

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

PO Box 6021, Parliament House, Canberra ACT 2600 | Phone: (02) 6277 4111 | Fax: (02) 6277 2006 | Email: ian.harris.reps@aph.gov.au

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Received 20/3/8

Submission NO 7.

Mr Simon Finn MP
Chair
Broadcast of Parliament Select Committee
Parliament House
George Street
BRISBANE 4000

Dear Mr Finn

Thank you for your letter of 29 February 2008, seeking information in relation to the Broadcast of Parliament Select Committee's terms of reference on broadcasting of parliamentary proceedings.

As there is a video broadcast of proceedings conducted in the House of Representatives, I have replied on that basis. I understand that colleagues in the Department of the Senate and the Department of Parliamentary Services (DPS) also are providing information.

Information on identified issues

- (1) description of the system—DPS is expected to respond on this issue
- (2) details of feeds supplied to non parliamentary media—DPS is expected to respond on this issue

Non parliamentary use of supplied feeds

Since 12 February 1991, televising of proceedings from both the Senate and House of Representatives Chambers has been a routine occurrence. For each sitting, the ABC TV broadcasts one hour of question time live from one chamber and rebroadcasts one hour of question time from the other chamber later in the evening.

The 'feeds' of proceedings produced by the Australian Parliament are available, subject to rules about usage, to the use of Members, media organisations and members of the public upon request. In relation to media organisations their access is typically governed by general or specific agreements with the Parliament. The media networks are able to use excerpts from the official feeds for fair reporting of proceedings, in accordance with

rules set by the House and the Speaker. In terms of what film images are aired, each television and radio network is able to make its own decision about what, if any, parliamentary material to use. The reasoning behind these decisions is not required to be revealed to the Parliament, and it is presumed they are based on programming considerations. Typically, the networks use excerpts on their news and current affairs programs. The overriding principles for use of the broadcast and recorded material is that they are to be used only for the purposes of fair and accurate reports of proceedings, and not for political party advertising or election campaigns, satire or ridicule, or commercial sponsorship or advertising.

(3) non parliamentary filming and photography

Video filming

The Speaker has agreed a standing approval for authorised parliamentary staff, of DPS, to film proceedings in the House of Representatives Chamber. The Chamber is equipped with a comprehensive sound system and robotic cameras which are permanently installed and recessed in the walls of the Chamber. On special occasions such as, formal addresses to Members and Senators by visiting Prime Ministers or Heads of State, and most recently for the motion of apology to Australia's indigenous peoples, the Speaker has specifically approved extra cameras, operated by DPS staff, in the galleries or on the floor of the Chamber to capture images of the special greetings between Members and invited visitors, which might occur on such occasions.

On at least one occasion the Speaker has approved, as an exception, a non parliamentary video camera operator to film from a first floor gallery. However, it is considered to have been an unsatisfactory event, on a number of counts; the camera operator did not follow the approved guidelines and it proved a distraction not only to other occupants of the gallery but also to Members on the floor. The Speaker has not approved any requests since this occasion.

Still photography

As a consequence of the particular focus of telecasts of parliament on question time, representatives of print media organisations have successfully argued for access by still photographers during question time. A previous Speaker accepted the proposal that the access of television networks to televised images gave them a relative advantage over the print media for images.

Currently the Speaker has agreed a standing approval for up to five still photographers (plus the official photographer), whether employed by the

major newspaper groups or freelance, to register with the Serjeant-at-Arms and have access to the first floor galleries during question time in the House to take photographs of proceedings. The photographers who are permitted to register must be parliamentary passholders identified as members of the Federal Parliamentary Press Gallery. This access is subject to the photographers behaving in accordance with the Speaker's guidelines; breaches of the guidelines have resulted in the offenders being excluded from the galleries for certain periods of sittings.

(4) Relevant operational and media guidelines

Legislation, standing orders, guidelines and rules set by the Speaker and resolutions of the House and of parliamentary committees, comprise the framework of rules applying to media coverage of proceedings of the House of Representatives. Copies of relevant rules are attached.

If you require a copy of the Presiding Officers' guidelines which apply to filming and photography at Parliament House at large, they are available on the Parliament's website—

http://www.aph.gov.au/visitors/film_guidelines.htm

(5) example copy of proceedings—DPS is expected to respond on this issue

(6) N/A

Other information relevant to term of reference (a)

The longstanding radio broadcast of parliamentary proceedings underpins the Parliament's engagement with the media as a means of informing the community. For over sixty years, pursuant to the *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946*, Australia's national radio broadcaster, the ABC, in cooperation with the Parliament has provided live radio broadcasts of parliamentary proceedings on a daily basis. Under the Act, a dedicated parliamentary committee is established to regulate the radio broadcast and rebroadcast of parliamentary proceedings.¹ The ABC NewsRadio currently attracts a national audience of some 750,000 listeners each week.²

¹ Joint Committee on the Broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings, for further details see <http://www.aph.gov.au/house/committee/jcbpp/index.htm>

² For further details see <http://www.abc.net.au/newsradio> .

The joint committee has only a limited role in relation to the televising of proceedings of parliament. In relation only to a joint sitting of Senators and Members, the joint committee can require the ABC to televise, in whole or in part, the proceedings of the joint sitting and may determine the conditions in accordance with which the proceedings of a joint sitting may be televised. There is no standing committee that is responsible for policy in relation to media access to the Chamber and proceedings in general.

Since 1999, the Parliament has provided a live audio visual web-cast of parliamentary proceedings through the parliamentary website.³ The web-casts are watched by 350,000–400,000 viewers outside Parliament House each year. There are plans to expand Parliament's web-cast offerings in the future.

Since June 2006, the Parliament has authorised the ABC to provide MP3 audio downloads, or podcasts, of Question Times from each chamber. Since the opening of Parliament on 12 February 2008, requests in relation to podcasting have been received and are being considered.

I would be pleased to elaborate on any aspect of this response. I wish the committee well with its inquiry

Yours sincerely

I C HARRIS
Clerk of the House

³ For access see <http://www.aph.gov.au> .

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Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946

Act No. 20 of 1946 as amended

This compilation was prepared on 8 September 2000
taking into account amendments up to Act No. 3 of 1994

The text of any of those amendments not in force
on that date is appended in the Notes section

Prepared by the Office of Legislative Drafting,
Attorney-General's Department, Canberra

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An Act to provide for the Broadcasting of the Proceedings of the Houses of the Parliament, and for other purposes

1 Short title [see Note 1]

This Act may be cited as the *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946*.

2 Commencement [see Note 1]

This Act shall come into operation on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.

3 Interpretation

(1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:

joint sitting means a joint sitting of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives convened by the Governor-General in pursuance of section 57 of the Constitution or held pursuant to any Act.

national broadcasting station means a radio station used to provide national broadcasting services within the meaning of section 13 of the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*.

the Committee means the Joint Committee on the Broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings appointed under this Act.

(2) In this Act:

(a) a reference to televising shall be read as a reference to the transmission from a television station of visual images, with or without accompanying sound; and

(b) a reference to re-broadcasting of proceedings shall be read as a reference to broadcasting from a sound recording of proceedings.

(3) Sections 14, 15 and 16 apply in relation to proceedings of a joint sitting as if:

- (a) a reference to broadcasting of proceedings included a reference to televising of proceedings; and
- (b) a reference to re-broadcasting of proceedings included a reference to televising from a recording of proceedings.

3A Application to the Territories

This Act extends to all the external Territories.

4 Broadcasting of parliamentary proceedings

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Australian Broadcasting Corporation Act 1983*, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation shall broadcast the proceedings of the Senate, the House of Representatives or a joint sitting from:
 - (a) a medium-wave national broadcasting station in the capital city in each State and in the city of Newcastle in the State of New South Wales; and
 - (b) such other national broadcasting stations (including shortwave national broadcasting stations) as are prescribed; upon such days and during such periods as the Committee determines.
- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Australian Broadcasting Corporation Act 1983*, but subject to subsection (3) of this section, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation may televise the whole or a part of the proceedings of a joint sitting.
- (3) The Committee may make determinations requiring the Australian Broadcasting Corporation to exercise its powers under subsection (2) or otherwise relating to the exercise of those powers, and the Corporation shall act in accordance with any such determination.

5 Constitution of Committee

- (1) At the commencement of the first session of every Parliament, a Joint Committee of nine members of the Parliament, to be called the Joint Committee on the Broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings, shall be appointed according to the practice of the

Parliament with reference to the appointment of members to serve on Joint Select Committees of both Houses of the Parliament.

- (2) One of the members of the Committee shall be the President of the Senate, one member shall be the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and, of the other seven members of the Committee, two shall be members of, and appointed by, the Senate and five shall be members of, and appointed by, the House of Representatives.

6 Tenure of office of members of Committee

The members of the Committee shall hold office as a Joint Committee until the House of Representatives for the time being expires by dissolution or effluxion of time.

7 Resignation

- (1) Any member of the Committee (other than the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives) may resign his seat on the Committee by writing under his hand addressed to the President of the Senate if he be a Senator, or to the Speaker of the House of Representatives if he be a member of the House of Representatives.
- (2) The seat of any member of the Committee shall be deemed to have become vacant if he ceases to be a Senator or a member of the House of Representatives (as the case may be).

8 Vacancies

Where the seat of any member of the Committee (other than the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives) becomes vacant, it shall be filled by appointment according to the practice referred to in section 5 within fifteen sitting days after the happening of the vacancy if the House of the Parliament of which he is a member is then sitting, or, if not, then within fifteen sitting days after the next meeting of that House.

9 Chairman and Vice-Chairman

There shall be a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of the Committee, who shall be elected by the members of the Committee at their first meeting, or as soon thereafter as is practicable.

10 Quorum and procedure at meetings

At any meeting of the Committee:

- (a) five members shall form a quorum;
- (b) the Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman or, in the absence of both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, a member elected by the members present, shall preside;
- (c) all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present; and
- (d) the Chairman or other member presiding shall have a deliberative vote and, in the event of an equality of votes, shall also have a casting vote.

11 Power to sit during recess etc.

The Committee may sit and transact business during any adjournment or recess as well as during the session, and may sit at such times (including times while either House of the Parliament is actually sitting or during a joint sitting) and in such places, and conduct their proceedings in such manner, as they deem proper.

12 Functions of Committee

- (1) The Committee shall consider and specify in a report presented to each House of the Parliament, the general principles upon which there should be determined the days upon which, and the periods during which, the proceedings of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be broadcast.
- (2) The Committee shall, in accordance with general principles specified by the Committee and adopted by each House of the Parliament, determine the days upon which, and the periods during which, the proceedings of either House of the Parliament shall be broadcast.

- (3) The Committee shall determine the days upon which, and the periods during which, the proceedings of a joint sitting shall be broadcast.

13 Delegation to Sub-Committee

- (1) The Committee may delegate to a Sub-Committee of the Committee, consisting of two Senators and two members of the House of Representatives, the power to determine the days upon which, and the periods during which, the proceedings of either House of the Parliament or of a joint sitting shall be broadcast or its power to determine any matter in accordance with subsection (3) of section 4, and any determination of the Sub-Committee shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a determination of the Committee.
- (2) Two members of the Sub-Committee shall form a quorum.
- (3) No delegation under this section shall prevent the exercise of any power by the Committee.
- (4) The Sub-Committee may sit and transact business during any adjournment or recess as well as during the session, and may sit at such times (including times while either House of the Parliament is actually sitting or during a joint sitting) as they deem proper.

13A Recording of parliamentary proceedings

- (1) In this section, *Corporation* means the Australian Broadcasting Corporation.
- (2) The Corporation may make a sound recording of any proceedings of either House of the Parliament or of a joint sitting and shall make a sound recording of any such proceedings when directed so to do by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Committee.
- (2A) The Corporation may, with the consent of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Committee, make a visual recording, with or without accompanying sound, of any proceedings of a joint sitting, and shall make such a recording when directed so to do by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

Section 14

- (3) The Corporation shall, within such period as the Committee from time to time directs, deliver to the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Committee any recording made by the Corporation in pursuance of this section.
- (4) Where the Committee considers that a recording made by the Corporation in pursuance of this section is of sufficient historic interest to justify its being permanently preserved, the Committee may make such arrangements as it thinks fit for the permanent safe keeping of the recording.
- (5) Where the Committee does not make arrangements for the permanent safe keeping of a recording, the Committee shall cause the recording to be destroyed.

14 Re-broadcasting of parliamentary proceedings

- (1) The Committee shall have power to determine the conditions in accordance with which a re-broadcast may be made of any portion of the proceedings of either House of the Parliament or of a joint sitting.
- (2) No re-broadcast shall be made of any portion of the proceedings of either House of the Parliament or of a joint sitting otherwise than in accordance with the conditions so determined.

15 No action for broadcasting parliamentary proceedings

No action or proceeding, civil or criminal, shall lie against any person for broadcasting or re-broadcasting any portion of the proceedings of either House of the Parliament or of a joint sitting.

16 Section 117 of Broadcasting and Television Act inapplicable

The provision of sections 79A and 79B of the *Australian Broadcasting Corporation Act 1983*, clauses 3, 4 and 5 of Part 2 of Schedule 2 to the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992* and sections 70A and 70B of the *Special Broadcasting Services Act 1991* shall not apply to the Broadcasting or re-broadcasting of any proceedings of either House of the Parliament or of a joint sitting.

17 Regulations

The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters which, by this Act, are required or permitted to be prescribed or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

Table of Acts**Notes to the *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946*****Note 1**

The *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946* as shown in this compilation comprises Act No. 20, 1946 amended as indicated in the Tables below.

Table of Acts

Act	Number and year	Date of Assent	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
<i>Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946</i>	20, 1946	5 July 1946	5 July 1946	
<i>Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1960</i>	35, 1960	8 June 1960	8 June 1960	—
<i>Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1973</i>	94, 1973	30 Aug 1973	30 Aug 1973	—
<i>Statute Law Revision Act 1973</i>	216, 1973	19 Dec 1973	31 Dec 1973	Ss. 9(1) and 10
<i>Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1974</i>	32, 1974	1 Aug 1974	1 Aug 1974	S. 4(2)
<i>Parliamentary Joint Sittings Amendment Act 1981</i>	39, 1981	1 May 1981	1 May 1981	—
<i>Australian Broadcasting Corporation (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1983</i>	7, 1983	1 June 1983	Ss. 1, 2, 15(1) and 24: Royal Assent Remainder: 1 July 1983 (see s. 2(2) and <i>Gazette</i> 1983, No. S124)	—
<i>Broadcasting and Television (Consequential Amendments) Act 1985</i>	67, 1985	5 June 1985	1 Jan 1986	S. 4
<i>Broadcasting Services (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 1992</i>	105, 1992	9 July 1992	5 Oct 1992 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 1992, No. GN38)	—
<i>Australian Broadcasting Corporation Amendment Act 1993</i>	3, 1994	18 Jan 1994	18 Jan 1994	—

Table of Amendments**Table of Amendments**

ad. = added or inserted am. = amended rep. = repealed rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
S. 3.....	am. No. 94, 1973; No. 32, 1974; No. 39, 1981; No. 67, 1985; No. 105, 1992; No. 3, 1994
S. 3A	ad. No. 94, 1973 am. No. 216, 1973
S. 4.....	am. No. 94, 1973; No. 32, 1974; No. 7, 1983; No. 67, 1985; No. 3, 1994
S. 5.....	am. No. 94, 1973
S. 8.....	am. No. 94, 1973
Ss. 11-13.....	am. No. 32, 1974
S. 13A	ad. No. 35, 1960 am. No. 32, 1974; No. 7, 1983
Ss. 14, 15.....	am. No. 32, 1974
S. 16.....	am. No. 94, 1973; No. 32, 1974; No. 67, 1985; No. 105, 1992



PARLIAMENT OF AUSTRALIA
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PARLIAMENT HOUSE
CANBERRA ACT 2600
TEL: (02) 6277 4889

Broadcasting and Re-broadcasting of Excerpts of Proceedings

Resolution adopted 30 November 1988

That this House authorises the broadcasting and re-broadcasting on Australian radio and television stations of a sound record of excerpts of its proceedings, subject to the conditions determined for this purpose by the Joint Committee on the Broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings.



Televising of proceedings

Resolution adopted 16 October 1991

That:

- (1) the House authorises live television broadcast and rebroadcast of:
 - (a) the proceedings of the House and excerpts of proceedings, including the adjournment debate; and
 - (b) the public proceedings of House of Representatives committees, subject to the approval of individual committees—as provided for by this resolution;
- (2) the House supports in principle the amendment of the *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946* to make statutory provision for the televising of the proceedings of the Senate, the House of Representatives and the committees of each House and joint committees of both Houses;
- (3) a standing committee be appointed in each Parliament to consider and determine in respect of live television broadcast and rebroadcast of proceedings and excerpts of proceedings of the House of Representatives and the public proceedings of House of Representatives committees:
 - (a) the conditions to apply to television broadcasters;
 - (b) the guidelines for operators of sound and vision equipment;
 - (c) the guidelines for the televising of House of Representatives committees; and
 - (d) whether breaches of the conditions and guidelines have occurred and, if so, what penalties should apply;
- (4) the committee referred to in paragraph (3) of this resolution shall:
 - (a) consist of those Members of the House of Representatives who are members of the Joint Committee on the Broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings in each Parliament, who shall elect a chairman and deputy chairman; and
 - (b) have power to send for persons, papers and records;
- (5) until otherwise determined the conditions and guidelines to apply to live television broadcast and rebroadcast shall be those set out in the Report of the Inquiry into the Televising of the House of Representatives and its committees, dated August 1991 [*current conditions adopted 1 May 1996*];
- (6) the arrangements relating to the live television broadcast and rebroadcast of proceedings and excerpts of proceedings of the House of Representatives shall be reviewed by the committee established under paragraph (3) of this resolution prior to the end of the 1993 Autumn sittings of the House; and
- (7) the House requests the Government to seek advice from the Attorney-General as to the legal position of bodies authorised to receive the signal of proceedings with a view to the House granting access to that signal to government departments, political party headquarters and others.



PARLIAMENT OF AUSTRALIA
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PARLIAMENT HOUSE
CANBERRA ACT 2600
TEL: (02) 6277 4889

Extension of House monitoring service

Resolution adopted 28 September 1993

That the House authorises the extension of the provision of the House Monitoring Service television coverage of proceedings of the House and its committees to government departments and others, as may be determined by the Speaker, on such terms and conditions as stipulated by the Speaker.



Broadcasting of Proceedings— Conditions for Broadcasters

Resolution adopted 1 May 1996

That the conditions for broadcasters of the live broadcast and rebroadcast of the proceedings and excerpts of proceedings of the House of Representatives and its Main Committee be amended to read as follows:

1. Access to the proceedings of the House of Representatives and its Main Committee for the recording and broadcasting of proceedings is subject to an undertaking to observe, and to comply with, the following conditions:
 - (1) Broadcasting and recordings may only be made from the official and dedicated composite vision and sound feed provided by the Sound and Vision Office (channels 1 and 5 on the House Monitoring System);
 - (2) Broadcasts shall be used only for the purposes of fair and accurate reports of proceedings, and shall not be used for:
 - (a) political party advertising or election campaigns;
 - (b) satire or ridicule; or
 - (c) commercial sponsorship or commercial advertising;
 - (3) Reports of proceedings shall be such as to provide a balanced presentation of differing views;
 - (4) Excerpts of proceedings which are subsequently withdrawn may be rebroadcast only if the withdrawal also is rebroadcast;
 - (5) The instructions of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or the Speaker's delegate, in respect of broadcasting, shall be observed.
2. Non-compliance with the guidelines listed above may incur penalties. Breaches of the guidelines and penalties are determined by the House members of the Joint Committee on the Broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings. The following is a general guide to the penalties which may be imposed on stations or programs:
 - (a) first breach—access to the broadcast withdrawn for three sitting days;
 - (b) second breach—access to the broadcast service withdrawn for six sitting days; and
 - (c) third or subsequent breaches—such penalty as is determined by the House members of the Joint Committee on the Broadcasting of Parliamentary Proceedings.

APPENDIX 2

Guidelines for DPS Camera Operators in the Chambers

1. As a general principle, the on-air camera should be directed toward the Senator/Member having the call.
2. Panning shots are permitted for the purpose of showing Senators/Members listening to debate.
3. Reaction shots of Senators/Members are permitted:
 - (a) when the Senator/Member has sought information which is being supplied by a Senator/Member having the call; or
 - (b) when the Senator/Member is referred to in debate.
4. If exchanges between Senators/Members are too rapid to permit normal camera switching, a wide shot of the Senators/Members involved is permitted.
5. Disturbances in the galleries or on the floor of either chamber are not to be broadcast.
6. Directions of the relevant Presiding Officer and his or her delegate in relation to the operations of the sound and vision equipment in the Senate or House of Representatives Chamber are to be observed.

APPENDIX 3

Guidelines for Still Photography in the House of Representatives Chamber

Access to the proceedings of the House of Representatives for still photography is subject to an undertaking to comply with the following arrangements and conditions:

- (a) Still photographic access to the proceedings of the House of Representatives is limited to photographers who are members of the Federal Parliamentary Press Gallery and Auspic and whose names are registered prior to a sitting fortnight with the Serjeant-at-Arms.
- (b) The maximum number of still photographers permitted in the public galleries at any time is five.
- (c) Still photography is permitted:
 - (i) during Question Time;
 - (ii) during significant speeches or debates; and
 - (iii) at other times when approved by the Speaker and notified by the Serjeant-at-Arms.
- (d) Photographs and associated captions and editorial comment published under these arrangements should relate directly to the circumstances in the Chamber when the photographs were taken. Where photographs are not published in context (for example are used in non-specific reports), captions should identify the original general context in which the photographs were taken.
- (e) Photographs taken under these arrangements should be used only for the purposes of fair, accurate and appropriate reports of proceedings. Photographs shall not be used for:
 - (i) political party advertising or election campaigns;
 - (ii) satire or ridicule; or
 - (iii) commercial sponsorship or commercial advertising.
- (f) Telephoto lens photography must not show any Member closer than at “head and shoulders” distance.
- (g) No close-up photograph of Members’ papers is permitted.

- (h) Photographs of persons in the galleries are not permitted, the only exception being photographs of distinguished visitors at the time they are being welcomed on behalf of the House by the Chair.
- (i) Photographs of disturbances by visitors or any other persons, or unparliamentary behaviour are not permitted.
- (j) The use of flash or other sources of additional light is not permitted.
- (k) As a general principle, photographers should be as unobtrusive as possible and not disturb the view of visitors in the galleries.
- (l) Photographers shall observe the instructions of the Speaker or the Speaker's delegate. The Speaker reserves the right to determine whether a photograph taken in accordance with these guidelines is in keeping with the dignity of the House. In regard to this condition, if a photographer is in doubt about a photograph taken in the Chamber, the onus is on him/her to consult the Speaker's office, through the Serjeant-at-Arms, before either publishing the photograph or giving a copy of the photograph (developed or undeveloped) to any person.
- (m) Access to the gallery by the photographer and/or the newspaper concerned may be withdrawn for non-compliance with these arrangements.
- For the first breach - seven sitting days.
 - For any further breach - at the discretion of the Speaker up to the life of the Parliament.
- (n) Directions of the Speaker and his or her delegate in relation to these guidelines must be observed.



PARLIAMENT OF AUSTRALIA
**Guidelines for access to video recordings of
House of Representatives proceedings**

PARLIAMENT HOUSE

Persons other than television stations may make use of video recordings of House of Representatives proceedings, subject to the following conditions:

recordings of proceedings are to be used only for the purposes of:

- (a) providing fair and accurate reports of House of Representatives proceedings; or
- (b) providing information about the proceedings and operations of the House of Representatives

and shall not be used for:

- (c) political party advertising or election campaigns;
- (d) satire or ridicule; or
- (e) commercial advertising.

Video recordings can be used by Members in relation to their own speeches in the House of Representatives or responses to their questions by Ministers.

Video recordings of significant speeches can be used by the general community. Significant speeches include:

- the Treasurer's Budget speech and the Leader of the Opposition's reply to the Budget;
- Ministerial statements by the Prime Minister and other Ministers and the relevant opposition spokesperson's reply;
- condolence motions of prominent Australians; or
- other significant speeches as approved by the Speaker or the Speaker's delegate.

Video recordings made available under these guidelines will be provided by the Department of Parliamentary Services (tel: 02 6277 2020) on a cost recovery basis.

All other requests to use video recordings of House of Representatives proceedings should be referred to the Serjeant-at-Arms.