



CROQUET NSW STANDING ORDERS

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Croquet NSW acknowledges the traditional owners of the lands of NSW on which we meet and enjoy croquet. We pay our respects to elders past and present and emerging

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1. Quorum

1.1 The quorum for meetings of the Association shall be as defined in the constitution (Clause 29.2).

2. Order Of Business

2.1 The order of business shall follow the agenda prepared by Chair and Secretary. Members shall introduce new business only after completion of the business set out on the agenda.

3. Suspension Of Standing Orders

3.1 Should any matter of urgency arise, a member may move suspension of Standing Orders for a stated period to allow the urgent question to be discussed.

3.2 Upon suspension of Standing Orders, the meeting has resolved itself into a "committee of the whole" wherein persons may speak more than once. This is known as "in committee". The spirit of good order contained in Standing Orders should continue to be observed.

4. Conduct Of Speakers

4.1 When the Chair rises to address the meeting, all persons must remain seated. Any person wishing to speak must rise and wait acknowledgment by the Chair.

4.2 No interruption of a speaker is allowed except by procedural motions and on a point of order, which must be taken immediately the alleged breach has occurred.

4.3 If two or more speakers rise, the Chair shall call on the first one observed by him, subject to the power of the meeting to pass a resolution that a particular person be heard or otherwise, and subject also to the Chair's right to choose speakers alternately supporting and opposing the motion.

4.4 All remarks shall be addressed to the Chair and any questions to another member shall be put through the Chair.

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5. Chair's Ruling

5.1 The Chair shall rule on all points of order and procedure but is subject to a motion moved, seconded, and carried "that the Chair's ruling be disagreed with". The mover may speak briefly in support of his motion and the Chair may explain why his ruling was given. The Chair takes the vote.

6. Motions And Amendments

6.1 All proposals made to the meeting shall be in the form of motions and amendments. Delegates may move or second a motion. Elected and appointed officers may move a motion.

6.2 Every speaker must keep to the question before the meeting. Any member who digresses from the subject may be called to order by the Chair.

6.3 All motions and amendments proposed should be clearly expressed and capable of only one interpretation.

6.4 All motions and amendments, except the closure and "that the matter lies on the table" must be moved and seconded. If no seconder is found, the motion or amendment lapses.

6.5 A motion or amendment may be seconded pro forma to allow discussion to take place but the seconder need not support or vote for the proposal.

6.6 The seconder of a motion or amendment may reserve their speech to a later stage of the debate. No person may speak twice to the same question except in explanation or in answer to question(s) unless he is the mover of the original motion exercising his right of reply.

7. Withdrawal

7.1 No motion or amendment which has been moved and seconded shall be withdrawn without the consent of the meeting.

8. Personal Explanation

8.1 By permission of the Chair, a member may speak briefly in personal explanation of his previous statement but must keep strictly to the point which has been misunderstood. The explanation must not interrupt another speaker.

9. Only One Amendment at A Time

9.1 When an amendment is moved to an original motion, no motion, no further amendment shall be discussed until the first amendment is disposed of, but further amendments may be foreshadowed without discussion. Amendments are voted on before the motion.

10. Not Direct Negation

10.0 An amendment must be relevant to the question and so framed that it forms, with the part of the original motion unaffected by it, a sensible and consistent proposal. It must not be a direct negation of the original motion.

11. Speaking To Amendments

11.1 No person may move or second more than one amendment to an original motion, but the mover and seconder of a motion or amendment may speak to subsequent amendments.

11.2 An amendment may not be moved or seconded by any person who has already spoken to the original motion or to a previous amendment.

12. Right Of Reply

12.1 The mover of a motion which is opposed may reply to the arguments raised before the motion is put but may not introduce any new matter. This reply ends the debate if there are no amendments. If an amendment is moved, the mover of the original motion may speak to it and exercise his right of reply before the first

amendment is put. This reply need not end the debate on the substantive motion. The mover of the amendment has no right of reply.

13. Amendment Negatived

13.1 If the first amendment is lost, the original motion again becomes open to amendment.

14. Substantive Motion

14.1 If the first amendment is carried, the motion as amended becomes the substantive motion and is again open to amendment. When the substantive motion is put to the meeting and carried, it becomes the resolution.

14.2 No member may speak on any motion after it has been put to the vote. No amendment may be moved after the substantive motion has been put to the vote.

15. Amendments To Motions on Notice

15.1 Amendments may be moved to motions on notice provided they are in the scope of the notice and can involve the Association in no greater obligations than the notice specifies.

15.2 No motion can be accepted by the Chair which is the same in effect as one already negatived, except on notice of motion.

15.3 A motion on a subject matter which keeps recurring may be deferred by Council to a future nominated date.

15.4 A notice of motion must be in writing and forwarded to the Association, with the approval of the club the member represents.

15.5 Any motion of which due notice has been given may, in the absence of the giver of such notice, be moved by any other member.

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16. Rescinding

16.1 Previous resolutions shall be automatically rescinded if changes are made in accordance with clause 14 of this handbook.

17. Resolutions Null and Void

17.1 If a resolution is passed inadvertently in contravention to the Constitution or By-Laws, it must be declared null and void.

18. Next Business

18.1 A motion "that the meeting proceed to the next business" may be moved either on a motion or an amendment. It requires a seconder and cannot be discussed. Its effect is to discard the question under discussion.

19. Closure

19.1 A motion "that the question be now put", known as "the closure", may be moved during the discussion either of a motion or an amendment. It can interrupt a speaker and must not be debated. It needs no seconder. If moved on an amendment, it affects the amendment only. It does not prevent the mover of the original motion exercising their right of reply.

20. Speaker No Longer Heard

20.1 A motion "that the speaker be no longer heard" must be seconded and must not be debated. The Chair should try to obtain a fair hearing for the speaker if the speaker is in order.

21. Procedural

21.1 The three motions above, clauses 19, 20 and 21, are known as procedural motions because they cannot be debated or amended. They can only be moved by someone who has not previously spoken during the debate on the motion or amendment to which the procedural motion applies.

22. Adjournment Motions

22.1 Any member who has not already spoken may move the adjournment of the debate, the adjournment of the meeting, or "that the Chair leave the chair". The two adjournment motions may be amended but only as to time and place. These motions may not be moved a second time until a reasonable period has elapsed

23. Voting

23.1 Unless otherwise provided, voting shall be in accordance with the Constitution (Clause 34)

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