

PART IV

STANDING ORDERS



NIUE ASSEMBLY STANDING ORDERS

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PART 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1 Purpose**
 - (1) These Standing Orders contain rules for the conduct of proceedings in the Niue Assembly and for the exercise of powers possessed by the Assembly.
 - (2) They are not intended to diminish or restrict the Assembly's rights, privileges, immunities, and powers.
- 2 The rights, privileges, immunities, and powers of the Assembly**
[See article 24 of the Constitution]
- 3 Speaker to interpret Standing Orders**
 - (1) The Speaker (or other person presiding) is responsible for ruling whenever any question arises as to the interpretation or application of a Standing Order and for deciding cases not otherwise provided for.
 - (2) In all cases the Speaker will be guided by previous Speaker's rulings and by the established practice of the Assembly.
- 3A Suspension of Standing Orders**
 - (1) A member may with the consent of the Speaker move a motion with or without notice to suspend a Standing Order wholly or in part.
 - (2) The Speaker must not grant consent under Standing Order 5(1) unless 10 members are present.
- 4 Dress**
 - (1) Members are expected to attend meetings of the Assembly attired in a manner appropriate to the dignity of the Assembly.
 - (2) In particular, men are expected to wear a coat and tie to attend a meeting of the Assembly.

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- (3) The Speaker may exclude from a meeting of the Assembly a member or any other person in the Assembly Chamber during a meeting of the Assembly whom the Speaker does not consider to be suitably attired.

5 Smoking

- (1) Members and other persons present during a meeting of the Assembly are not permitted to smoke in the Assembly Chamber.
- (2) The Speaker must direct a member or any other person who is smoking in the Assembly Chamber during a meeting of the Assembly to stop smoking or to leave the Chamber.

6 Speaker may order member to withdraw if grossly disorderly.

- (1) The Speaker may order a member whose conduct is grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from Assembly during the remainder of that day's sitting.
- (2) The Speaker may request a constable to assist in removing a member ordered to withdraw from the Assembly.

**PART 2
DEFINITIONS**

7 Definitions

- (1) In these Standing Orders, unless the context otherwise requires:
- “Absolute majority” means not less than 50% of the votes plus 1 (vote) of members present and voting at that meeting:
- “Clerk” means the Clerk of the Niue Assembly and includes a person, for the time being, performing the duties of the Clerk:
- “Committee” means a standing, Select or other Committee of the Assembly and includes a committee of the whole Assembly:
- “Constitution” means the Constitution of Niue and any amendments thereto:
- “meeting’ means a sitting or sittings of the Assembly commencing when the Assembly first meets after being summoned at any time and terminating when the Assembly is adjourned:
- (a) Until an indefinite time; or
- (b) At the conclusion of a session.
- “Paper” means a document which is ordinarily laid on the Table of the Assembly at the time for “Presentation of Papers”:
- “Written” and “In writing” means written by hand, typewritten, duplicated, or printed, or partly one or more of the others and includes a communication transmitted in facsimile or otherwise electronically.
- (2) Words and phrases defined by article 82 of the Constitution and used in these Standing Orders as they do in the Constitution.
- (3) The notes included in these Standing Orders do not form part of the Standing Orders.

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- (4) These Standing Orders are to be interpreted as if they were an Act.

PART 2A MEETING OF NEW ASSEMBLY

7A State Opening of the Assembly

- (1) On a day and date following the First Sitting of the new Assembly, to be decided by the Premier and Speaker, there will be a formal commencement of the Niue Assembly to be known as the State Opening of the Assembly.
- (2) The ceremonial requirements for the State Opening will be decided by the House Committee with the approval of the Assembly.
- (3) At the State Opening, the Premier will address the House on the Government's expectations for the duration of the term. The Premier's statement will be tabled and forms the basis for the debate to follow.
- (4) New first-time members may deliver their maiden speech following the Premier's address.

PART 3 THE SPEAKER

8 Election of the Speaker

- (1) The election of the Speaker shall take place, before the despatch of any other business, at the first meeting of the Assembly after each general election, and, at a meeting of the Assembly called for that purpose, as soon as possible after any vacancy in the office of the Speaker has occurred. [article 20(4) and (7) of the Constitution.]
- (2) The Clerk shall preside at the meeting until a Speaker is elected [See article 20(4) and (7) of the Constitution]

9 Qualifications required to be elected Speaker

- (1) Only a member who is qualified for election as a member of the Niue Assembly may be elected as Speaker. [article 20(2) of the Constitution]

9A Clerk to act as Chair

- (1) For the purpose of electing the Speaker, the Clerk will act as Chairperson.
- (2) Before a person who has been elected Speaker enters upon the duties of office, they shall take and subscribe before the Clerk the Oath of Allegiance prescribed in article 21 of the Constitution. [article 20(5) of the Constitution]

10 Speaker to be elected by absolute majority

- (1) The following procedure must be followed to elect the Speaker by an absolute majority at a meeting of the Assembly -

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- (a) Any member may, on members being called upon to do so by the person presiding at the meeting, nominate an eligible person for election as the Speaker if that person's consent in writing to being nominated is produced.
- (b) No question is proposed on the election of the Speaker and no debate may arise in connection with it;
- (c) If only one person is nominated for election as the Speaker, the person presiding at the meeting must declare that person to be elected as the Speaker;
- (d) If 2 people are nominated for election as the Speaker -
 - (i) A secret vote must be taken, and
 - (ii) If one person obtains more votes than the other, the person presiding at the meeting must declare that person to be elected as the Speaker but if each receives the same number of votes the person presiding at the meeting must again call for nominations;
- (e) If more than 2 people are nominated for election as the Speaker-
 - (i) A secret vote must be taken;
 - (ii) If a person receives the votes of absolute majority of the members, the person presiding at the meeting must declare that person to be elected as the Speaker;
 - (iii) If no person receives the votes of an absolute majority of the members, the candidate with the fewest number of votes is eliminated and a secret vote must again be taken;
 - (iv) The procedure must be repeated until a person receives the votes of an absolute majority of the members;
 - (v) If there are 2 candidates and each receive the same number of votes
The person presiding at the meeting must again call for nominations and the whole election must be held again.
- (f) If under paragraph (e) (iii) more than one candidate has the fewest number of votes the vote must be taken again;
- (g) If after the vote is retaken more than one candidate has the fewest number or votes the person presiding at the meeting must determine by lot which candidate to be eliminated;
- (h) If -
 - (i) There are no new nominations when nominations are called for under paragraph (d) (ii); or
 - (ii) An election held under paragraph (e) (v) again results in 2 candidates receiving the same number of votes,
the person presiding at the meeting must determine by lot which candidate is to be the Speaker.

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- (2) For the purpose of paragraph (1) a secret vote is to be held by –
- (a) Each member writing on a piece of paper provided to the member by the Clerk the name of the candidate for whom the member is voting and handing the paper to the Clerk when requested to do so by the Clerk; and
 - (b) Unless the Clerk is presiding at the meeting, the Clerk reporting the result of the election to the person presiding at the meeting; and
 - (c) The person presiding at the meeting announcing to the meeting the number of votes received by each candidate; and
 - (d) The Clerk then destroying the papers received from the members.

[See article 20(1) of the Constitution]

11 Speaker to take oath

[See article 20 (5) of the Constitution]

12 Vacation of office of Speaker

[See article 20 (6) of the Constitution]

13 Presiding at meetings

[See article 22 (2) of the Constitution]

14 Absence of Speaker

If at a meeting of the Assembly –

- (a) The Speaker is absent; or
- (b) The office of Speaker is vacant, the Clerk shall, for the purpose of allowing the Assembly to comply with article 20(7) of the Constitution, preside at the meeting until –
 - (i) The members present have elected one of their number to preside over the meeting until the Speaker is again present; or
 - (ii) A Speaker is elected and has entered on the duties of his or her office,

as the case may be.

15 Members to address the Speaker correctly

At any sitting of the Assembly, a member must address the Speaker as ‘Mr Speaker’ or ‘Madam Speaker’ as the case may be. [Refer also to SO 78 Respect to be shown to Speaker]

NIUE ASSEMBLY STANDING ORDERS

**PART 4
OATH OF ALLEGIANCE**

- 16 Oath of Allegiance to be taken by members.**
[See article 21 of the Constitution]

**PART 5
THE PREMIER**

- 17 Election of Premier**
[See article 4 of the Constitution]

18 Premier to be elected by absolute majority

- (1) The following procedure must be followed to elect the Premier by an absolute majority at a meeting of the Assembly –
- (a) Any member may, on members being called upon to do so by the Speaker, nominate another member for election as the Premier;
 - (b) No question is proposed on the election of the Premier and no debate may arise in connection with it;
 - (c) If only one member is nominated for election as the Premier the Speaker must declare that member to be elected as the Premier;
 - (d) If 2 members are nominated for election as the Premier –
 - (i) A secret vote must be taken;
 - (ii) If one member obtains more votes than the other the Speaker must declare that member to be elected as the Premier but if each receive the same number of votes the Speaker must again call for nominations;
 - (e) If more than 2 members are nominated for election as the Premier
 - (i) A secret vote must be taken;
 - (ii) If a member receives the votes of an absolute majority of the members, the Speaker must declare that member to be elected as the Premier;
 - (iii) If no member receives the votes of an absolute majority of the members, the candidate with the fewest number of votes is eliminated and a secret vote must again be taken;
 - (iv) The procedure must be repeated until a member receives the votes of an absolute majority of the members;
 - (v) If there are 2 candidates and each receives the same number of votes the Speaker must again call for nominations and the whole election must be held again;
 - (f) If under paragraph (e) (iii) more than one candidate has the fewest number of votes the vote must be taken again.

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- (g) If after the vote is retaken more than one candidate has the fewest number of votes the Speaker must determine by lot which candidate is to be eliminated;
- (h) If –
 - (i) There are no new nominations when nominations are called for under paragraph (d) (ii); or
 - (ii) An election held under paragraph (e) (v) again results in 2 candidates receiving the same number of votes, the Speaker must determine by lot which candidate is to be the Premier.
- (2) For the purpose of paragraph (1) a secret vote is to be held by –
 - (a) Each member writing on a piece of a paper provided to the member by the Clerk the name of the candidate for whom the member is voting and handing the paper to the Clerk when requested to do so by the Clerk; and
 - (b) The Clerk reporting the result of the election to the Speaker; and
 - (c) The Speaker announcing to the meeting the number of votes received by each candidate; and
 - (d) The Clerk then destroying the papers received from the members. [Absolute majority means that if there are 20 members present and voting a candidate must receive at least 11 votes to be elected, not just the most votes]

PART 6 APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS

- 19 **Appointment of Ministers by the Premier**
[See article 5 of the Constitution]
- 20 **Each Minister must take Oath of Allegiance**
[See article 10 of the Constitution]

PART 7 LANGUAGE THAT MAY BE USED IN THE ASSEMBLY

- 21 **Language**
[See article 23 of the Constitution]

PART 8 SEATING OF MEMBERS

- 22 **Seating of members**
 - (1) For the first meeting of the Assembly after a general election the Clerk must allocate a seat in the Assembly Chamber to each member in alphabetical order of each member's family name starting to the right of the Speaker's chair.

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- (2) After the Speaker has appointed the Premier and the 3 other Ministers they must occupy the seats immediately facing the Speaker's chair.
- (3) The seats of the other members must be determined by each member drawing a seat number from a container.
- (4) The Speaker must determine any question that may arise with regard to the seat to be occupied by a member.
- (5) A member must not address the Assembly (through the Speaker) except from the member's seat.

**PART 9
MEETINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY**

23 Speaker to appoint time and place of meetings of the Assembly

- (1) The Niue Assembly shall meet at such places and at such times as the Speaker, acting on the request of the Premier, from time to time appoints in that behalf:

Provided that, if more than 6 weeks has elapsed since the time of the last meeting of the Assembly, any 4 members of the Assembly who are not Ministers may request the Speaker to appoint a place and time for a meeting of the Assembly, and the Speaker shall appoint a place and time for a meeting of the Assembly, and the Speaker shall appoint a place and time in that behalf, such time to be not earlier than 5 days nor later than 10 days after but excluding the date of the making of the request.

[Refer article 22 (1)]

24 Attendance

- (1) A member must attend each sitting of the Assembly unless granted leave of absence by the Speaker.
- (2) The Speaker may only grant a member permission to be absent from the Assembly –
 - (a) On account of illness or other family cause of a personal nature:
 - (b) To enable a member to attend to public business [whether in Niue or overseas]
- (3) A member seeking leave of absence must notify the Speaker no less than one day before the Assembly is due to sit.
- (4) If a member is not recorded as being present in the Assembly on a sitting day, and that member did not have permission to be absent on that day, the member's name and the sitting day on which the member was absent are recorded in the Journals.

25 Grounds for granting leave of absence

The Speaker must not grant a member leave of absence except on the following grounds –

- (a) For illness or other family cause of a personal nature; or

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- (b) To enable the member to attend to other public business (whether in Niue or overseas).

26 Sittings

- (1) The Assembly sits on such days as are appointed by the Speaker.
- (2) Unless the Assembly decides otherwise each sitting is to be from 9am to 12 noon and from 1pm to 4pm.
- (3) At 5 minutes before the appointed time to end a sitting the Speaker must interrupt the business under discussion.
- (4) Unless the Assembly otherwise decides, an adjournment of a sitting of the Assembly is to the next working day.
- (5) The Speaker may suspend a sitting at any time.

27 No Sunday Sittings

The Assembly must not sit on Sunday.

28 Notice of meetings

- (1) The Clerk must give each member at least 5 working days written notice of the commencement of a meeting of the Assembly.
- (2) In an emergency the Speaker may summon a meeting of the Assembly on such shorter notice as the circumstances require.
- (3) If paragraph (2) applies notice of the meeting must be given to each member in a way that will ensure the member is duly informed of the meeting.

29 Quorum of meetings of the Assembly

- (1) If at any time a quorum is not present the Speaker must direct each member then present in the Fale Fono to be advised of the lack of a quorum.
- (2) If at the end of 10 minutes a quorum is not present the Speaker must adjourn the sitting without question put.
[See article 22 (6) and 20 (9) of the Constitution]

30 Meeting to start with Prayer

Upon the Speaker taking the Chair each day and a quorum of members being present the Speaker must call upon a member to say a Prayer.

31 Broadcasting

- (1) The proceedings of the Assembly may be broadcast on radio or television with the approval of the Speaker, which may be given subject to conditions.
- (2) A broadcast of the televised proceedings of the Assembly must maintain such standards of fairness as are adopted, from time to time, by the Assembly.
- (3) In any coverage of the proceedings on television or live streaming, the dignity of the Assembly must be maintained.

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**PART 10
STRANGERS**

32 Speaker controls admission

The Speaker -

- (a) May control admission to the Chamber of the Assembly and its lobbies and galleries; and
- (b) May issue rules setting out who may be admitted to those areas and governing their conduct there.

33 Strangers may be ordered to withdraw

- (1) A member may move, without notice, "That strangers be ordered to withdraw"
- (2) The Speaker must put the question without any amendment to or debate on the question.

34 Effect of order that strangers withdraw

- (1) If the Assembly resolves that stranger be ordered to withdraw -
 - (a) All Strangers must leave the galleries; and
 - (b) All members of the press gallery must leave; and
 - (c) Official reporters and attendants must leave the Chamber and no official report of the proceedings is to be made; and
 - (d) Broadcasting of debates is to cease.
- (2) The Clerk must make a note of proceedings for the Journals of the House

35 Strangers interrupting proceedings

The Speaker may require strangers who interrupt proceedings or who otherwise misconduct themselves, to leave the galleries and the precincts of the Assembly chamber.

**PART 11
DUTIES OF THE CLERK**

36 Appointment of Clerk of Assembly

[See article 27 of the Constitution]

37 Business Paper

The Clerk must at least 5 working days before the start of a meeting of the Assembly send to each member a Business Paper setting out the business proposed to be carried out by the Assembly during that meeting of the Assembly.

38 Order Paper

- (1) At the commencement of each sitting of the Assembly, the Clerk must prepare and give to each member an Order Paper setting out the business to be conducted by the Assembly during that meeting.

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- (2) In general, the business of the Assembly must be carried out in the following order –
- (a) Formal entry of the Speaker
 - (b) Prayer
 - (c) Swearing in of new members
 - (d) Announcements by the Speaker
 - (e) Obituaries
 - (f) Statements from Premier and Cabinet
 - (g) Tabling of Petitions, Papers and Reports
 - (h) Questions for Oral Answers
 - (i) Tabling and Reading of Bills
 - (j) Consideration of Committee Reports
 - (k) Consideration of Papers and Reports
 - (l) Members' business

39 Custody of records

- (1) The Clerk has the custody of the records and other documents belonging to the Assembly.
- (2) The records and other documents belonging to the Assembly –
- (a) Must be made available by the Clerk upon request by a member; and
 - (b) May be made available by the Clerk to any other person with the permission of the Speaker.

40 Minutes

- (1) The Clerk must-
- (a) Keep minutes of the proceedings of the Assembly; and
 - (b) Send to each member a copy of the minutes of each meeting as soon as possible after the conclusion of the meeting.
- (2) The Clerk must record in the minutes of a meeting of the Assembly
- (a) The name of each member attending the meeting; and
 - (b) The decisions made by the Assembly during the meeting.
- (3) The minutes must be signed by the Speaker and countersigned by the Clerk.

41 Record of members

- (1) The Clerk must keep a record in respect of each member.
- (2) The record kept in respect of a member must include –
- (a) The name of the member; and
 - (b) The date of his or her election; and
 - (c) The date the member took his or her seat; and
 - (d) On the member ceasing to be a member, the date and cause.

NIUE ASSEMBLY STANDING ORDERS

42 Official Report

- (1) An official report (known as Hansard) is to be made the Clerk of those portions of the proceedings of the Assembly as is determined by the Assembly or by the Speaker.
- (2) The report is to be in such form and subject to such rules as are approved from time to time by the Assembly or by the Speaker.
- (3) The report must be published by the Clerk.

**PART 12
PAPERS**

43 Presentation of Papers

A Paper may be laid upon the Table of the Assembly when the Speaker calls for the "Presentation of Papers".

44 Who may present Papers

- (1) A Paper may be laid on the Table of the Assembly by
 - (a) The Speaker; or
 - (b) A Minister; or
 - (c) The Chairman of a Select Committee.
- (2) Otherwise a member has no power to lay a Paper on the Table of the Assembly unless authorised to do so by a resolution of the Assembly.

45 Presentation of Papers

- (1) The person in charge of a Paper may lay the Paper on the Table of the Assembly without motion.
- (2) A person who has laid a Paper on the Table of the Assembly may make a short statement in respect of the Paper.
- (3) The Speaker must not allow a debate on the statement.
- (4) A paper laid on the Table of the Assembly must be recorded as so laid in the minutes of the meeting.

46 Consideration of Papers

- (1) When a Paper has been laid on the Table of the Assembly the Clerk must put in on the Business Paper for the next meeting of the Assembly.
- (2) When "Consideration of Papers" is called on the Speaker must call the title of each Paper in the order in which it appears on the Order Paper.
- (3) If a member wants to debate a Paper the member may, on the Paper being called on by the Speaker, move "That the Paper be noted" or "That the Paper be referred to the Government for consideration" or some other motion relevant to the Paper.
- (4) If a motion is not made in respect of a Paper called on by the Speaker for consideration the Clerk must omit mention of the paper from subsequent Order Papers.

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PART 13 PETITIONS

47 Petitions

- (1) A member may present a Petition to the Assembly if –
 - (a) It is made on a form provide for the purposed by the Clerk; and
 - (b) Each signature on the Petition is in the handwriting of the person signing or, in the case of mark, it is witnessed; and
 - (c) Each signature or mark is followed by the name and address of the person signing of making the mark; and
 - (d) The petition is in the Niuean or English language; as the case may be, certified as correct by the Member who is to present the Petition.
- (2) A petition must not have any other documents attached to it.

48 Presentation of Petition

When a member present a Petition to the Assembly the member must confine himself or herself to a brief statement of -

- (a) A description of the group or people who signed the petition; and
- (b) The number of signatures attached to it; and
- (c) The general object of the Petitioner or Petitioners.

49 Disposal of Petition

- (1) A member who has presented a Petition to the Assembly may then move “ That the petition be read’ or “That the petition be referred to a Select Committee”
- (2) In moving such a motion the member must give his or her reason for doing so.

50 Petition on matter having judicial remedy

A member must not present a Petition to the Assembly in respect of matter for which there is a judicial remedy if no application for that remedy has been made.

PART 14 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

51 Questions

- (1) A member may through the Speaker ask a question relating to a Bill, motion, or other public matter connected with the business of the Assembly during the period set aside for questions and answers.
- (2) The time allowed for questions and answers shall be limited to 1 hour unless the Speaker rules otherwise.
- (3) If at the end of question time questions outstanding must be carried forward to the next Assembly meeting.

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51A Subject Matter of Questions

- (1) Questions may be put to Ministers through the Speaker, relating to affairs within their official functions, or Bills, motions or other public matters connected with the business of the Assembly for which they are responsible.
- (2) Questions may be put to other Members [not being a Minister] through the Speaker relating to any Bill, motions or other public matters relating to the business of Assembly, of which the member has charge.

51B Content of Questions

- (1) Every question shall conform to the following rules –
 - (a) It shall not include names of persons or statements not strictly necessary to render the question intelligible.
 - (b) It shall not contain statements which the Member asking the question is not able to substantiate.
 - (c) It shall not contain argument, inferences, opinions, imputations, epithets, or contentious, ironical and offensive expressions.
 - (d) It shall not refer to matters that have been discussed and determined during the current session.
 - (e) It shall not refer to proceedings of a Committee which have yet to report to the Assembly.
 - (f) It shall not seek information about any matter which is of a confidential nature/ its nature secret.
 - (g) It shall not be asked on any matter which is still before a court of law, sub judice.
 - (h) It shall not be asked on a decision of a court of law in a manner that places excessive pressure on the judiciary or is otherwise likely to compromise the ability of the judiciary to decide on matters before it.
 - (i) It shall not be asked for the purpose of obtaining an opinion or seeking an answer to a hypothetical proposition.
 - (j) It shall not be asked seeking information readily available in official publications or ordinary works of reference.
 - (k) It shall not be asked as to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity.

52 Notice of questions

- (1) A question must not be asked without notice unless the Speaker is satisfied that –
 - (a) It is of an urgent character; and
 - (b) Relates either to a matter of public importance or to the arrangement of the business of the Assembly.

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- (2) A Member must give written notice of a question to the Clerk at least 3 working days before the day on which the answer is required.
- (3) Repealed.
- (4) Each question must be worded in the form of a single question and must not include introductions or explanations.
- (5) Questions will be distributed to Minsters no fewer than 3 working days before the day on which the answer is required and will be listen in the Order Paper on that day.

53 Answers to questions

- (1) When a question has been asked and answered, no debate thereon will be permitted.
- (2) When a question has been answered, any member may, without notice, ask a supplementary question for the further elucidation of any matter of fact referred to in the answer, provided that such question does not contain a matter not referred to in the original question or in the answer.
- (3) The Speaker must not permit a supplementary question to be asked that introduces a matter not included in the original question.
- (4) Each supplementary question must be worded in a form as a single question and must not include introductions or explanations.

PART 15 MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

54 Notice of motions

- (1) A member may move a motion in the Assembly by providing a written copy to the Clerk at least 5 working days before the day the motion is to be moved.
- (2) No prior notice is required if a motion is to –
 - (a) Amend a question already proposed.
 - (b) Adjournment of the Assembly or of a debate.
 - (c) Raise a question of privilege.
 - (d) Read or refer a Petition to a Select Committee
 - (e) Refer a Bill to a Select Committee
 - (f) Consider a Paper when called upon under SO 38(2)(k)
 - (g) Report progress
 - (h) For any reading of a Bill
 - (i) For the withdrawal of a Bill
 - (j) Consider a matter the Speaker accepts as urgent
 - (k) Consider a matter that does not require notice by virtue of any other provision of these Standing Orders.

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55 Form of motion

- (1) A motion must be expressed in a form and with a content appropriate for a resolution of the Assembly.
- (2) Accordingly a motion must -
 - (a) Clearly indicate the issue to be raised for debate; and
 - (b) Include only such material as may be necessary to identify the facts or matter to which the motion relates.
- (3) A motion must not contain -
 - (a) Unbecoming or offensive expressions or expressions or words which would not be permitted in debate, or
 - (b) Statements of fact or the names of person unless -
 - (i) They are strictly necessary to render the motion intelligible; and
 - (ii) can be authenticated.

56 Motions and Amendments to be seconded

- (1) A motion or amendment, unless made in Committee, must be moved in the affirmative form and seconded.
- (2) The mover of a motion or amendment may speak on the principle and merits of the motion or amendment before formally moving the motion or amendment but if it is not then seconded it lapses forthwith.

57 Motions to amend or replace Standing Orders

A notice of a motion to amend or replace these Standing Orders must be accompanied by a draft of the proposed amendment or replacement Standing Orders.

58 Withdrawal of motions and amendments

- (1) A member who has proposed a motion or amendment may withdraw it, but if the motion or amendment has been seconded the member cannot do so except with the approval of the Assembly.
- (2) A motion or amendment to which an amendment has been moved cannot be withdrawn until the latter amendment has either been disposed of or withdrawn.

59 Reintroduction of motions

With the exception of a confidence motion in the Cabinet under article 6(1) of the Constitution, a motion cannot be proposed which is the same in substance as a motion introduced in the previous 12 months.

60 Moving of amendments to motions

- (1) A proposed amendment to a motion cannot be moved until the Speaker has accepted the motion.
- (2) The Speaker must not accept a proposed amendment to a motion after the vote on the motion has been taken.

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- 61 Order of amendments to motions**
When written notice has been given of several proposed amendments to a motion, each proposed amendment is to be dealt with in the order in which, if agreed to, it would stand in the amended motion.
- 62 Rules as to amendments to motions**
A proposed amendment to a motion must be relevant to the motion.
- 63 Abuse of Standing Orders**
The Speaker may decline to propose the question on a motion for the adjournment of a debate or for the adjournment of the Assembly during a debate if the Speaker is satisfied that the motion –
- (a) Is an abuse of these Standing Orders; or
 - (b) An infringement of the rights of the minority of members.

PART 16 PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS

- 64 Personal explanations**
- (1) A member may with the leave of the Speaker at the time appointed for Personal Explanations explain matter of a personal nature.
 - (2) The Speaker must not allow a personal explanation to be debated
 - (3) The subject matter of a proposed personal statement must first be communicated to the Speaker.
- 65 Members to address the Speaker**
A member must not address the Assembly except through the Speaker.
- 66 The Speaker to call upon members to speak**
- (1) A member who wishes to speak must raise his or her arm to attract the Speaker's attention.
 - (2) The Speaker should generally permit members to speak in the order in which they catch the eye of the Speaker.
- 67 Speaker to be heard in silence**
When the Speaker is addressing the Assembly –
- (a) Any member then speaking must immediately cease speaking ;
and
 - (b) All members must remain silent to permit the Speaker to be heard without interruption.
- 68 Speech to be directed to the question**
- (1) A member must speak to the subject matter under discussion.
 - (2) The Speaker may –

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- (a) Call the attention of the Assembly to continued irrelevance or tedious repetition on the part of a member who is at the time speaking; and
- (b) Direct the member to discontinue his or her speech.

69 Member generally to be allowed to speak once

- (1) Except as provided by paragraph (2) and (4) and during debate on the second reading of a Bill, the Speaker must ensure that a member speaks only once to a question.
- (2) The Speaker may allow a member who has spoken to speak again to clear up a misunderstanding in regard to a material point of the member's speech.
- (3) In allowing the members to speak again the Speaker must not allow the member to -
 - (a) Introduce a new matter; or
 - (b) Interrupt a member who is speaking.
- (4) The Speaker may allow the mover of a substantive motion or amendment a right of reply but must ensure that the reply is confined to matters raised during the debate.
- (5) The reply of the mover of a motion or proposed amendment closes the debate on the motion or proposed amendment in respect of the motion.

70 Member may speak to Point of Order

A member may speak -

- (a) To a point of order; or
- (b) Upon a matter of privilege suddenly arising.

71 Point of Order takes precedence

- (1) A point of order being raised take precedence.
- (2) Any member who is speaking when a point of order is raised must cease speaking until the Speaker has given a ruling on the point of order.

72 Offensive words

The Speaker must intervene if offensive or disorderly words are used whether by a member who is speaking or by a member who is present.

73 Personal reflection

The Speaker must intervene if a member makes -

- (a) An imputation of an improper motive against a member; or
- (b) An offensive reference to a member's private affairs; or
- (c) A personal reflection against a member.

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74 Matters awaiting judicial decision

- (1) If it appears to the Speaker that there is a real and substantial danger of prejudice to a matter awaiting or under adjudication in a court the Speaker may order a member not to refer to the matter in -
 - (a) A motion; or
 - (b) A debate; or
 - (c) A question, including a supplementary question,
- (2) Paragraph (1) has effect -
 - (a) In relation to a criminal matter, from when a charge is made; and
 - (b) In relation to any other matter, from when proceedings are initiated by the filing of the appropriate document in the registry or office of the court.
- (3) Paragraph (1) ceases to have effect when the verdict and sentence are announced or from when judgement is given in respect of the matter, as the case may be.
- (4) If notice of appeal is given paragraph (1) has effect from when that notice is given until the appeal is decided.
- (5) Paragraph (1) is subject to the right of the Assembly to legislate on any matter.

75 Closure of debate

- (1) At any time after a motion or amendment has been proposed a member may move "That the question be now put"
- (2) Unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion -
 - (a) Is an abuse of these Standing Orders; or
 - (b) Is an infringement of the rights of the minority of members, Speaker must forthwith put the motion "that the question be now put"
- (3) If the motion is carried the Speaker must put the question on the substantive motion or amendment without further debate.

76 Question fully put by the Speaker

A member must not speak to a question after -

- (a) It has been fully put by the Speaker; and
- (b) The vote on the question has been given both in the affirmative and negative.

77 Adjournment in case of grave disorder

If the Speaker thinks it necessary to do so because of grave disorder in the Assembly, the Speaker may -

- (a) Adjourn the Assembly without question put; or
- (b) Suspend the sitting until a time or for a period specified by the Speaker.

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- 78 Respect to be shown to the Speaker**
A member who leaves the Assembly Chamber during a sitting must show respect to the Speaker both on leaving and on return to his or her seat.

**PART 18
VOTING**

- 79 Voting of members**
- (1) Except as otherwise provided by these Standing Orders, the Speaker determines if voting a question before the Assembly is to be -
 - (a) On the voices; or
 - (b) By a show of hand; or
 - (c) By a secret ballot held in a manner determined by the Speaker.
 - (2) If the Speaker is presiding at the time of a vote on a question and there is an equality of votes the question is lost.
 - (3) The Speaker declares the results of a vote.
[See articles 22(3) (4) (5) and article 35(1) of the Constitution]

**PART 19
BILLS**

- 80 Power of Assembly to make laws**
[See article 28 of the Constitution]
- 81 Distribution of copies of Bills**
- (1) The Clerk must send a copy of a Bill to each member at least 10 days before the first reading of the Bill.
 - (2) A Bill specified in a Certificate of Urgency signed by the Speaker may be introduced without prior distribution to members.
- 82 Introduction of Bills into Assembly**
[See article 29 of the Constitution]
- 83 Rules regarding Bills**
- (1) A Bill introduced into the Assembly must be accompanied by an explanatory note signed by the member who introduced the Bill.
 - (2) The explanatory note must state the objects and reasons for the Bill.
 - (3) A Bill must have a distinguishing title.
 - (4) A Bill must be divided into successive clauses consecutively numbered, and each clause must have a head note giving a short indication of the content of the clause.

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84 Financial Bills

The procedure for passing Appropriation Bills is subject to the additional requirements set out in Part 20.

[See article 30 of the Constitution]

85 Bills affecting the Niue Public Service

[See article 32 (1) of the Constitution]

86 Bills affecting Niuean land

[See article 33 (1) of the Constitution]

87 Bills to be read three times in Assembly

[See article 22 (8) of the Constitution]

88 Introduction and first reading of Bill

(1) A member may introduce a Bill to the Assembly by

(a) Reading its Long Title; and

(b) Explaining the purpose of and general intent of the Bill.

(2) After introducing the Bill the member introducing the Bill must move "That the [short title of Bill] be read a first time".

(3) On the motion being made seconded. "That the [short title of Bill] be read a first time" the debate on the motion must be confined to the principles and general merits of the Bill.

89 Procedures after first reading of Bill

If the motion "That the [short title of Bill] be read a first time" is carried the member in charge of the Bill must move " That the [short title of Bill] be read a second time"

90 Second reading of Bills

On the motion being made and seconded "That the [short title of Bill] be read a second time" the Speaker must not allow any amendment to the motion except an amendment to postpone the second reading of the Bill to some subsequent date.

91 Procedure during debate on the motion that a Bill be read a second time

(1) During debate on the motion "That the [short title of Bill] be read a second time "the member in charge of the Bill must -

(a) Call the number of each clause of the Bill in succession; and

(b) Read the headnote to the clause.

(2) When the member in charge of the Bill has read the headnote to a clause of the Bill -

(a) That member may provide an explanation in respect of the clause; and

(b) Other members may speak in respect of the clause.

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- (3) If no amendment is offered in respect of a clause the Speaker must put the question “That clause [number of the clause] stands part of the Bill”
- (4) If a clause is amended the Speaker must put the question “ That clause [number of the clause] as amended stands part of the Bill”.
- (5) Notice need not be given of a motion to amend a clause nor does such a motion need to be seconded.
- (6) A member may speak more than once in respect of a clause or on a proposed amendment to a clause but when more than one member indicates a wish to speak the speaker must give preference to a member who has not previously spoken.

92 Amendments to comply with certain conditions

- (1) During debate on the motion “That the [short title of Bill] be read a second time” the Speaker must refuse to put to the Assembly any amendment the Speaker considers does not comply with the following conditions –
 - (a) The amendment must be relevant to the subject matter of the Bill and to the subject matter of the clause (if any) to which it relates; and
 - (b) The amendment must not be such as to make the clause (if any) it proposes to amend unintelligible or ungrammatical; and
 - (c) If an amendment refers to or is not intelligible without a subsequent amendment, notice of the subsequent amendment is given before or when the first amendment is moved so as to make the series of amendments intelligible.
- (2) The Speaker must not accept a motion by a member to delete the whole of a clause since the proper course for the member to take is to vote against the clause.

93 Postponement of consideration of a clause

During debate on the motion “That the [short title of Bill] be read a second time” the consideration of a clause may on motion be postponed.

94 New clauses

- (1) During debate on the motion “That the [short title of Bill] be read a second time” any member may propose a new clause for the Bill.
- (2) Any proposed new clause must be considered when the appropriate place for the insertion of the clause into the Bill is reached.

95 Schedules

- (1) During debate on the motion “That the [short title of Bill] be read second time” any member may propose a new schedule for the Bill.
- (2) Any proposed new schedule must be considered when the appropriate place for the insertion of the schedule into the Bill is reached.

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96 Adjournment during debate on the motion that a Bill be read for a second time

- (1) If the consideration of a Bill by the Assembly on the motion “That the [short title of Bill] be read a second time” is not complete at the one time the consideration of the Bill may, on motion made, be adjourned until –
 - (a) The next sitting day; or
 - (b) Some subsequent sitting day or meeting of the Assembly.
- (2) When the time appointed for the resumption of debate on the motion “That the [short title of Bill] be read a second time” arrives the Assembly must resume debate on that motion.

97 Member may move that Bill be referred to a select committee

- (1) At any time during debate on the motion “That the [short title of Bill] be read a second time” a member may move “That the [short title of Bill] be considered by the [name of appropriate select Committee]”
- (2) If a Bill is referred to a Select Committee no further proceedings are to be taken on the motion “That the [short title of Bill] be read a second time” until the Select Committee has reported to Assembly.
- (3) When consideration of a Bill by a Select Committee has been completed the member in charge of the Bill must report to the Assembly.
- (4) The report must state “Mr Speaker I beg to report that the [short title of Bill] has been considered by the [name of Select Committee] and has been approved [with] or [without] amendment”.
- (5) Where the Bill has been approved by the Select Committee with amendments the member in charge of the Bill must move “The amendments to the [short title of Bill] approved by the [name of Select Committee] stand part of the Bill”.
- (6) The Assembly may approve all or any of the amendments proposed by the Select Committee or reject them and may continue the debate on the motion “That the [short title of Bill] be read a second time”.

- #### **98 Conclusion of debate on the motion that a Bill be read a second time**
- When the consideration of the motion “That the [short title of Bill] be read a second time” has been completed the Speaker must put to the Assembly the question “That the [title of Bill] as amended - if amended during debate on the second reading] be read a second time”

99 Third Reading of Bills

Upon motion being made and seconded “That the [title of Bill] as amended - if amended during debate on the second reading of the Bill] be read a third time’ amendments for the correction of errors or oversights may with the Speaker’s permission be made but no amendments of material character are to be accepted by the Speaker.

[See article 35 (1) of the Constitution]

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100 Bill passed

After a Bill has been read a third time –

- (a) The Bill is to be taken to have been passed by the Assembly; and
- (b) Accordingly, the Speaker must not put to the Assembly any further Question in respect of the Bill.

101 Assent to Bills

(1) When a Bill (other than a Bill to which article 35 of the Constitution applies) has been passed by the Assembly the Clerk must prepare at least 2 copies of the Bill for certification under article 34 of the Constitution.

(2) When a Bill to which article 35 of the Constitution applies –

- (a) Has been passed by the Assembly under that article; and
- (b) Has been submitted to a poll and received the support prescribed by that article, the Clerk must prepare at least 2 copies of the Bill to be certified under that article.

102 Verbal or formal amendments

In preparing a Bill for certification in accordance with article 34 or 35 of the Constitution the Clerk may –

- (a) Make amendments of a verbal or formal nature; and
- (b) Correct clerical, typographical or cross- reference errors.

103 After certification

When a Bill has been certified in accordance with article 34 and 35 of the Constitution, the Clerk must –

- (a) Retain one certified copy of the Bill with the records of the Assembly; and
- (b) Deposit one certified copy of the Bill with the Attorney – General.

104 Withdrawal of Bills

A member in charge of a Bill may by motion without notice withdraw the Bill from the Assembly.

105 Power of Assembly to send for persons, papers and records

During debate on the motion “That the [short title of Bill] be read a second time” the Assembly may approve a motion to require –

- (a) The department of Government concerned; or
- (b) An outside person or body –
 - (i) to submit a report to explain a provision of the Bill; or
 - (ii) to depute a representative to appear as a witness before the assembly to explain a provision of the Bill.

[These Standing Orders only bind the Speaker and Members of the Niue Assembly (although even here the Assembly may, in any particular case,

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suspend their application). They do not bind other people. So, it is not an offence for a person to fail to comply with a requirement made under this Order. To make it an offence the Assembly would need to pass legislation setting out the powers and privileges of the Assembly. Such legislation is provided for by article 24(5) of the Constitution.]

PART 20 APPROPRIATION BILLS

106 Procedure to be followed to enact Appropriation Bills

The procedure for passing Appropriation Bills is the same as for passing other Bills as set out in Part 19 subject to the variations and additional requirements set out in this Part.

[See article 30 of the Constitution]

107 Annual Appropriation Bill and estimates of expenditure

[See article 30 of the Constitution]

108 Contents of Appropriation Bill

The Appropriation Bill for a financial year must contain –

- (a) An estimate of the expenditure to be made from the Niue Government Account for all the services of Government for that financial year (other than expenditure for a service of Government authorised by any other law); and
- (b) A Schedule specifying the amount of that expenditure appropriated to each department of Government for that financial year.

109 Contents of draft Estimate of Expenditure and Financial Statement

(1) Details of the amount appropriated by the Appropriation Bill to each department of Government for the financial year must be contained in a draft Estimate of Expenditure and Financial Statement.

(2) The draft Estimate of Expenditure and Financial Statement for a financial year must also –

- (a) Show expenditure for a service of Government authorised by any other law; and
- (b) Contain an estimate of the revenue to be received by each department of Government during the financial year.

110 Draft Estimate of Expenditure and Financial Statement to be sent to each member.

The draft Estimate of Expenditure and the Financial Statement for a financial year must be sent to each Member at the same time as the Appropriation Bill is sent to members.

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111 Copy of budget statement to be provided to members

If the Minister in charge of an Appropriation Bill intends to read a budget statement on moving “that the Appropriation Bill be read a first time” the Minister must before making that statement provide each Member with a copy of it either in the Niuean language or the English language, as requested by the member.

112 Consideration of Departmental votes

- (1) During debate on the motion “That the Appropriation Bill be read a second time” the clauses of the Bill stand postponed until after consideration of the Schedule to the Bill.
- (2) On consideration of the Schedule to an Appropriation Bill the Minister in charge of the Bill must call the title of each department of Government in turn and propose the question “That the sum of \$[amount] for the [name of Department] Department Vote stands part of the Schedule”.
- (3) A member may move an amendment to reduce the sum appropriated for an item in a Departmental Vote by proposing the question “That the sum appropriated to item [item number as contained in the draft Estimate of Expenditure and Financial Statement in the [name of Department] Departmental Vote be reduced by \$[amount]
- (4) When several such amendments are proposed to reduce the amount appropriated to various items in a Departmental Vote –
 - (a) They must be called in the numerical order of the vote items as contained in the draft Estimate of Expenditure and Financial Statement; and
 - (b) If there is more than one amendment to the same item, the larger reduction must be put first.
- (5) An increase in the sum appropriated for an item in a Departmental Vote cannot be moved except by the Minister in charge of the Bill and then only with the consent of the Premier.
- (6) If an amendment is moved to increase an amount appropriated to an item in a Departmental Vote –
 - (a) It takes priority over any amendment to decrease the amount appropriated to the item; and
 - (b) If carried, any amendment to decrease the amount appropriated to the item lapses.
- (7) When all amendments in respect of a Departmental Vote have been disposed of, the Speaker must propose the questions “That the sum) or reduced or increased sum of \$[amount] for [name of Department of Government] Departmental Vote stands part of the Schedule”
- (8) When each Departmental Vote in the Schedule to an Appropriation Bill has been dealt with the Speaker must call each clause of the Bill.
- (9) When calling a clause the Speaker must indicate to members any consequential amendment to the amount specified in the clause as a

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result of any change in an amount appropriated in respect of a department of Government.

- 113 Third Reading to be taken immediately after Second Reading**
- (1) When an Appropriation Bill has been read a second time the third reading of the Bill must be taken forthwith.
 - (2) The Speaker must not allow any debate on the motion for the third reading of an Appropriation Bill.
- 114 Appropriation Bill takes precedence over the business**
An Appropriation Bill takes precedence over all the other business.
- 115 This Part to apply to Supplementary Appropriation Bills**
This Part applies to a Supplementary Appropriation Bill in the same way as it applies to an Appropriation Bill.

PART 21 SELECT COMMITTEES

- 116 Establishment of Select Committees**
- (1) There shall be established at the commencement of each Assembly, Select Committees consisting of members, to consider and report:
 - (a) On matters referred to it by the Assembly
 - (b) Matters under their chosen subject.
 - (c) Matters which, in the opinion of the Chair or Committee, requires consideration.
 - (2) The following Select Committees are established by the Assembly at the commencement of each Assembly term:
 - (a) **Standing Orders Committee –**
There shall be a Committee to be known as the Standing Orders Committee to consist of not less than 4 members, but not more than 5, one of whom must be a Minister. It shall be the duty of the Committee to sit at the commencement of each term of the Assembly to consider and review the Standing Orders and to advise the Assembly on any proposed amendments to the Standing Orders. The Committee is also required to consider any proposal, at any time, for amendment to the Standing Orders referred to it by the Assembly. The Committee shall elect its own Chair and Deputy and set the quorum.
The Committee may adopt additional or a more detailed Terms of Reference to manage and guide the work of the Committee.
 - (b) **House Committee –**
There shall be a Committee to be known as the House Committee to consist of not less than 4 but no more than 5 members to consider

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and advise upon all matters connected with official functions concerning the Assembly, the comfort, convenience and welfare of members. The Committee shall elect its own Chair and Deputy and set the quorum.

The Committee may adopt additional or a more detailed Terms of Reference to manage and guide the work of the Committee.

(c) **The Public Accounts Committee**

There shall be a Committee to be known as the Public Accounts Committee to consist of not less than 5 but not more than 6 members (not being Ministers), whose function is to –

- (i) examine in detail the Estimates of Expenditure and Financial Statement presented to the Assembly in support of the Appropriation Bill.
- (ii) examine the accounts prescribed under Section 25 of the Public Revenues Act 1958.
- (iii) consider the Audit Report prescribed by article 60(2) to consider any estimates of expenditure, financial accounts, audit report for any government agency or state-owned enterprise.

The Committee shall elect its own Chair and Deputy and set the quorum. It may refer any matter under its consideration to another Special Select Committee.

The Committee may adopt additional or a more detailed Terms of Reference to manage and guide the work of the Committee.

(d) **Constitution Review Committee**

There shall be a Committee to be known as the Constitution Review Committee to consist of 6 members, 2 of whom will be Ministers of the Cabinet whose function shall be –

- (i) to carry out any review of the Constitution of Niue as directed by the Assembly.
- (ii) to consider any matter relevant to the Constitution of Niue where, in the view of the Chairperson and the committee, it requires a review.

The Committee shall elect its own Chair and Deputy and set a quorum.

The Committee may adopt additional or a more detailed Terms of Reference to manage and guide the work of the Committee.

(e) **Bills and Legislation Committee**

There shall be a Bills and Legislation Committee consisting of not less than 4 but no more than 6 members, whose function shall be

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to consider any bills referred to it by the Assembly. The Committee shall elect its own Chair and Deputy and set a quorum.

The Committee may adopt additional or a more detailed Terms of Reference to manage and guide the work of the Committee.

(f) **Ethics and Privileges Committee**

There shall be a Committee to be known as the Ethics and Privileges Committee, consisting of no less than 4, but no more than 5 members, 1 of whom shall be a Minister of Cabinet, whose function shall be to consider and report on any matter referred to it by the Assembly concerning parliamentary privilege or breaches of the Code of Conduct. The Committee shall elect its own Chair and Deputy and set a quorum.

The Committee may adopt additional or a more detailed Terms of Reference to manage and guide the work of the Committee.

(3) **Special Select Committees** and their subjects are:

(a) **Natural Resources and State-Owned Enterprises:** agriculture and fisheries, forestry, environment, meteorological services, Bond store, Bulk Fuel, Philatelic and Numismatic Corp, Niue Development Bank, Tourism, Broadcasting, Telecommunications including the Internet.

(b) **Infrastructure and Central Agencies:** Civil Aviation and Transport, Public Utilities including Niue Power, Water Supply, Outside Services, Civil and Quarry, Secretary to the Government, Premier and Cabinet Services, Crown Law, Finance and Planning, Niue Public Service, Police, External Affairs including the High Commission in NZ, Business development including Chamber of Commerce.

(c) **Social Services:** Education, Health, Justice including Community Affairs and Village Councils, Taoga, Science and Innovations, Private Sector development, Chamber of Commerce, Sports and Sports Development.

(d) Each Special Select Committee shall elect its own Chair and Deputy and set a quorum and the Committee may adopt additional or a more detailed Terms of Reference to manage and guide the work of the Committee.

NIUE ASSEMBLY STANDING ORDERS

117 Procedures of Committees

- (1) The proceedings of the Committees of the Assembly are subject to the provisions of Article 24 of the Constitution of Niue and the Niue Assembly Privileges Act 2013.
- (2) Committee meetings are open to the media and the public during hearings of evidence; however, considerations and deliberations are closed.
- (3) Committee proceedings are confidential until the committee has reported to the Assembly.

118-121 [Standing Orders 118,119, 120 and 121 Repealed]

PART 22

PECUNIARY INTERESTS OF MEMBERS TO BE DELCARED

[See article 19 of the Constitution]

122 Pecuniary interest defined

- (1) A pecuniary interest is a direct financial benefit that might accrue to a member personally, or to any trust, company or other business entity in which the member hold an appreciable interest, as a result of the outcome of the Assembly's consideration of a particular item of business.
- (2) A pecuniary interest -
 - (a) Includes a pecuniary interest held by a member's spouse or domestic partner or by any child of the member who is wholly or mainly dependent on the member for support, but
 - (b) Does not include any interest held by a member or any other person as one of a class of persons who belong to a profession, vocation or other calling or who hold public offices or an interest held in common with the public.

123 Members to declare pecuniary interests

A member must, before participating in the consideration of an item of business, declare any pecuniary interest that the member has in that business.

124 Speaker decides if interest held

If a dispute arises as to whether a member has a pecuniary interest, the matter is to be determined by the Speaker, whose decision is final.

Niue Assembly Standing Orders

NIUE ASSEMBLY STANDING ORDERS

PART 23 TIME LIMIT OF SPEECHES

125 Speaker decides if interest held

- (1) The Speaker must limit the time allowed for a speech in the Assembly as follows –

Matter	Time limit in minutes
A Bill, motion, amendment, or the Consideration of a Paper –	
The mover	15
Another member	10
Report of Select Committee	10
Presentation of Petition	5
Presentation of Papers	5
Replies to Questions	5

- (2) These limitations do not apply to a member in charge of an Appropriation Bill delivering the first reading speech in respect of the Bill.
- (3) Subject to leave of the Assembly, a member may be granted an extension of time not exceeding half the time allotted to him or her under paragraph (1)

PART 24 SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS

126 Suspension of Standing Orders

- (1) A member may with the consent of the Speaker move a motion with or Without notice “That Standing Order [number of Standing Order] be suspended [wholly or in part or as appropriate].
- (2) The Speaker must not give approval under paragraph (1) unless 10 members are present at the time the motion is to be moved.
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Niue Legislation Supplement 2021-2024

NIUE ASSEMBLY STANDING ORDERS

I, Hima Douglas, Speaker of the Niue Assembly, certify that the requirements of Article 22(10) of the Niue Constitution have been complied with.

SIGNED AND SEALED at the Assembly Chambers this 1st day of August 2023.

Speaker of the Niue Assembly

COUNTERSIGNED in the presence of the Speaker.

Clerk of the Niue Assembly

These Standing Orders were passed by resolution of the
Niue Assembly on and consolidated up to the 1st day of August 2023.
