

Constitution Act 1902 No 32

[1902-32]



New South Wales

Status Information

Currency of version

Historical version for 25 March 1936 to 10 December 1936 (accessed 19 November 2024 at 13:26)

Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

File last modified 25 March 1936

Constitution Act 1902 No 32



New South Wales

Contents

Long title	5
Part 1 Preliminary	5
1 Name of Act and division	5
2 Repeals and savings	5
3 Definition	6
4 Application of Act	6
Part 2 Powers of the Legislature	6
5 General legislative powers	6
5A Disagreement between the two Houses—appropriation for annual services	6
5B Disagreements—referendum	7
5C Words of enactment	8
6 Power to alter system of representation	9
7 Power to alter constitution of Legislative Council	9
7A Special provision as to referendum	9
8 Crown lands	10
9 Shipping dues	10
Part 3 The Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly	10
Division 1 General provisions	10
10 Powers of Governor	10
11 One session of Parliament to be held in each year	11
12 No Member to sit or vote until he has taken the oath of allegiance	11

13 Disqualifications	11
14 Summons or election of disqualified persons	12
15 Standing Rules and Orders to be laid before Governor.....	12
Division 2 Special provisions relating to the Legislative Council	12
16, 17 (Repealed)	12
17A Constitution of Legislative Council	12
17B Qualifications etc.....	13
17C Nominations	14
17D Elections for the first constitution of the Legislative Council.....	14
17E Where candidates are insufficient, a further election to be held	15
17F Term of service etc	15
18 Resignation of Councillors	16
19 Vacation of seat.....	16
20 Determination of questions of elections etc	17
21 President	17
22 Quorum and voting.....	18
Division 3 Special provisions relating to the Legislative Assembly	18
23 Convocation of Assembly	18
24 Duration of Assembly	18
25 Disqualification of members of the Legislative Council	18
26 Offices of profit.....	18
27 Effect of acceptance of office of profit.....	19
28 Allowances to Members of the Legislative Assembly.....	19
29 Exceptions.....	19
30 Assembly may proceed to business although writs not exceeding five shall not have been returned	20
31 Election of the Speaker.....	20
31A Absence of Speaker from New South Wales	20
32 Quorum division casting vote	21
33 Resignation of seats in the Assembly	21
34 Vacation of seats of Members of Assembly	21
Part 4 Executive Councillors' functions	21

35 Definition	21
36 Governor may change administrative duties	22
37 Authority to be recorded	22
38 Signatures by one Executive Councillor in the absence of another	22
38A Powers of Ministers to speak in Legislative Council	22
Part 5 The Consolidated Revenue Fund	22
39 Consolidated Revenue Fund	22
40 Expenses of collection	23
41 Civil List payable to His Majesty	23
42 Civil List to be accompanied by surrender of all revenues of the Crown	23
43 Pensions to Judges	23
44 Issue of public revenue	24
45 Appropriation of consolidated revenue	24
46 Money Bills to be recommended by Governor	24
Part 6 Appointment of officers	24
47 Appointment of officers	24
First Schedule	24
Second Schedule	25
Third Schedule	25
Fourth Schedule	26

Constitution Act 1902 No 32



New South Wales

An Act to consolidate the Acts relating to the Constitution.

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Act and division

This Act may be cited as the *Constitution Act 1902*, and is divided into Parts and Divisions, as follows:

PART 1.—*Preliminary*—ss. 1-4.

PART 2.—*Powers of the Legislature*—ss. 5-9.

PART 3.—*The Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly*—

DIVISION 1.—*General Provisions*—ss. 10-15.

DIVISION 2.—*Special Provisions relating to the Legislative Council*—ss. 16-22.

DIVISION 3.—*Special Provisions relating to the Legislative Assembly*—ss. 23-34.

PART 4.—*Executive Councillors' Functions*—ss. 35-38.

PART 5.—*The Consolidated Revenue Fund*—ss. 39-46.

PART 6.—*Appointment of officers*—s. 47.

2 Repeals and savings

- (1) The Acts mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act are, to the extent therein expressed, hereby repealed.
- (2) All persons appointed under the Acts hereby repealed, and holding office at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been appointed hereunder.
- (3) All standing rules and orders made under the authority of the Acts hereby repealed, and being in force at the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been made under the authority of this Act.

3 Definition

In this Act, unless the context or subject-matter otherwise indicates or requires:

The Legislature means His Majesty the King, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

4 Application of Act

For the purposes of this Act, the boundaries of New South Wales shall comprise all that portion of Australia lying between the one hundred and twenty-ninth and one hundred and fifty-fourth degrees of east longitude, reckoning from the meridian of Greenwich and northward of the fortieth degree of south latitude, including all the islands adjacent in the Pacific Ocean within the latitude aforesaid, and also including Lord Howe Island, save and except the territories comprised within the boundaries of South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland, as at present established.

Part 2 Powers of the Legislature

5 General legislative powers

The Legislature shall, subject to the provisions of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, have power to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of New South Wales in all cases whatsoever:

Provided that all Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any new rate, tax or impost, shall originate in the Legislative Assembly.

5A Disagreement between the two Houses—appropriation for annual services

- (1) If the Legislative Assembly passes any Bill appropriating revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government and the Legislative Council rejects or fails to pass it or returns the Bill to the Legislative Assembly with a message suggesting any amendment to which the Legislative Assembly does not agree, the Legislative Assembly may direct that the Bill with or without any amendment suggested by the Legislative Council, be presented to the Governor for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, and shall become an Act of the Legislature upon the Royal Assent being signified thereto, notwithstanding that the Legislative Council has not consented to the Bill.
- (2) The Legislative Council shall be taken to have failed to pass any such Bill, if the Bill is not returned to the Legislative Assembly within one month after its transmission to the Legislative Council and the Session continues during such period.
- (3) If a Bill which appropriates revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government becomes an Act under the provisions of this section, any provision in such Act dealing with any matter other than such appropriation shall be of no effect.

5B Disagreements—referendum

- (1) If the Legislative Assembly passes any Bill other than a Bill to which section 5A of this Act applies, and the Legislative Council rejects or fails to pass it or passes it with any amendment to which the Legislative Assembly does not agree, and if after an interval of three months the Legislative Assembly in the same Session or in the next Session again passes the Bill with or without any amendment which has been made or agreed to by the Legislative Council, and the Legislative Council rejects or fails to pass it or passes it with any amendment to which the Legislative Assembly does not agree, and if after a free conference between managers there is not agreement between the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, the Governor may convene a joint sitting of the Members of the Legislative Council and the Members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Members present at the joint sitting may deliberate upon the Bill as last proposed by the Legislative Assembly and upon any amendments made by the Legislative Council with which the Legislative Assembly does not agree.

No vote shall be taken at the joint sitting.

- (2) After the joint sitting and either after any further communication with the Legislative Council in order to bring about agreement, if possible, between the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, or without any such communication the Legislative Assembly may by resolution direct that the Bill as last proposed by the Legislative Assembly and either with or without any amendment subsequently agreed to by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, shall, at any time during the life of the Parliament or at the next general election of Members of the Legislative Assembly, be submitted by way of referendum to the electors qualified to vote for the election of Members of the Legislative Assembly.

The referendum shall be held and conducted as may be provided by law, and if, at any time no such law exists, the law for the time being in force relating to the holding and conduct of a general election of Members of the Legislative Assembly shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to and in respect of the holding and conduct of the referendum, with such modifications, omissions, and additions as the Governor may by notification published in the Gazette declare to be necessary or convenient for the purposes of such application.

- (3) If at the referendum a majority of the electors voting approve the Bill it shall be presented to the Governor for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon and become an Act of the Legislature upon the Royal Assent being signified thereto, notwithstanding that the Legislative Council has not consented to the Bill.
- (4) For the purposes of this section the Legislative Council shall be taken to have failed to pass a Bill if the Bill is not returned to the Legislative Assembly within two months after its transmission to the Legislative Council and the Session continues during such

period.

- (5) This section shall extend to any Bill whether it is a Bill to which section 7A of this Act applies or not.

And in the application of this section to a Bill to which section 7A of this Act applies:

- (a) the submission of the Bill to the electors by way of referendum in accordance with this section shall be a sufficient compliance with the provisions of section 7A of this Act which require the Bill to be submitted to the electors,
- (b) the referendum under this section shall, notwithstanding anything contained in section 7A of this Act, be held upon a day which shall be appointed by the Governor in such manner as may be provided by law, and
- (c) the day so appointed shall, notwithstanding anything contained in subsection two of this section, be a day during the life of the Parliament and not sooner than two months after the Legislative Assembly has passed a resolution in accordance with that subsection for the purposes of such referendum.
- (6) A joint sitting of the Members of the Legislative Council and the Members of the Legislative Assembly for the purposes of this section may be convened by the Governor by message to both Houses of the Parliament.

At such joint sitting the President of the Legislative Council or in his absence the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly shall preside, and until standing rules and orders governing the procedure at joint sittings have been passed by both Houses and approved by the Governor, the Standing Rules and Orders of the Legislative Council shall so far as practicable apply.

5C Words of enactment

- (1) Where a Bill is presented to the Governor for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure in accordance with section 5A of this Act, the words of enactment shall be as follows:

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, in accordance with the provisions of section 5A of the *Constitution Act 1902*, as amended by subsequent Acts, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Any alteration of a Bill necessary to give effect to this subsection shall not be deemed to be an amendment of the Bill.

- (2) Where a Bill is presented to the Governor for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure in accordance with section 5B of this Act, the words of enactment shall be as follows:

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, with the approval of the electors, in accordance with the provisions of section 5B of the *Constitution Act 1902*, as amended by subsequent Acts, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Any alteration of a Bill necessary to give effect to this subsection shall not be deemed to be an amendment of the Bill.

6 Power to alter system of representation

The Legislature may by any Act alter the number and extent of the electorates or Electoral Districts represented in the Legislative Assembly, and establish new electorates or districts, and alter the apportionment of representatives to be chosen by the said electorates or districts, and alter the number of representatives in the said Assembly, and may alter and regulate the appointment of returning officers, and make new provisions for the issuing and return of writs for the election of Members to serve in the said Assembly, and the time and place of holding such elections.

7 Power to alter constitution of Legislative Council

The Legislature may, by any Act, alter the laws in force for the time being under this Act or otherwise concerning the Legislative Council, and may provide for the nomination or election of another Legislative Council to consist of such members to be appointed or elected by such persons and in such manner as by any such Act is determined:

Provided that every Bill passed for any such purpose shall be reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, and a copy of such Bill shall be laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament thirty days at least before His Majesty's pleasure thereon is signified.

7A Special provision as to referendum

- (1) The Legislative Council shall not be abolished nor, subject to the provisions of subsection six of this section, shall its constitution or powers be altered except in the manner provided in this section.
- (2) A Bill for any purpose within subsection one of this section shall not be presented to the Governor for His Majesty's assent until the Bill has been approved by the electors in accordance with this section.
- (3) On a day not sooner than two months after the passage of the Bill through both Houses of the Legislature the Bill shall be submitted to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly.

Such day shall be appointed by the Legislature.

- (4) When the Bill is submitted to the electors the vote shall be taken in such manner as

the Legislature prescribes.

- (5) If a majority of the electors voting approve the Bill, it shall be presented to the Governor for His Majesty's assent.
- (6) The provisions of this section shall extend to any Bill for the repeal or amendment of this section, but shall not apply to any Bill for:
 - (a) the repeal, or
 - (b) the amendment from time to time, or
 - (c) the re-enactment from time to time with or without modifications,of any of the following sections of this Act, namely, sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, 17B, 17C, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two and 38A, or of any provision for the time being in force so far as it relates to the subject-matter dealt with in any of those sections.
- (7) In any case in relation to which the expression "as may be provided by law" is used in the *Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act 1932*, the law may be made as if this section were not in force, and may be so made at any time either before or after the appointed day.
- (8) In this section a reference to the Legislative Council shall be construed as a reference to the Legislative Council as reconstituted in accordance with this Act.

8 Crown lands

The Legislature may make laws regulating the sale, letting, disposal and occupation of the waste lands of the Crown in New South Wales.

9 Shipping dues

It shall not be lawful for the Legislature to enforce any dues or charges upon shipping contrary to or at variance with any treaty concluded by His Majesty with any Foreign Power.

Part 3 The Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly

Division 1 General provisions

10 Powers of Governor

The Governor may fix the time and place for holding every Session of the Legislative Council and Assembly, and may change or vary such time or place as he may judge advisable and most consistent with general convenience and the public welfare, giving sufficient notice thereof. He may also prorogue the Legislative Council and Assembly, and dissolve the said Assembly by proclamation or otherwise whenever he deems it

expedient.

11 One session of Parliament to be held in each year

There shall be a Session of the Legislative Council and Assembly once at least in every year, so that a period of twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Legislative Council and Assembly in one Session and the first sitting of the Legislative Council and Assembly in the next Session.

12 No Member to sit or vote until he has taken the oath of allegiance

No Member either of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly shall be permitted to sit or vote therein until he has taken and subscribed before the Governor, or before some person authorised by the Governor to administer the same, the oath of allegiance in the form prescribed by the *Oaths Act 1900*. And whensoever the demise of His present Majesty (whom may God long preserve) or of any of His Successors to the Crown of the United Kingdom shall be notified by the Governor to the said Council and Assembly respectively, the Members of the said Council and Assembly shall, before they are permitted to sit and vote therein, take and subscribe the like oath of allegiance to the Successor for the time being to the said Crown:

Provided that every person authorised by law to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath may make such affirmation in every case in which an oath is hereinbefore required to be taken.

13 Disqualifications

- (1) Any person who directly, or indirectly, himself, or by any person whatsoever in trust for him or for his use or benefit or on his account, undertakes, executes, holds, or enjoys in the whole or in part any contract or agreement for or on account of the Public Service shall be incapable of being elected or of sitting or voting as a Member of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly during the time he executes, holds or enjoys any such contract or any part or share thereof or any benefit or emolument arising from the same.
- (2) If any person being a Member of such Council or Assembly enters into any such contract or agreement, or, having entered into it, continues to hold it, his seat shall be declared by the said Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, as the case may require, to be vacant, and thereupon the same shall become and be vacant accordingly.
- (3) Provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to any contract or agreement made, entered into, or accepted by any incorporated company, or any trading company consisting of more than twenty persons, where such contract or agreement is made, entered into, or accepted, for the general benefit of such incorporated or trading company.

14 Summons or election of disqualified persons

- (1) If any person by this Act disabled or declared to be incapable to sit or vote in the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly is, nevertheless, elected and returned as a Member to serve in the said Council or the said Assembly, such election and return shall be declared by the said Council and Assembly, as the case may require, to be void, and thereupon the same shall become and be void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.
- (2) If any person under any of the disqualifications mentioned in the last preceding section presumes, whilst so disqualified, to sit or vote as a Member of the said Council or Assembly, such person shall forfeit the sum of five hundred pounds to be recovered by any person who sues for the same in the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

15 Standing Rules and Orders to be laid before Governor

- (1) The Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly shall, as there may be occasion, prepare and adopt respectively Standing Rules and Orders regulating:
 - (a) the orderly conduct of such Council and Assembly respectively, and
 - (b) the manner in which such Council and Assembly shall be presided over in case of the absence of the President or the Speaker, and
 - (c) the mode in which such Council and Assembly shall confer, correspond, and communicate with each other relative to Votes or Bills passed by, or pending in, such Council and Assembly respectively, and
 - (d) the manner in which Notices of Bills, Resolutions and other business intended to be submitted to such Council and Assembly respectively at any Session thereof may be published for general information, and
 - (e) the proper passing, entitling, and numbering of the Bills to be introduced into and passed by the said Council and Assembly, and
 - (f) the proper presentation of the same to the Governor for His Majesty's Assent.
- (2) Such Rules and Orders shall by such Council and Assembly respectively be laid before the Governor, and being by him approved shall become binding and of force.

Division 2 Special provisions relating to the Legislative Council

16, 17 (Repealed)

17A Constitution of Legislative Council

- (1) The Legislative Council shall, on and from a day to be appointed by the Governor and notified by proclamation published in the Gazette, be reconstituted, and shall consist of sixty elected members.

The day appointed by the Governor in pursuance of this subsection is in this Act referred to as **the appointed day**.

- (2) Such Members shall be elected at elections at which the electors shall be the Members of the Legislative Council and the Members of the Legislative Assembly voting as one electoral body and recording their votes at sittings of the respective Houses of the Parliament.

Any vacancy in the seat of a Member shall be filled by a like election.

- (3) Elections of Members of the Legislative Council shall wherever the election is contested, and more than one seat is to be filled, be according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote, and where only one seat is to be filled, be according to a preferential system.
- (4) The voting at any such election shall be by secret ballot.
- (5) Each voter at any such election shall be required to indicate the order of his preferences for not less than the prescribed number of candidates.

In this subsection **the prescribed number** means a number equal to twice the number of seats which are to be filled at the election, and where the number of candidates is less than twice the number of seats to be filled, **the prescribed number** means the total number of candidates.

- (6) The elections shall be held and conducted and the votes shall be counted and transferred as may be provided by law.

17B Qualifications etc

- (1) Subject to the disqualifications set out in this Act any person whether male or female, married or unmarried:
 - (a) who is an elector entitled to vote at the election of Members of the Legislative Assembly, or a person entitled to become such elector, or a person who on the date upon which His Majesty's Assent to the [Constitution Amendment \(Legislative Council\) Act 1932](#), is signified is a member of the Legislative Council, and
 - (b) who has been for three years at the least resident within the limits of the Commonwealth of Australia, and
 - (c) who is a natural-born or naturalized subject, of the King,shall be capable of being elected as a Member of the Legislative Council and of sitting and voting therein.
- (2) No person being a Member of the Legislative Assembly shall be capable of being elected or of sitting or voting as a Member of the Legislative Council.

- (3) If after being elected as a Member of the Legislative Council any person accepts any office of profit under the Crown, or any pension from the Crown during pleasure or for a term of years, his election shall thereupon become void, and an election shall be held to fill the vacancy.

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall extend to:

- (a) any person in receipt only of pay, half-pay, or a pension by virtue of service in any of His Majesty's defence forces or who accepts any office of profit in any of His Majesty's defence forces, or
- (b) any person who accepts the office of Vice-President of the Executive Council or any of the offices enumerated in the Second Schedule hereto, or any office of profit under the Crown created by Act of Parliament as an office of the Executive Government.

17C Nominations

- (1) A person shall not be a candidate at any election of a Member or Members of the Legislative Council unless he is nominated for election.
- (2) Every nomination of a candidate shall be in writing, and shall be made by means of a nomination paper which shall be in or to the effect of such form as may be provided by law.
- (3) A nomination paper shall contain the name of one candidate and one candidate only.
- (4) A nomination paper shall be invalid unless the person nominated therein has consented to the nomination in such manner as may be provided by law.
- (5) Each nomination paper shall be signed by two and not more than two electors.

No elector shall sign more than one nomination paper for any election, but the contravention of this provision shall not of itself invalidate any nomination paper.

Each elector signing a nomination paper for any election shall certify thereon that he has not previously signed a nomination paper for that election.

If an elector contravenes this subsection by signing more than one nomination paper he shall be liable to such penalty as may be provided by law, and shall be disqualified from voting and from being a candidate at any election of Members of the Legislative Council held within four years after the date of the contravention.

In this subsection **elector** means a person who is for the time being a Member of the Legislative Council or a Member of the Legislative Assembly.

17D Elections for the first constitution of the Legislative Council

- (1) For the purposes of the election of the sixty Members who are to be elected in

pursuance of sections 17A, 17B and 17C of this Act for the first constitution of the Legislative Council, there shall be four separate elections at each of which fifteen Members shall be elected, but nominations shall be made as if the four elections formed one election, and notwithstanding the provision of subsection five of section 17C of this Act:

- (a) each nomination paper shall be signed by two, and not more than two, electors,
- (b) no elector shall sign more than two nomination papers, but the contravention of this provision shall not of itself invalidate any nomination paper,
- (c) each elector signing a nomination paper shall certify thereon that he has not previously signed more than one nomination paper,
- (d) if an elector contravenes this subsection by signing more than two nomination papers he shall be liable to such penalty as may be provided by law, and shall be disqualified from voting and from being a candidate at any election of Members of the Legislative Council held within four years after the date of the contravention.

In this subsection **elector** means a person who is for the time being a Member of the Legislative Council or a Member of the Legislative Assembly.

- (2) At the first of the four elections the candidates shall consist of those persons who are duly nominated for election.

At the second of the four elections the candidates shall consist of those persons who were candidates at the first election and were not declared elected at that election.

At the third of the four elections the candidates shall consist of those persons who were candidates at the second election and were not declared elected at that election.

At the fourth of the four elections the candidates shall consist of those persons who were candidates at the third election and were not declared elected at that election.

17E Where candidates are insufficient, a further election to be held

- (1) If at any election the number of candidates for election does not exceed the number of persons required to be elected all the candidates shall be declared elected.
- (2) If at any election the number of candidates for election is less than the number of persons required to be elected, a fresh election shall be held to fill the vacancies.

17F Term of service etc

- (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections three and six of this section, the term of service of a Member of the Legislative Council shall expire at the end of twelve years from its commencement.
- (2) One-fourth of the Members of the Legislative Council shall be elected every three

years.

- (3) The term of service of the Members elected under section 17D of this Act shall expire as follows:
 - (a) in the case of the fifteen who are elected at the first election under that section—at the end of twelve years from the commencement of such term,
 - (b) in the case of the fifteen who are elected at the second election under that section—at the end of nine years from the commencement of such term,
 - (c) in the case of the fifteen who are elected at the third election under that section—at the end of six years from the commencement of such term,
 - (d) in the case of the fifteen who are elected at the fourth election under that section—at the end of three years from the commencement of such term.
- (4) A Member of the Council whose term of service is about to expire shall, if not otherwise disqualified, be capable of being re-elected.
- (5) An election to fill the seats of Members of the Council whose terms of service are about to expire shall be held during the period of six months immediately preceding the date of the expiration of such terms of service.
- (6) Where the seat of a Member becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service the term of service of the person elected to fill such casual vacancy shall expire at the date of the expiration of the term of service of the Member whose seat he is elected to fill.
- (7) For the purposes of this section:
 - (a) the term of service of a Member elected for the first constitution of the Legislative Council shall be taken to commence on the appointed day,
 - (b) the term of service of a Member elected to fill a seat which becomes vacant by the expiry of the holder's term of service shall be taken to commence on such expiry.

18 Resignation of Councillors

Any Member of the Legislative Council may resign his seat therein by a letter to the Governor, and, upon the receipt of such letter by the Governor, the seat of such Legislative Councillor shall become vacant.

19 Vacation of seat

If any Legislative Councillor:

- (a) fails for two successive Sessions of the Legislature to give his attendance in the

Legislative Council unless excused in that behalf by the permission of His Majesty or of the Governor signified by the Governor to the Legislative Council, or

- (b) takes any oath or makes any declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to any foreign prince or power, or
- (c) does, concurs in, or adopts any act whereby he may become a subject or citizen of any foreign state or power, or whereby he may become entitled to the rights, privileges, or immunities of a subject or citizen of any foreign state or power, or
- (d) becomes bankrupt, or takes the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors, or
- (e) becomes a public contractor or defaulter, or
- (f) is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous crime,

his seat in such Council shall thereby become vacant.

20 Determination of questions of elections etc

The law for the time being in force relating to the determination of any dispute or question respecting any election return or qualification of a Member of the Legislative Assembly, or respecting any vacancy therein shall, *mutatis mutandis*, and subject to such modifications, amendments, and additions as may be provided by law, apply to the determination of similar disputes or questions respecting the election, return, or qualification of a Member of the Legislative Council as reconstituted in pursuance of section 17A of this Act, or respecting any vacancy in the Legislative Council as so reconstituted.

21 President

- (1) The Legislative Council shall, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose one of their number to be President of the Legislative Council, and as often as the office of President becomes vacant the Legislative Council shall again choose one of their number to be the President.

The proceedings of the Legislative Council in choosing the President shall be conducted in such manner as may be provided by law.

The President shall cease to hold office if he ceases to be a member of the Legislative Council. He may be removed from office by a vote of the Legislative Council or he may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor.

- (2) Before or during the absence of the President, the Legislative Council may choose one of their number to perform the duties of the President during his absence.
- (3) The President or presiding member may take part in any debate or discussion which may arise in the Legislative Council.

22 Quorum and voting

- (1) The presence of at least one-fourth of the Members of the Legislative Council exclusive of the President shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the despatch of business:

Provided that if the whole number of Members constituting the Legislative Council is not exactly divisible by four, the quorum of the Legislative Council shall consist of such whole number as is next greater than one-fourth of the Members.

- (2) All questions arising in the Legislative Council shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present other than the President or the presiding Member, and when the votes are equal the President or the presiding Member shall have a casting vote.

Division 3 Special provisions relating to the Legislative Assembly

23 Convocation of Assembly

The Governor may, as occasion requires, in the name of His Majesty, by instrument under the Great Seal, summon and call together a Legislative Assembly.

24 Duration of Assembly

Every such Legislative Assembly shall exist and continue for three years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the same and no longer, subject nevertheless to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor.

25 Disqualification of members of the Legislative Council

No person being a Member of the Legislative Council shall be capable of being elected or of sitting or voting as a Member of the Legislative Assembly.

26 Offices of profit

No person:

- (a) holding an office of profit under the Crown other than one or more of the offices enumerated in the Second Schedule hereto, or
- (b) having a pension from the Crown during pleasure, or for any term of years,

shall be capable of being elected or of sitting or voting as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, but the holders for the time being of the offices enumerated in the said Schedule shall be so capable:

Provided that the holder of any office of profit under the Crown created by Act of Parliament as an office of the Executive Government shall be capable of being elected and of sitting and voting as a Member of the said Assembly.

27 Effect of acceptance of office of profit

If any Member of the said Assembly accepts any office of profit under the Crown, or pension from the Crown, during pleasure or for a term of years, his election shall thereupon become void, and a writ shall forthwith issue for a new election:

Provided that nothing in this or the last preceding section shall extend to:

- (a) any person in receipt only of pay, half-pay, or a pension as an officer in His Majesty's navy or army, or who receives any new or other commission in the army or navy, or any increase of pay on such commission, or
- (b) any of the officers enumerated in the Second Schedule hereto, or referred to in the last preceding section, who accept any other office of the Executive Government referred to in the said section or enumerated in the said Schedule,
- (c) Any member of the Legislative Assembly who accepts any of the offices enumerated in the Second Schedule hereto, or any office of profit under the Crown created by Act of Parliament as an office of the Executive Government.

28 Allowances to Members of the Legislative Assembly

Every Member of the Legislative Assembly now serving or hereafter to serve therein shall, unless he is one of the persons specified or referred to in the next following section, be entitled to receive, by way of reimbursement for expenses incurred by him in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties, an allowance at the rate of six hundred and seventy pounds per annum.

The Leader of the Opposition shall be entitled to receive an additional allowance of one hundred and seventy-six pounds per annum.

Such allowance shall be charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and shall be payable monthly at the rate aforesaid to every such Member from the time of his taking his seat, and, in every case, until he resigns or his seat is vacated, or, where Parliament has been dissolved or has expired by effluxion of time, until the day appointed for taking the poll for the next general election:

Provided that in the case of every member elected after the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven, such allowance shall be reckoned from the day of his election.

All moneys accruing due to any member under this Act, not drawn within seven days after the close of any Parliament, either by dissolution or by effluxion of time, shall revert to the Treasury.

29 Exceptions

- (1) No such Member shall be entitled to the said allowance, or any portion thereof, whilst:

- (a) he holds any office of profit specified in the Second Schedule hereto, or
- (b) he holds any other office of profit under the Crown the acceptance of which would render vacant the seat of the person accepting the same, or
- (c) he is in receipt of any official salary as Speaker of the said Assembly, or as Chairman of Committees thereof.

- (2) Any Member in receipt of any pension or allowance granted under any Act authorising the grant of superannuation allowances or pensions to officers in the Public Service shall be entitled to the allowance authorised by the last preceding section, subject to its abatement by the amount he receives or is entitled to as such pension or superannuation allowance.

30 Assembly may proceed to business although writs not exceeding five shall not have been returned

Upon any general election the Legislative Assembly shall be competent to proceed to the despatch of business at the time appointed by the Governor for that purpose notwithstanding that any of the writs of election (not exceeding five) have not been returned, or that in any of the electoral districts the electors have failed to elect a Member to serve in the said Assembly.

31 Election of the Speaker

- (1) The Members of the Legislative Assembly shall upon the first assembling after every general election proceed forthwith to elect one of their number to be Speaker; and in case of his death, resignation, or removal by a vote of the said Legislative Assembly, the said Members shall forthwith proceed to elect another of such Members to be such Speaker.
- (2) The Speaker so elected shall preside at all meetings of the said Legislative Assembly except as may be provided by the Standing Rules and Orders hereinafter authorised to be made.

31A Absence of Speaker from New South Wales

- (1) During the absence from New South Wales of the Speaker the Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly shall act in his place, and for all purposes, whether of this Act or otherwise, shall have and may exercise and perform all the powers, authorities, duties and functions of the Speaker.
- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection one of this section the Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly, while acting in the place of the Speaker under that subsection, shall be deemed to be the Speaker for the purposes of section seventy-one of the *Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act 1912-1935*.

32 Quorum division casting vote

- (1) The presence of at least twenty Members of the Legislative Assembly, exclusive of the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the said Assembly for the despatch of business.
- (2) All questions (except as herein is excepted) which arise in the said Assembly shall be decided by the majority of votes of the Members present other than the Speaker, and when the votes are equal the Speaker shall have the casting vote.

33 Resignation of seats in the Assembly

Any Member of the Legislative Assembly may, by writing under his hand, addressed to the Speaker, resign his seat therein, and upon the receipt of such resignation by the Speaker, the seat of such Member shall become vacant.

34 Vacation of seats of Members of Assembly

If any Member of the Legislative Assembly:

- (a) fails for one whole Session of the Legislature to give his attendance in the said Assembly, unless excused in that behalf by the permission of the Assembly entered upon its journals, or
- (b) takes any oath or makes any declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to any foreign prince or power, or does or concurs in or adopts any act whereby he may become a subject or citizen of any foreign state or power, or become entitled to the rights, privileges, or immunities of a subject of any foreign state or power, or
- (c) becomes bankrupt or an insolvent debtor within the meaning of the law in force for the time being relating to bankrupts or insolvent debtors, or
- (d) becomes a public defaulter, or
- (e) is attainted of treason or convicted of felony or any infamous crime,

his seat in such Assembly shall thereby become vacant.

Part 4 Executive Councillors' functions

35 Definition

In this Part of this Act:

Executive Councillor means any member of the Executive Council appointed and sworn in as such member and being also a Minister of the Crown, but does not include the Governor or officer administering the government of the State.

36 Governor may change administrative duties

The Governor may authorise any Executive Councillor to exercise the powers and perform the official duties and be responsible for the obligations appertaining or annexed to any other Executive Councillor in respect to the administration of any department of the Public Service, whether such powers, duties, or obligations were created by virtue of the terms (express or implied) of any Act or are sanctioned by official or other custom:

Provided that no such authority shall be granted under this section in respect of the powers, duties, and obligations by law annexed or incident to the office of the Attorney-General.

37 Authority to be recorded

Every such authority shall be in such terms and subject to such conditions as the Governor thinks fit and shall be duly recorded by the officer in charge of the records of the Executive Council.

38 Signatures by one Executive Councillor in the absence of another

Subject to the proviso of section thirty-six, any official document, minute, instrument, or paper, of what kind soever, which, according to official custom or to the requirements of any Act, requires or appears to require the signature of any particular Executive Councillor, shall, in the absence or disability of such Executive Councillor, be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes if signed by any other Executive Councillor.

38A Powers of Ministers to speak in Legislative Council

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, any executive councillor who is a Member of the Legislative Assembly may at any time, with the consent of the Legislative Council, sit in the Legislative Council for the purpose only of explaining the provisions of any Bill relating to or connected with any department administered by him, and may take part in any debate or discussion in the Legislative Council on such Bill, but he shall not vote in the Legislative Council.
- (2) It shall not be lawful at any one time for more than one executive councillor under the authority of this section to sit in the Legislative Council.

Part 5 The Consolidated Revenue Fund

39 Consolidated Revenue Fund

All taxes, imposts, rates, and duties, and all territorial, casual, and other revenues of the Crown (including royalties), from whatever source arising within New South Wales, and over which the Legislature has power of appropriation, shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the Public Service of New South Wales, in the manner and subject to the charges hereinafter mentioned.

40 Expenses of collection

The Consolidated Revenue Fund shall be permanently charged with all the costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt thereof; such costs, charges, and expenses being subject nevertheless to be reviewed and audited in such manner as may be directed by any Act.

41 Civil List payable to His Majesty

- (1) There shall be payable in every year to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the several sums not exceeding in the whole the sum of twenty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety pounds for defraying the expense of the several services and purposes named in the Third and Fourth Schedules to this Act.
- (2) The Colonial Treasurer shall issue the said several sums in discharge of such warrants as shall be from time to time directed under the hand of the Governor, and the said Treasurer shall account to His Majesty for the same through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in such manner and form as His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to direct.
- (3) Provided that for such time as there exist ministers of religion whose claims to stipends or allowances payable out of the sum set apart by Schedule C to the Constitution Act were preserved by the [Grants for Public Worship Prohibition Act of 1862](#), and who are under the said Act legally entitled for the time being to claim stipends or allowances from the public funds, there shall be payable in every year to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, in addition to the sums aforesaid, such sum as may be necessary to meet the payments of such stipends or allowances, and all payments out of such sum shall be made and accounted for in manner last aforesaid.

42 Civil List to be accompanied by surrender of all revenues of the Crown

The said several sums mentioned in the said Schedules shall be accepted and taken by His Majesty, his heirs and successors, by way of civil list, instead of all territorial, casual, and other revenues of the Crown (including all royalties), from whatever source arising, within New South Wales, and to the disposal of which the Crown may be entitled either absolutely or conditionally or otherwise howsoever.

43 Pensions to Judges

- (1) Not more than four thousand five hundred and fifty pounds in each year shall be payable for pensions to the judges of the Supreme Court out of the sum set apart in the Fourth Schedule to this Act.
- (2) Not more than three thousand five hundred pounds in each year shall be payable out of the said sum for pensions to superannuated officers, and the amount of such

pensions shall be according to the several scales and rates fixed by the Imperial Act four and five William the Fourth, chapter twenty-four:

Provided that the said sum of three thousand five hundred pounds shall in each year be paid to the Civil Service Superannuation Account, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the *Civil Service Act 1884*, and that a list of all pensions granted under this Act and of the persons to whom the same have been granted shall be laid in every year before both Houses of the Legislature.

44 Issue of public revenue

No part of His Majesty's revenue in New South Wales arising from any of the sources aforesaid shall be issued, or shall be made issuable, except in pursuance of warrants under the hand of the Governor directed to the Colonial Treasurer.

45 Appropriation of consolidated revenue

After and subject to the payments to be made under the provisions hereinbefore contained, all the Consolidated Revenue Fund hereinbefore mentioned shall be subject to be appropriated to such specific purposes as may be prescribed by any Act in that behalf.

46 Money Bills to be recommended by Governor

It shall not be lawful for the Legislative Assembly to originate or pass any vote, resolution, or Bill for the appropriation of any part of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund, or of any other tax or impost to any purpose which has not been first recommended by a message of the Governor to the said Assembly during the Session in which such vote, resolution, or Bill shall be passed.

Part 6 Appointment of officers

47 Appointment of officers

Subject to the provisions of the *Public Service Act 1902* and of all other enactments relating to the appointment of officers and being in force at the passing of this Act, the appointment of all public offices under the Government, whether such offices are salaried or not, shall be vested in the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, with the exception of the appointments of the officers liable to retire from office on political grounds as hereinbefore mentioned, which appointments shall be vested in the Governor alone:

Provided that this enactment shall not extend to minor appointments which by any Act or by order of the Governor and Executive Council are vested in heads of departments or other officers or persons.

First Schedule

Reference to Act	Title or short title	Extent of repeal
-------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------

17 Vic No 41	The Constitution Act.	The unrepealed portion.
20 Vic No 18	An Act to grant to Her Majesty certain sums in addition to the present Civil List for the adequate remuneration of the Colonial Treasurer.	The whole.
37 Vic No 7	An Act to limit the duration of Parliaments to three years.	The whole.
44 Vic No 6	Executive Councillors (Functions Substitution) Act.	The whole.
47 Vic No 5	<i>Constitution Act Amendment Act of 1884.</i>	The whole.
53 Vic No 12	Parliamentary Representatives' Allowance Act.	The whole.
54 Vic No 1	<i>Constitution Act Amendment Act of 1890.</i>	The whole.
Act No 40, 1901	<i>Governor's Salary Act 1901.</i>	Section 2, subsection (4).

Second Schedule

(Sections 27, 29)

The Premier,
 The Attorney-General,
 Nine other Ministers of the Crown, being members of the Executive Council.

Third Schedule

(Section 41)

	£	s	d
To be placed at the disposal of His Majesty for the Salary of the Governor if His Majesty sees fit, otherwise to revert to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	5,000	0	0
One Chief Justice	2,000	0	0
Two Puisne Judges	3,000	0	0
Auditor-General	2,000	0	0
Solicitor-General	1,390	0	0
Governor's Private Secretary	350	0	0
£	13,740	0	0

Fourth Schedule

(Sections 41, 43)

	£	s	d
Pensions to Judges on their ceasing to hold office (Any unclaimed portion of this amount to revert to the Consolidated Revenue Fund)	4,550	0	0
Pensions to Officers of Government not liable on political grounds to retire or be released from office according to the scales and rates fixed by the <i>Superannuation Act</i> of the Imperial Parliament 4 and 5 W IV c 24 (This amount to be paid in each year to the Civil Service Superannuation Account, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the <i>Civil Service Act 1884</i>)	3,500	0	0
£	8,050	0	0