

GOVERNANCE AGENDA ADDENDUM

GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE MEETING

12 November 2025

**LEVEL 11, 50 SCOTT STREET,
LIVERPOOL NSW 2170**

**LIVERPOOL
CITY
COUNCIL**



ADDENDUM ITEMS

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Budget Committee

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Strategic Priorities Committee

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Note: The Information Technology Strategy and Roadmap report, previously listed as Item 6 in the published agenda, has been deferred to a future meeting.

The report titled Office of Local Government – Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW (Changes) is now presented as Item 6.

ITEM 02

Finance Report - October 2025

Strategic Objective	Visionary, Leading, Responsible Ensure Council is accountable and financially sustainable through the strategic management of assets and resources
File Ref	361637.2025
Report By	Vishwa Nadan - Chief Financial Officer
Approved By	Farooq Portelli - Director Corporate Services

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an update on Council's 2025-26 budget performance for the first quarter to 31 October 2025 and highlights some of the key financial risks and opportunities. Based on the estimated budget impact of these, the net cost of services for FY 2025-26 is potentially projected at a \$9.0 million deficit.

Staff are exploring mitigation strategies to reduce the deficit and will be put forward for consideration by Council at its November 2025 meeting.

At the time of reporting, Council's cash and outstanding rates position was not available. The Governance Committee will be provided with an update at the meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Governance Committee:

1. Receives and notes the report.

REPORT

2025-26 Budget Performance

Below is summary of 2025-26 approved budget. Based on the risks and opportunities identified below and their potential budget impacts, the net cost of services is potentially projected to be a deficit of \$9.0 million.

	Original Budget	Potential Adjustments	Projected Result
Total Income	\$462.4m	(\$3.7m)	\$458.7m
Less: Capital Grants & Contributions	(\$177.4m)	-	(\$177.4m)
Operating Income	\$285.0m	(\$3.7m)	\$281.3m
Operating expenditure	\$284.2m	\$6.1m	\$290.3m
Net Cost of Service before capital grants & contributions surplus/ (deficit)	\$0.8m	(\$9.8m)	(\$9.0m)

The following key items have been identified as budget risk and opportunities for FY 2025-26. The Governance Committee will be regularly updated on these matters.

Risks

Risk	Budget Impact	Cash Impact	Explanation/ Strategy	Confidence Rating
1. Accounting for Software upgrades	-\$4.3m	-	Budget includes \$3.8m allocation for software upgrades. A further \$1m unspent budget from FY2024/25 will be carried over to FY2025/26. Based on guidelines issued by the Department of Finance, procurement of cloud-based Software-as-a-service, a significant portion of capital expenditure will have to be accounted for as operating expenses.	High

2. FAG Operating Grant – advance payment for 2026-27	-\$4.8m	-\$4.8m	Budget assumes 85% advance payment. NSW Grants Commission has indicated that they will review overall methodology it uses to allocate grants and advised NSW Councils not to rely on any advance payment in June 2026.	High
3. 35 Scott Street Office make-good expenses	-\$0.8m	-\$0.8m	Tenancy contract requires Council to carry out make-good works on expiry. Investigations underway on confirmation of costing and will be negotiated with the landlord.	High
4. Canterbury Bankstown Council – Settlement on Voyager Point Pedestrian Bridge maintenance	-\$5.1m	-\$5.1m	Council's initial expectation to take full ownership of the bridge with a compensation payment has lapsed. Asset management and management plan will now be drafted and agreed by both Councils to share the costs.	High
5. Additional professional services and consultancy costs	-\$1.0m	-\$0.7m	The following business critical items require budget allocation: - \$100k for reactive and priority fire mitigation works outside ERP areas - \$100k Maintenance of water sensitive urban design devices - \$325k Cladding repairs due to storm damage mainly funded from \$300k insurance claims - \$100k LCC signage and wayfinding suite - \$150k Annual subscription Dam Safety Levy for Declared Dams - \$150k Review of dam safety emergency plan - \$135k Review of Liverpool Overland Flow Path Study (Stage 1)	High

Opportunities

Opportunity	Budget Impact	Cash Impact	Explanation/ Strategy	Confidence Rating
1. Rates & Annual Charges	+\$0.8m	+\$0.8m	DWM fees levied were \$0.8m higher than budget	High
2. Gain on disposal of assets	+\$4.4m	-	Built Development exercised its buy option under a PDA signed with Council on 40 Scott Street property. Council had initially bought this property from Wu West at a cost of \$10.3m. A portion of the land was used to construct the public domain area owned by Council. The remaining portion has been sold to Built for \$10.6m. The building on site was not registered and now demolished.	High
3. Interest & Investment Income	+\$1.0m	+1.0m	The Strategic Investment Committee is working closely with Councils Investment Advisor and making strategic investment decisions to improve yields. Based on current trends, Council is projecting an uplift in interest earnings of \$1m higher than budget.	High

Cash Reserves

At the time of writing this report Council's cash on hand position was not available. The Governance Committee will be provided with an update at the meeting.

Outstanding Rates

At the time of writing this report Council's outstanding rates position was also not available. cash on hand position was not available. The Governance Committee will be provided with an update at the meeting.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

ITEM 06

Office of Local Government - Model Code of Meeting Practice for local Council in NSW (Changes)

Strategic Objective	Visionary, Leading, Responsible Demonstrate a high standard of transparency and accountability through a comprehensive governance framework
File Ref	367381.2025
Report By	M'Leigh Brunetta - Manager Civic & Executive Services
Approved By	Tina Bono - Director Community & Lifestyle

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Office of Local Government (OLG) issued a Circular on 29 August 2025 advising that the new *Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW (2025 Model Meeting Code)* has been finalised. The updated Code introduces several mandatory changes that all NSW councils must adopt by 31 December 2025.

To meet this deadline, the revised draft *Code of Meeting Practice* was presented to the 25 September 2025 Council meeting and, following endorsement, placed on public exhibition in accordance with section 361 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. This process requires councils to exhibit a draft Code for at least 28 days and allow 42 days for public comment before adoption.

A report was also presented to the 17 September Governance meeting summarising key changes and seeking preliminary feedback from Councillors. The draft Code has now been brought back to Governance for final feedback and to present any consultation outcomes received during the exhibition period.

The OLG also provided an information session on 16 October 2025 outlining the intent of the new provisions, particularly regarding Councillor briefings. John Davies from the OLG advised that all information relied upon by the governing body should be included in business papers or provided in response to questions at meetings, and that pre-meeting briefings are contrary to the intent of the reforms.

Liverpool City Council last adopted a new *Code of Meeting Practice* on 23 July 2025, consistent with the requirement to adopt a new Code within 12 months of the election of a new Council.

The current draft Code is on public exhibition and will be reported to the 26 November 2025 Council meeting for consideration and adoption.

The purpose of this report is to inform Councillors of the OLG's direction regarding the discontinuation of briefing sessions and to finalise feedback on the draft Code prior to its submission to Council.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Governance Committee:

1. Notes that, the OLG has advised the Model Code of Meeting Practice reforms include the intention that all material relied upon by the governing body when making decisions is in the business papers or given in response to questions at meetings,
2. Notes that, the OLG has advised, it would be contrary to the intent to hold briefings before the agenda is published,
3. Notes that, the OLG has advised, there should be no briefings session conducted by Council with Councillors.
4. Notes that, the OLG provided an opportunity for Councillors to discuss the 2025 Model Meeting Code reforms on 16 October, and
5. Notes, the final draft Code of Meeting Practice Policy will go back to Council following community consultation for final endorsement on 26 November 2025, prior to the 31 December OLG deadline.

REPORT

The Office of Local Government issued a Council Circular to Councils on 29 August 2025.

The new Model Meeting Code includes several changes that must be adopted by all NSW Councils by 31 December 2025.

Liverpool City Council most recently adopted a new Code of Meeting Practice on 23 July 2025, in line with the legislative requirement to review and adopt a new Code within 12 months of a newly elected Council.

The revised Council Circular stated,

Following extensive consultation, the new 2025 Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW (2025 Model Meeting Code) has been finalised. The new 2025 Model Meeting Code has been published in the Government Gazette and is expected to be prescribed under the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (the Regulation) shortly.

The new 2025 Model Meeting Code is available on the Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW webpage on the Office of Local Government's (OLG) website at www.olg.nsw.gov.au.

Among other changes, the mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code will prohibit pre-meeting briefings.

Councils must also livestream meetings of the council and committees comprising wholly of Councillors from 1 January 2026 using an audio-visual recording. Recordings of meetings must be published on the council's website for the balance of the council term or for 12 months, whichever is the later date.

Councils must adopt a code of meeting practice that incorporates the mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code no later than 31 December 2025.

Transitional provisions in the Regulation will provide that if a council does not adopt a code of meeting practice that incorporates the mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code by 31 December 2025, from 1 January 2026, any provision of the council's code of meeting practice that is inconsistent with a mandatory provision of the 2025 Model Meeting Code will be automatically overridden by the relevant mandatory provision of the 2025 Model Meeting Code.

Under section 361 of the Local Government Act 1993 (the Act), before adopting a new code of meeting practice, councils must first exhibit a draft of the code of meeting practice for at least 28 days and provide members of the community at least 42 days in which to comment on the draft code.

Summary of key changes (as per OLG Circular):

Extraordinary meetings

- The Mayor may now call an extraordinary meeting without the need to obtain the signature of two Councillors.

Dealing with urgent business at meetings

- The process for dealing with urgent business at both ordinary and extraordinary meetings has been simplified.
- Business may be considered at a meeting at which all Councillors are present, even though due notice has not been given of the business, if the Council resolves to deal with the business on the grounds that it is urgent and requires a decision by the Council

before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the Council. The resolution must state the reasons for the urgency.

- If all Councillors are not present at the meeting, the chairperson must also rule that the business is urgent and requires a decision by the Council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting.

Prohibition on pre-meeting briefing sessions

- The 2025 Model Meeting Code prohibits briefing sessions being held to brief Councillors on business listed on the agenda for meetings of the Council or Committees of the Council.
- The prohibition on briefing sessions does not prevent a Councillor from requesting information from the General Manager/CEO about a matter to be considered at a meeting, provided the information is also available to the public. The information must be provided in a way that does not involve any discussion of the information.

Public forums

- The public forum provisions are now mandatory but leave it to Councils to determine whether to hold public forums before Council and Committee meetings.
- Councils are also free to determine the rules under which public forums are to be conducted and when they are to be held. OLG will be issuing model best practice public forum rules that Councils can use if they choose to.
- Public forums must be livestreamed.

Councillors attendance at meetings by audio-visual link

- The provisions governing attendance by Councillors at meetings by audio-visual link have been made mandatory and the option to attend meetings by audio-visual link has been restricted to where Councillors are prevented from attending a meeting in person because of ill-health or other medical reasons or because of unforeseen caring responsibilities.

Absences from Council meetings

- Changes have been made to the provisions governing absences from meetings.
- Where Councillors are unable to attend one or more meetings of the Council or Committees of the Council, the new provisions encourage them to:
 - submit an apology for the meetings they are unable to attend;
 - state the reasons for their absence from the meetings; and
 - request that the Council grant them a leave of absence from the relevant meetings.
- Where a Councillor makes an apology, the Council must determine by resolution whether to grant the Councillor a leave of absence for the meeting. Councils are required to act reasonably when deciding whether to grant a leave of absence to a Councillor. To ensure accountability, if the Council resolves not to grant a leave of absence for the meeting, it must state the reasons for its decision in its resolution.

Livestreaming meetings

- As of 1 January 2026, Councils are required to livestream their meetings using an audio-visual recording.
- Recordings of meetings must be published on the Council's website for the balance of the Council's term or for 12 months, whichever is the later date.
- OLG will be issuing updated guidance on the livestreaming of meetings.

New rules of etiquette at meetings

- Councils may determine standards of dress for Councillors when attending meetings.
- Where physically able to, Councillors and staff are encouraged to stand when the Mayor enters the chamber and when addressing the meeting.
- The 2025 Model Meeting Code prescribes modes of address.

Mayoral minutes

- The restrictions on mayoral minutes under the previous code have been removed. A mayoral minute may be put to a meeting without notice on any matter or topic that the mayor determines should be considered at the meeting.

Rules of debate

- The rules of debate have been simplified and the rules governing the foreshadowing of motions and amendments have been removed. It remains open to Councillors to foreshadow that they intend to move an amendment during the debate, but there are no longer formal rules governing this.
- An amendment has been made to clarify that there is nothing to prevent a further motion from being moved at a meeting on the same item of business where the original motion is lost, provided the motion is not substantially the same as the one that was lost.
- Councils will no longer have the option of reducing the duration of speeches to less than 5 minutes. However, Councils continue to have other options to expedite business at meetings such as moving that a motion be put where the necessary conditions have been satisfied and to resolve to deal with items by exception.

Voting on planning decisions

- Consistent with the Independent Commission Against Corruption's (ICAC) recommendations, a Council or a Council Committee must not make a final planning decision at a meeting without receiving a staff report containing an assessment and recommendation in relation to the matter put before the council for a decision.
- Where the Council or a Council committee makes a planning decision that is inconsistent with the recommendation made in a staff report, it must provide reasons for its decision and why it did not adopt the staff recommendation.

Representations by the public on the closure of meetings

- In the interests of simplifying the code, the rules governing representations by the public on the closure of meetings have been removed. However, there is nothing to

prevent Councils from adopting their own rules on this. OLG will be issuing model best practice rules for public representations that councils can use if they choose to.

Making information considered at closed meetings public

- Consistent with ICAC's recommendation, the General Manager/CEO must publish business papers for items of business considered during meetings that have been closed to public on the Council's website as soon as practicable after the information contained in the business papers ceases to be confidential.
- Before publishing this information, the General Manager/CEO must consult with the Council and any other affected persons and provide reasons for why the information has ceased to be confidential.

Dealing with disorder

- Councils will be required to determine on the adoption of the new code and at the commencement of each Council term, whether to authorise the person presiding at a meeting to exercise a power of expulsion.
- The definition of acts of disorder by Councillors have changed. The following constitute acts of disorder under the Regulation and the 2025 Model Meeting Code:
 - contravening the Act, the Regulation, or the council's code of meeting practice,
 - assaulting, or threatening to assault, another councillor or person present at the meeting,
 - moving or attempting to move a motion or an amendment that has an unlawful purpose, or deals with a matter that is outside the jurisdiction of the council or committee or addressing or attempting to address the council or committee on or such a motion, amendment or matter,
 - using offensive or disorderly words,
 - making gestures or otherwise behaving in a way that is sexist, racist, homophobic or otherwise discriminatory, or if the behaviour occurred in the Legislative Assembly, would be considered disorderly,
 - imputing improper motives, or unfavourably personally reflecting, on another council official or a person present at the meeting, or
 - saying or doing anything that would promote disorder at the meeting or is otherwise inconsistent with maintaining order at the meeting.
- Where a Councillor fails to remedy an act of disorder at the meeting at which it occurs, they can be required to do so at each subsequent meeting until they remedy the act of disorder. On each occasion the Councillor fails to comply with a direction by the chairperson to remedy an act of disorder, they can be expelled from the meeting and each subsequent meeting until they comply.
- Members of the public can be expelled from meetings for engaging in disorderly conduct. Disorderly conduct includes:
 - speaking at meetings without being invited to,
 - bringing flags, signs or protest symbols to meetings,
 - disrupting meetings, or making unauthorised recordings of meetings.

- The 2025 Model Meeting Code notes that failure by a Councillor or members of the public to leave a meeting when expelled is an offence under section 660 of the Act. Section 660 provides that a person who wilfully obstructs a Council, Councillor, employee of a Council or a duly authorised person in the exercise of any function under the Act, or Regulation is guilty of an offence. An offence under section 660 carries a maximum fine of \$2,100.

Committees

- Meetings of committees of a Council whose membership comprises only of Councillors must be conducted in accordance with the Council's adopted meeting code. Such committees will no longer have the option of determining that rules under the council's meeting code do not apply to them.

The purpose of this report is to inform Councillors of the OLG's direction regarding the discontinuation of briefing sessions and to finalise feedback on the draft Code prior to its submission to Council.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications relating to this recommendation.

CONSIDERATIONS

Economic	There are no economic and financial considerations.
Environment	There are no environmental and sustainability considerations.
Social	Promote community harmony and address discrimination.
Civic Leadership	Facilitate the development of community leaders. Provide information about Council's services, roles and decision-making processes. Operate a well-developed governance system that demonstrates accountability, transparency and ethical conduct.
Legislative	Local Government Act 1993 (LGA), sections 360 - 364 Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (LGGR), clause 182 and 232 Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW 2025

	The NSW Government has prescribed a model code of meeting practice pursuant to section 360 of the LGA and section 232 of the LGGR.
Risk	The risk is deemed to be medium, due to the 31 December 2025 deadline issued by OLG, to conduct adequate consultation with community and Councillors.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Office of Local Government Circular to Councils (29 August 2025)
2. 2025 Model Code of Meeting Practice for Councils in NSW
3. DRAFT Code of Meeting Practice Policy (on public exhibition)

Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
Office of Local Government



Circular to Councils

Subject/title	2025 Model Meeting Code
Circular Details	Circular No 25-20 / 29 August 2025 / A975455
Previous Circular	<u><i>Council Circular 24-23 Consultation on reforms to council meeting practices</i></u>
Who should read this	Mayors / Councillors / General Managers / Joint Organisation Executive Officers / Council governance staff
Contact	Council Governance Team / 02 4428 4100 / olg@olg.nsw.gov.au
Action required	Council to Implement

What's new or changing?

- Following extensive consultation, the new 2025 Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW (2025 Model Meeting Code) has been finalised.
- The new 2025 Model Meeting Code has been published in the Government Gazette and is expected to be prescribed under the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (the Regulation) shortly.
- The new 2025 Model Meeting Code is available on the Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW webpage on the Office of Local Government's (OLG) website at www.olg.nsw.gov.au.
- Among other changes, the mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code will prohibit pre-meeting briefings.
- Councils must also livestream meetings of the council and committees comprising wholly of councillors from 1 January 2026 using an audio-visual recording. Recordings of meetings must be published on the council's website for the balance of the council term or for 12 months, whichever is the later date.
- More detailed information about the changes to council meeting practices made by the 2025 Model Meeting Code is provided in the FAQ attached to this circular and available



on the [Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW](#) webpage on OLG's website.

What will this mean for council?

- Councils must adopt a code of meeting practice that incorporates the mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code no later than 31 December 2025.
- Transitional provisions in the Regulation will provide that if a council does not adopt a code of meeting practice that incorporates the mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code by 31 December 2025, from 1 January 2026, any provision of the council's code of meeting practice that is inconsistent with a mandatory provision of the 2025 Model Meeting Code will be automatically overridden by the relevant mandatory provision of the 2025 Model Meeting Code.
- Under section 361 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act), before adopting a new code of meeting practice, councils must first exhibit a draft of the code of meeting practice for at least 28 days and provide members of the community at least 42 days in which to comment on the draft code.

Key points

- The 2025 Model Meeting Code has two elements:
 - mandatory provisions (indicated in black font), and
 - non-mandatory provisions (indicated in red font) covering areas of meeting practice that are common to most councils but where there may be a need for some variation in practice between councils based on local circumstances. The non-mandatory provisions also operate to set a benchmark based on what OLG sees as best practice for the relevant area of practice.
- The 2025 Model Meeting Code also applies to meetings of the boards of joint organisations and county councils. The provisions that are specific to meetings of boards of joint organisations are indicated in blue font.
- In adopting the 2025 Model Meeting Code, joint organisations should adapt it to substitute the terms “board” for “council”, “chairperson” for “mayor”, “voting representative” for “councillor” and “executive officer” for “general manager”.
- In adopting the 2025 Model Meeting Code, county councils should adapt it to substitute the term “chairperson” for “mayor” and “member” for “councillor”.



Where to go for further information

- The 2025 Model Meeting Code is available on the Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW webpage of OLG's website at www.olg.nsw.gov.au.
- More information about the 2025 Model Meeting Code and guidance on its adoption is provided in the FAQ attached to this circular and available on the Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW webpage of OLG's website.
- A webinar will be held in October to support councils in adopting the new Model Code of Meeting Practice. Notice will be provided to enable councils to register.
- For more information, contact the Council Governance Team by telephone on 02 4428 4100 or by email at olg@olg.nsw.gov.au.

A blue ink signature of Brett Whitworth.

Brett Whitworth
Deputy Secretary
Office of Local Government

Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure



2025 Model Meeting Code - FAQ

Implementation of the 2025 Model Meeting Code

When must the 2025 Model Meeting Code be adopted?

- Councils must adopt a code of meeting practice that incorporates the mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code no later than 31 December 2025.

What happens if the 2025 Model Meeting Code is not adopted by 31 December 2025?

- Transitional provisions in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (the Regulation) provide that if a council does not adopt a code of meeting practice that incorporates the mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code by 31 December 2025, then from 1 January 2026, any provision of the council's code of meeting practice that is inconsistent with a mandatory provision of the 2025 Model Meeting Code will be automatically overridden by the relevant mandatory provision of the 2025 Model Meeting Code.

Are councils required to adopt the non-mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code?

- No. The non-mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code cover areas of meeting practice that are common to most councils but where there may be a need for some variation in practice between councils based on local circumstances. The non-mandatory provisions also operate to set a benchmark based on what OLG sees as best practice for the relevant area of practice.
- Councils are free to omit the non-mandatory provisions or to adapt them to meet their needs.

Can councils include supplementary provisions in their adopted code of meeting practice?

- Yes. There is nothing to prevent councils from including supplementary provisions in their adopted code of meeting practice to meet their needs, provided the supplementary provisions are not inconsistent with the mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code.

2025 Model Meeting Code - FAQ

**Are joint organisations and county councils required to adopt the 2025 Model Meeting Code?**

- Yes. The 2025 Model Meeting Code also applies to meetings of the boards of joint organisations and county councils.
- The provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code that are specific to meetings of boards of joint organisations are indicated in blue font.
- In adopting the 2025 Model Meeting Code, joint organisations should adapt it to substitute the terms “board” for “council”, “chairperson” for “mayor”, “voting representative” for “councillor” and “executive officer” for “general manager”.
- In adopting the 2025 Model Meeting Code, county councils should adapt it to substitute the term “chairperson” for “mayor” and “member” for “councillor”.

What consultation must councils do before adopting a code of meeting practice?

- Under section 361 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act), before adopting a new code of meeting practice, councils must first exhibit a draft of the code of meeting practice for at least 28 days and provide members of the community at least 42 days in which to comment on the draft code.
- This requirement does not apply to joint organisations.

What are the key changes?

A key focus of the changes made to the 2025 Model Meeting Code is to ensure meetings are conducted in a dignified and orderly way befitting to a chamber of democracy and to promote community confidence in councils and their decisions.

The following is a summary of the key changes. It is not an exhaustive list of all the changes that have been made.

Extraordinary meetings

- The mayor may now call an extraordinary meeting without the need to obtain the signature of two councillors.

Dealing with urgent business at meetings

- The process for dealing with urgent business at both ordinary and extraordinary meetings has been simplified.
- Business may be considered at a meeting at which all councillors are present, even though due notice has not been given of the business, if the council resolves

2025 Model Meeting Code - FAQ



to deal with the business on the grounds that it is urgent and requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the council. The resolution must state the reasons for the urgency.

- If all councillors are not present at the meeting, the chairperson must also rule that the business is urgent and requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting.

Prohibition on pre-meeting briefing sessions

- The 2025 Model Meeting Code prohibits briefing sessions being held to brief councillors on business listed on the agenda for meetings of the council or committees of the council.
- The prohibition on briefing sessions does not prevent a councillor from requesting information from the general manager about a matter to be considered at a meeting, provided the information is also available to the public. The information must be provided in a way that does not involve any discussion of the information.

Public forums

- The public forum provisions are now mandatory but leave it to councils to determine whether to hold public forums before council and committee meetings.
- Councils are also free to determine the rules under which public forums are to be conducted and when they are to be held. OLG will be issuing model best practice public forum rules that councils can use if they choose to.
- Public forums must be livestreamed.

Councillors' attendance at meetings by audio-visual link

- The provisions governing attendance by councillors at meetings by audio-visual link have been made mandatory and the option to attend meetings by audio-visual link has been restricted to where councillors are prevented from attending a meeting in person because of ill-health or other medical reasons or because of unforeseen caring responsibilities.

Absences from council meetings

- Changes have been made to the provisions governing absences from meetings.
- Where councillors are unable to attend one or more meetings of the council or committees of the council, the new provisions encourage them to:
 - submit an apology for the meetings they are unable to attend,
 - state the reasons for their absence from the meetings, and

2025 Model Meeting Code - FAQ



- request that the council grant them a leave of absence from the relevant meetings.
- Where a councillor makes an apology, the council must determine by resolution whether to grant the councillor a leave of absence for the meeting. Councils are required to act reasonably when deciding whether to grant a leave of absence to a councillor. To ensure accountability, if the council resolves not to grant a leave of absence for the meeting, it must state the reasons for its decision in its resolution.

Livestreaming meetings

- As of 1 January 2026, councils are required to livestream their meetings using an audio-visual recording.
- Recordings of meetings must be published on the council's website for the balance of the council's term or for 12 months, whichever is the later date.
- OLG will be issuing updated guidance on the livestreaming of meetings.

New rules of etiquette at meetings

- Councils may determine standards of dress for councillors when attending meetings.
- Where physically able to, councillors and staff are encouraged to stand when the mayor enters the chamber and when addressing the meeting.
- The 2025 Model Meeting Code prescribes modes of address.

Mayoral minutes

- The restrictions on mayoral minutes under the previous code have been removed. A mayoral minute may be put to a meeting without notice on any matter or topic that the mayor determines should be considered at the meeting.

Rules of debate

- The rules of debate have been simplified and the rules governing the foreshadowing of motions and amendments have been removed. It remains open to councillors to foreshadow that they intend to move an amendment during the debate, but there are no longer formal rules governing this.
- An amendment has been made to clarify that there is nothing to prevent a further motion from being moved at a meeting on the same item of business where the original motion is lost, provided the motion is not substantially the same as the one that was lost.

2025 Model Meeting Code - FAQ



- Councils will no longer have the option of reducing the duration of speeches to less than 5 minutes. However, councils continue to have other options to expedite business at meetings such as moving that a motion be put where the necessary conditions have been satisfied and to resolve to deal with items by exception.

Voting on planning decisions

- Consistent with the Independent Commission Against Corruption's (ICAC) recommendations, a council or a council committee must not make a final planning decision at a meeting without receiving a staff report containing an assessment and recommendation in relation to the matter put before the council for a decision.
- Where the council or a council committee makes a planning decision that is inconsistent with the recommendation made in a staff report, it must provide reasons for its decision and why it did not adopt the staff recommendation.

Representations by the public on the closure of meetings

- In the interests of simplifying the code, the rules governing representations by the public on the closure of meetings have been removed. However, there is nothing to prevent councils from adopting their own rules on this. OLG will be issuing model best practice rules for public representations that councils can use if they choose to.

Making information considered at closed meetings public

- Consistent with ICAC's recommendation, the general manager must publish business papers for items of business considered during meetings that have been closed to public on the council's website as soon as practicable after the information contained in the business papers ceases to be confidential.
- Before publishing this information, the general manager must consult with the council and any other affected persons and provide reasons for why the information has ceased to be confidential.

Dealing with disorder

- Councils will be required to determine on the adoption of the new code and at the commencement of each council term, whether to authorise the person presiding at a meeting to exercise a power of expulsion.
- The definition of acts of disorder by councillors have changed. The following constitute acts of disorder under the Regulation and the 2025 Model Meeting Code:

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- contravening the Act, the Regulation, or the council's code of meeting practice,
 - assaulting, or threatening to assault, another councillor or person present at the meeting,
 - moving or attempting to move a motion or an amendment that has an unlawful purpose, or deals with a matter that is outside the jurisdiction of the council or committee or addressing or attempting to address the council or committee on or such a motion, amendment or matter,
 - using offensive or disorderly words,
 - making gestures or otherwise behaving in a way that is sexist, racist, homophobic or otherwise discriminatory, or if the behaviour occurred in the Legislative Assembly, would be considered disorderly,
 - imputing improper motives, or unfavourably personally reflecting, on another council official or a person present at the meeting, or
 - saying or doing anything that would promote disorder at the meeting or is otherwise inconsistent with maintaining order at the meeting.
- Where a councillor fails to remedy an act of disorder at the meeting at which it occurs, they can be required to do so at each subsequent meeting until they remedy the act of disorder. On each occasion the councillor fails to comply with a direction by the chairperson to remedy an act of disorder, they can be expelled from the meeting and each subsequent meeting until they comply.
 - Members of the public can be expelled from meetings for engaging in disorderly conduct. Disorderly conduct includes:
 - speaking at meetings without being invited to,
 - bringing flags, signs or protest symbols to meetings,
 - disrupting meetings,
 - making unauthorised recordings of meetings.
 - The 2025 Model Meeting Code notes that failure by a councillor or members of the public to leave a meeting when expelled is an offence under section 660 of the Act. Section 660 provides that a person who wilfully obstructs a council, councillor, employee of a council or a duly authorised person in the exercise of any function under the Act, or Regulation is guilty of an offence. An offence under section 660 carries a maximum fine of \$2,100.

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**Committees**

- Meetings of committees of a council whose membership comprises only of councillors must be conducted in accordance with the council's adopted meeting code. Such committees will no longer have the option of determining that rules under the council's meeting code do not apply to them.

Department of Planning,
Housing and Infrastructure
Office of Local Government



The model code of meeting practice for local councils in NSW

August 2025

olg.nsw.gov.au

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1 Introduction

This Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW (the Model Meeting Code) is prescribed under section 360 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act) and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021* (the Regulation).

The Model Meeting Code applies to all meetings of councils and committees of councils of which all the members are councillors (committees of council). Council committees whose members include persons other than councillors may adopt their own rules for meetings unless the council determines otherwise.

Councils must adopt a code of meeting practice that incorporates the mandatory provisions of the Model Meeting Code.

A council's adopted code of meeting practice may also incorporate the non-mandatory provisions of the Model Meeting Code and other supplementary provisions. However, a code of meeting practice adopted by a council must not contain provisions that are inconsistent with the mandatory provisions of this Model Meeting Code.

The provisions of the Model Meeting Code that are not mandatory are indicated in **red font**.

A council and a committee of the council of which all the members are councillors must conduct its meetings in accordance with the code of meeting practice adopted by the council.

The Model Meeting Code also applies to meetings of the boards of joint organisations and county councils. The provisions that are specific to meetings of boards of joint organisations are indicated in **blue font**.

In adopting the Model Meeting Code, joint organisations should adapt it to substitute the terms “board” for “council”, “chairperson” for “mayor”, “voting representative” for “councillor” and “executive officer” for “general manager”.

In adopting the Model Meeting Code, county councils should adapt it to substitute the term “chairperson” for “mayor” and “member” for “councillor”.

2 Meeting principles

2.1 Council and committee meetings should be:

<i>Transparent:</i>	Decisions are made in a way that is open and accountable.
<i>Informed:</i>	Decisions are made based on relevant, quality information.
<i>Inclusive:</i>	Decisions respect the diverse needs and interests of the local community.
<i>Principled:</i>	Decisions are informed by the principles prescribed under Chapter 3 of the Act.
<i>Trusted:</i>	The community has confidence that councillors and staff act ethically and make decisions in the interests of the whole community.
<i>Effective:</i>	Meetings are well organised, effectively run and skilfully chaired.
<i>Orderly:</i>	Councillors, staff and meeting attendees behave in a way that contributes to the orderly conduct of the meeting.

Note: The Office of Local Government has issued a guideline on free speech in local government in NSW. The Guideline provides practical guidance to councils on what free speech means in the context of NSW local government, including in relation to council meetings. The Guidelines have been issued under section 23A of the Act meaning councils must consider them when exercising their functions at meetings.

3 Before the meeting

Timing of ordinary council meetings

- 3.1 The council shall, by resolution, set the frequency, time, date and place of its ordinary meetings.

Note: Under section 365 of the Act, councils are required to meet at least ten (10) times each year, each time in a different month unless the Minister for Local Government has approved a reduction in the number of times that a council is required to meet each year under section 365A.

Note: Under section 396 of the Act, county councils are required to meet at least four (4) times each year.

Note: Under section 400T of the Act, boards of joint organisations are required to meet at least four (4) times each year, each time in a different quarter of the year.

Note: Under clause 13 of Schedule 11 of the Act, councils that have been designated as a rural and remote council under the Regulation are required to meet at least four (4) times each year, each time in a different quarter of the year.

Extraordinary meetings

- 3.2 If the mayor receives a request in writing, signed by at least two (2) councillors, the mayor must call an extraordinary meeting of the council to be held as soon as practicable, but in any event, no more than fourteen (14) days after receipt of the request. The mayor can be one of the two councillors requesting the meeting.

Note: Clause 3.2 reflects section 366 of the Act.

- 3.3 The mayor may call an extraordinary meeting without the need to obtain the signature of two (2) councillors.

Notice to the public of council meetings

- 3.4 The council must give notice to the public of the time, date and place of each of its meetings, including extraordinary meetings, and of each meeting of committees of the council.

Note: Clause 3.4 reflects section 9(1) of the Act.

- 3.5 For the purposes of clause 3.4, notice of a meeting of the council and of a committee of council must be published before the meeting takes place. The notice must be published on the council's website, and in such other manner that the council is satisfied is likely to bring notice of the meeting to the attention of as many people as possible.

- 3.6 For the purposes of clause 3.4, notice of more than one (1) meeting may be given in the same notice.

Notice to councillors of ordinary council meetings

- 3.7 The general manager must send to each councillor, at least three (3) days before each meeting of the council, a notice specifying the time, date and place at which the meeting is to be held, and the business proposed to be considered at the meeting.

Note: Clause 3.7 reflects section 367(1) of the Act.

- 3.8 The notice and the agenda for, and the business papers relating to, the meeting may be given to councillors in electronic form, unless the council determines otherwise, but only if all councillors have facilities to access the notice, agenda and business papers in that form.

Note: Clause 3.8 reflects section 367(3) of the Act.

Notice to councillors of extraordinary meetings

- 3.9 Notice of less than three (3) days may be given to councillors of an extraordinary meeting of the council in cases of emergency.

Note: Clause 3.9 reflects section 367(2) of the Act.

Giving notice of business to be considered at council meetings

- 3.10 A councillor may give notice of any business they wish to be considered by the council at its next ordinary meeting by way of a notice of motion. To be included on the agenda of the meeting, the notice of motion must be in writing and must be submitted within such reasonable time before the meeting is to be held as determined by the council.
- 3.11 A councillor may, in writing to the general manager, request the withdrawal of a notice of motion submitted by them prior to its inclusion in the agenda and business paper for the meeting at which it is to be considered.

Questions with notice

- 3.12 A councillor may, by way of a notice submitted under clause 3.10, ask a question for response by the general manager about the performance or operations of the council.
- 3.13 A councillor is not permitted to ask a question with notice under clause 3.12 that would constitute an act of disorder.
- 3.14 The general manager or their nominee may respond to a question with notice submitted under clause 3.12 by way of a report included in the business papers for the relevant meeting of the council.

Agenda and business papers for ordinary meetings

- 3.15 The general manager must cause the agenda for a meeting of the council or a committee of the council to be prepared as soon as practicable before the meeting.
- 3.16 The general manager must ensure that the agenda for an ordinary meeting of the council states:
- all matters to be dealt with arising out of the proceedings of previous meetings of the council, and
 - if the mayor is the chairperson – any matter or topic that the chairperson proposes, at the time when the agenda is prepared, to put to the meeting, and
 - all matters, including matters that are the subject of staff reports and reports of committees, to be considered at the meeting, and
 - any business of which due notice has been given under clause 3.10.
- 3.17 Nothing in clause 3.16 limits the powers of the mayor to put a mayoral minute to a meeting without notice under clause 9.7.
- 3.18 The general manager must not include in the agenda for a meeting of the council any business of which due notice has been given if, in the opinion of the general manager, the business is, or the implementation of the business would be, unlawful. The general manager must report, without giving details of the item of business, any such exclusion to the next meeting of the council.
- 3.19 Where the agenda includes the receipt of information or discussion of other matters that, in the opinion of the general manager, is likely to take place when the meeting is closed to the public, the general manager must ensure that the agenda of the meeting:
- identifies the relevant item of business and indicates that it is of such a nature (without disclosing details of the information to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public), and
 - states the grounds under section 10A(2) of the Act relevant to the item of business.
- Note:** Clause 3.19 reflects section 9(2A)(a) of the Act.
- 3.20 The general manager must ensure that the details of any item of business which, in the opinion of the general manager, is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public, are included in a business paper provided to councillors for the meeting concerned. Such details must not be included in the business papers made available to the public and must not be disclosed by a councillor or by any other person to another person who is not authorised to have that information.

Availability of the agenda and business papers to the public

- 3.21 Copies of the agenda and the associated business papers, such as correspondence and reports for meetings of the council and committees of council, are to be published on the council's website, and must be made available to the public for inspection, or for taking away by any person free of charge at the offices of the council, at the relevant meeting and at such other venues determined by the council.
- Note:** Clause 3.21 reflects section 9(2) and (4) of the Act.
- 3.22 Clause 3.21 does not apply to the business papers for items of business identified under clause 3.19 as being likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public.
- Note:** Clause 3.22 reflects section 9(2A)(b) of the Act.
- 3.23 For the purposes of clause 3.21, copies of agendas and business papers must be published on the council's website and made available to the public at a time that is as close as possible to the time they are available to councillors.
- Note:** Clause 3.23 reflects section 9(3) of the Act.
- 3.24 A copy of an agenda, or of an associated business paper made available under clause 3.21, may in addition be given or made available in electronic form unless the council determines otherwise.
- Note:** Clause 3.24 reflects section 9(5) of the Act.

Agenda and business papers for extraordinary meetings

- 3.25 The council must ensure that the agenda for an extraordinary meeting of the council deals only with the matters stated in the notice of the meeting.
- 3.26 Nothing in clause 3.25 limits the powers of the mayor to put a mayoral minute to an extraordinary meeting without notice under clause 9.7.
- 3.27 Despite clause 3.25, business may be considered at an extraordinary meeting of the council at which all councillors are present, even though due notice has not been given of the business, if the council resolves to deal with the business on the grounds that it is urgent and requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the council. A resolution adopted under this clause must state the reasons for the urgency.
- 3.28 A motion moved under clause 3.27 can be moved without notice but only after the business notified in the agenda for the extraordinary meeting has been dealt with. Despite any other provision of this code, only the mover of a motion moved under clause 3.27, and the chairperson, if they are not the mover of the motion, can speak to the motion before it is put.
- 3.29 If all councillors are not present at the extraordinary meeting, the council may only deal with business at the meeting that councillors have not been given due notice of, where a resolution is adopted in accordance with clause 3.27 and the chairperson also rules that the business is urgent and requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting.
- 3.30 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling of the chairperson under clause 3.29 on whether a matter is urgent.

Prohibition of pre-meeting briefing sessions

- 3.31 Briefing sessions must not be held to brief councillors on business listed on the agenda for meetings of the council or committees of the council.

Note: The prohibition on the holding of briefing sessions under clause 3.31 reflects the intent of Chapter 4, Part 1 of the Act which requires business of the council to be conducted openly and transparently at a formal meeting of which due notice has been given and to which the public has access. Pre-meeting briefing sessions are inconsistent with the principles of transparency, accountability and public participation and have the potential to undermine confidence in the proper and lawful decision-making processes of the council.
- 3.32 Nothing in clause 3.31 prevents a councillor from requesting information from the general manager about a matter to be considered at a meeting, provided the information is also available to the public. Information requested under this clause must be provided in a way that does not involve any discussion of the information.

4 Public forums

- 4.1 The council may hold a public forum prior to meetings of the council and committees of the council for the purpose of hearing oral submissions from members of the public on items of business to be considered at the meeting. Public forums may also be held prior to meetings of other committees of the council.
- 4.2 The council may determine the rules under which public forums are to be conducted and when they are to be held.
- 4.3 The provisions of this code requiring the livestreaming of meetings also apply to public forums.

5 Coming together

Attendance by councillors at meetings

- 5.1 All councillors must make reasonable efforts to attend meetings of the council and of committees of the council of which they are members.

Note: A councillor may not attend a meeting as a councillor (other than the first meeting of the council after the councillor is elected or a meeting at which the councillor takes an oath or makes an affirmation of office) until they have taken an oath or made an affirmation of office in the form prescribed under section 233A of the Act.

- 5.2 The council may determine standards of dress for councillors when attending meetings.

- 5.3 A councillor cannot participate in a meeting of the council or of a committee of the council unless personally present at the meeting, unless permitted to attend the meeting by audio-visual link under this code.

- 5.4 The board of the joint organisation may, if it thinks fit, transact any of its business at a meeting at which representatives (or some representatives) participate by telephone or other electronic means, but only if any representative who speaks on a matter before the meeting can be heard by the other representatives. For the purposes of a meeting held in accordance with this clause, the chairperson and each other voting representative on the board have the same voting rights as they have at an ordinary meeting of the board.

Note: Clause 5.4 reflects section 397G of the Regulation. Joint organisations may adopt clause 5.4 and omit clause 5.3. Councils must not adopt clause 5.4.

- 5.5 Where a councillor is unable to attend one or more meetings of the council or committees of the council, the councillor should submit an apology for the meetings they are unable to attend, state the reasons for their absence from the meetings and request that the council grant them a leave of absence from the relevant meetings.

- 5.6 The council must not act unreasonably when considering whether to grant a councillor's request for a leave of absence.

- 5.7 Where a councillor makes an apology under clause 5.5, the council must determine by resolution whether to grant the councillor a leave of absence for the meeting for the purposes of section 234(1)(d) of the Act. If the council resolves not to grant a leave of absence for the meeting, it must state the reasons for its decision in its resolution.

- 5.8 A councillor's civic office will become vacant if the councillor is absent from three (3) consecutive ordinary meetings of the council without prior leave of the council, or leave granted by the council at any of the meetings concerned, unless the holder is absent because they have been suspended from office under the Act, or because the council has been suspended under the Act, or as a consequence of a compliance order under section 438HA.

Note: Clause 5.8 reflects section 234(1)(d) of the Act.

The quorum for a meeting

- 5.9 The quorum for a meeting of the council is a majority of the councillors of the council who hold office at that time and are not suspended from office.

Note: Clause 5.9 reflects section 368(1) of the Act.

- 5.10 Clause 5.9 does not apply if the quorum is required to be determined in accordance with directions of the Minister in a performance improvement order issued in respect of the council.

Note: Clause 5.10 reflects section 368(2) of the Act.

- 5.11 A meeting of the council must be adjourned if a quorum is not present:

- a. at the commencement of the meeting where the number of apologies received for the meeting indicates that there will not be a quorum for the meeting, or
- b. within half an hour after the time designated for the holding of the meeting, or
- c. at any time during the meeting.

- 5.12 In either case, the meeting must be adjourned to a time, date, and place fixed:

- a. by the chairperson, or
- b. in the chairperson's absence, by the majority of the councillors present, or
- c. failing that, by the general manager.

- 5.13 The general manager must record in the council's minutes the circumstances relating to the absence of a quorum (including the reasons for the absence of a quorum) at or arising during a meeting of the council, together with the names of the councillors present.

- 5.14 Where, prior to the commencement of a meeting, it becomes apparent that a quorum may not be present at the meeting, or that the health, safety or welfare of councillors, council staff and members of the public may be put at risk by attending the meeting because of a natural disaster or a public health emergency, the mayor may, in consultation with the general manager and, as far as is practicable, with each councillor, cancel the meeting. Where a meeting is cancelled, notice of the cancellation must be published on the council's website and in such other manner that the council is satisfied is likely to bring notice of the cancellation to the attention of as many people as possible.

- 5.15 Where a meeting is cancelled under clause 5.14, the business to be considered at the meeting may instead be considered, where practicable, at the next ordinary meeting of the council or at an extraordinary meeting called by the mayor under clause 3.3.

Meetings held by audio-visual link

- 5.16 A meeting of the council or a committee of the council may be held by audio-visual link where the mayor determines that the meeting should be held by audio-visual link because of a natural disaster or a public health emergency. The mayor may only make a determination under this clause where they are satisfied that attendance at the meeting may put the health and safety of councillors and staff at risk. The mayor must make a determination under this clause in consultation with the general manager and, as far as is practicable, with each councillor.
- 5.17 Where the mayor determines under clause 5.16 that a meeting is to be held by audio-visual link, the general manager must:
- give written notice to all councillors that the meeting is to be held by audio-visual link, and
 - take all reasonable steps to ensure that all councillors can participate in the meeting by audio-visual link, and
 - cause a notice to be published on the council's website and in such other manner the general manager is satisfied will bring it to the attention of as many people as possible, advising that the meeting is to be held by audio-visual link and providing information about where members of the public may view the meeting.
- 5.18 This code applies to a meeting held by audio-visual link under clause 5.16 in the same way it would if the meeting was held in person.

Note: Where a council holds a meeting by audio-visual link under clause 5.16, it is still required under section 10 of the Act to provide a physical venue for members of the public to attend in person and observe the meeting.

Attendance by councillors at meetings by audio-visual link

- 5.19 Councillors may attend and participate in meetings of the council and committees of the council by audio-visual link with the approval of the council or the relevant committee where they are prevented from attending the meeting in person because of ill-health or other medical reasons or because of unforeseen caring responsibilities.
- 5.20 Clause 5.19 does not apply to meetings at which a mayoral election is to be held.
- 5.21 A request by a councillor for approval to attend a meeting by audio-visual link must be made in writing to the general manager prior to the meeting in question and must provide reasons why the councillor will be prevented from attending the meeting in person.
- 5.22 Councillors may request approval to attend more than one meeting by audio-visual link. Where a councillor requests approval to attend more than one meeting by audio-visual link, the request must specify the meetings the request relates to in addition to the information required under clause 5.21.
- 5.23 The council must comply with the Health Privacy Principles prescribed under the *Health Records and Information Privacy Act 2002* when collecting, holding, using and disclosing health information in connection with a request by a councillor to attend a meeting by audio-visual link.
- 5.24 A councillor who has requested approval to attend a meeting of the council or a committee of the council by audio-visual link may participate in the meeting by audio-visual link until the council or committee determines whether to approve their request and is to be taken as present at the meeting. The councillor may participate in a decision in relation to their request to attend the meeting by audio-visual link.
- 5.25 A decision whether to approve a request by a councillor to attend a meeting of the council or a committee of the council by audio-visual link must be made by a resolution of the council or the committee concerned. The resolution must state the meetings the resolution applies to.
- 5.26 If the council or committee refuses a councillor's request to attend a meeting by audio-visual link, their link to the meeting is to be terminated.

- 5.27 A decision whether to approve a councillor's request to attend a meeting by audio-visual link is at the council's or the relevant committee's discretion. The council and committees of the council must act reasonably when considering requests by councillors to attend meetings by audio-visual link.
- 5.28 The council and committees of the council may refuse a councillor's request to attend a meeting by audio-visual link where the council or committee is satisfied that the councillor has failed to appropriately declare and manage conflicts of interest, observe confidentiality or to comply with this code on one or more previous occasions they have attended a meeting of the council or a committee of the council by audio-visual link.
- 5.29 This code applies to a councillor attending a meeting by audio-visual link in the same way it would if the councillor was attending the meeting in person. Where a councillor is permitted to attend a meeting by audio-visual link under this code, they are to be taken as attending the meeting in person for the purposes of the code and will have the same voting rights as if they were attending the meeting in person.
- 5.30 A councillor must give their full attention to the business and proceedings of the meeting when attending a meeting by audio-visual link. The councillor's camera must be on at all times during the meeting except as may be otherwise provided for under this code.
- 5.31 A councillor must be appropriately dressed when attending a meeting by audio-visual link and must ensure that no items are within sight of the meeting that are inconsistent with the maintenance of order at the meeting or that are likely to bring the council or the committee into disrepute.

Entitlement of the public to attend council meetings

- 5.32 Everyone is entitled to attend a meeting of the council and committees of the council. The council must ensure that all meetings of the council and committees of the council are open to the public.
- Note:** Clause 5.32 reflects section 10(1) of the Act.
- 5.33 Clause 5.32 does not apply to parts of meetings that have been closed to the public under section 10A of the Act.
- 5.34 A person (whether a councillor or another person) is not entitled to be present at a meeting of the council or a committee of the council if expelled from the meeting:
- by a resolution of the meeting, or
 - by the person presiding at the meeting if the council has, by resolution, authorised the person presiding to exercise the power of expulsion.

Note: Clause 5.34 reflects section 10(2) of the Act.

- 5.35 On the adoption of this code and at the commencement of each council term, the council must determine whether to authorise the person presiding at a meeting to exercise a power of expulsion.

Note: If adopted, clauses 15.15 and 15.16 confer a standing authorisation on all chairpersons of meetings of the council and committees of the council to expel persons from meetings. If adopted, clause 15.15 authorises chairpersons to expel any person, including a councillor, from a council or committee meeting. Alternatively, if adopted, clause 15.16 authorises chairpersons to expel persons other than councillors from a council or committee meeting.

Livestreaming of meetings

- 5.36 Each meeting of the council or a committee of the council is to be recorded by means of an audio-visual device.
- 5.37 At the start of each meeting of the council or a committee of the council, the chairperson must inform the persons attending the meeting that:
- the meeting is being recorded and made publicly available on the council's website, and
 - persons attending the meeting should refrain from making any defamatory statements.
- 5.38 The recording of a meeting is to be made publicly available on the council's website at the same time as the meeting is taking place.
- 5.39 The recording of a meeting is to be made publicly available on the council's website for at least 12 months after the meeting or for the balance of the council's term, whichever is the longer period.
- 5.40 Clauses 5.36-5.39 do not apply to any part of a meeting that has been closed to the public in accordance with section 10A of the Act.
- Note:** Clauses 5.36-5.40 reflect section 236 of the Regulation.
- 5.41 Recordings of meetings may be disposed of in accordance with the *State Records Act 1998*.
- Note:** Joint organisations are not required to livestream their meetings but may choose to do so by adopting clauses 5.36-5.40. Joint organisations that choose not to livestream their meetings may omit clauses 5.36-5.40.

Attendance of the general manager and other staff at meetings

- 5.42 The general manager is entitled to attend, but not to vote at, a meeting of the council or a meeting of a committee of the council of which all of the members are councillors.
- Note:** Clause 5.42 reflects section 376(1) of the Act.
- 5.43 The general manager is entitled to attend a meeting of any other committee of the council and may, if a member of the committee, exercise a vote.
- Note:** Clause 5.43 reflects section 376(2) of the Act.
- 5.44 The general manager may be excluded from a meeting of the council or a committee while the council or committee deals with a matter relating to the standard of performance of the general manager or the terms of employment of the general manager.
- Note:** Clause 5.44 reflects section 376(3) of the Act.
- 5.45 The attendance of other council staff at a meeting, (other than as members of the public) shall be determined by the general manager in consultation with the mayor.

6 The chairperson

The chairperson at meetings

- 6.1 The mayor, or at the request of or in the absence of the mayor, the deputy mayor (if any) presides at meetings of the council.

Note: Clause 6.1 reflects section 369(1) of the Act.

- 6.2 If the mayor and the deputy mayor (if any) are absent, a councillor elected to chair the meeting by the councillors present presides at a meeting of the council.

Note: Clause 6.2 reflects section 369(2) of the Act.

Election of the chairperson in the absence of the mayor and deputy mayor

- 6.3 If no chairperson is present at a meeting of the council at the time designated for the holding of the meeting, the first business of the meeting must be the election of a chairperson to preside at the meeting.

- 6.4 The election of a chairperson must be conducted:

- a. by the general manager or, in their absence, an employee of the council designated by the general manager to conduct the election, or
- b. by the person who called the meeting or a person acting on their behalf if neither the general manager nor a designated employee is present at the meeting, or if there is no general manager or designated employee.

- 6.5 If, at an election of a chairperson, two (2) or more candidates receive the same number of votes and no other candidate receives a greater number of votes, the chairperson is to be the candidate whose name is chosen by lot.

- 6.6 For the purposes of clause 6.5, the person conducting the election must:

- a. arrange for the names of the candidates who have equal numbers of votes to be written on similar slips, and
- b. then fold the slips so as to prevent the names from being seen, mix the slips and draw one of the slips at random.

- 6.7 The candidate whose name is on the drawn slip is the candidate who is to be the chairperson.

- 6.8 Any election conducted under clause 6.3, and the outcome of the vote, are to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Chairperson to have precedence

- 6.9 When the chairperson rises or speaks during a meeting of the council:

- a. any councillor then speaking or seeking to speak must cease speaking and, if standing, immediately resume their seat, and
- b. every councillor present must be silent to enable the chairperson to be heard without interruption.

7 Modes of address

- 7.1 Where physically able to, councillors and staff should stand when the mayor enters the chamber and when addressing the meeting.
- 7.2 If the chairperson is the mayor, they are to be addressed as 'Mr Mayor', 'Madam Mayor' or 'Mayor'.
- 7.3 If the chairperson is the deputy mayor, they are to be addressed as 'Mr Deputy Mayor', or 'Madam Deputy Mayor' or 'Deputy Mayor'.
- 7.4 Where the chairperson is not the mayor or deputy mayor, they are to be addressed as either 'Mr Chairperson' or 'Madam Chairperson' or 'Chair'.
- 7.5 A councillor is to be addressed as 'Councillor [surname]'.
- 7.6 A council officer is to be addressed by their official designation or as Mr/Ms/Mx [surname].

8 Order of business for ordinary council meetings

- 8.1 At a meeting of the council, the general order of business is as fixed by resolution of the council.
- 8.2 The order of business as fixed under clause 8.1 may be altered for a particular meeting of the council if a motion to that effect is passed at that meeting. Such a motion can be moved without notice.
- Note:** If adopted, Part 13 allows council to deal with items of business by exception.
- 8.3 Despite any other provision of this code, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 8.2 and the chairperson, if they are not the mover of the motion, can speak to the motion before it is put.

9 Consideration of business at council meetings

Business that can be dealt with at a council meeting

- 9.1 The council must not consider business at a meeting of the council:**
- a. unless a councillor has given notice of the business, as required by clause 3.10, and
 - b. unless notice of the business has been sent to the councillors in accordance with clause 3.7 in the case of an ordinary meeting or clause 3.9 in the case of an extraordinary meeting called in an emergency.
- 9.2 Clause 9.1 does not apply to the consideration of business at a meeting, if the business:**
- a. is already before, or directly relates to, a matter that is already before the council, or
 - b. is the election of a chairperson to preside at the meeting, or
 - c. is a matter or topic put to the meeting by way of a mayoral minute, or
 - d. is a motion for the adoption of recommendations of a committee of the council.
- 9.3 Despite clause 9.1, business may be considered at a meeting of the council at which all councillors are present even though due notice has not been given of the business to councillors, if the council resolves to deal with the business on the grounds that it is urgent and requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting. A resolution adopted under this clause must state the reasons for the urgency.**
- 9.4 A motion moved under clause 9.3 can be moved without notice. Despite any other provision of this code, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 9.3 and the chairperson, if they are not the mover of the motion, can speak to the motion before it is put.**
- 9.5 If all councillors are not present at a meeting, the council may only deal with business at the meeting that councillors have not been given due notice of, where a resolution is adopted in accordance with clause 9.3, and the chairperson also rules that the business is urgent and requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting.**
- 9.6 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling by the chairperson under clause 9.5.**

Mayoral minutes

- 9.7 The mayor may, by minute signed by the mayor, put to the meeting without notice any matter or topic that the mayor determines should be considered at the meeting.**
- 9.8 A mayoral minute, when put to a meeting, takes precedence over all business on the council's agenda for the meeting. The mayor may move the adoption of a mayoral minute without the motion being seconded.**
- 9.9 A recommendation made in a mayoral minute put by the mayor is, so far as it is adopted by the council, a resolution of the council.**

Staff reports

- 9.10 A recommendation made in a staff report is, so far as it is adopted by the council, a resolution of the council.**

Reports of committees of council

- 9.11 The recommendations of a committee of the council are, so far as they are adopted by the council, resolutions of the council.
- 9.12 If in a report of a committee of the council distinct recommendations are made, the council may make separate decisions on each recommendation.

Questions

- 9.13 A question must not be asked at a meeting of the council unless it concerns a matter on the agenda of the meeting or notice has been given of the question in accordance with clauses 3.10 and 3.12, unless the council determines otherwise in accordance with this code.
- 9.14 A councillor may, through the chairperson, ask another councillor about a matter on the agenda.
- 9.15 A councillor may, through the mayor, ask the general manager about a matter on the agenda. The general manager may request another council employee to answer the question.
- 9.16 A councillor or council employee to whom a question is put is entitled to be given reasonable notice of the question and, in particular, sufficient notice to enable reference to be made to other persons or to information. Where a councillor or council employee to whom a question is put is unable to respond to the question at the meeting at which it is put, they may take it on notice and report the response to the next meeting of the council.
- 9.17 Councillors must ask questions directly, succinctly, and without argument.
- 9.18 The chairperson must not permit discussion on any reply to, or refusal to reply to, a question put to a councillor or council employee.

10 Rules of debate

Motions to be seconded

- 10.1 Unless otherwise specified in this code, a motion or an amendment cannot be debated unless or until it has been seconded.

Notices of motion

- 10.2 A councillor who has submitted a notice of motion under clause 3.10 is to move the motion the subject of the notice of motion at the meeting at which it is to be considered.
- 10.3 If a councillor who has submitted a notice of motion under clause 3.10 wishes to withdraw it, they may request its withdrawal at any time. If the notice of motion is withdrawn after the agenda and business paper for the meeting at which it is to be considered have been sent to councillors, the chairperson is to note the withdrawal of the notice of motion at the meeting unless the council determines to consider the notice of motion at the meeting.
- 10.4 In the absence of a councillor who has placed a notice of motion on the agenda for a meeting of the council:
- a. any other councillor may, with the leave of the chairperson, move the motion at the meeting, or
 - b. the chairperson may defer consideration of the motion until the next meeting of the council.

Chairperson's duties with respect to motions

- 10.5 It is the duty of the chairperson at a meeting of the council to receive and put to the meeting any lawful motion that is brought before the meeting.
- 10.6 The chairperson must rule out of order any motion or amendment to a motion that is unlawful or the implementation of which would be unlawful.
- 10.7 Before ruling out of order a motion or an amendment to a motion under clause 10.6, the chairperson is to give the mover an opportunity to clarify or amend the motion or amendment.

Amendments to motions

- 10.8 An amendment to a motion must be moved and seconded before it can be debated.
- 10.9 An amendment to a motion must relate to the matter being dealt with in the original motion before the council and must not be a direct negative of the original motion. An amendment to a motion which does not relate to the matter being dealt with in the original motion, or which is a direct negative of the original motion, must be ruled out of order by the chairperson.
- 10.10 The mover of an amendment is to be given the opportunity to explain any uncertainties in the proposed amendment before a seconder is called for.
- 10.11 If an amendment has been lost, a further amendment can be moved to the motion to which the lost amendment was moved, and so on, but no more than one (1) motion and one (1) proposed amendment can be before council at any one time.
- 10.12 While an amendment is being considered, debate must only occur in relation to the amendment and not the original motion. Debate on the original motion is to be suspended while the amendment to the original motion is being debated.
- 10.13 If the amendment is carried, it becomes the motion and is to be debated. If the amendment is lost, debate is to resume on the original motion.
- 10.14 An amendment may become the motion without debate or a vote where it is accepted by the councillor who moved the original motion.

Limitations on the number and duration of speeches

- 10.15 A councillor who, during a debate at a meeting of the council, moves an original motion, has the right to speak on each amendment to the motion and a right of general reply to all observations that are made during the debate in relation to the motion, and any amendment to it at the conclusion of the debate before the motion (whether amended or not) is finally put.
- 10.16 A councillor, other than the mover of an original motion, has the right to speak once on the motion and once on each amendment to it.
- 10.17 A councillor must not, without the consent of the council, speak more than once on a motion or an amendment, or for longer than five (5) minutes at any one time.
- 10.18 Despite clause 10.17, the chairperson may permit a councillor who claims to have been misrepresented or misunderstood to speak more than once on a motion or an amendment, and for longer than five (5) minutes on that motion or amendment to enable the councillor to make a statement limited to explaining the misrepresentation or misunderstanding.
- 10.19 Despite clauses 10.15 and 10.16, a councillor may move that a motion or an amendment be now put:
 - a. if the mover of the motion or amendment has spoken in favour of it and no councillor expresses an intention to speak against it, or
 - b. if at least two (2) councillors have spoken in favour of the motion or amendment and at least two (2) councillors have spoken against it.
- 10.20 The chairperson must immediately put to the vote, without debate, a motion moved under clause 10.19. A seconder is not required for such a motion.
- 10.21 If a motion that the original motion or an amendment be now put is passed, the chairperson must, without further debate, put the original motion or amendment to the vote immediately after the mover of the original motion has exercised their right of reply under clause 10.15.
- 10.22 If a motion that the original motion or an amendment be now put is lost, the chairperson must allow the debate on the original motion or the amendment to be resumed.

- 10.23 All councillors must be heard without interruption and all other councillors must, unless otherwise permitted under this code, remain silent while another councillor is speaking.
- 10.24 Once the debate on a matter has concluded and a matter has been dealt with, the chairperson must not allow further debate on the matter.
- 10.25 Clause 10.24 does not prevent a further motion from being moved on the same item of business where the original motion is lost provided the motion is not substantially the same as the one that is lost.

Participation by non-voting representatives in joint organisation board meetings

- 10.26 Non-voting representatives of joint organisation boards may speak on but must not move, second or vote on any motion or an amendment to a motion.

Note: Under section 400T(1)(c) of the Act, non-voting representatives of joint organisation boards may attend but are not entitled to vote at a meeting of the board.

Note: Joint organisations must adopt clause 10.26. Councils must not adopt clause 10.26.

11 Voting

Voting entitlements of councillors

- 11.1 Each councillor is entitled to one (1) vote.

Note: Clause 11.1 reflects section 370(1) of the Act.

Note: Under section 400T(1) of the Act, voting representatives of joint organisation boards are entitled to one (1) vote each at meetings of the board.

- 11.2 The person presiding at a meeting of the council has, in the event of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote.

Note: Clause 11.2 reflects section 370(2) of the Act.

- 11.3 Where the chairperson declines to exercise, or fails to exercise, their second or casting vote, in the event of an equality of votes, the motion being voted upon is lost.

- 11.4 A motion at a meeting of the board of a joint organisation is taken to be lost in the event of an equality of votes.

Note: Clause 11.4 reflects section 397E of the Regulation. Joint organisations must adopt clause 11.4 and omit clauses 11.2 and 11.3. Councils must not adopt clause 11.4.

Note: Under section 400U(4) of the Act, joint organisations may specify more stringent voting requirements for decisions by the board such as a 75% majority or consensus decision making. Where a joint organisation's charter specifies more stringent voting requirements, clause 11.4 must be adapted to reflect those requirements.

Voting at council meetings

- 11.5 A councillor who is present at a meeting of the council but who fails to vote on a motion put to the meeting is taken to have voted against the motion.

- 11.6 If a councillor who has voted against a motion put at a council meeting so requests, the general manager must ensure that the councillor's dissenting vote is recorded in the council's minutes.

- 11.7 The decision of the chairperson as to the result of a vote is final unless the decision is immediately challenged and not fewer than two (2) councillors rise and call for a division.

- 11.8 When a division on a motion is called, the chairperson must ensure that the division takes place immediately. The general manager must ensure that the names of those who vote for the motion and those who vote against it are recorded in the council's minutes for the meeting.

- 11.9 When a division on a motion is called, any councillor who fails to vote will be recorded as having voted against the motion in accordance with clause 11.5 of this code.

- 11.10 Voting at a meeting, including voting in an election at a meeting, is to be by open means (such as on the voices, by show of hands or by a visible electronic voting system). However, the council may resolve that the voting in any election by councillors for mayor or deputy mayor is to be by secret ballot.

- 11.11 All voting at council meetings, (including meetings that are closed to the public), must be recorded in the minutes of meetings with the names of councillors who voted for and against each motion or amendment (including the use of the casting vote) being recorded.

Note: If clause 11.11 is adopted, clauses 11.6–11.9 and clause 11.15 may be omitted.

Voting on planning decisions

- 11.12 The council or a council committee must not make a final planning decision without receiving a staff report containing an assessment and recommendation in relation to the matter put before the council for a decision.
- 11.13 Where the council or a council committee makes a planning decision that is inconsistent with the recommendation made in a staff report, it must provide reasons for its decision and why it did not adopt the staff recommendation.
- 11.14 The general manager must keep a register containing, for each planning decision made at a meeting of the council or a council committee (including, but not limited to a committee of the council), the names of the councillors who supported the decision and the names of any councillors who opposed (or are taken to have opposed) the decision.
- 11.15 For the purpose of maintaining the register, a division is taken to have been called whenever a motion for a planning decision is put at a meeting of the council or a council committee.
- 11.16 Each decision recorded in the register is to be described in the register or identified in a manner that enables the description to be obtained from another publicly available document.
- 11.17 Clauses 11.14–11.16 apply also to meetings that are closed to the public.

Note: Clauses 11.14–11.17 reflect section 375A of the Act.

Note: The requirements of clause 11.14 may be satisfied by maintaining a register of the minutes of each planning decision.

12 Committee of the whole

- 12.1 The council may resolve itself into a committee to consider any matter before the council.

Note: Clause 12.1 reflects section 373 of the Act.

- 12.2 All the provisions of this code relating to meetings of the council, so far as they are applicable, extend to and govern the proceedings of the council when in committee of the whole, except the provisions limiting the number and duration of speeches and encouraging councillors and staff to stand when addressing the meeting.

Note: Clauses 10.15–10.25 limit the number and duration of speeches.

Note: Clause 7.1 encourages councillors and staff to stand when addressing the meeting where they can.

- 12.3 The general manager or, in the absence of the general manager, an employee of the council designated by the general manager, is responsible for reporting to the council the proceedings of the committee of the whole. It is not necessary to report the proceedings in full, but any recommendations of the committee must be reported.

- 12.4 The council must ensure that a report of the proceedings (including any recommendations of the committee) is recorded in the council's minutes. However, the council is not taken to have adopted the report until a motion for adoption has been made and passed.

13 Dealing with items by exception

- 13.1 The council or a committee of council may, at any time, resolve to adopt multiple items of business on the agenda together by way of a single resolution where it considers it necessary to expedite the consideration of business at a meeting.
- 13.2 Before the council or committee resolves to adopt multiple items of business on the agenda together under clause 13.1, the chairperson must list the items of business to be adopted and ask councillors to identify any individual items of business listed by the chairperson that they intend to vote against the recommendation made in the business paper or that they wish to speak on.
- 13.3 The council or committee must not resolve to adopt any item of business under clause 13.1 that a councillor has identified as being one they intend to vote against the recommendation made in the business paper or to speak on.
- 13.4 Where the consideration of multiple items of business together under clause 13.1 involves a variation to the order of business for the meeting, the council or committee must resolve to alter the order of business in accordance with clause 8.2.
- 13.5 A motion to adopt multiple items of business together under clause 13.1 must identify each of the items of business to be adopted and state that they are to be adopted as recommended in the business paper.
- 13.6 Items of business adopted under clause 13.1 are to be taken to have been adopted unanimously.
- 13.7 Councillors must ensure that they declare and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in relation to items of business considered together under clause 13.1.

14 Closure of council meetings to the public

Grounds on which meetings can be closed to the public

- 14.1** The council or a committee of the council may close to the public so much of its meeting as comprises the discussion or the receipt of any of the following types of matters:
- a. personnel matters concerning particular individuals (other than councillors),
 - b. the personal hardship of any resident or ratepayer,
 - c. information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business,
 - d. commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed:
 - i. prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it, or
 - ii. confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the council, or
 - iii. reveal a trade secret,
 - e. information that would, if disclosed, prejudice the maintenance of law,
 - f. matters affecting the security of the council, councillors, council staff or council property,
 - g. advice concerning litigation, or advice that would otherwise be privileged from production in legal proceedings on the ground of legal professional privilege,
 - h. information concerning the nature and location of a place or an item of Aboriginal significance on community land,
 - i. alleged contraventions of the council's code of conduct.

Note: Clause 14.1 reflects section 10A(1) and (2) of the Act.

- 14.2** The council or a committee of the council may also close to the public so much of its meeting as comprises a motion to close another part of the meeting to the public.

Note: Clause 14.2 reflects section 10A(3) of the Act.

Matters to be considered when closing meetings to the public

14.3 A meeting is not to remain closed during the discussion of anything referred to in clause 14.1:

- a. except for so much of the discussion as is necessary to preserve the relevant confidentiality, privilege or security, and
- b. if the matter concerned is a matter other than a personnel matter concerning particular individuals, the personal hardship of a resident or ratepayer or a trade secret – unless the council or committee concerned is satisfied that discussion of the matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

Note: Clause 14.3 reflects section 10B(1) of the Act.

14.4 A meeting is not to be closed during the receipt and consideration of information or advice referred to in clause 14.1(g) unless the advice concerns legal matters that:

- a. are substantial issues relating to a matter in which the council or committee is involved, and
- b. are clearly identified in the advice,
- c. are fully discussed in that advice, and
- d. are subject to legal professional privilege.

Note: Clause 14.4 reflects section 10B(2) of the Act.

14.5 If a meeting is closed during the discussion of a motion to close another part of the meeting to the public (as referred to in clause 14.2), the consideration of the motion must not include any consideration of the matter or information to be discussed in that other part of the meeting other than consideration of whether the matter concerned is a matter referred to in clause 14.1.

Note: Clause 14.5 reflects section 10B(3) of the Act.

14.6 For the purpose of determining whether the discussion of a matter in an open meeting would be contrary to the public interest, it is irrelevant that:

- a. a person may misinterpret or misunderstand the discussion, or
- b. the discussion of the matter may:
 - i. cause embarrassment to the council or committee concerned, or to councillors or to employees of the council, or
 - ii. cause a loss of confidence in the council or committee.

Note: Clause 14.6 reflects section 10B(4) of the Act.

14.7 In deciding whether part of a meeting is to be closed to the public, the council or committee concerned must consider any relevant guidelines issued by the Departmental Chief Executive of the Office of Local Government.

Note: Clause 14.7 reflects section 10B(5) of the Act.

Notice of likelihood of closure not required in urgent cases

- 14.8 Part of a meeting of the council, or of a committee of the council, may be closed to the public while the council or committee considers a matter that has not been identified in the agenda for the meeting under clause 3.19 as a matter that is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed, but only if:
- a. it becomes apparent during the discussion of a particular matter that the matter is a matter referred to in clause 14.1, and
 - b. the council or committee, after considering any representations made under clause 14.9, resolves that further discussion of the matter:
 - i. should not be deferred (because of the urgency of the matter), and
 - ii. should take place in a part of the meeting that is closed to the public.

Note: Clause 14.8 reflects section 10C of the Act.

Representations by members of the public

- 14.9 The council, or a committee of the council, may allow members of the public to make representations to or at a meeting, before any part of the meeting is closed to the public, as to whether that part of the meeting should be closed.

Note: Clause 14.9 reflects section 10A(4) of the Act.

- 14.10 A representation under clause 14.9 is to be made after the motion to close the part of the meeting is moved and seconded.
- 14.11 Despite clauses 14.9 and 14.10, the council may resolve to close the meeting to the public in accordance with this Part to hear a representation from a member of the public as to whether the meeting should be closed to consider an item of business where the representation involves the disclosure of information relating to a matter referred to in clause 14.1.
- 14.12 Where the matter has been identified in the agenda of the meeting under clause 3.19 as a matter that is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public, in order to make representations under clause 14.9, members of the public must first make an application to the council in a manner determined by the council.

Expulsion of non-councillors from meetings closed to the public

- 14.13 If a meeting or part of a meeting of the council or a committee of the council is closed to the public in accordance with section 10A of the Act and this code, any person who is not a councillor and who fails to leave the meeting when requested, may be expelled from the meeting as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act.
- 14.14 If any such person, after being notified of a resolution or direction expelling them from the meeting, fails to leave the place where the meeting is being held, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by the council or person presiding, may, by using such force as is reasonably necessary, remove the first-mentioned person from that place and, if necessary restrain that person from re-entering that place for the remainder of the meeting.

Note: Failure to comply with a direction to leave a meeting is an offence under section 660 of the Act carrying a maximum penalty of 20 penalty units.

Obligations of councillors attending meetings by audio-visual link

- 14.15 Councillors attending a meeting by audio-visual link must ensure that no other person is within sight or hearing of the meeting at any time that the meeting is closed to the public under section 10A of the Act.

Information to be disclosed in resolutions closing meetings to the public

- 14.16** The grounds on which part of a meeting is closed must be stated in the decision to close that part of the meeting and must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. The grounds must specify the following:
- a. the relevant provision of section 10A(2) of the Act,
 - b. the matter that is to be discussed during the closed part of the meeting,
 - c. the reasons why the part of the meeting is being closed, including (if the matter concerned is a matter other than a personnel matter concerning particular individuals, the personal hardship of a resident or ratepayer or a trade secret) an explanation of the way in which discussion of the matter in an open meeting would be, on balance, contrary to the public interest.

Note: Clause 14.16 reflects section 10D of the Act.

Resolutions passed at closed meetings to be made public

- 14.17** If the council passes a resolution during a meeting, or a part of a meeting, that is closed to the public, the chairperson must make the resolution public as soon as practicable after the meeting, or the relevant part of the meeting, has ended, and the resolution must be recorded in the publicly available minutes of the meeting.
- 14.18** Resolutions passed during a meeting, or a part of a meeting, that is closed to the public must be made public by the chairperson under clause 14.17 during a part of the meeting that is livestreamed where practicable.
- 14.19** The general manager must cause business papers for items of business considered during a meeting, or part of a meeting, that is closed to public, to be published on the council's website as soon as practicable after the information contained in the business papers ceases to be confidential.
- 14.20** The general manager must consult with the council and any other affected persons before publishing information on the council's website under clause 14.19 and provide reasons for why the information has ceased to be confidential.

15 Keeping order at meetings

Points of order

- 15.1 A councillor may draw the attention of the chairperson to an alleged breach of this code by raising a point of order. A point of order does not require a seconder.
- 15.2 A point of order must be taken immediately it is raised. The chairperson must suspend the business before the meeting and permit the councillor raising the point of order to state the provision of this code they believe has been breached. The chairperson must then rule on the point of order – either by upholding it or by overruling it.

Questions of order

- 15.3 The chairperson, without the intervention of any other councillor, may call any councillor to order whenever, in the opinion of the chairperson, it is necessary to do so.
- 15.4 A councillor who claims that another councillor has committed an act of disorder, or is out of order, may call the attention of the chairperson to the matter.
- 15.5 The chairperson must rule on a question of order immediately after it is raised but, before doing so, may invite the opinion of the council.
- 15.6 The chairperson's ruling must be obeyed unless a motion dissenting from the ruling is passed.

Motions of dissent

- 15.7 A councillor can, without notice, move to dissent from a ruling of the chairperson on a point of order or a question of order. If that happens, the chairperson must suspend the business before the meeting until a decision is made on the motion of dissent.
- 15.8 If a motion of dissent is passed, the chairperson must proceed with the suspended business as though the ruling dissented from had not been given. If, as a result of the ruling, any motion or business has been rejected as out of order, the chairperson must restore the motion or business to the agenda and proceed with it in due course.
- 15.9 Despite any other provision of this code, only the mover of a motion of dissent and the chairperson can speak to the motion before it is put. The mover of the motion does not have a right of general reply.

Acts of disorder

- 15.10 A councillor commits an act of disorder if the councillor, at a meeting of the council or a committee of the council:

- a. contravenes the Act, the Regulation or this code, or
- b. assaults or threatens to assault another councillor or person present at the meeting, or
- c. moves or attempts to move a motion or an amendment that has an unlawful purpose or that deals with a matter that is outside the jurisdiction of the council or the committee, or addresses or attempts to address the council or the committee on such a motion, amendment or matter, or
- d. uses offensive or disorderly words, or
- e. makes gestures or otherwise behaves in a way that is sexist, racist, homophobic or otherwise discriminatory, or, if the behaviour occurred in the Legislative Assembly, would be considered disorderly, or
- f. imputes improper motives to or unfavourably personally reflects upon any other council official, or a person present at the meeting, except by a motion, or
- g. says or does anything that would promote disorder at the meeting or is otherwise inconsistent with maintaining order at the meeting.

Note: Clause 15.10 reflects section 182 of the Regulation.

Note: The Legislative Assembly's Speaker's Guidelines state that "Members are not to use language, make gestures, or behave in any way in the Chamber that is sexist, racist, homophobic or otherwise exclusionary or discriminatory. Such conduct may be considered offensive and disorderly, in accordance with Standing Order 74".

15.11 The chairperson may require a councillor:

- a. to apologise without reservation for an act of disorder referred to in clauses 15.10(a), (b), (d), (e), or (g), or
- b. to withdraw a motion or an amendment referred to in clause 15.10(c) and, where appropriate, to apologise without reservation, or
- c. to retract and apologise without reservation for any statement that constitutes an act of disorder referred to in clauses 15.10(d), (e), (f), or (g).

Note: Clause 15.11 reflects section 233 of the Regulation.

15.12 A failure to comply with a requirement under clause 15.11 constitutes a fresh act of disorder for the purposes of clause 15.10.

15.13 Where a councillor fails to take action in response to a requirement by the chairperson to remedy an act of disorder under clause 15.11 at the meeting at which the act of disorder occurred, the chairperson may require the councillor to take that action at each subsequent meeting until such time as the councillor complies with the requirement. If the councillor fails to remedy the act of disorder at a subsequent meeting, they may be expelled from the meeting under clause 15.18.

How disorder at a meeting may be dealt with

15.14 If disorder occurs at a meeting of the council, the chairperson may adjourn the meeting for a period of not more than fifteen (15) minutes and leave the chair. The council, on reassembling, must, on a question put from the chairperson, decide without debate whether the business is to be proceeded with or not. This clause applies to disorder arising from the conduct of members of the public as well as disorder arising from the conduct of councillors.

Expulsion from meetings

15.15 All chairpersons of meetings of the council and committees of the council are authorised under this code to expel any person, including any councillor, from a council or committee meeting, for the purposes of section 10(2)(b) of the Act.

15.16 All chairpersons of meetings of the council and committees of the council are authorised under this code to expel any person other than a councillor, from a council or committee meeting, for the purposes of section 10(2)(b) of the Act. Councillors may only be expelled by resolution of the council or the committee of the council.

Note: Councils may use either clause 15.15 or clause 15.16.

15.17 Clause [15.15/15.16] ~~[delete whichever is not applicable]~~, does not limit the ability of the council or a committee of the council to resolve to expel a person, including a councillor, from a council or committee meeting, under section 10(2)(a) of the Act.

15.18 A councillor may, as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act, be expelled from a meeting of the council for having failed to comply with a requirement under clause 15.11 or clause 15.13. The expulsion of a councillor from the meeting for that reason does not prevent any other action from being taken against the councillor for the act of disorder concerned.

Note: Clause 15.18 reflects section 233(2) of the Regulation.

15.19 A member of the public may, as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act, be expelled from a meeting of the council for engaging in or having engaged in disorderly conduct at the meeting.

15.20 Members of the public attending a meeting of the council:

- a. must remain silent during the meeting unless invited by the chairperson to speak,
- b. must not bring flags, signs or protest symbols to the meeting, and
- c. must not disrupt the meeting.

15.21 Without limiting clause 15.19, a contravention of clause 15.20 or an attempt to contravene that clause, constitutes disorderly conduct for the purposes of clause 15.19. Members of the public may, as provided by section 10(2) of the Act, be expelled from a meeting for a breach of clause 15.20.

15.22 Where a councillor or a member of the public is expelled from a meeting, the expulsion and the name of the person expelled, if known, are to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

15.23 If a councillor or a member of the public fails to leave the place where a meeting of the council is being held immediately after they have been expelled, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by the council or person presiding, may, by using such force as is reasonably necessary, remove the councillor or member of the public from that place and, if necessary, restrain the councillor or member of the public from re-entering that place for the remainder of the meeting.

Note: Failure to comply with a direction to leave a meeting is an offence under section 660 of the Act carrying a maximum penalty of 20 penalty units.

How disorder by councillors attending meetings by audio-visual link may be dealt with

15.24 Where a councillor is attending a meeting by audio-visual link, the chairperson or a person authorised by the chairperson may mute the councillor's audio link to the meeting for the purposes of enforcing compliance with this code.

15.25 If a councillor attending a meeting by audio-visual link is expelled from a meeting for an act of disorder, the chairperson of the meeting or a person authorised by the chairperson, may terminate the councillor's audio-visual link to the meeting.

Use of mobile phones and the unauthorised recording of meetings

15.26 Councillors, council staff and members of the public must ensure that mobile phones are turned to silent

during meetings of the council and committees of the council.

- 15.27 A person must not live stream or use an audio recorder, video camera, mobile phone or any other device to make a recording of the proceedings of a meeting of the council or a committee of the council without the prior authorisation of the council or the committee.
- 15.28 Without limiting clause 15.19, a contravention of clause 15.27 or an attempt to contravene that clause, constitutes disorderly conduct for the purposes of clause 15.19. Any person who contravenes or attempts to contravene clause 15.27, may, as provided for under section 10(2) of the Act, be expelled from the meeting.
- 15.29 If any such person, after being notified of a resolution or direction expelling them from the meeting, fails to leave the place where the meeting is being held, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by the council or person presiding, may, by using such force as is reasonably necessary, remove the first-mentioned person from that place and, if necessary, restrain that person from re-entering that place for the remainder of the meeting.

Note: Failure to comply with a direction to leave a meeting is an offence under section 660 of the Act carrying a maximum penalty of 20 penalty units.

16 Conflicts of interest

- 16.1 All councillors and, where applicable, all other persons, must declare and manage conflicts of interest they have in matters being considered at meetings of the council and committees of the council in accordance with the council's code of conduct. All declarations of conflicts of interest must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the declaration was made.
- 16.2 Councillors attending a meeting by audio-visual link must declare and manage any conflicts of interest they have in matters being considered at the meeting in accordance with the council's code of conduct. Where a councillor has declared a conflict of interest in a matter being discussed at the meeting, the councillor's audio-visual link to the meeting must be suspended or terminated and the councillor must not be in sight or hearing of the meeting at any time during which the matter is being considered or discussed by the council or committee, or at any time during which the council or committee is voting on the matter.

17 Decisions of the council

Council decisions

- 17.1 A decision supported by a majority of the votes at a meeting of the council at which a quorum is present is a decision of the council.

Note: Clause 17.1 reflects section 371 of the Act in the case of councils and section 400T(8) in the case of joint organisations.

Note: Under section 400U(4) of the Act, joint organisations may specify more stringent voting requirements for decisions by the board such as a 75% majority or consensus decision making. Where a joint organisation's charter specifies more stringent voting requirements, clause 17.1 must be adapted to reflect those requirements.

- 17.2 Decisions made by the council must be accurately recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the decision is made.

Rescinding or altering council decisions

- 17.3 A resolution passed by the council may not be altered or rescinded except by a motion to that effect of which notice has been given in accordance with this code.

Note: Clause 17.3 reflects section 372(1) of the Act.

- 17.4 If a notice of motion to rescind a resolution is given at the meeting at which the resolution is carried, the resolution must not be carried into effect until the motion of rescission has been dealt with.

Note: Clause 17.4 reflects section 372(2) of the Act.

- 17.5 If a motion has been lost, a motion having the same effect must not be considered unless notice of it has been duly given in accordance with this code.

Note: Clause 17.5 reflects section 372(3) of the Act.

- 17.6 A notice of motion to alter or rescind a resolution, and a notice of motion which has the same effect as a motion which has been lost, must be signed by three (3) councillors if less than three (3) months has elapsed since the resolution was passed, or the motion was lost.

Note: Clause 17.6 reflects section 372(4) of the Act.

- 17.7 If a motion to alter or rescind a resolution has been lost, or if a motion which has the same effect as a previously lost motion is lost, no similar motion may be brought forward within three (3) months of the meeting at which it was lost. This clause may not be evaded by substituting a motion differently worded, but in principle the same.

Note: Clause 17.7 reflects section 372(5) of the Act.

- 17.8 The provisions of clauses 17.5–17.7 concerning lost motions do not apply to motions of adjournment.

Note: Clause 17.8 reflects section 372(7) of the Act.

- 17.9 A notice of motion submitted in accordance with clause 17.6 may only be withdrawn under clause 3.11 with the consent of all signatories to the notice of motion.

- 17.10 A notice of motion to alter or rescind a resolution relating to a development application must be submitted to the general manager no later than 1 day after the meeting at which the resolution was adopted.
- 17.11 A motion to alter or rescind a resolution of the council may be moved on the report of a committee of the council and any such report must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the council.
- Note:** Clause 17.11 reflects section 372(6) of the Act.
- 17.12 Subject to clause 17.7, in cases of urgency, a motion to alter or rescind a resolution of the council may be moved at the same meeting at which the resolution was adopted, where:
- a notice of motion signed by three councillors is submitted to the chairperson at the meeting, and
 - the council resolves to deal with the motion at the meeting on the grounds that it is urgent and requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the council.
- 17.13 A motion moved under clause 17.12(b) can be moved without notice. Despite any other provision of this code, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 17.12(b) and the chairperson, if they are not the mover of the motion, can speak to the motion before it is put.
- 17.14 A resolution adopted under clause 17.12(b) must state the reasons for the urgency.

Recommitting resolutions to correct an error

- 17.15 Despite the provisions of this Part, a councillor may, with the leave of the chairperson, move to recommit a resolution adopted at the same meeting:
- to correct any error, ambiguity or imprecision in the council's resolution, or
 - to confirm the voting on the resolution.
- 17.16 In seeking the leave of the chairperson to move to recommit a resolution for the purposes of clause 17.15(a), the councillor is to propose alternative wording for the resolution.
- 17.17 The chairperson must not grant leave to recommit a resolution for the purposes of clause 17.15(a), unless they are satisfied that the proposed alternative wording of the resolution would not alter the substance of the resolution previously adopted at the meeting.
- 17.18 A motion moved under clause 17.15 can be moved without notice. Despite any other provision of this code, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 17.15 and the chairperson, if they are not the mover of the motion, can speak to the motion before it is put.
- 17.19 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling by the chairperson under clause 17.15.
- 17.20 A motion moved under clause 17.15 with the leave of the chairperson cannot be voted on unless or until it has been seconded.

18 Time limits on council meetings

- 18.1** Meetings of the council and committees of the council are to conclude at a time the council may from time to time determine.
- 18.2** If the business of the meeting is unfinished at the time the council has determined, and the council does not resolve to extend the meeting, the chairperson must either:
- a. defer consideration of the remaining items of business on the agenda to the next ordinary meeting of the council, or
 - b. adjourn the meeting to a time, date and place fixed by the chairperson.
- 18.3** Clause 18.2 does not limit the ability of the council or a committee of the council to resolve to adjourn a meeting at any time. The resolution adjourning the meeting must fix the time, date and place that the meeting is to be adjourned to.
- 18.4** Where a meeting is adjourned under clause 18.2 or 18.3, the general manager must:
- a. individually notify each councillor of the time, date and place at which the meeting will reconvene, and
 - b. publish the time, date and place at which the meeting will reconvene on the council's website and in such other manner that the general manager is satisfied is likely to bring notice of the time, date and place of the reconvened meeting to the attention of as many people as possible.

19 After the meeting

Minutes of meetings

19.1 The council is to keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of meetings of the council.

Note: Clause 19.1 reflects section 375(1) of the Act.

19.2 At a minimum, the general manager must ensure that the following matters are recorded in the council's minutes:

- a. the names of councillors attending a council meeting and whether they attended the meeting in person or by audio-visual link,
- b. details of each motion moved at a council meeting and of any amendments moved to it,
- c. the names of the mover and seconder of the motion or amendment,
- d. whether the motion or amendment was passed or lost, and
- e. such other matters specifically required under this code.

19.3 The minutes of a council meeting must be confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the council.

Note: Clause 19.3 reflects section 375(2) of the Act.

19.4 Any debate on the confirmation of the minutes is to be confined to whether the minutes are a full and accurate record of the meeting they relate to.

19.5 When the minutes have been confirmed, they are to be signed by the person presiding at the subsequent meeting.

Note: Clause 19.5 reflects section 375(2) of the Act.

19.6 The confirmed minutes of a meeting may be amended to correct typographical or administrative errors after they have been confirmed. Any amendment made under this clause must not alter the substance of any decision made at the meeting.

19.7 The confirmed minutes of a council meeting must be published on the council's website. This clause does not prevent the council from also publishing unconfirmed minutes of its meetings on its website prior to their confirmation.

Access to correspondence and reports laid on the table at, or submitted to, a meeting

- 19.8 The council and committees of the council must, during or at the close of a meeting, or during the business day following the meeting, give reasonable access to any person to inspect correspondence and reports laid on the table at, or submitted to, the meeting.

Note: Clause 19.8 reflects section 11(1) of the Act.

- 19.9 Clause 19.8 does not apply if the correspondence or reports relate to a matter that was received or discussed or laid on the table at, or submitted to, the meeting when the meeting was closed to the public.

Note: Clause 19.9 reflects section 11(2) of the Act.

- 19.10 Clause 19.8 does not apply if the council or the committee resolves at the meeting, when open to the public, that the correspondence or reports are to be treated as confidential because they relate to a matter specified in section 10A(2) of the Act.

Note: Clause 19.10 reflects section 11(3) of the Act.

- 19.11 Correspondence or reports to which clauses 19.9 and 19.10 apply are to be marked with the relevant provision of section 10A(2) of the Act that applies to the correspondence or report.

Implementation of decisions of the council

- 19.12 The general manager is to implement, without undue delay, lawful decisions of the council.

Note: Clause 19.12 reflects section 335(b) of the Act.

20 Council committees

Application of this Part

20.1 This Part only applies to committees of the council whose members are all councillors.

Council committees whose members are all councillors

20.2 The council may, by resolution, establish such committees as it considers necessary.

20.3 A committee of the council is to consist of the mayor and such other councillors as are elected by the councillors or appointed by the council.

20.4 The quorum for a meeting of a committee of the council is to be:

- a. such number of members as the council decides, or
- b. if the council has not decided a number – a majority of the members of the committee.

Functions of committees

20.5 The council must specify the functions of each of its committees when the committee is established but may from time to time amend those functions.

Notice of committee meetings

20.6 The general manager must send to each councillor, regardless of whether they are a committee member, at least three (3) days before each meeting of the committee, a notice specifying:

- a. the time, date and place of the meeting, and
- b. the business proposed to be considered at the meeting.

20.7 Notice of less than three (3) days may be given of a committee meeting called in an emergency.

Non-members entitled to attend committee meetings

20.8 A councillor who is not a member of a committee of the council is entitled to attend, and to speak at a meeting of the committee. However, the councillor is not entitled:

- a. to give notice of business for inclusion in the agenda for the meeting, or
- b. to move or second a motion at the meeting, or
- c. to vote at the meeting.

Chairperson and deputy chairperson of council committees

- 20.9 The chairperson of each committee of the council must be:
- the mayor, or
 - if the mayor does not wish to be the chairperson of a committee, a member of the committee elected by the council, or
 - if the council does not elect such a member, a member of the committee elected by the committee.
- 20.10 The council may elect a member of a committee of the council as deputy chairperson of the committee. If the council does not elect a deputy chairperson of such a committee, the committee may elect a deputy chairperson.
- 20.11 If neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson of a committee of the council is able or willing to preside at a meeting of the committee, the committee must elect a member of the committee to be acting chairperson of the committee.
- 20.12 The chairperson is to preside at a meeting of a committee of the council. If the chairperson is unable or unwilling to preside, the deputy chairperson (if any) is to preside at the meeting. If neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson is able or willing to preside, the acting chairperson is to preside at the meeting.

Procedure in committee meetings

- 20.13 Subject to any specific requirements of this code, each committee of the council may regulate its own procedure. The provisions of this code are to be taken to apply to all committees of the council.
- 20.14 Whenever the voting on a motion put to a meeting of the committee is equal, the chairperson of the committee is to have a casting vote as well as an original vote unless the council or the committee determines otherwise in accordance with clause 20.13.
- 20.15 A motion at a committee of a joint organisation is taken to be lost in the event of an equality of votes.
- Note:** Clause 20.15 reflects section 397E of the Regulation. Joint organisations must adopt clause 20.15 and omit clause 20.14. Councils must not adopt clause 20.15.
- 20.16 Voting at a council committee meeting is to be by open means (such as on the voices, by show of hands or by a visible electronic voting system).

Mayoral minutes

- 20.17 The provisions of this code relating to mayoral minutes also apply to meetings of committees of the council in the same way they apply to meetings of the council.

Closure of committee meetings to the public

- 20.18 The provisions of the Act and Part 14 of this code apply to the closure of meetings of committees of the council to the public in the same way they apply to the closure of meetings of the council to the public.
- 20.19 If a committee of the council passes a resolution, or makes a recommendation, during a meeting, or a part of a meeting that is closed to the public, the chairperson must make the resolution or recommendation public as soon as practicable after the meeting or part of the meeting has ended and report the resolution or recommendation to the next meeting of the council. The resolution or recommendation must also be recorded in the publicly available minutes of the meeting.
- 20.20 Resolutions passed during a meeting, or a part of a meeting that is closed to the public must be made public by the chairperson under clause 20.19 during a part of the meeting that is livestreamed where practicable.
- 20.21 The general manager must cause business papers for items of business considered during a meeting, or part of a meeting, that is closed to public, to be published on the council's website as soon as practicable after the information contained in the business papers ceases to be confidential.
- 20.22 The general manager must consult with the committee and any other affected persons before publishing information on the council's website under clause 20.21 and provide reasons for why the information has ceased to be confidential.

Disorder in committee meetings

- 20.23 The provisions of the Act, the Regulation, and this code relating to the maintenance of order in council meetings apply to meetings of committees of the council in the same way they apply to meetings of the council.

Minutes of council committee meetings

- 20.24 Each committee of the council is to keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of its meetings. At a minimum, a committee must ensure that the following matters are recorded in the committee's minutes:
- the names of councillors attending a meeting and whether they attended the meeting in person or by audio-visual link,
 - details of each motion moved at a meeting and of any amendments moved to it,
 - the names of the mover and seconder of the motion or amendment,
 - whether the motion or amendment was passed or lost, and
 - such other matters specifically required under this code.
- 20.25 All voting at meetings of committees of the council (including meetings that are closed to the public), must be recorded in the minutes of meetings with the names of councillors who voted for and against each motion or amendment, (including the use of the casting vote), being recorded.
- 20.26 The minutes of meetings of each committee of the council must be confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the committee.
- 20.27 Any debate on the confirmation of the minutes is to be confined to whether the minutes are a full and accurate record of the meeting they relate to.
- 20.28 When the minutes have been confirmed, they are to be signed by the person presiding at the subsequent meeting.
- 20.29 The confirmed minutes of a meeting may be amended to correct typographical or administrative errors after they have been confirmed. Any amendment made under this clause must not alter the substance of any decision made at the meeting.
- 20.30 The confirmed minutes of a meeting of a committee of the council must be published on the council's website. This clause does not prevent the council from also publishing unconfirmed minutes of meetings of committees of the council on its website prior to their confirmation.

21 Irregularities

21.1 Proceedings at a meeting of a council or a council committee are not invalidated because of:

- a. a vacancy in a civic office, or
- b. a failure to give notice of the meeting to any councillor or committee member, or
- c. any defect in the election or appointment of a councillor or committee member, or
- d. a failure of a councillor or a committee member to declare a conflict of interest, or to refrain from the consideration or discussion of, or vote on, the relevant matter, at a council or committee meeting in accordance with the council's code of conduct, or
- e. a failure to comply with this code.

Note: Clause 21.1 reflects section 374 of the Act.

22 Definitions

the Act	means the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
act of disorder	means an act of disorder as defined in clause 15.10 of this code
amendment	in relation to an original motion, means a motion moving an amendment to that motion
audio recorder	any device capable of recording speech
audio-visual link	means a facility that enables audio and visual communication between persons at different places
business day	means any day except Saturday or Sunday or any other day the whole or part of which is observed as a public holiday throughout New South Wales
chairperson	in relation to a meeting of the council – means the person presiding at the meeting as provided by section 369 of the Act and clauses 6.1 and 6.2 of this code, and in relation to a meeting of a committee – means the person presiding at the meeting as provided by clause 20.9 of this code
this code	means the council's adopted code of meeting practice
committee of the council	means a committee established by the council in accordance with clause 20.2 of this code (being a committee consisting only of councillors) or the council when it has resolved itself into committee of the whole under clause 12.1
council official	includes councillors, members of staff of a council, administrators, council committee members, delegates of council and any other person exercising functions on behalf of the council
day	means calendar day
division	means a request by two councillors under clause 11.7 of this code requiring the recording of the names of the councillors who voted both for and against a motion
livestream	a video broadcast of a meeting transmitted across the internet concurrently with the meeting
open voting	means voting on the voices or by a show of hands or by a visible electronic voting system or similar means
planning decision	means a decision made in the exercise of a function of a council under the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> including any decision relating to a development application, an environmental planning instrument, a development control plan, a planning agreement or a development contribution plan under that Act, but not including the making of an order under Division 9.3 of Part 9 of that Act
performance improvement order	means an order issued under section 438A of the Act
quorum	means the minimum number of councillors or committee members necessary to conduct a meeting
the Regulation	means the <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2021</i>
year	means the period beginning 1 July and ending the following 30 June



CODE OF MEETING PRACTICE POLICY

Adopted: TBC

Trim TBC



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CODE OF MEETING PRACTICE POLICY

DIRECTORATE: Corporate Services

BUSINESS UNIT: Civic & Executive Services

1 INTRODUCTION

This Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW (the Model Meeting Code) is prescribed under section 360 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act) and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021* (the Regulation).

The Model Meeting Code applies to all meetings of councils and committees of councils of which all the members are councillors (committees of council). Council committees whose members include persons other than councillors may adopt their own rules for meetings unless the council determines otherwise.

Councils must adopt a code of meeting practice that incorporates the mandatory provisions of the Model Meeting Code.

A council's adopted code of meeting practice may also incorporate the non-mandatory provisions of the Model Meeting Code and other supplementary provisions. However, a code of meeting practice adopted by a council must not contain provisions that are inconsistent with the mandatory provisions of this Model Meeting Code.

A council and a committee of the council of which all the members are councillors must conduct its meetings in accordance with the code of meeting practice adopted by the council.

2 MEETING PRINCIPLES

2.1 Council and committee meetings should be:

Transparent: Decisions are made in a way that is open and accountable.

Informed: Decisions are made based on relevant, quality information.

Inclusive: Decisions respect the diverse needs and interests of the local community.

Principled: Decisions are informed by the principles prescribed under Chapter 3 of the Act.

Trusted: The community has confidence that councillors and staff act ethically and make decisions in the interests of the whole community.

Effective: Meetings are well organised, effectively run and skilfully chaired.

Orderly: Councillors, staff and meeting attendees behave in a way that contributes to the orderly conduct of the meeting.

Note: The Office of Local Government has issued a guideline on free speech in local government in NSW. The Guideline provides practical guidance to councils on what free speech means in the context of NSW local government, including in relation to council meetings. The Guidelines have been issued under section 23A of the Act meaning councils must consider them when exercising their functions at meetings.

3 BEFORE THE MEETING

Timing of ordinary council meetings

- 3.1 The council shall, by resolution, set the frequency, time, date and place of its ordinary meetings.

Note: Under section 365 of the Act, councils are required to meet at least ten (10) times each year, each time in a different month unless the Minister for Local Government has approved a reduction in the number of times that a council is required to meet each year under section 365A.

Extraordinary meetings

- 3.2 If the mayor receives a request in writing, signed by at least two (2) councillors, the mayor must call an extraordinary meeting of the council to be held as soon as practicable, but in any event, no more than fourteen (14) days after receipt of the request. The mayor can be one of the two councillors requesting the meeting.

Note: Clause 3.2 reflects section 366 of the Act.

- 3.3 The mayor may call an extraordinary meeting without the need to obtain the signature of two (2) councillors.

Notice to the public of council meetings

- 3.4 The council must give notice to the public of the time, date and place of each of its meetings, including extraordinary meetings, and of each meeting of committees of the council.

Note: Clause 3.4 reflects section 9(1) of the Act.

- 3.5 For the purposes of clause 3.4, notice of a meeting of the council and of a committee of council must be published before the meeting takes place. The notice must be published on the council's website, and in such other manner that the council is satisfied is likely to bring notice of the meeting to the attention of as many people as possible.
- 3.6 For the purposes of clause 3.4, notice of more than one (1) meeting may be given in the same notice.

Notice to councillors of ordinary council meetings

- 3.7 The Chief Executive Officer must send to each councillor, at least **three (3) days** before each meeting of the council, a notice specifying the time, date and place at which the meeting is to be held, and the business proposed to be considered at the meeting.

Note: Clause 3.7 reflects section 367(1) of the Act.

- 3.8 The notice and the agenda for, and the business papers relating to, the meeting may be given to councillors in electronic form, unless the council determines otherwise, but only if all councillors have facilities to access the notice, agenda and business papers in that form.

Note: Clause 3.8 reflects section 367(3) of the Act.

Notice to councillors of extraordinary meetings

- 3.9 Notice of less than **three (3) days** may be given to councillors of an extraordinary meeting of the council in cases of emergency.

Note: Clause 3.9 reflects section 367(2) of the Act.

Giving notice of business to be considered at council meetings

- 3.10 A councillor may give notice of any business they wish to be considered by the council at its next ordinary meeting by way of a notice of motion. To be included on the agenda of the meeting, the notice of motion must be submitted in writing by close of business **nine (9) business days** (not including the day of the meeting) before the meeting is held. Where a notice of motion is received to Council after the deadline, it will be put forward to the next ordinary meeting.
- 3.11 A councillor may, in writing to the Chief Executive Officer, request the withdrawal of a notice of motion submitted by them prior to its inclusion in the agenda and business paper for the meeting at which it is to be considered.
- 3.11a *If the Chief Executive Officer considers that a notice of motion submitted has legal, strategic, financial or policy implications which should be taken into consideration at the meeting, Council may prepare a report in the business papers for the meeting at which the notice of motion is to be considered.*
- 3.11b *A notice of motion for the expenditure or commitment of funds on works and/or services other than those already provided for in the council's current adopted operational plan must identify the source of funding for the expenditure. If the notice of motion does not identify a funding source, a report back to Council is required to identify suitable funding or the matter be deferred.*

Questions with notice

- 3.12 A councillor may, by way of a notice submitted under clause 3.10, ask a question for response by the Chief Executive Officer about the performance or operations of the council.

- 3.12a *If the question with notice is not submitted in accordance with clause 3.10, or cannot be addressed, it will be put forward to the next ordinary meeting.*
- 3.13 A councillor is not permitted to ask a question with notice under clause 3.12 that would constitute an act of disorder.
- 3.14 The Chief Executive Officer or their nominee may respond to a question with notice submitted under clause 3.12 by way of a report included in the business papers for the relevant meeting of the council.

Agenda and business papers for ordinary meetings

- 3.15 The Chief Executive Officer must cause the agenda for a meeting of the council or a committee of the council to be prepared as soon as practicable before the meeting.
- 3.16 The Chief Executive Officer must ensure that the agenda for an ordinary meeting of the council states:
- (a) all matters to be dealt with arising out of the proceedings of previous meetings of the council, and
 - (b) if the mayor is the chairperson – any matter or topic that the chairperson proposes, at the time when the agenda is prepared, to put to the meeting, and
 - (c) all matters, including matters that are the subject of staff reports and reports of committees, to be considered at the meeting, and
 - (d) any business of which due notice has been given under clause 3.10.
- 3.17 Nothing in clause 3.16 limits the powers of the mayor to put a mayoral minute to a meeting without notice under clause 9.7.
- 3.18 The Chief Executive Officer must not include in the agenda for a meeting of the council any business of which due notice has been given if, in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer, the business is, or the implementation of the business would be, unlawful. The Chief Executive Officer must report, without giving details of the item of business, any such exclusion to the next meeting of the council.
- 3.19 Where the agenda includes the receipt of information or discussion of other matters that, in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer, is likely to take place when the meeting is closed to the public, the Chief Executive Officer must ensure that the agenda of the meeting:
- (a) identifies the relevant item of business and indicates that it is of such a nature (without disclosing details of the information to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public), and
 - (b) states the grounds under section 10A(2) of the Act relevant to the item of business.

Note: Clause 3.19 reflects section 9(2A)(a) of the Act.

- 3.20 The Chief Executive Officer must ensure that the details of any item of business which, in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer, is likely to be

considered when the meeting is closed to the public, are included in a business paper provided to councillors for the meeting concerned. Such details must not be included in the business papers made available to the public and must not be disclosed by a councillor or by any other person to another person who is not authorised to have that information.

Availability of the agenda and business papers to the public

- 3.21 Copies of the agenda and the associated business papers, such as correspondence and reports for meetings of the council and committees of council, are to be published on the council's website, and must be made available to the public for inspection, or for taking away by any person free of charge at the offices of the council, at the relevant meeting and at such other venues determined by the council.

Note: Clause 3.21 reflects section 9(2) and (4) of the Act.

- 3.22 Clause 3.21 does not apply to the business papers for items of business identified under clause 3.19 as being likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public.

Note: Clause 3.22 reflects section 9(2A)(b) of the Act.

- 3.23 For the purposes of clause 3.21, copies of agendas and business papers must be published on the council's website and made available to the public at a time that is as close as possible to the time they are available to councillors.

Note: Clause 3.23 reflects section 9(3) of the Act.

- 3.24 A copy of an agenda, or of an associated business paper made available under clause 3.21, may in addition be given or made available in electronic form unless the council determines otherwise.

Note: Clause 3.24 reflects section 9(5) of the Act.

Agenda and business papers for extraordinary meetings

- 3.25 The council must ensure that the agenda for an extraordinary meeting of the council deals only with the matters stated in the notice of the meeting.
- 3.26 Nothing in clause 3.25 limits the powers of the mayor to put a mayoral minute to an extraordinary meeting without notice under clause 9.7.
- 3.27 Despite clause 3.25, business may be considered at an extraordinary meeting of the council at which all councillors are present, even though due notice has not been given of the business, if the council resolves to deal with the business on the grounds that it is urgent and requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the council. A resolution adopted under this clause must state the reasons for the urgency.
- 3.28 A motion moved under clause 3.27 can be moved without notice but only after the business notified in the agenda for the extraordinary meeting has been dealt with. Despite any other provision of this code, only the mover of a motion

moved under clause 3.27, and the chairperson, if they are not the mover of the motion, can speak to the motion before it is put.

- 3.29 If all councillors are not present at the extraordinary meeting, the council may only deal with business at the meeting that councillors have not been given due notice of, where a resolution is adopted in accordance with clause 3.27 and the chairperson also rules that the business is urgent and requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting.
- 3.30 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling of the chairperson under clause 3.29 on whether a matter is urgent.

Prohibition of pre-meeting briefing sessions

- 3.31 Briefing sessions must not be held to brief councillors on business listed on the agenda for meetings of the council or committees of the council.

Note: The prohibition on the holding of briefing sessions under clause 3.31 reflects the intent of Chapter 4, Part 1 of the Act which requires business of the council to be conducted openly and transparently at a formal meeting of which due notice has been given and to which the public has access. Pre-meeting briefing sessions are inconsistent with the principles of transparency, accountability and public participation and have the potential to undermine confidence in the proper and lawful decision-making processes of the council.

- 3.32 Nothing in clause 3.31 prevents a councillor from requesting information from the Chief Executive Officer about a matter to be considered at a meeting, provided the information is also available to the public. Information requested under this clause must be provided in a way that does not involve any discussion of the information.

4 PUBLIC FORUMS

- 4.1 The council may hold a public forum at each meeting of council for the purpose of hearing oral submissions from members of the public on items of business (on the agenda) to be considered at the meeting.
- 4.2 The council may determine the rules under which public forums are to be conducted and when they are to be held.
- 4.2a *To speak at a public forum, an application must be submitted to council with all information required by 12pm, **two (2) full business days** before the Council meeting. It must stipulate the agenda business item and if they wish to speak 'for' or 'against' the item.*
- 4.2b *Speakers are to advise council any written, visual or audio material to be presented in support of their address by 12pm, **two (2) full business days** before the public forum. Council may refuse to allow such material to be presented. Council does not permit the use of external USB or hard drives to share or present documents as per council policy.*

- 4.2c *Each speaker will be allowed **three (3) minutes** to address the council. The Chairperson may resolve to grant an extension time of a maximum of three (3) minutes.*
- 4.2d *Council will allow a maximum of **five (5)** speakers in each Council meeting public. If several speakers are registered to speak on the same topic, speakers may be approached by Council to consider a combined submission.*
- 4.2e *Speakers at public forums must not digress from the item on the agenda of the council meeting they have applied to address the council on.*
- 4.2f **Council may refuse an application to speak at a public forum. If so, Council should give reasons for a decision to refuse an application.**
- 4.2g *Speakers are required to comply with Council's Code of Meeting Practice made under Local Government Act 1993 and in accordance with the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.*
- 4.3 The provisions of this code requiring the livestreaming of meetings also apply to public forums.

5 COMING TOGETHER

Attendance by councillors at meetings

- 5.1 All councillors must make reasonable efforts to attend meetings of the council and of committees of the council of which they are members.
- Note: A councillor may not attend a meeting as a councillor (other than the first meeting of the council after the councillor is elected or a meeting at which the councillor takes an oath or makes an affirmation of office) until they have taken an oath or made an affirmation of office in the form prescribed under section 233A of the Act.**
- 5.2 The council may determine standards of dress for councillors when attending meetings.
Councillors are required to wear suitable business/corporate attire when attending meetings of the council.
- 5.3 A councillor cannot participate in a meeting of the council or of a committee of the council unless personally present at the meeting, unless permitted to attend the meeting by audio-visual link under this code.
- 5.4 NA – reference joint organisation
- 5.5 Where a councillor is unable to attend one or more meetings of the council or committees of the council, the councillor should submit an apology for the meetings they are unable to attend, state the reasons for their absence from the meetings and request that the council grant them a leave of absence from the relevant meetings.

- 5.6 The council must not act unreasonably when considering whether to grant a councillor's request for a leave of absence.
- 5.7 Where a councillor makes an apology under clause 5.5, the council must determine by resolution whether to grant the councillor a leave of absence for the meeting for the purposes of section 234(1)(d) of the Act. If the council resolves not to grant a leave of absence for the meeting, it must state the reasons for its decision in its resolution.
- 5.8 A councillor's civic office will become vacant if the councillor is absent from **three (3) consecutive ordinary** meetings of the council without prior leave of the council, or leave granted by the council at any of the meetings concerned, unless the holder is absent because they have been suspended from office under the Act, or because the council has been suspended under the Act, or as a consequence of a compliance order under section 438HA.

Note: Clause 5.8 reflects section 234(1)(d) of the Act.

The quorum for a meeting

- 5.9 The quorum for a meeting of the council is a majority of the councillors of the council who hold office at that time and are not suspended from office.

Note: Clause 5.9 reflects section 368(1) of the Act.

- 5.10 Clause 5.9 does not apply if the quorum is required to be determined in accordance with directions of the Minister in a performance improvement order issued in respect of the council.

Note: Clause 5.10 reflects section 368(2) of the Act.

- 5.11 A meeting of the council must be adjourned if a quorum is not present:
- (a) at the commencement of the meeting where the number of apologies received for the meeting indicates that there will not be a quorum for the meeting, or
 - (b) within half an hour after the time designated for the holding of the meeting, or
 - (c) at any time during the meeting.
- 5.12 In either case, the meeting must be adjourned to a time, date, and place fixed:
- (a) by the chairperson, or
 - (b) in the chairperson's absence, by the majority of the councillors present, or
 - (c) failing that, by the Chief Executive Officer.
- 5.13 The Chief Executive Officer must record in the council's minutes the circumstances relating to the absence of a quorum (including the reasons for the absence of a quorum) at or arising during a meeting of the council, together with the names of the councillors present.

- 5.14 Where, prior to the commencement of a meeting, it becomes apparent that a quorum may not be present at the meeting, or that the health, safety or welfare of councillors, council staff and members of the public may be put at risk by attending the meeting because of a natural disaster or a public health emergency, the mayor may, in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer and, as far as is practicable, with each councillor, cancel the meeting. Where a meeting is cancelled, notice of the cancellation must be published on the council's website and in such other manner that the council is satisfied is likely to bring notice of the cancellation to the attention of as many people as possible.
- 5.15 Where a meeting is cancelled under clause 5.14, the business to be considered at the meeting may instead be considered, where practicable, at the next ordinary meeting of the council or at an extraordinary meeting called by the mayor under clause 3.3.

Meetings held by audio-visual link

- 5.16 A meeting of the council or a committee of the council may be held by audio-visual link where the mayor determines that the meeting should be held by audio-visual link because of a natural disaster or a public health emergency. The mayor may only make a determination under this clause where they are satisfied that attendance at the meeting may put the health and safety of councillors and staff at risk. The mayor must make a determination under this clause in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer and, as far as is practicable, with each councillor.
- 5.17 Where the mayor determines under clause 5.16 that a meeting is to be held by audio-visual link, the Chief Executive Officer must:
- (a) give written notice to all councillors that the meeting is to be held by audio-visual link, and
 - (b) take all reasonable steps to ensure that all councillors can participate in the meeting by audio-visual link, and
 - (c) cause a notice to be published on the council's website and in such other manner the Chief Executive Officer is satisfied will bring it to the attention of as many people as possible, advising that the meeting is to be held by audio-visual link and providing information about where members of the public may view the meeting.
- 5.18 This code applies to a meeting held by audio-visual link under clause 5.16 in the same way it would if the meeting was held in person.

Note: Where a council holds a meeting by audio-visual link under clause 5.16, it is still required under section 10 of the Act to provide a physical venue for members of the public to attend in person and observe the meeting.

Attendance by councillors at meetings by audio-visual link

- 5.19 Councillors may attend and participate in meetings of the council and committees of the council by audio-visual link with the approval of the council or the relevant committee where they are prevented from attending the

meeting in person because of ill-health or other medical reasons or because of unforeseen caring responsibilities.

- 5.20 Clause 5.19 does not apply to meetings at which a mayoral election is to be held.
- 5.21 A request by a councillor for approval to attend a meeting by audio-visual link must be made in writing to the Chief Executive Officer prior to the meeting in question and must provide reasons why the councillor will be prevented from attending the meeting in person.
- 5.22 Councillors may request approval to attend more than one meeting by audio-visual link. Where a councillor requests approval to attend more than one meeting by audio-visual link, the request must specify the meetings the request relates to in addition to the information required under clause 5.21.
- 5.23 The council must comply with the Health Privacy Principles prescribed under the *Health Records and Information Privacy Act 2002* when collecting, holding, using and disclosing health information in connection with a request by a councillor to attend a meeting by audio-visual link.
- 5.24 A councillor who has requested approval to attend a meeting of the council or a committee of the council by audio-visual link may participate in the meeting by audio-visual link until the council or committee determines whether to approve their request and is to be taken as present at the meeting. The councillor may participate in a decision in relation to their request to attend the meeting by audio-visual link.
- 5.25 A decision whether to approve a request by a councillor to attend a meeting of the council or a committee of the council by audio-visual link must be made by a resolution of the council or the committee concerned. The resolution must state the meetings the resolution applies to.
- 5.26 If the council or committee refuses a councillor's request to attend a meeting by audio-visual link, their link to the meeting is to be terminated.
- 5.27 A decision whether to approve a councillor's request to attend a meeting by audio-visual link is at the council's or the relevant committee's discretion. The council and committees of the council must act reasonably when considering requests by councillors to attend meetings by audio-visual link.
- 5.28 The council and committees of the council may refuse a councillor's request to attend a meeting by audio-visual link where the council or committee is satisfied that the councillor has failed to appropriately declare and manage conflicts of interest, observe confidentiality or to comply with this code on one or more previous occasions they have attended a meeting of the council or a committee of the council by audio-visual link.
- 5.29 This code applies to a councillor attending a meeting by audio-visual link in the same way it would if the councillor was attending the meeting in person. Where a councillor is permitted to attend a meeting by audio-visual link under this code, they are to be taken as attending the meeting in person for the purposes of the code and will have the same voting rights as if they were attending the meeting

in person.

- 5.30 A councillor must give their full attention to the business and proceedings of the meeting when attending a meeting by audio-visual link. The councillor's camera must be on at all times during the meeting except as may be otherwise provided for under this code.
- 5.31 A councillor must be appropriately dressed when attending a meeting by audio-visual link and must ensure that no items are within sight of the meeting that are inconsistent with the maintenance of order at the meeting or that are likely to bring the council or the committee into disrepute.

Entitlement of the public to attend council meetings

- 5.32 Everyone is entitled to attend a meeting of the council and committees of the council. The council must ensure that all meetings of the council and committees of the council are open to the public.

Note: Clause 5.32 reflects section 10(1) of the Act.

- 5.33 Clause 5.32 does not apply to parts of meetings that have been closed to the public under section 10A of the Act.

- 5.34 A person (whether a councillor or another person) is not entitled to be present at a meeting of the council or a committee of the council if expelled from the meeting:

- (a) by a resolution of the meeting, or
- (b) by the person presiding at the meeting if the council has, by resolution, authorised the person presiding to exercise the power of expulsion.

Note: Clause 5.34 reflects section 10(2) of the Act.

- 5.35 On the adoption of this code, council authorises the person presiding at a meeting to exercise a power of expulsion.

Note: Clause 15.15 authorises chairpersons to expel any person, including a councillor, from a council or committee meeting.

Livestreaming of meetings

- 5.36 Each meeting of the council or a committee of the council is to be recorded by means of an audio-visual device.
- 5.37 At the start of each meeting of the council or a committee of the council, the chairperson must inform the persons attending the meeting that:
- (a) the meeting is being recorded and made publicly available on the council's website, and
 - (b) persons attending the meeting should refrain from making any defamatory statements.

- 5.38 The recording of a meeting is to be made publicly available on the council's website at the same time as the meeting is taking place.
- 5.39 The recording of a meeting is to be made publicly available on the council's website for at least 12 months after the meeting or for the balance of the council's term, whichever is the longer period.
- 5.40 Clauses 5.36 - 5.39 do not apply to any part of a meeting that has been closed to the public in accordance with section 10A of the Act.

Note: Clauses 5.36 – 5.40 reflect section 236 of the Regulation.

- 5.41 Recordings of meetings may be disposed of in accordance with the *State Records Act 1998*.

Attendance of the Chief Executive Officer and other staff at meetings

- 5.42 The Chief Executive Officer is entitled to attend, but not to vote at, a meeting of the council or a meeting of a committee of the council of which all of the members are councillors.

Note: Clause 5.42 reflects section 376(1) of the Act.

- 5.43 The Chief Executive Officer is entitled to attend a meeting of any other committee of the council and may, if a member of the committee, exercise a vote.

Note: Clause 5.43 reflects section 376(2) of the Act.

- 5.44 The Chief Executive Officer may be excluded from a meeting of the council or a committee while the council or committee deals with a matter relating to the standard of performance of the Chief Executive Officer or the terms of employment of the Chief Executive Officer.

Note: Clause 5.44 reflects section 376(3) of the Act.

- 5.45 The attendance of other council staff at a meeting, (other than as members of the public) shall be determined by the Chief Executive Officer in consultation with the mayor.

6 THE CHAIRPERSON

The chairperson at meetings

- 6.1 The mayor, or at the request of or in the absence of the mayor, the deputy mayor (if any) presides at meetings of the council.

Note: Clause 6.1 reflects section 369(1) of the Act.

- 6.2 If the mayor and the deputy mayor (if any) are absent, a councillor elected to chair the meeting by the councillors present presides at a meeting of the council.

Note: Clause 6.2 reflects section 369(2) of the Act.

Election of the chairperson in the absence of the mayor and deputy mayor

- 6.3 If no chairperson is present at a meeting of the council at the time designated for the holding of the meeting, the first business of the meeting must be the election of a chairperson to preside at the meeting.
- 6.4 The election of a chairperson must be conducted:
- (a) by the Chief Executive Officer or, in their absence, an employee of the council designated by the Chief Executive Officer to conduct the election, or
 - (b) by the person who called the meeting or a person acting on their behalf if neither the Chief Executive Officer nor a designated employee is present at the meeting, or if there is no Chief Executive Officer or designated employee.
- 6.5 If, at an election of a chairperson, two (2) or more candidates receive the same number of votes and no other candidate receives a greater number of votes, the chairperson is to be the candidate whose name is chosen by lot.
- 6.6 For the purposes of clause 6.5, the person conducting the election must:
- (a) arrange for the names of the candidates who have equal numbers of votes to be written on similar slips, and
 - (b) then fold the slips so as to prevent the names from being seen, mix the slips and draw one of the slips at random.
- 6.7 The candidate whose name is on the drawn slip is the candidate who is to be the chairperson.
- 6.8 Any election conducted under clause 6.3, and the outcome of the vote, are to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Chairperson to have precedence

- 6.9 When the chairperson rises or speaks during a meeting of the council:
- (a) any councillor then speaking or seeking to speak must cease speaking and, if standing, immediately resume their seat, and
 - (b) every councillor present must be silent to enable the chairperson to be heard without interruption.

7 MODES OF ADDRESS

- 7.1 Where physically able to, councillors and staff should stand when the mayor enters the chamber and when addressing the meeting.
- 7.2 If the chairperson is the mayor, they are to be addressed as 'Mr Mayor', 'Madam Mayor' or 'Mayor'.

- 7.3 If the chairperson is the deputy mayor, they are to be addressed as 'Mr Deputy Mayor', or 'Madam Deputy Mayor' or 'Deputy Mayor'.
- 7.4 Where the chairperson is not the mayor or deputy mayor, they are to be addressed as either 'Mr Chairperson' or 'Madam Chairperson' or 'Chair'.
- 7.5 A councillor is to be addressed as 'Councillor [surname]'.
- 7.6 A council officer is to be addressed by their official designation or as Mr/Ms/Mx [surname].

8 ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETINGS

- 8.1 The general order of business for a meeting of the council shall be:
- 01 Opening meeting
 - (a) Webcasting announcement
 - (b) General recording of meeting announcement
 - 02 Acknowledgement/s
 - 03 Prayer of Council
 - 04 Australian National Anthem
 - 05 Apologies and applications for a leave of absence or attendance by audio-visual link
 - 06 Confirmation of minutes (previous meeting)
 - 07 Declarations of interests
 - 08 Public forum
 - 09 Petitions
 - 10 Mayoral minute(s)
 - 11 Notices of motion/Questions with notice
 - 12 Rescission motions
 - 13 Reports to council
 - 14 Reports of committees
 - 15 Confidential matters
 - 16 Conclusion of the meeting

- 8.2 The order of business as fixed under clause 8.1 may be altered for a particular meeting of the council if a motion to that effect is passed at that meeting. Such a motion can be moved without notice.

Note: Part 13 allows council to deal with items of business by exception.

- 8.3 Despite any other provision of this code, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 8.2 and the chairperson, if they are not the mover of the motion, can speak to the motion before it is put.

9 CONSIDERATION OF BUSINESS AT COUNCIL MEETINGS

Business that can be dealt with at a council meeting

- 9.1 The council must not consider business at a meeting of the council:
- (a) unless a councillor has given notice of the business, as required by clause 3.10, and
 - (b) unless notice of the business has been sent to the councillors in accordance with clause 3.7 in the case of an ordinary meeting or clause 3.9 in the case of an extraordinary meeting called in an emergency.
- 9.2 Clause 9.1 does not apply to the consideration of business at a meeting, if the business:
- (a) is already before, or directly relates to, a matter that is already before the council, or
 - (b) is the election of a chairperson to preside at the meeting, or
 - (c) is a matter or topic put to the meeting by way of a mayoral minute, or
 - (d) is a motion for the adoption of recommendations of a committee of the council.
- 9.3 Despite clause 9.1, business may be considered at a meeting of the council at which all councillors are present even though due notice has not been given of the business to councillors, if the council resolves to deal with the business on the grounds that it is urgent and requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting. A resolution adopted under this clause must state the reasons for the urgency.
- 9.4 A motion moved under clause 9.3 can be moved without notice. Despite any other provision of this code, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 9.3 and the chairperson, if they are not the mover of the motion, can speak to the motion before it is put.
- 9.5 If all councillors are not present at a meeting, the council may only deal with business at the meeting that councillors have not been given due notice of, where a resolution is adopted in accordance with clause 9.3, and the chairperson also rules that the business is urgent and requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting.
- 9.6 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling by the chairperson under clause 9.5.

Mayoral minutes

- 9.7 The mayor may, by minute signed by the mayor, put to the meeting without notice any matter or topic that the mayor determines should be considered at the meeting.
- 9.8 A mayoral minute, when put to a meeting, takes precedence over all business on the council's agenda for the meeting. The mayor may move the adoption of a mayoral minute without the motion being seconded.
- 9.9 A recommendation made in a mayoral minute put by the mayor is, so far as it is adopted by the council, a resolution of the council.
- 9.9a *Where a mayoral minute makes a recommendation which, if adopted, would require the expenditure of funds on works and/or services other than those already provided for in the council's current adopted operational plan, it must identify the source of funding for the expenditure that is the subject of the recommendation. If the Mayoral minute does not identify a funding source, the council must defer consideration of the matter, pending a report from the Chief Executive Officer on the availability of funds for implementing the recommendation if adopted.*

Staff reports

- 9.10 A recommendation made in a staff report is, so far as it is adopted by the council, a resolution of the council.

Reports of committees of council

- 9.11 The recommendations of a committee of the council are, so far as they are adopted by the council, resolutions of the council.
- 9.11a *Recommendations of a committee, if adopted, can not require expenditure of funds on works and/or services other than those already provided for in the council's current adopted operational plan.*
- 9.12 If in a report of a committee of the council distinct recommendations are made, the council may make separate decisions on each recommendation.

Questions

- 9.13 A question must not be asked at a meeting of the council unless it concerns a matter on the agenda of the meeting or notice has been given of the question in accordance with clauses 3.10 and 3.12, unless the council determines otherwise in accordance with this code.
- 9.13a *Where the question will utilise more than four hours of staff time or incur in excess of \$500 in external costs, as determined by the relevant area Director, the Councillor will be invited to submit the matter to Council for determination, in the form of a notice of motion. The Councillor is to be advised if such a question falls within these categories as soon as practicable after the meeting, to allow them the opportunity to submit a Notice of Motion on the matter to the next meeting should they wish.*

The exception to this is if the question relates to an item that Council subsequently resolves to defer and that question taken on notice directly will assist Council forming a view or determination when that item is re-considered.

- 9.14 A councillor may, through the chairperson, ask another councillor about a matter on the agenda.
- 9.15 A councillor may, through the mayor, ask the Chief Executive Officer about a matter on the agenda. The Chief Executive Officer may request another council employee to answer the question.
- 9.16 A councillor or council employee to whom a question is put is entitled to be given reasonable notice of the question and, in particular, sufficient notice to enable reference to be made to other persons or to information. Where a councillor or council employee to whom a question is put is unable to respond to the question at the meeting at which it is put, they may take it on notice and report the response to the next meeting of the council.
- 9.17 Councillors must ask questions directly, succinctly, and without argument.
- 9.18 The chairperson must not permit discussion on any reply to, or refusal to reply to, a question put to a councillor or council employee.

10 RULES OF DEBATE

Motions to be seconded

- 10.1 Unless otherwise specified in this code, a motion or an amendment cannot be debated unless or until it has been seconded.

Notices of motion

- 10.2 A councillor who has submitted a notice of motion under clause 3.10 is to move the motion the subject of the notice of motion at the meeting at which it is to be considered.
- 10.3 If a councillor who has submitted a notice of motion under clause 3.10 wishes to withdraw it, they may request its withdrawal at any time. If the notice of motion is withdrawn after the agenda and business paper for the meeting at which it is to be considered have been sent to councillors, the chairperson is to note the withdrawal of the notice of motion at the meeting unless the council determines to consider the notice of motion at the meeting.
- 10.4 In the absence of a councillor who has placed a notice of motion on the agenda for a meeting of the council:
 - (a) any other councillor may, with the leave of the chairperson, move the motion at the meeting, or
 - (b) the chairperson may defer consideration of the motion until the next meeting of the council.

Chairperson's duties with respect to motions

- 10.5 It is the duty of the chairperson at a meeting of the council to receive and put to the meeting any lawful motion that is brought before the meeting.
- 10.5a *A motion or an amendment to a motion which if passed would require the expenditure of funds on works and/or services other than those already provided for in the council's current adopted operational plan must identify the source of funding for the expenditure that is the subject of the motion. If the motion does not identify a funding source, the council must defer consideration of the matter, pending a report from the CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER on the availability of funds for implementing the motion if adopted.*
- 10.6 The chairperson must rule out of order any motion or amendment to a motion that is unlawful or the implementation of which would be unlawful.
- 10.7 Before ruling out of order a motion or an amendment to a motion under clause 10.6, the chairperson is to give the mover an opportunity to clarify or amend the motion or amendment.

Amendments to motions

- 10.8 An amendment to a motion must be moved and seconded before it can be debated.
- 10.9 An amendment to a motion must relate to the matter being dealt with in the original motion before the council and must not be a direct negative of the original motion. An amendment to a motion which does not relate to the matter being dealt with in the original motion, or which is a direct negative of the original motion, must be ruled out of order by the chairperson.
- 10.10 The mover of an amendment is to be given the opportunity to explain any uncertainties in the proposed amendment before a seconder is called for.
- 10.11 If an amendment has been lost, a further amendment can be moved to the motion to which the lost amendment was moved, and so on, but no more than one (1) motion and one (1) proposed amendment can be before council at any one time.
- 10.12 While an amendment is being considered, debate must only occur in relation to the amendment and not the original motion. Debate on the original motion is to be suspended while the amendment to the original motion is being debated.
- 10.13 If the amendment is carried, it becomes the motion and is to be debated. If the amendment is lost, debate is to resume on the original motion.
- 10.14 An amendment may become the motion without debate or a vote where it is accepted by the councillor who moved the original motion.

Limitations on the number and duration of speeches

- 10.15 A councillor who, during a debate at a meeting of the council, moves an original motion, has the right to speak on each amendment to the motion and a right of general reply to all observations that are made during the debate in relation to the motion, and any amendment to it at the conclusion of the debate before the motion (whether amended or not) is finally put.
- 10.16 A councillor, other than the mover of an original motion, has the right to speak once on the motion and once on each amendment to it.
- 10.17 A councillor must not, without the consent of the council, speak more than once on a motion or an amendment, or for longer than five (5) minutes at any one time.
- 10.18 Despite clause 10.17, the chairperson may permit a councillor who claims to have been misrepresented or misunderstood to speak more than once on a motion or an amendment, and **for longer than five (5) minutes** on that motion or amendment to enable the councillor to make a statement limited to explaining the misrepresentation or misunderstanding.
- 10.19 Despite clauses 10.15 and 10.16, a councillor may move that a motion or an amendment be now put:
- (a) if the mover of the motion or amendment has spoken in favour of it and no councillor expresses an intention to speak against it, or
 - (b) if at least two (2) councillors have spoken in favour of the motion or amendment and at least two (2) councillors have spoken against it.
- 10.20 The chairperson must immediately put to the vote, without debate, a motion moved under clause 10.19. A seconder is not required for such a motion.
- 10.21 If a motion that the original motion or an amendment be now put is passed, the chairperson must, without further debate, put the original motion or amendment to the vote immediately after the mover of the original motion has exercised their right of reply under clause 10.15.
- 10.22 If a motion that the original motion or an amendment be now put is lost, the chairperson must allow the debate on the original motion or the amendment to be resumed.
- 10.23 All councillors must be heard without interruption and all other councillors must, unless otherwise permitted under this code, remain silent while another councillor is speaking.
- 10.24 Once the debate on a matter has concluded and a matter has been dealt with, the chairperson must not allow further debate on the matter.
- 10.25 Clause 10.24 does not prevent a further motion from being moved on the same item of business where the original motion is lost provided the motion is not substantially the same as the one that is lost.

11 VOTING

Voting entitlements of councillors

- 11.1 Each councillor is entitled to one (1) vote.

Note: Clause 11.1 reflects section 370(1) of the Act.

- 11.2 The person presiding at a meeting of the council has, in the event of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote.

Note: Clause 11.2 reflects section 370(2) of the Act.

- 11.3 Where the chairperson declines to exercise, or fails to exercise, their second or casting vote, in the event of an equality of votes, the motion being voted upon is lost.

Voting at council meetings

- 11.5 A councillor who is present at a meeting of the council but who fails to vote on a motion put to the meeting is taken to have voted against the motion.
- 11.6 If a councillor who has voted against a motion put at a council meeting so requests, the Chief Executive Officer must ensure that the councillor's dissenting vote is recorded in the council's minutes.
- 11.7 The decision of the chairperson as to the result of a vote is final unless the decision is immediately challenged and not fewer than two (2) councillors rise and call for a division.
- 11.8 When a division on a motion is called, the chairperson must ensure that the division takes place immediately. The Chief Executive Officer must ensure that the names of those who vote for the motion and those who vote against it are recorded in the council's minutes for the meeting.
- 11.9 When a division on a motion is called, any councillor who fails to vote will be recorded as having voted against the motion in accordance with clause 11.5 of this code.
- 11.10 Voting at a meeting, including voting in an election at a meeting, is to be by open means (such as on the voices, by show of hands or by a visible electronic voting system). However, the council may resolve that the voting in any election by councillors for mayor or deputy mayor is to be by secret ballot.

Voting on planning decisions

- 11.12 The council or a council committee must not make a final planning decision without receiving a staff report containing an assessment and recommendation in relation to the matter put before the council for a decision.
- 11.13 Where the council or a council committee makes a planning decision that is inconsistent with the recommendation made in a staff report, it must provide reasons for its decision and why it did not adopt the staff recommendation.

- 11.14 The Chief Executive Officer must keep a register containing, for each planning decision made at a meeting of the council or a council committee (including, but not limited to a committee of the council), the names of the councillors who supported the decision and the names of any councillors who opposed (or are taken to have opposed) the decision.
- 11.15 For the purpose of maintaining the register, a division is taken to have been called whenever a motion for a planning decision is put at a meeting of the council or a council committee.
- 11.16 Each decision recorded in the register is to be described in the register or identified in a manner that enables the description to be obtained from another publicly available document.
- 11.17 Clauses 11.14–11.16 apply also to meetings that are closed to the public.

Note: Clauses 11.14–11.17 reflect section 375A of the Act.

Note: The requirements of clause 11.14 may be satisfied by maintaining a register of the minutes of each planning decision.

12 COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

- 12.1 The council may resolve itself into a committee to consider any matter before the council.

Note: Clause 12.1 reflects section 373 of the Act.

- 12.2 All the provisions of this code relating to meetings of the council, so far as they are applicable, extend to and govern the proceedings of the council when in committee of the whole, except the provisions limiting the number and duration of speeches and encouraging councillors and staff to stand when addressing the meeting.

Note: Clauses 10.15 – 10.25 limit the number and duration of speeches.

Note: Clause 7.1 encourages councillors and staff to stand when addressing the meeting where they can.

- 12.3 The Chief Executive Officer or, in the absence of the Chief Executive Officer, an employee of the council designated by the Chief Executive Officer, is responsible for reporting to the council the proceedings of the committee of the whole. It is not necessary to report the proceedings in full, but any recommendations of the committee must be reported.
- 12.4 The council must ensure that a report of the proceedings (including any recommendations of the committee) is recorded in the council's minutes. However, the council is not taken to have adopted the report until a motion for adoption has been made and passed.

13 DEALING WITH ITEMS BY EXCEPTION

- 13.1 The council or a committee of council may, at any time, resolve to adopt multiple items of business on the agenda together by way of a single resolution where it considers it necessary to expedite the consideration of business at a meeting.
- 13.2 Before the council or committee resolves to adopt multiple items of business on the agenda together under clause 13.1, the chairperson must list the items of business to be adopted and ask councillors to identify any individual items of business listed by the chairperson that they intend to vote against the recommendation made in the business paper or that they wish to speak on.
- 13.3 The council or committee must not resolve to adopt any item of business under clause 13.1 that a councillor has identified as being one they intend to vote against the recommendation made in the business paper or to speak on.
- 13.4 Where the consideration of multiple items of business together under clause 13.1 involves a variation to the order of business for the meeting, the council or committee must resolve to alter the order of business in accordance with clause 8.2.
- 13.5 A motion to adopt multiple items of business together under clause 13.1 must identify each of the items of business to be adopted and state that they are to be adopted as recommended in the business paper.
- 13.6 Items of business adopted under clause 13.1 are to be taken to have been adopted unanimously.
- 13.7 Councillors must ensure that they declare and manage any conflicts of interest they may have in relation to items of business considered together under clause 13.1.

14 CLOSURE OF COUNCIL MEETINGS TO THE PUBLICGrounds on which meetings can be closed to the public

- 14.1 The council or a committee of the council may close to the public so much of its meeting as comprises the discussion or the receipt of any of the following types of matters:
- (a) personnel matters concerning particular individuals (other than councillors),
 - (b) the personal hardship of any resident or ratepayer,
 - (c) information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business,
 - (d) commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed:
 - (i) prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it, or
 - (ii) confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the council, or
 - (iii) reveal a trade secret,
 - (e) information that would, if disclosed, prejudice the maintenance of law,
 - (f) matters affecting the security of the council, councillors, council staff or

- council property,
- (g) advice concerning litigation, or advice that would otherwise be privileged from production in legal proceedings on the ground of legal professional privilege,
- (h) information concerning the nature and location of a place or an item of Aboriginal significance on community land,
- (i) alleged contraventions of the council's code of conduct.

Note: Clause 14.1 reflects section 10A(1) and (2) of the Act.

- 14.2 The council or a committee of the council may also close to the public so much of its meeting as comprises a motion to close another part of the meeting to the public.

Note: Clause 14.2 reflects section 10A(3) of the Act.

Matters to be considered when closing meetings to the public

- 14.3 A meeting is not to remain closed during the discussion of anything referred to in clause 14.1:
- (a) except for so much of the discussion as is necessary to preserve the relevant confidentiality, privilege or security, and
 - (b) if the matter concerned is a matter other than a personnel matter concerning particular individuals, the personal hardship of a resident or ratepayer or a trade secret – unless the council or committee concerned is satisfied that discussion of the matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

Note: Clause 14.3 reflects section 10B(1) of the Act.

- 14.4 A meeting is not to be closed during the receipt and consideration of information or advice referred to in clause 14.1(g) unless the advice concerns legal matters that:
- (a) are substantial issues relating to a matter in which the council or committee is involved, and
 - (b) are clearly identified in the advice,
 - (c) are fully discussed in that advice, and
 - (d) are subject to legal professional privilege.

Note: Clause 14.4 reflects section 10B(2) of the Act.

- 14.5 If a meeting is closed during the discussion of a motion to close another part of the meeting to the public (as referred to in clause 14.2), the consideration of the motion must not include any consideration of the matter or information to be discussed in that other part of the meeting other than consideration of whether the matter concerned is a matter referred to in clause 14.1.

Note: Clause 14.5 reflects section 10B(3) of the Act.

- 14.6 For the purpose of determining whether the discussion of a matter in an open meeting would be contrary to the public interest, it is irrelevant that:

- (a) a person may misinterpret or misunderstand the discussion, or
- (b) the discussion of the matter may:
 - (i) cause embarrassment to the council or committee concerned, or to councillors or to employees of the council, or
 - (ii) cause a loss of confidence in the council or committee.

Note: Clause 14.6 reflects section 10B(4) of the Act.

- 14.7 In deciding whether part of a meeting is to be closed to the public, the council or committee concerned must consider any relevant guidelines issued by the Departmental Chief Executive of the Office of Local Government.

Note: Clause 14.7 reflects section 10B(5) of the Act.

Notice of likelihood of closure not required in urgent cases

- 14.8 Part of a meeting of the council, or of a committee of the council, may be closed to the public while the council or committee considers a matter that has not been identified in the agenda for the meeting under clause 3.19 as a matter that is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed, but only if:
- (a) it becomes apparent during the discussion of a particular matter that the matter is a matter referred to in clause 14.1, and
 - (b) the council or committee, after considering any representations made under clause 14.9, resolves that further discussion of the matter:
 - (i) should not be deferred (because of the urgency of the matter), and
 - (ii) should take place in a part of the meeting that is closed to the public.

Note: Clause 14.8 reflects section 10C of the Act.

Representations by members of the public

- 14.9 The council, or a committee of the council, may allow members of the public to make representations to or at a meeting, before any part of the meeting is closed to the public, as to whether that part of the meeting should be closed.

Note: Clause 14.9 reflects section 10A(4) of the Act.

- 14.10 A representation under clause 14.9 is to be made after the motion to close the part of the meeting is moved and seconded.
- 14.11 Despite clauses 14.9 and 14.10, the council may resolve to close the meeting to the public in accordance with this Part to hear a representation from a member of the public as to whether the meeting should be closed to consider an item of business where the representation involves the disclosure of information relating to a matter referred to in clause 14.1.
- 14.12 Where the matter has been identified in the agenda of the meeting under clause 3.19 as a matter that is likely to be considered when the meeting is closed to the public, in order to make representations under clause 14.9, members of the public must first make an application to the council in a manner

determined by the council.

Expulsion of non-councillors from meetings closed to the public

- 14.13 If a meeting or part of a meeting of the council or a committee of the council is closed to the public in accordance with section 10A of the Act and this code, any person who is not a councillor and who fails to leave the meeting when requested, may be expelled from the meeting as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act.
- 14.14 If any such person, after being notified of a resolution or direction expelling them from the meeting, fails to leave the place where the meeting is being held, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by the council or person presiding, may, by using such force as is reasonably necessary, remove the first-mentioned person from that place and, if necessary restrain that person from re-entering that place for the remainder of the meeting.

Note: Failure to comply with a direction to leave a meeting is an offence under section 660 of the Act carrying a maximum penalty of 20 penalty units.

Obligations of councillors attending meetings by audio-visual link

- 14.15 Councillors attending a meeting by audio-visual link must ensure that no other person is within sight or hearing of the meeting at any time that the meeting is closed to the public under section 10A of the Act.

Information to be disclosed in resolutions closing meetings to the public

- 14.16 The grounds on which part of a meeting is closed must be stated in the decision to close that part of the meeting and must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. The grounds must specify the following:
- (a) the relevant provision of section 10A(2) of the Act,
 - (b) the matter that is to be discussed during the closed part of the meeting,
 - (c) the reasons why the part of the meeting is being closed, including (if the matter concerned is a matter other than a personnel matter concerning particular individuals, the personal hardship of a resident or ratepayer or a trade secret) an explanation of the way in which discussion of the matter in an open meeting would be, on balance, contrary to the public interest.

Note: Clause 14.16 reflects section 10D of the Act.

Resolutions passed at closed meetings to be made public

- 14.17 If the council passes a resolution during a meeting, or a part of a meeting, that is closed to the public, the chairperson must make the resolution public as soon as practicable after the meeting, or the relevant part of the meeting, has ended, and the resolution must be recorded in the publicly available minutes of the meeting.

- 14.18 Resolutions passed during a meeting, or a part of a meeting, that is closed to

the public must be made public by the chairperson under clause 14.17 during a part of the meeting that is livestreamed where practicable.

- 14.19 The Chief Executive Officer must cause business papers for items of business considered during a meeting, or part of a meeting, that is closed to public, to be published on the council's website as soon as practicable after the information contained in the business papers ceases to be confidential.
- 14.20 The Chief Executive Officer must consult with the council and any other affected persons before publishing information on the council's website under clause 14.19 and provide reasons for why the information has ceased to be confidential.

15 KEEPING ORDER AT MEETINGS

Points of order

- 15.1 A councillor may draw the attention of the chairperson to an alleged breach of this code by raising a point of order. A point of order does not require a seconder.
- 15.2 A point of order must be taken immediately it is raised. The chairperson must suspend the business before the meeting and permit the councillor raising the point of order to state the provision of this code they believe has been breached. The chairperson must then rule on the point of order – either by upholding it or by overruling it.

Questions of order

- 15.3 The chairperson, without the intervention of any other councillor, may call any councillor to order whenever, in the opinion of the chairperson, it is necessary to do so.
- 15.4 A councillor who claims that another councillor has committed an act of disorder, or is out of order, may call the attention of the chairperson to the matter.
- 15.5 The chairperson must rule on a question of order immediately after it is raised but, before doing so, may invite the opinion of the council.
- 15.6 The chairperson's ruling must be obeyed unless a motion dissenting from the ruling is passed.

Motions of dissent

- 15.7 A councillor can, without notice, move to dissent from a ruling of the chairperson on a point of order or a question of order. If that happens, the chairperson must suspend the business before the meeting until a decision is made on the motion of dissent.
- 15.8 If a motion of dissent is passed, the chairperson must proceed with the suspended business as though the ruling dissented from had not been given.

If, as a result of the ruling, any motion or business has been rejected as out of order, the chairperson must restore the motion or business to the agenda and proceed with it in due course.

- 15.9 Despite any other provision of this code, only the mover of a motion of dissent and the chairperson can speak to the motion before it is put. The mover of the motion does not have a right of general reply.

Acts of disorder

- 15.10 A councillor commits an act of disorder if the councillor, at a meeting of the council or a committee of the council:
- (a) contravenes the Act, the Regulation or this code, or
 - (b) assaults or threatens to assault another councillor or person present at the meeting, or
 - (c) moves or attempts to move a motion or an amendment that has an unlawful purpose or that deals with a matter that is outside the jurisdiction of the council or the committee, or addresses or attempts to address the council or the committee on such a motion, amendment or matter, or
 - (d) uses offensive or disorderly words, or
 - (e) makes gestures or otherwise behaves in a way that is sexist, racist, homophobic or otherwise discriminatory, or, if the behaviour occurred in the Legislative Assembly, would be considered disorderly, or
 - (f) imputes improper motives to or unfavourably personally reflects upon any other council official, or a person present at the meeting, except by a motion, or
 - (g) says or does anything that would promote disorder at the meeting or is otherwise inconsistent with maintaining order at the meeting.

Note: Clause 15.10 reflects section 182 of the Regulation.

Note: The Legislative Assembly's Speaker's Guidelines state that "Members are not to use language, make gestures, or behave in any way in the Chamber that is sexist, racist, homophobic or otherwise exclusionary or discriminatory. Such conduct may be considered offensive and disorderly, in accordance with Standing Order 74".

- 15.11 The chairperson may require a councillor:
- (a) to apologise without reservation for an act of disorder referred to in clauses 15.10(a), (b), (d), (e), or (g), or
 - (b) to withdraw a motion or an amendment referred to in clause 15.10(c) and, where appropriate, to apologise without reservation, or
 - (c) to retract and apologise without reservation for any statement that constitutes an act of disorder referred to in clauses 15.10(d), (e), (f) or (g).

Note: Clause 15.11 reflects section 233 of the Regulation.

- 15.12 A failure to comply with a requirement under clause 15.11 constitutes a fresh act of disorder for the purposes of clause 15.10.

- 15.13 Where a councillor fails to take action in response to a requirement by the chairperson to remedy an act of disorder under clause 15.11 at the meeting at which the act of disorder occurred, the chairperson may require the councillor to take that action at each subsequent meeting until such time as the councillor complies with the requirement. If the councillor fails to remedy the act of disorder at a subsequent meeting, they may be expelled from the meeting under clause 15.18.

How disorder at a meeting may be dealt with

- 15.14 If disorder occurs at a meeting of the council, the chairperson may adjourn the meeting for a period of not more than fifteen (15) minutes and leave the chair. The council, on reassembling, must, on a question put from the chairperson, decide without debate whether the business is to be proceeded with or not. This clause applies to disorder arising from the conduct of members of the public as well as disorder arising from the conduct of councillors.

Expulsion from meetings

- 15.15 All chairpersons of meetings of the council and committees of the council are authorised under this code to expel any person, including any councillor, from a council or committee meeting, for the purposes of section 10(2)(b) of the Act.

- 15.16 NA

Note: Councils may use either clause 15.15 or clause 15.16.

- 15.17 Clause 15.15, does not limit the ability of the council or a committee of the council to resolve to expel a person, including a councillor, from a council or committee meeting, under section 10(2)(a) of the Act.

- 15.18 A councillor may, as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act, be expelled from a meeting of the council for having failed to comply with a requirement under clause 15.11 or clause 15.13. The expulsion of a councillor from the meeting for that reason does not prevent any other action from being taken against the councillor for the act of disorder concerned.

Note: Clause 15.18 reflects section 233(2) of the Regulation.

- 15.19 A member of the public may, as provided by section 10(2)(a) or (b) of the Act, be expelled from a meeting of the council for engaging in or having engaged in disorderly conduct at the meeting.

- 15.20 Members of the public attending a meeting of the council:

- (a) must remain silent during the meeting unless invited by the chairperson to speak,
- (b) must not bring flags, signs or protest symbols to the meeting, and
- (c) must not disrupt the meeting.

- 15.21 Without limiting clause 15.19, a contravention of clause 15.20 or an attempt to contravene that clause, constitutes disorderly conduct for the purposes of

clause 15.19. Members of the public may, as provided by section 10(2) of the Act, be expelled from a meeting for a breach of clause 15.20.

- 15.22 Where a councillor or a member of the public is expelled from a meeting, the expulsion and the name of the person expelled, if known, are to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 15.23 If a councillor or a member of the public fails to leave the place where a meeting of the council is being held immediately after they have been expelled, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by the council or person presiding, may, by using such force as is reasonably necessary, remove the councillor or member of the public from that place and, if necessary, restrain the councillor or member of the public from re-entering that place for the remainder of the meeting.

Note: Failure to comply with a direction to leave a meeting is an offence under section 660 of the Act carrying a maximum penalty of 20 penalty units.

How disorder by councillors attending meetings by audio-visual link may be dealt with

- 15.24 Where a councillor is attending a meeting by audio-visual link, the chairperson or a person authorised by the chairperson may mute the councillor's audio link to the meeting for the purposes of enforcing compliance with this code.
- 15.25 If a councillor attending a meeting by audio-visual link is expelled from a meeting for an act of disorder, the chairperson of the meeting or a person authorised by the chairperson, may terminate the councillor's audio-visual link to the meeting.

Use of mobile phones and the unauthorised recording of meetings

- 15.26 Councillors, council staff and members of the public must ensure that mobile phones are turned to silent during meetings of the council and committees of the council.
- 15.27 A person must not live stream or use an audio recorder, video camera, mobile phone or any other device to make a recording of the proceedings of a meeting of the council or a committee of the council without the prior authorisation of the council or the committee.
- 15.28 Without limiting clause 15.19, a contravention of clause 15.27 or an attempt to contravene that clause, constitutes disorderly conduct for the purposes of clause 15.19. Any person who contravenes or attempts to contravene clause 15.27, may, as provided for under section 10(2) of the Act, be expelled from the meeting.
- 15.29 If any such person, after being notified of a resolution or direction expelling them from the meeting, fails to leave the place where the meeting is being held, a police officer, or any person authorised for the purpose by the council or person presiding, may, by using such force as is reasonably necessary, remove the first-mentioned person from that place and, if necessary, restrain that person from re-entering that place for the remainder of the meeting.

Note: Failure to comply with a direction to leave a meeting is an offence under section 660 of the Act carrying a maximum penalty of 20 penalty units.

16 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

- 16.1 All councillors and, where applicable, all other persons, must declare and manage conflicts of interest they have in matters being considered at meetings of the council and committees of the council in accordance with the council's code of conduct. All declarations of conflicts of interest must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the declaration was made.
- 16.2 Councillors attending a meeting by audio-visual link must declare and manage any conflicts of interest they have in matters being considered at the meeting in accordance with the council's code of conduct. Where a councillor has declared a conflict of interest in a matter being discussed at the meeting, the councillor's audio-visual link to the meeting must be suspended or terminated and the councillor must not be in sight or hearing of the meeting at any time during which the matter is being considered or discussed by the council or committee, or at any time during which the council or committee is voting on the matter.

17 DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

Council decisions

- 17.1 A decision supported by a majority of the votes at a meeting of the council at which a quorum is present is a decision of the council.

Note: Clause 17.1 reflects section 371 of the Act in the case of councils and section 400T(8) in the case of joint organisations.

- 17.2 Decisions made by the council must be accurately recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which the decision is made.

Rescinding or altering council decisions

- 17.3 A resolution passed by the council may not be altered or rescinded except by a motion to that effect of which notice has been given in accordance with this code.

Note: Clause 17.3 reflects section 372(1) of the Act.

- 17.4 If a notice of motion to rescind a resolution is given at the meeting at which the resolution is carried, the resolution must not be carried into effect until the motion of rescission has been dealt with.

Note: Clause 17.4 reflects section 372(2) of the Act.

- 17.5 If a motion has been lost, a motion having the same effect must not be

considered unless notice of it has been duly given in accordance with this code.

Note: Clause 17.5 reflects section 372(3) of the Act.

- 17.6 A notice of motion to alter or rescind a resolution, and a notice of motion which has the same effect as a motion which has been lost, must be signed by three (3) councillors if less than three (3) months has elapsed since the resolution was passed, or the motion was lost.

Note: Clause 17.6 reflects section 372(4) of the Act.

- 17.7 If a motion to alter or rescind a resolution has been lost, or if a motion which has the same effect as a previously lost motion is lost, no similar motion may be brought forward within three (3) months of the meeting at which it was lost. This clause may not be evaded by substituting a motion differently worded, but in principle the same.

Note: Clause 17.7 reflects section 372(5) of the Act.

- 17.8 The provisions of clauses 17.5–17.7 concerning lost motions do not apply to motions of adjournment.

Note: Clause 17.8 reflects section 372(7) of the Act.

- 17.9 A notice of motion submitted in accordance with clause 17.6 may only be withdrawn under clause 3.11 with the consent of all signatories to the notice of motion.

- 17.10 A notice of motion to alter or rescind a resolution relating to a development application must be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer **no later than 3 days after the meeting** at which the resolution was adopted.

- 17.11 A motion to alter or rescind a resolution of the council may be moved on the report of a committee of the council and any such report must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the council.

Note: Clause 17.11 reflects section 372(6) of the Act.

- 17.12 Subject to clause 17.7, in cases of urgency, a motion to alter or rescind a resolution of the council may be moved at the same meeting at which the resolution was adopted, where:

- (a) a notice of motion signed by three councillors is submitted to the chairperson at the meeting, and
- (b) the council resolves to deal with the motion at the meeting on the grounds that it is urgent and requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the council.

- 17.13 A motion moved under clause 17.12(b) can be moved without notice. Despite any other provision of this code, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 17.12(b) and the chairperson, if they are not the mover of the motion, can speak to the motion before it is put.

17.14 A resolution adopted under clause 17.12(b) must state the reasons for the urgency.

Recommitting resolutions to correct an error

17.15 Despite the provisions of this Part, a councillor may, with the leave of the chairperson, move to recommit a resolution adopted at the same meeting:

- (a) to correct any error, ambiguity or imprecision in the council's resolution, or
- (b) to confirm the voting on the resolution.

17.16 In seeking the leave of the chairperson to move to recommit a resolution for the purposes of clause 17.15(a), the councillor is to propose alternative wording for the resolution.

17.17 The chairperson must not grant leave to recommit a resolution for the purposes of clause 17.15(a), unless they are satisfied that the proposed alternative wording of the resolution would not alter the substance of the resolution previously adopted at the meeting.

17.18 A motion moved under clause 17.15 can be moved without notice. Despite any other provision of this code, only the mover of a motion referred to in clause 17.15 and the chairperson, if they are not the mover of the motion, can speak to the motion before it is put.

17.19 A motion of dissent cannot be moved against a ruling by the chairperson under clause 17.15.

17.20 A motion moved under clause 17.15 with the leave of the chairperson cannot be voted on unless or until it has been seconded.

18 TIME LIMITS ON COUNCIL MEETINGS

18.1 Meetings of the council and committees of the council are to conclude no later than **11.00pm without an extension**. Meetings are to be a maximum duration of **five (5) hours**.

18.2 If the business of the meeting is unfinished after **five (5) hours** since its commencement, the chairperson must either:

- (a) defer consideration of the remaining items of business on the agenda to the next ordinary meeting of the council, or
- (b) adjourn the meeting to a time, date and place fixed by the chairperson.

18.3 Clause 18.2 does not limit the ability of the council or a committee of the council to resolve to adjourn a meeting at any time. The resolution adjourning the meeting must fix the time, date and place that the meeting is to be adjourned to.

18.4 Where a meeting is adjourned under clause 18.2 or 18.3, the Chief Executive Officer must:

- (a) individually notify each councillor of the time, date and place at which the meeting will reconvene, and
- (b) publish the time, date and place at which the meeting will reconvene on the council's website and in such other manner that the Chief Executive Officer is satisfied is likely to bring notice of the time, date and place of the reconvened meeting to the attention of as many people as possible.

19 AFTER THE MEETING

Minutes of meetings

- 19.1 The council is to keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of meetings of the council.

Note: Clause 19.1 reflects section 375(1) of the Act.

- 19.2 At a minimum, the Chief Executive Officer must ensure that the following matters are recorded in the council's minutes:

- (a) the names of councillors attending a council meeting and whether they attended the meeting in person or by audio-visual link,
- (b) details of each motion moved at a council meeting and of any amendments moved to it,
- (c) the names of the mover and seconder of the motion or amendment,
- (d) whether the motion or amendment was passed or lost, and
- (e) such other matters specifically required under this code.

- 19.3 The minutes of a council meeting must be confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the council.

Note: Clause 19.3 reflects section 375(2) of the Act.

- 19.4 Any debate on the confirmation of the minutes is to be confined to whether the minutes are a full and accurate record of the meeting they relate to.

- 19.5 When the minutes have been confirmed, they are to be signed by the person presiding at the subsequent meeting.

Note: Clause 19.5 reflects section 375(2) of the Act.

- 19.6 The confirmed minutes of a meeting may be amended to correct typographical or administrative errors after they have been confirmed. Any amendment made under this clause must not alter the substance of any decision made at the meeting.

- 19.7 The confirmed minutes of a council meeting must be published on the council's website. This clause does not prevent the council from also publishing unconfirmed minutes of its meetings on its website prior to their confirmation.

Access to correspondence and reports laid on the table at, or submitted to, a meeting

- 19.8 The council and committees of the council must, during or at the close of a meeting, or during the business day following the meeting, give reasonable access to any person to inspect correspondence and reports laid on the table at, or submitted to, the meeting.

Note: Clause 19.8 reflects section 11(1) of the Act.

- 19.9 Clause 19.8 does not apply if the correspondence or reports relate to a matter that was received or discussed or laid on the table at, or submitted to, the meeting when the meeting was closed to the public.

Note: Clause 19.9 reflects section 11(2) of the Act.

- 19.10 Clause 19.8 does not apply if the council or the committee resolves at the meeting, when open to the public, that the correspondence or reports are to be treated as confidential because they relate to a matter specified in section 10A(2) of the Act.

Note: Clause 19.10 reflects section 11(3) of the Act.

- 19.11 Correspondence or reports to which clauses 19.9 and 19.10 apply are to be marked with the relevant provision of section 10A(2) of the Act that applies to the correspondence or report.

Implementation of decisions of the council

- 19.12 The Chief Executive Officer is to implement, without undue delay, lawful decisions of the council.

Note: Clause 19.12 reflects section 335(b) of the Act.

20 COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Application of this Part

- 20.1 This Part only applies to committees of the council whose members are all councillors.

Council committees whose members are all councillors

- 20.2 The council may, by resolution, establish such committees as it considers necessary.
- 20.3 A committee of the council is to consist of the mayor and such other councillors as are elected by the councillors or appointed by the council.
- 20.4 The quorum for a meeting of a committee of the council is to be:
- (a) such number of members as the council decides, or
 - (b) if the council has not decided a number – a majority of the members of the committee.

Functions of committees

- 20.5 The council must specify the functions of each of its committees when the committee is established but may from time to time amend those functions.

Notice of committee meetings

- 20.6 The Chief Executive Officer must send to each councillor, regardless of whether they are a committee member, at least three (3) days before each meeting of the committee, a notice specifying:
- (a) the time, date and place of the meeting, and
 - (b) the business proposed to be considered at the meeting.
- 20.7 Notice of less than three (3) days may be given of a committee meeting called in an emergency.

Non-members entitled to attend committee meetings

- 20.8 A councillor who is not a member of a committee of the council is entitled to attend, and to speak at a meeting of the committee. However, the councillor is not entitled:
- (a) to give notice of business for inclusion in the agenda for the meeting, or
 - (b) to move or second a motion at the meeting, or
 - (c) to vote at the meeting.

Chairperson and deputy chairperson of council committees

- 20.9 The chairperson of each committee of the council must be:
- (a) the mayor, or
 - (b) if the mayor does not wish to be the chairperson of a committee, a member of the committee elected by the council, or
 - (c) if the council does not elect such a member, a member of the committee elected by the committee.
- 20.10 The council may elect a member of a committee of the council as deputy chairperson of the committee. If the council does not elect a deputy chairperson of such a committee, the committee may elect a deputy chairperson.
- 20.11 If neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson of a committee of the council is able or willing to preside at a meeting of the committee, the committee must elect a member of the committee to be acting chairperson of the committee.
- 20.12 The chairperson is to preside at a meeting of a committee of the council. If the chairperson is unable or unwilling to preside, the deputy chairperson (if any) is to preside at the meeting. If neither the chairperson nor the deputy chairperson is able or willing to preside, the acting chairperson is to preside at the meeting.

Procedure in committee meetings

- 20.13 Subject to any specific requirements of this code, each committee of the council may regulate its own procedure. The provisions of this code are to be taken to apply to all committees of the council.
- 20.14 Whenever the voting on a motion put to a meeting of the committee is equal, the chairperson of the committee is to have a casting vote as well as an original vote unless the council or the committee determines otherwise in accordance with clause 20.13.
- 20.15 NA – refers to Joint organisations.
- 20.16 Voting at a council committee meeting is to be by open means (such as on the voices, by show of hands or by a visible electronic voting system).

Mayoral minutes

- 20.17 The provisions of this code relating to mayoral minutes also apply to meetings of committees of the council in the same way they apply to meetings of the council.

Closure of committee meetings to the public

- 20.18 The provisions of the Act and Part 14 of this code apply to the closure of meetings of committees of the council to the public in the same way they apply to the closure of meetings of the council to the public.
- 20.19 If a committee of the council passes a resolution, or makes a recommendation, during a meeting, or a part of a meeting that is closed to the public, the chairperson must make the resolution or recommendation public as soon as practicable after the meeting or part of the meeting has ended and report the resolution or recommendation to the next meeting of the council. The resolution or recommendation must also be recorded in the publicly available minutes of the meeting.
- 20.20 Resolutions passed during a meeting, or a part of a meeting that is closed to the public must be made public by the chairperson under clause 20.19 during a part of the meeting that is livestreamed where practicable.
- 20.21 The Chief Executive Officer must cause business papers for items of business considered during a meeting, or part of a meeting, that is closed to public, to be published on the council's website as soon as practicable after the information contained in the business papers ceases to be confidential.
- 20.22 The Chief Executive Officer must consult with the committee and any other affected persons before publishing information on the council's website under clause 20.21 and provide reasons for why the information has ceased to be confidential.

Disorder in committee meetings

- 20.23 The provisions of the Act, the Regulation, and this code relating to the maintenance of order in council meetings apply to meetings of committees of the council in the same way they apply to meetings of the council.

Minutes of council committee meetings

- 20.24 Each committee of the council is to keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of its meetings. At a minimum, a committee must ensure that the following matters are recorded in the committee's minutes:
- (a) the names of councillors attending a meeting and whether they attended the meeting in person or by audio-visual link,
 - (b) details of each motion moved at a meeting and of any amendments moved to it,
 - (c) the names of the mover and seconder of the motion or amendment,
 - (d) whether the motion or amendment was passed or lost, and
 - (e) such other matters specifically required under this code.
- 20.25 NA
- 20.26 The minutes of meetings of each committee of the council must be confirmed at a subsequent meeting of the committee.
- 20.27 Any debate on the confirmation of the minutes is to be confined to whether the minutes are a full and accurate record of the meeting they relate to.
- 20.28 When the minutes have been confirmed, they are to be signed by the person presiding at the subsequent meeting.
- 20.29 The confirmed minutes of a meeting may be amended to correct typographical or administrative errors after they have been confirmed. Any amendment made under this clause must not alter the substance of any decision made at the meeting.
- 20.30 The confirmed minutes of a meeting of a committee of the council must be published on the council's website. This clause does not prevent the council from also publishing unconfirmed minutes of meetings of committees of the council on its website prior to their confirmation.

21 IRREGULARITIES

- 21.1 Proceedings at a meeting of a council or a council committee are not invalidated because of:
- (a) a vacancy in a civic office, or
 - (b) a failure to give notice of the meeting to any councillor or committee member, or
 - (c) any defect in the election or appointment of a councillor or committee member, or
 - (d) a failure of a councillor or a committee member to declare a conflict of interest, or to refrain from the consideration or discussion of, or vote on,

- the relevant matter, at a council or committee meeting in accordance with the council's code of conduct, or
- (e) a failure to comply with this code.

Note: Clause 21.1 reflects section 374 of the Act.

22 DEFINITIONS

the Act	means the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
act of disorder	means an act of disorder as defined in clause 15.10 of this code
amendment	in relation to an original motion, means a motion moving an amendment to that motion
audio recorder	any device capable of recording speech
audio-visual link	means a facility that enables audio and visual communication between persons at different places
business day	means any day except Saturday or Sunday or any other day the whole or part of which is observed as a public holiday throughout New South Wales
chairperson	in relation to a meeting of the council – means the person presiding at the meeting as provided by section 369 of the Act and clauses 6.1 and 6.2 of this code, and in relation to a meeting of a committee – means the person presiding at the meeting as provided by clause 20.9 of this code
this code	means the council's adopted code of meeting practice
committee of the council	means a committee established by the council in accordance with clause 20.2 of this code (being a committee consisting only of councillors) or the council when it has resolved itself into committee of the whole under clause 12.1
council official	includes councillors, members of staff of a council, administrators, council committee members, delegates of council and any other person exercising functions on behalf of the council
day	means calendar day
division	means a request by two councillors under clause 11.7 of this code requiring the recording of the names of the councillors who voted both for and against a motion
livestream	a video broadcast of a meeting transmitted across the internet concurrently with the meeting
open voting	means voting on the voices or by a show of hands or by a visible electronic voting system or similar means
planning decision	means a decision made in the exercise of a function of a council under the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> including any decision relating to a development application, an environmental planning instrument, a development control plan, a planning agreement or a development contribution plan under that Act, but not including the making of an order under Division 9.3 of Part 9 of that Act
performance improvement order	means an order issued under section 438A of the Act

quorum	means the minimum number of councillors or committee members necessary to conduct a meeting
the Regulation	means the <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2021</i>
year	means the period beginning 1 July and ending the following 30 June

DRAFT

AUTHORISED BY

Council

EFFECTIVE FROM

TBC

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE

Civic and Executive Services

REVIEW DATE

4 years

THIS POLICY HAS BEEN DEVELOPED AFTER CONSULTATION WITH

Chief Executive Officer
Executive Leadership Team
Governance and Legal
Office of Local Government

VERSIONS

Version	Amended by	Date	Key Changes
1	Council	27 October 1993	
2	Council	8 August 1994	Following amendments to the <i>Local Government Act & Regulations</i> on 1 July 1994
3	Council	22 January 1996	Following amendments to the <i>Local Government Act and Regulations</i> on 10 November 1995
4	Council	10 March 1997	Following amendment to the <i>Local (Meetings) Regulation</i> on 6 December 1996
5	Council	13 December 1997	Following a review of the Code, and in anticipation of the <i>Local Government (Open Meetings) Act 1998</i>
6	Council	14 September 1998	Following a review of the Code and in line with amendments to the <i>Local Government (Open Meetings) Act 1998</i> and <i>Local Government (Meetings) Regulation 1993</i>
7	Council	16 November 2000	Following a review of the entire Code
8	Council	12 February 2001	Question without Notice by Councillor Waller
9	Council	9 April 2001	<i>Local Government Amendment Act 2000</i>
10	Council	9 September 2002	In accordance with the <i>Local Government (Miscellaneous) Act No 40</i>
11	Council	25 August 2003	Following a review of the Code
12	Council	26 September 2005	Following a review of the Code
13	Council	16 July 2007	Following a review of the Code
14	Council	07 October 2008	Following a review of the Code
15	Council	23 February 2009	Specifically to Clause 26 (2)(b) to reflect the increases to the notice period for making representations on Council agenda items by one hour.
16	Council	14 September 2009	To reflect a Council decision to remove reference to WSROC and WESTPOOL from Clause 69
17	Council	15 February 2010	Following a review of the Code in accordance with Meetings Practice Note No 16 issued by the Division of Local Government in August 2009
18	Council	27 June 2011	Following a review of the Code
19	Council	19 December 2011	Reflecting a Council decision to extend time limits for speakers in the Public Forum of Council
20	Council	28 November 2012	Following a review of the Code
21	Council	6 February 2013	Following a review of the Code

22	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	7 May 2013	The CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER pursuant to clause 75 of the Code regarding Division of Local Government Circular, The Closure of Council Meetings to the Public, April 2013
23	Council	29 May 2013	Following a review of the Code
24	Chief Executive Officer	9 July 2013	Chief Executive Officer pursuant to clause 75 of the Code to reflect changes in Council's organisational structure
25	Council	31 July 2013	Following a review of the Code
26	Council	12 March 2014	Reflecting a Council decision on 26 February 2014 to clarify notice periods and minor changes in handling speaker requests
27	Council	20 June 2014	Following a review of the Code and a minor amendment to Clause 21.7 by Council resolution
28	Council	26 May 2015	Following a review of the Code and a minor amendment to Clause 5.2 by Council resolution
29	Council	25 November 2015	Minor amendment – note added to clause 5.2
30	Council	29 June 2016	Amendments to clause 18 - Mayoral minutes
31	Council	23 November 2016	Minor amendment to clause 20 – Order of Business
32	Council	27 September 2017	Minor amendment to clause 20- Order of Business
33	Council	30 May 2018	Minor amendment – addition of clause 77
34	Council	29 May 2019	Following a review of the entire Code
35	Council	25 September 2019	Amendment made following adopted NoM regarding webcasting being made available for one year.
36	Council	25 May 2022	Following a review of the Code.
37	Council	26 October 2022	Minor amendments – Clause 9.20 added and a note added to the end of Clause 19.2
38	Council	16 October 2024	Council Resolution October 2024, review of Code including external review for compliance.
39	Council	23 July 2025	Council Resolution October 2024 and legislative requirement to review within 12 months of newly formed Council. Alignment to OLG Model Code.
40	Council	TBC	OLG issued new Model Code 2025 in September 2025, to be endorsed by 31 December 2025

REFERENCE

Model Code of Meeting Practice 2025

RELATED REFERENCES

Code of Conduct Policy
 Councillor and Staff Interaction Policy
 Civic Expenses and Facilities Policy
 Conflict of Interest Policy
 Dignity and Respect in the Workplace Policy
 Fraud and Corruption Prevention Policy
 Legal Services Policy
 Media Policy
 Work Health and Safety Policy

ATTACHMENT 1:**REQUEST TO ADDRESS A COUNCIL MEETING FORM**

Please note this is an operational document and is subject to change as required.

HOW TO SUBMIT YOUR REQUEST

Request to Address a Council Meeting Form to be submitted to Council by **12 pm, two (2) full business days** prior to the Council meeting.

WHO CAN SPEAK AT A COUNCIL MEETING?

Members of the public are invited to attend Council meetings and may seek permission to speak on matters that are only included in the agenda of the meeting. Each speaker must provide their name and can speak for **3 minutes**.

Council will allow a maximum of **five (5)** speakers in each Council meeting public. If several speakers are registered to speak on the same topic, speakers may be approached by Council to consider a combined submission.

Public forum submissions that have been raised previously within the last 12 months will not be accepted unless there is new information to present.

In accordance with the Code of Meeting Practice, public forums will be broadcast via livestream on Council's webpage and included in the subsequent audio-visual recording of this meeting. Speaker names will be recorded in the meeting minutes.

HOW SHOULD A SPEAKER ADDRESS A COUNCIL MEETING?

Speakers are required to comply with Council's *Code of Meeting Practice* made under *Local Government Act 1993* and in accordance with the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*.

The *Code of Meeting Practice* is available at www.liverpool.nsw.gov.au

Council Meeting Date: _____

Complete the fields below if you wish to address Council on an item listed on the Council Agenda:

Item Number on Agenda: _____

Item Name (as per Agenda): _____

Are you speaking for or against the recommendation? ☐ FOR ☐ AGAINST

Have you addressed Council previously in relation to this matter? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Speaker's Name: _____

Organisation/entity Name: _____

Address: _____

Suburb: _____ Postcode: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Do you have a presentation or documents that would like to be shared during your address? ☐ YES ☐ NO

☐ Upload documents (must be provided at the time of your submission)

Acknowledgement

☐ If I am permitted to speak at a Council meeting, I acknowledge that Public Forums are broadcast by live stream on council's webpage and included in the subsequent audio-visual recording of this meeting. Speaker name/s will be recorded in the minutes of that meeting. I agree I must comply with Council's *Code of Meeting Practice*.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

PRIVACY NOTE: Council will collect and hold the personal information contained in this form for the purpose of considering your request. The intended recipients of the personal information are officers within Council. The supply of personal information by you is voluntary, however if you cannot provide, or do not wish to provide the information sought, Council may be unable to process your application. You may make an application for access or amendments to your personal information held by Council under the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 (PPIP Act) or the Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009 (GIPA Act). You may also make a request that Council suppress your personal information from a public register. Council will consider any such application in accordance with the PPIP Act

NOTICE OF LIVE STREAMING: In the interests of transparency and open government, Liverpool City Council will live stream all Council meetings. Live streaming allows the community to view proceedings via the Council website, without the need to physically attend Council meetings. This gives the community greater access to Council decisions and debate and eliminates geographic barriers preventing the public from attending meetings. Members of the public speaking at a Council meetings agree to be recorded and must ensure their address to the Council is respectful and appropriate. A person who uses defamatory, discriminatory or offensive language may be exposed to liability for which Council takes no responsibility. Any part of the meeting that is held in closed session will not be recorded.

Information provided to Council in correspondence, submissions or requests, including your personal information, may be made publicly available, including on Council's website, under the GIPA Act. Please notify us if you object to the disclosure of your personal information.

