings

Resolved, on the motion of Ms Fazio, that paragraph 3a of the revised draft guidelines for the broadcasting of proceedings be amended to provide:

- (a) photographers from the print media who are accredited members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery may, with the approval of the President, take photographs during Question Time and at other times;

Resolved, on the motion of Ms Fazio, that the revised draft guidelines for the broadcasting of proceedings as amended be reported to the House for adoption.

7. ***

8. Adjournment

The Committee adjourned at 1.30 pm *sine die*.

Lynn Lovelock
Clerk to the Committee

Minutes No. 2

Wednesday, 5 March 2008

Members' Lounge, Parliament House at 1.02 pm.

1. Members present

Mr Primrose (Chair)

Mr Harwin (Deputy Chair)

Mr Brown

Mr Donnelly

Ms Fazio

Mr Gay

Mr Kelly

Revd Mr Nile

In attendance: Lynn Lovelock, Stephen Frappell, Kate Harris.

2. Confirmation of Minutes of previous meeting

Resolved, on the motion of Ms Fazio, that Minutes No 1 be confirmed.

3. Report relating to formal business, pecuniary interest, quorum and broadcasting

The Committee considered the Chair's draft report, as previously circulated.

The report was read.

The Committee deliberated.

Resolved, on the motion of Revd Nile:

1. That the report be the report of the Committee and be presented to the House.

2. That pursuant to section 4 of the *Parliamentary Papers (Supplementary Provisions) Act 1975*, the Committee authorises the publication of all minutes.

4. Adjournment

The Committee adjourned at 1.05 pm *sine die*.

Lynn Lovelock

Clerk to the Committee