



ODGERS' Australian Senate Practice

As revised by Harry Evans

Fourth supplement to the 14th edition
Updates to 30 June 2022

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Edited by Richard Pye, Clerk of the Senate

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Introduction

This fourth supplement updates to 30 June 2022 material in the 14th edition of *Odgers' Australian Senate Practice*, marking the end of the 46th Parliament. Notable matters covered in the supplement include:

- the dual citizenship saga of the 45th Parliament; the disqualification of 10 senators who had been candidates for the 2016 election; and each House establishing a Qualifications Register
- consideration of claims of parliamentary privilege over material seized under search warrant
- the Senate's Regulations and Ordinances Committee renamed to reflect its evolving remit for the scrutiny of delegated legislation
- changes to the Senate's routine of business, a reduction in speaking times for many debates, and restrictions on the use of formal business procedures
- procedural variations to observe public health advice on social distancing and hygiene following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic
- the 50th anniversary of the modern Senate committee system and new web resources to mark the occasion: [Navigate Senate Committees](#), bringing together the history and work of Senate committees since 1901, and the [Senate committees hearing map](#), illustrating Senate committees on the move.

Supplements are published in hard copy and online at aph.gov.au/Odgers. They will be updated periodically until the 15th edition is published.

Supplements are cumulative: this fourth edition subsumes the material in the previous three. Entries in the supplement refer to the page and paragraph number of the text in the printed book or pdf version online.

Richard Pye
Clerk of the Senate
September 2022

Chapter 1—The Senate and its constitutional role

Table 1: Votes and seats in elections, 1949–2022

Page 19, at the end of the table, add:

Election	Party	Australian Senate			House of Representatives		
		% of votes	Seats	% of seats	% of votes	Seats	% of seats
2019	ALP	28.79	13	32.5	33.34	68	45.03
	LP}	30.00	14	35	27.99	44	29.14
	NP}		1	2.5	4.51	10	6.62
	LNP	7.73	3	7.5	8.67	23	15.23
	CLP	0.26	1	2.5	0.27	—	—
	Greens	10.19	6	15	10.40	1	0.66
	PHON	5.40	1	2.5	3.08	—	—
	CA	0.19	—	—	0.33	1	0.66
	JLN	0.21	1	2.5	—	—	—
	KAP	0.35	—	—	0.49	1	0.66
	Others	16.85	—	—	10.92	3	2.00
2022	ALP	30.09	15	37.5	32.58	77	51
	LP}	26.96	10	25	23.89	27	17.88
	NP}		2	5	3.6	10	6.62
	LNP	7.06	2	5	8.00	21	13.9
	CLP	0.22	1	2.5	0.20	—	—
	Greens	12.66	6	15	12.25	4	2.64
	PHON	4.29	1	2.5	4.96	—	—
	CA	—	—	—	0.25	1	0.66
	JLN	0.21	1	2.5	—	—	—
	KAP	—	—	—	0.38	1	0.66
	UAP	3.46	1	2.5	4.12	—	—
	Others	15.05	1	2.5	9.77	10	6.62

Page 19, add the following entries to the abbreviation list:

CA	Centre Alliance
KAP	Katter's Australia Party
UAP	United Australia Party

Table 2: Party affiliations in the Senate, 1949–2022

Page 27, at the end of the table, add:

Year of election	Total number of seats	Government	Non-government	Government majority	Government minority	Party	No of seats
2019**	76	35	41		-6	Liberal ^o	30
						Labor	26
						Greens	9
						The Nationals ^o	5
						Pauline Hanson's One Nation	2
						Centre Alliance	2
						Jacqui Lambie Network	1
						Australian Conservatives [†]	1
2022**	76	26	50		-24	Labor ^o	26
						Liberal	26
						Greens	12
						The Nationals	6
						Pauline Hanson's One Nation	2
						Jacqui Lambie Network	2
						United Australia Party	1
						Independent	1

** Composition of the Senate on 1 July 2019, 2022

† In February 2020 this seat reverted to the Liberal Party (see Chapter 4, under *Method of filling casual vacancies*), reducing the government's minority to 2 seats

Chapter 2—Parliamentary privilege

Subpoenas, search warrants and members

Page 63, after paragraph 2, insert:

– Guidelines for the execution of warrants involving privilege

Page 64, at the end of paragraph 2, add:

A related matter, alleging possible improper interference with the free performance of a senator's duties and adverse actions taken against people connected to parliamentary proceedings, was also referred to the committee on 1 September 2016, having been raised as a matter of privilege the previous day.

In the first matter, the committee examined the seized material for its connection to parliamentary business, using a test formulated in the preliminary report, and recommended that the claim of privilege made over it should be upheld. The committee also considered how well the stated purposes of the national guideline had been met. The guideline is intended to enable claims of privilege to be made and determined, with seized material sealed until that question is resolved. The committee noted that "Any practice which, in the meantime, allows the use of such material undermines that purpose."

This provided the context for the second matter, involving allegations that information which should have been quarantined at the site of the Melbourne warrants, may have been used for unauthorised purposes. The committee found that an improper interference had occurred (because protections attaching to parliamentary material had been diminished, to the possible detriment of a person) but refrained from recommending that a contempt be found, noting various mitigating factors. Moreover, the committee noted that an alternative remedy could be effected by the Senate upholding the privilege claim, and so withholding the seized material from the investigation and any future legal proceedings. These findings were contained in the committee's [164th report](#), tabled and adopted on 28 March 2017.

In its 164th report, and again in its 168th report, the committee raised concerns about short comings in the processes for execution of warrants where privilege might be involved. In the latter report, focusing on the use of intrusive powers more generally, the committee expressed the view that, where information that might attract privilege is seized or accessed, law enforcement and intelligence agencies should follow processes that enable claims of privilege to be raised and resolved prior to the information being interrogated: see [168th report](#), paragraphs 3.24 to 3.27. The committee recommended that protocols be developed between the parliament and the executive in respect of agencies' use of other intrusive powers: adopted by the Senate on 21/6/2018, J.3251.

These recommendations were reinforced in another report of the committee on the disposition of documents seized by the AFP under warrant in another matter in 2018: see [172nd report](#). The committee found that the documents satisfied the test it had developed in the nbn co matter, and warranted protection as "proceedings in parliament". The

Senate adopted the committee's recommendation that the documents be withheld from the AFP investigation and provided to the senator who had made the privilege claim: 26/11/2018, J.4219. The committee expressed concerns about the scope of the warrants, which named a Senate committee and one of its inquiries, as well as aspects of their execution. The committee later took evidence from the AFP Commissioner and other officers on these matters: see [174th report](#).

On the final sitting day in 2018, the Senate passed a resolution requiring executive agencies "to observe the rights of the Senate, its committees and members in determining whether and how to exercise their powers in matters which might engage questions of privilege" and calling on the Attorney-General to work with the Presiding Officers "to develop a new protocol for the execution of search warrants and the use by executive agencies of other intrusive powers, which complies with the principles and addresses the shortcomings identified" in recent reports of the Parliament's Privileges Committees: [6/12/2018, J.4485-6](#)

The intersection between privilege and intrusive powers was also raised by the President of the Senate [in a submission](#) to an inquiry by the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security into the Telecommunications and Other Legislation Amendment (Assistance and Access) Bill 2018. The President noted that, although the bill did not deal with privilege directly, it sat "in tension with work being undertaken across the Parliament to properly secure privilege against the exercise of executive investigative powers". Among other things, the bill sought to extend the covert use of investigative powers by intelligence and law enforcement agencies, through computer access warrants and warrants to secure remote access to devices. Where such approaches are used, there is no trigger for parliamentarians to raise claims of privilege, and no clear path for resolving claims if they are made. When the bill was considered on 6 December, the President [tabled a response](#) from the Attorney-General and Acting Minister for Home Affairs, indicating that the government would "give serious consideration" to the procedures governing the exercise of the relevant powers, and work collaboratively with the Parliament to "better address the intersection between parliamentary privileges and lawful access to modern communications.": 6/12/2018, J.4544; SD, p. 9769.

The development of such protocols and procedures was the subject of discussion during the 46th Parliament and, in November 2021, the Presiding Officers tabled in each House a new memorandum of understanding struck with the Attorney-General and Minister for Home Affairs dealing with the execution of search warrants: 23/11/2021, J.4273 The President noted in a statement that more work was required to extend the approach of the MOU to the exercise of covert powers, particularly in relation to telecommunications data and the quarantining of material, while at the same time ensuring that agreed procedures do not unduly hamper investigations: 23/11/2021, SD, p.6512. The President said that negotiations on these procedures would be conducted in the next parliament.

Other tribunals

Page 67, at the end of paragraph 4, add:

The committee took the view that action taken within political parties to control the votes of their members – at least, within the rules and practices of those parties – was an internal matter and should not amount to a contempt of coercion or intimidation. In 2019 the committee applied the same reasoning in relation to a dispute between a senator and his former party: Case of Senator Burston, [175th report of the committee](#). The committee concluded:

Parliamentary privilege and the associated resolutions of the Senate are designed to protect the Parliament, its committees and individual senators in the performance of their parliamentary duties, not as a mechanism to resolve internal party politics or quarrels between senators. It is the committee’s firm view that without compelling grounds to bring these resolutions to bear, such matters should not be subject to its consideration.

Page 68, at the end of paragraph 2, add:

Numerous commissions of inquiry have traversed the same ground as parliamentary committees, and have done so without infringing privilege. For instance, in 2017 the Select Committee on Lending to Primary Production Customers recommended that the newly-established Royal Commission into Misconduct in the Banking, Superannuation and Financial Services Industry consider the evidence published by the committee in the course of its inquiry. While the Royal Commission had access to the information published by the committee, parliamentary privilege limits its use so that, while people could not be directly questioned on their parliamentary evidence, the commission could use the material to develop its own lines of inquiry.

Parliamentary privilege and statutory secrecy provisions

Page 72, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

: see *Auditor-General Act 1997*, s 37(3). That section is one of the rare cases in which the Parliament has enacted an express limitation on its powers. It was first invoked when the Attorney-General issued a certificate in June 2018 declaring that it would not be in the public interest for the Auditor-General to include specified information in a public report. The limitation in section 37(3) prevents the Houses, their committees and members from requiring such information, and prevents the Auditor-General disclosing it: see [Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit, Report 478](#), April 2019. The limitation applies only in the circumstances of section 37 of the Act. By contrast, section 8 of the Act, which underpins the functional independence (or “audit independence”) of the Auditor-General, does not contain an express limitation on parliamentary powers.

Page 72, at the end of the penultimate paragraph, add:

In 2018 the Auditor-General withheld information about the forthcoming estimates for the ANAO from the Joint Committee of Public Accounts and Audit, which oversees its budget, apparently on the basis of “budget confidentiality provisions”: [statement by the chair of](#)

[the committee](#), SD, 18/6/2018, pp. 2992-3. In a statement ahead of the next budget, the chair emphasised the responsibility of the Auditor-General, and the Parliamentary Budget Officer whose work the committee also oversees, to provide the committee with all the information necessary for the committee to consider their respective budget estimates: [statement](#), SD, 2/4/2019, pp. 732-3.

Page 73, after paragraph 1, insert:

While there is a presumption that the “powers, privileges and immunities” of the Houses are not affected by legislation except by express words, it can be unsatisfactory to rely on such a presumption when statutory language deals with matters otherwise thought to be reserved for the Houses themselves. Evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Intelligence and Security inquiry into the Foreign Interference Transparency Scheme Bill 2017 raised concerns that the bill encroached upon the traditional scope of privilege. Among other things, the bill required the registration of activities intended to influence “proceedings of a House of the Parliament” and proposed to give coercive powers to an executive officer (the secretary of the relevant department) to enforce those requirements. The committee recommended that – to avoid doubt – the bill be amended to specify that the scheme was not intended to affect privilege. Moreover, the committee pressed for an amendment to put privileged material beyond the reach of the secretary’s coercive powers: see section 9A, *Foreign Influence Transparency Act 2018*.

The committee went further, in the end, recommending that senators and members be excluded entirely from the registration requirements in the bill, and asking the two Houses to develop a parallel transparency scheme appropriately tailored for the parliamentary environment: see [PJCIS report](#), Chapter 5 and paragraphs 10.140–158. The development of such a scheme was referred to the Privileges Committees of each House, but those inquiries lapsed at the end of the 45th Parliament. The matter was again referred to the Senate Privileges Committee in September 2019: 11/9/2019, J.431-2. In its [178th report](#) the committee identified existing processes for registering interests as a ready vehicle for a parliamentary scheme, which could be explored if the matter is again referred to its House counterpart.

Power of the Houses to determine their own constitution

Page 78, after paragraph 2, insert:

In 2019, prior to the debate on a censure motion, the President made a statement on the constraints on the Senate’s power to suspend a senator, concluding:

While there is no doubt that the Senate has the power to suspend senators, its acknowledged power to do so is limited to those circumstances in which it is necessary to protect the Senate’s ability to manage the conduct of its proceedings in the face of disorder, or where the Senate determines that it is necessary to do so to protect the ability of the Senate and senators to perform their constitutional roles. Any other use of the power may be open to challenge: SD, 3/4/2019, pp. 10618-9.

Rights of witnesses

Page 82, at the end of paragraph 5, add:

Committees rely upon the integrity of evidence presented to them, so they are obliged to investigate concerns that any person has been improperly influenced, or subjected to or threatened with any penalty or injury, in respect of evidence which may be given: [Privilege Resolution 1\(18\)](#). See Chapter 17—Witnesses, under *Protection of witnesses*.

Reference to Senate proceedings in court proceedings

Page 100, after paragraph 3, add:

The resolution was considered by the High Court in dismissing a summons from a candidate found incapable of being elected at the 2016 election. The Court rejected an argument that the resolution effects a waiver of privilege: *Re Culleton* [2018] HCA 33 at 14 to 18. As has been noted, the effect of the resolution was to dispense with an anomalous, historical practice requiring the Senate’s leave to admit evidence of its proceedings regardless of whether privilege was engaged. Neither House can waive statutory law by resolution: see “*Waiver*” of privilege, above.

Chapter 4—Elections for the Senate

Division of the Senate following simultaneous general elections

Page 133, before the last paragraph, insert:

The division of the Senate is a matter for the Senate itself. However, there was speculation during the 45th Parliament, with the disqualification of numerous senators under section 44 of the Constitution, whether the High Court might have a role.

If a senator is found to have been disqualified at the time of election, their election is void and the vacancy is filled by a recount of the ballots under the supervision of the Court (a “special count”) to determine the person validly elected: see Chapter 6—Senators, under *Qualifications of senators*. The usual form of the court order following a special count was that a person is “duly elected *for the place for which*” the ineligible candidate was returned. One question agitated in hearings in December 2017 was whether such an order also had the effect of granting the incoming senator the term (that is, the 3- or 6-year term) initially allocated by the Senate to the ineligible candidate.

Nettle J described as “an attractive proposition” the view put by the Commonwealth Solicitor-General that there is “...a very real question as to whether anyone other than the Senate has a role in determining the three- or six-year issue. It may be that the Court has a role in declaring who the people are, and the Senate then chooses who gets three and who gets six years”: [Re Parry; Re Lambie \[2017\] HCATrans 258 \(13 December 2017\)](#).

Moreover, the High Court has held that a person invalidly returned in an election does not have a “term of service” at law for the purposes of section 13 of the Constitution: *Vardon*

v O'Loghlin [1907] 5 CLR 201 at 211, 214. That being the case, it is hard to see how an order of the Senate under section 13 could have any effect in relation to that person, and similarly hard to argue that an incoming senator inherits that (non-existent) term.

In February 2018, the Senate moved to remedy any uncertainty by modifying the effect of the August 2016 resolution, so that it would operate by reference to the revised order of election produced in any relevant special count: 13/2/2018, J.2690-1. In doing so, the Senate preserved the principle adopted at the beginning of the Parliament, that the longer terms be allocated to the senators first elected in the count, and asserted the conventional view that the division of the Senate is a matter for the Senate itself.

Page 133, before the last paragraph, insert:

Alternative method of dividing the Senate

Casual vacancies

Page 136, at the end of footnote 61, add:

; 13/11/2017, J.2163

Method of filling casual vacancies

Page 138, after paragraph 1, insert:

This last provision gives the recognised party of a departing senator effective control over the choice of a replacement, including by deeming the choice of the state parliament void if “before taking his seat he ceases to be a member of that party”. Following the resignation of Senator Xenophon in 2017, reports that a party member other than the chosen nominee might press a claim to the position came to naught, so the operation of that part of section 15 remains untested: see also *Delay in filling casual vacancies*, below. In 2020 the vacancy caused by the resignation of then independent Senator Bernardi was filled by a nominee of the Liberal Party; the party he had represented at the 2016 election: 4/2/2020, J.1158; 10/2/2020, J.1271.

Delay in filling casual vacancies

Page 142, at the end of paragraph 2, add:

On the Senate's final sitting day in 2021 the Victorian Parliament chose a senator to fill a casual vacancy, but too late to enable the senator to be sworn in. He took his seat on the first sitting day in 2022. Two casual vacancies arising in 2022 were filled following the prorogation of the parliament for a general election, and the Senate did not meet again before the terms of those senators expired on 30 June.

Chapter 6—Senators

Qualifications of senators

Page 167, omit the last three paragraphs, substitute:

The High Court, sitting as the Court of Disputed Returns (see below), has adjudicated a number of aspects of section 44 of the Constitution as it applies both to candidates and to sitting senators and members. During the 45th Parliament, ten senators declared elected at the 2016 election were found to have been incapable of being chosen by virtue of disqualifications under section 44, following the referral of matters to the High Court: see Appendix 7A. There were also several cases or prospective cases involving members. While most of these were dual citizenship matters, the Court had cause to consider four of the five paragraphs in section 44, the interaction of sections 44, 46 and 47 (as to which, see *Determination of disqualifications*, below), as well as temporal matters connected to the process of being chosen.

– s. 44(i) foreign allegiance and citizenship

Prior to the 45th Parliament, it was generally understood that paragraph 44(i) applies to a person who has formally or informally acknowledged allegiance, obedience or adherence to a foreign power and who has not withdrawn or revoked that allegiance: *Nile v Wood* (1988) 167 CLR 133. For these purposes, “foreign power” includes the United Kingdom: *Sue v Hill* (1999) 199 CLR 462. The election of a person who was not an Australian citizen at any material time during the election is void: *Re Wood* (1988) 167 CLR 145. To qualify for election, it was not enough for a person to have become an Australian citizen unless that person had also taken “reasonable steps” to renounce foreign nationality. What amounted to reasonable steps would depend on the circumstances of the particular case: *Sykes v Cleary* (No. 2) (1992) 176 CLR 77.

In October 2017, the High Court made orders and delivered its judgment on questions concerning the qualifications of six senators and one member of the House of Representatives declared elected in 2016 ([Re Canavan](#) [2017] HCA 45). The Court adopted what it termed the ordinary and natural language of paragraph 44(i), consistent with the majority view in *Sykes v Cleary*. In doing so, the Court distinguished between the first part of the provision (“acknowledgement of allegiance” etc.), which requires a voluntary act, and the second part (“a subject or a citizen...of a foreign power”), which involves a state of affairs existing under foreign law. Each of the matters turned on the construction of the second part of the provision. The Court rejected the alternative interpretations put before it, which sought to introduce questions about an individual’s knowledge of their citizenship status and a degree of volition in retaining foreign citizenship.

It is worth repeating in full the Court’s summary as to the proper construction of s 44(i):

71 Section 44(i) operates to render “incapable of being chosen or of sitting” persons who have the status of subject or citizen of a foreign power. Whether a person has the status of foreign subject or citizen is determined by the law of the foreign power in question. Proof of a candidate’s knowledge of his or her foreign

citizenship status (or of facts that might put a candidate on inquiry as to the possibility that he or she is a foreign citizen) is not necessary to bring about the disqualifying operation of s 44(i).

72 A person who, at the time that he or she nominates for election, retains the status of subject or citizen of a foreign power will be disqualified by reason of s 44(i), except where the operation of the foreign law is contrary to the constitutional imperative that an Australian citizen not be irremediably prevented by foreign law from participation in representative government. Where it can be demonstrated that the person has taken all steps that are reasonably required by the foreign law to renounce his or her citizenship and within his or her power, the constitutional imperative is engaged.

Four senators and the member were found to have been foreign citizens at the time of nomination and so were incapable of being elected. Four further references in 2017 saw four more senators disqualified on the same grounds: [Re Parry; Re Lambie; Re Kakoschke-Moore \[2017\] HCATrans 254 \(8 December 2017\);](#) [Re Gallagher \[2018\] HCA 17](#)

In the last of those cases, the Court further detailed the “constitutional imperative” identified in *Re Canavan*. The Court held that, where foreign law presents “something of an insurmountable obstacle” to renouncing citizenship, a person taking all reasonable steps to do so may avoid disqualification. Two elements are required: first, a foreign law that operates irremediably to prevent an Australian citizen from participation; and secondly, that “that person has taken all steps reasonably required by the foreign law which are within his or her power to free himself or herself of the foreign nationality”.

However, the procedure for renouncing – in Gallagher’s case – British citizenship was held not to be onerous. The issue was merely one of timing, and the exception could not apply. As the senator remained a dual citizen at the time of the election, the Court declared her incapable of being chosen. Following the judgment, four members of the House of Representatives whose circumstances echoed those considered in the case resigned their places.

On 15 April 2022 Senator Small resigned his place having discovered he held New Zealand citizenship and concluded that he was ineligible for the casual vacancy he had filled in November 2020.

Page 168, after paragraph 1, insert:

– s. 44(ii) disqualifying conviction

Page 168, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

In [Re Culleton \[No 2\] \[2017\] HCA 4](#) the Court held that he was incapable of being chosen, finding that he was subject to be sentenced for a disqualifying conviction throughout the whole period of the election. The subsequent annulment did not prevent the operation of paragraph 44(ii). The judgment affirmed the proper construction of paragraph 44(ii) – that it covers a person convicted and *either* under sentence *or* subject to be sentenced – and expanded on the meaning of “subject to be sentenced”.

Page 168, before the penultimate paragraph, insert:

– s. 44(iii) bankruptcy

Page 168, at the end of paragraph 4, add:

A senator or member who becomes bankrupt or insolvent while serving is disqualified under paragraph 45(ii). On 23 December 2016, the Federal Court ordered the sequestration of a senator's estate, the prima facie effect of which was to cause the vacation of his office as a senator: [Culleton v Balwyn Nominees Pty Ltd](#) [2017] FCAFC8 at 1. The vacancy was notified to the Governor of the relevant state after the President received documents recording the status of the senator as an undischarged bankrupt. The senator was found to have been incapable of being chosen at the 2016 election on other grounds, so the matter was somewhat academic: [statement to the Senate](#), SD, 7/2/2017, pp. 2-3.

Page 168, before the last paragraph, insert:

– s. 44(iv) office of profit under the Crown

Page 169, after paragraph 1, insert:

In 2017, the Court found that a candidate returned in a special count intended to replace an ineligible senator was herself disqualified, having been appointed to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal and thereby holding an office of profit under the Crown: [Re Nash \[No 2\]](#) [2017] HCA 52.

Page 170, after paragraph 3, insert:

In [Re Lambie](#) [2018] HCA 6 the Court declared that a candidate was not incapable of being of chosen as a senator by reason of paragraph 44(iv) of the Constitution. The court found that the offices of mayor and councillor held by the candidate were not offices "under the Crown"; a determination turning on the degree of control an executive government might exercise over those positions.

Page 170, before the last paragraph, insert:

– s. 44(v) pecuniary interest in an agreement with the Commonwealth

Page 171, at the end of paragraph 1, add:

In [Re Day \[No 2\]](#) [2017] HCA 14 the Court found that *Webster* was decided on an overly narrow reading of the provision and should not be followed. The Court found that the purpose of paragraph 44(v) extends to ensuring that members "will not seek to benefit by such agreements or to put themselves in a position where their duty to the people they represent and their own personal interests may conflict". The indirect pecuniary interest found to exist on the facts of the case sufficed for the Court to hold that Day was incapable of being chosen, or of sitting, as a senator.

Page 171, before paragraph 2, insert:

– “*incapable of being chosen*”

Page 171, at the end of paragraph 2, add:

It has also been determined that a candidate must remain clear of any of the grounds for disqualification up until the time they are chosen, even if that process is not concluded until long after the polling day. In several of the matters referred by the Senate to the Court in the 45th Parliament, the eligibility of the person returned in a special count was contested. In one case the Court held that the candidate so returned was herself disqualified, having lately accepted a government appointment. The Court's reasons confirmed that a Senate election is not concluded if it returns an invalid candidate, but continues until a senator is validly elected. Any disqualification which arises in the meantime – in this case, appointment to an office of profit under the Crown, contrary to paragraph 44(iv), a year after polling day – renders the candidate incapable of being chosen: [Re Nash \[No 2\]](#) [2017] HCA 52.

Page 171, after paragraph 3, insert:

During the 45th Parliament several senators resigned their places after doubts were raised as to their qualification to be chosen at the 2016 election. The questions in each of these cases were referred to the High Court under section 376 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, which provides that the Senate may refer to the Court any question respecting the qualifications of a Senator or a vacancy in the Senate. Questions are not confined to whether or not a vacancy has occurred, but may also encompass the nature of a vacancy and how it may be filled: see further under *Determination of disqualifications*, below. If a person returned as a senator is subsequently found to be incapable of being chosen, then there is not a casual vacancy (ie, a vacancy to be filled under section 15 of the Constitution); rather, there is an invalid election which must be completed. This position is not altered by the resignation (or purported resignation) of the senator concerned: see *Vardon v O’Loghlin* (1907) 5 CLR 201 at 208-9.

Page 172, at the end of paragraph 2, add:

In 2018 the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral Matters produced two reports on section 44 matters in the context of the disqualifications occurring in the 45th Parliament.

Determination of disqualifications

Page 172, penultimate paragraph, after “2016”, insert:

, and the numerous dual citizenship matters arising in 2017,

Page 172, before the final paragraph, insert:

In 2016 and 2017 there were several debates and questions raised concerning the threshold of evidence which the Senate might expect before contemplating a motion to refer questions about the qualifications of a senator: for example: SD, 7/11/2016, pp. 1909-31; SD, 8/8/2017, pp. 4912-8. The Senate's approach has generally been to ask

that the Court determine any genuine case where evidence has been put before the Senate indicating that a breach of the constitutional provisions may have occurred.

On several occasions, cross-bench senators proposed an audit of the citizenship status of all senators, by way of a Senate references committee inquiry: 9/8/2017, J.1641-2; 15/8/2017, J.1710-11; 17/8/2017, J.1762; 5/9/2017, J.1850-1. These were resisted, on the basis that they involved a reversal of the onus of proof, and because only the High Court could make an authoritative determination: see for example SD, 8/8/2017, pp. 4912-8. The President had earlier tabled correspondence requesting that the Presiding Officers conduct such an audit; a task beyond the remit of their offices: 8/8/2017; J.1599.

As possible dual citizenship cases continued to arise, however, the Senate agreed to establish a citizenship register, requiring declarations and documentation from senators in respect of their citizenship status, any previous foreign citizenships held and actions taken to renounce them, birth places of parents and grandparents, and associated details. An amendment to require the Committee of Senators' Interests to inquire into the citizenship status of each senator was not supported. The committee was given oversight of the form of the register and procedures for its maintenance. The resolution also provided that knowingly making false statements, failing to provide statements on time, and failing to correct inaccuracies of which senators become aware may be dealt with as serious contempts: 13/11/2017, J.2179-82, J.2196-7. The House of Representatives established a similar register. Subsequently, the Parliament legislated a requirement that candidates complete a qualification checklist when nominating for election: see *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, paragraph 170(1)(d). Amendments to the Act also provided for the checklists of successful candidates to be tabled in the relevant House of the Parliament, where they formed the basis of a broader qualifications register, established by each House by resolution: for the Senate, see 3/4/2019, J.4836-8.

The resolution establishing the new register also introduced procedural constraints on the reference of qualification matters to the Court of Disputed Returns, so that they may only be moved if a possible disqualification arises from facts not disclosed on the register. The referral process also encompasses a preliminary investigation by the Senators' Interests Committee, which is required to take expert evidence on foreign citizenship law in relevant matters. One limitation of such procedures is that, like any other order of the Senate, they may be suspended by majority vote if the will to maintain them falls away. An equivalent process was adopted by the House of Representatives.

The rationale for these measures may be found in recommendations of the Joint Select Committee on Electoral Matters. In seeking to balance the need for compliance with the need for certainty, the committee reasoned that full disclosure by candidates at the time of nomination would better-inform those seeking to challenge a successful candidate's qualifications by petition to the Court of Disputed Returns within the existing 40-day window after the return of the writs. In the committee's view, a person's eligibility in respect of matters so disclosed should not be able to be questioned in any other way. This could be achieved by the Houses agreeing to limit their use of the referral power to those matters not, or not fully, disclosed: for more detail, see the committee's report, [Excluded](#), particularly at paragraphs 4.5 to 4.15.

Page 172, at the end of footnote 30, add:

See Webster 22/4/1975, J.628-9; Wood 16/2/1988, J.472; Day 7/11/2016, J.374; Culleton 7/11/2016, J.375, J.400; Canavan, Ludlam and Waters 8/8/2017, J.1599-1600; Roberts 9/8/2017, J.1630; Nash and Xenophon 4/9/2017, J.1788-9; Parry 13/11/2017, J.2179; Lambie 14/11/2017, J.2201-2; Kakoschke-Moore 27/11/2017, J.2275; Gallagher 6/12/17, J.2471.

Page 173, at the end of paragraph 4, add:

In 2018 the High Court held that section 46 does not confer jurisdiction to determine whether a person is disqualified. An action under the Common Informers Act could succeed only where a person had first been found ineligible under one of the methods provided under section 47: [Alley v Gillespie](#) [2018] HCA 11.

Page 173, before the final paragraph, insert:

In 2017 proposals to curb the parliamentary powers of two ministers and limit the consideration of bills they proposed, while questions about their qualifications were before the Court, were defeated: 13/9/2017, J.1987-8; 14/9/2017, J.2016-7. At the same time, several questions without notice tested the proposition that the validity of ministerial decision-making may be affected should ministers be disqualified; a position rejected by the government on the basis of legal advice.

Page 174, after paragraph 1, insert:

The Court ruled in February 2017 that Rod Culleton was incapable of being chosen as a senator at the 2016 election, finding that he was subject to be sentenced for a disqualifying conviction throughout the whole period of the election, and declared Senator Georgiou elected to the place for which he had been returned. In May 2017, the President tabled a document from Mr Culleton, framed as a petition under standing order 207 disputing the election of Senator Georgiou, together with advice from the Clerk: 11/5/2017, J.1351. The petition sought to recontest matters determined by the Court of Disputed Returns, so it was difficult to see how it came within the residual operation of the standing order, which is limited to questions “which cannot, under the provisions of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, be brought” before that Court. Rather than reject the petition for non-compliance, the President tabled it for the information of senators. The Senate took no action in relation to the document. In any case, the relief it sought was beyond the power of the Senate: it asked the Senate to overturn the Court’s orders declaring Senator Georgiou elected and reinstate his predecessor. The President subsequently tabled a letter from Mr Culleton’s representatives asking that the Senate refer his case back to the High Court: 8/8/2017, J.1599. Again, the Senate took no action in respect of the letter.

Page 174, at the end of footnote 37, add:

, [statement](#) on [Re Culleton \[No 2\]](#) [2017] HCA 4, SD, 7/2/2017, pp. 2-3

Conduct of senators

Page 178, at the end of footnote 50, add:

; 17/10/2018, J.3965

Page 178, at the end of footnote 51, add:

; 14/8/2018, J.3452-3; 3/4/2019, J.4834. In relation to the last matter, the President made a statement on the constraints on the Senate's power to suspend a senator, see SD, 3/4/2019, pp. 10618-9

Page 179, at the end of paragraph 2, add:

The Procedure Committee considered proposals for different codes of conduct in 2017 and again in 2019, but did not recommend their adoption: [First report of 2017](#); [First report of 2019](#).

Workplace reform for parliamentarians and their staff

Two reviews undertaken in 2021 sought to address allegations of bullying, harassment, sexual harassment and alleged sexual assault across political offices and parliamentary workplaces, and to initiate reform of workplace and employment laws as they relate to the parliament. The first was the [Review of the Parliamentary Workplace: Responding to Serious Incidents](#) (the 'Foster Review'), which led to the establishment of an independent complaints mechanism. In October 2021 the Senate resolved that the Privileges Committee may consider whether a senator has cooperated with a review under the complaints mechanism or acted on its recommendations, and may recommend a finding of contempt as a sanction: 19/10/2021, J.4159-60. The Senate also established a register to record senators' participation in relevant training: 29/11/2021, J.4335-6

The second review was the [Human Rights Commission Review of Commonwealth Parliamentary Workplaces](#) (the 'Jenkins Review'), tabled on 30 November 2021. Its recommendations seek to ensure that workplaces are safe and respectful and that the Parliament reflects best practice in preventing and responding to such conduct. The implementation of the review is being directed by a cross-party working group.

In 2022, the Houses appointed a joint select committee to develop 'codes of conduct for Commonwealth parliamentarians, parliamentary staff, and parliamentary workplaces to ensure safe and respectful behaviour': 10/2/2022, J.4547-50; 30/3/2022, J.4666. The Parliament also passed a [workplace reform bill](#) to improve some employment settings for parliamentarians' staff and clarify the application of fair work; work, health and safety; and discrimination laws.

Places in chamber

Page 181, at the end of the last paragraph, add:

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Senate adopted variations to its procedures and practices to enable senators to observe public health advice on hygiene and social distancing. This included authorising senators to speak from seats other than their own (23/3/2020, J.1543, SD, pp. 1741-2), and to occupy additional seats placed around the

perimeter of the chamber, speaking from lecterns placed behind the seats of government and opposition whips: 12/5/2020, J. 1607, SD. p. 2003.

Dress

Page 182, after paragraph 2, insert:

These statements are based on rulings of Presidents and Chairs of Committees from the 1960s and 1970s, and on a report of the House Committee, adopted by the Senate in 1972. The House Committee concluded that, “rules relating to dress in the Chamber should not be necessary and that the choice of appropriate clothing should be left to Senators’ discretion”. This remains the current practice.

The rules of the Senate are directed at creating an appropriate framework for debate, and the conduct of senators is regulated only in so far as it is relevant to the maintenance of order. The question of appropriate dress is a matter that has been left to custom and the judgement of senators, except where a question of order arises. The Procedure Committee considered these matters in its [First report of 2017](#), and recommended no change.

Senators’ remuneration and entitlements

Page 182, paragraph 4, omit “*Parliamentary Allowances Act 1952, the Remuneration and Allowances Act 1990*”, substitute:

Parliamentary Business Resources Act 2017 (which, in part, superseded the *Parliamentary Allowances Act 1952* and the *Remuneration and Allowances Act 1990*)

Page 183, at the end of paragraph 1, add:

In 2017 the Parliamentary Business Resources Act replaced the work expenses framework under the 1990 Act, based on recommendations from an independent review: [An Independent Parliamentary Entitlements System](#), February 2016. The Parliament also established the [Independent Parliamentary Expenses Authority](#) to provide independent statutory oversight of expenses and allowances.

Page 183, after paragraph 1, insert:

As has been noted, laws determining allowances for members of the Houses are authorised by section 48 of the Constitution, and are taken to depend upon those members being validly elected. This became a matter of some interest with the numerous cases of senators being found to have been incapable of being elected during the 45th Parliament (see above under *Qualifications of senators*). In earlier cases, Attorneys-General advised that those whose elections were declared void were not entitled to retain salary payments made to them. However, these were dealt with by the passage of legislation to authorise the payments, or by the government of the day waiving the debts. In 2017 and 2018, the view was taken that payments of salary etc. purportedly made under section 48 of the Constitution were made without proper authority in cases in which the High Court subsequently declared that there was no valid election. Under section 16A of the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973*, payments made without proper authority

automatically become debts due to the Commonwealth. Ultimately the government waived each of the debts that arose in this manner.

Resignation of senators

Page 183, paragraph 2, after “Commonwealth.”, insert:

If the President resigns as a senator, the resignation is addressed to the Governor-General: Constitution, s. 17.

Page 183, after paragraph 3, insert:

During the 45th Parliament several senators resigned their places after doubts were raised as to their qualification under section 44 of the Constitution to be chosen at the 2016 election. The vacancies were notified to the Governors of the relevant states, in accordance with section 21 of the Constitution, together with advice that there were matters to be put before the Senate before the nature of each vacancy could be determined. Questions in respect of each vacancy were referred by resolution to the Court of Disputed Returns: Day 7/11/2016, J.374; Ludlam and Waters 8/8/2017, J.1599-1600; Parry 13/11/2017, J.2179; Lambie 14/11/2017, J.2201-2; Kakoschke-Moore 27/11/2017, J.2275. The Court made orders declaring each senator incapable of being chosen and for the respective vacancies to be filled by a special count of the ballots: see Appendix 7A.

In 2022, after the parliament was prorogued ahead of a general election, a senator discovered that he held foreign citizenship and resigned his place, having concluded that he was ineligible for the casual vacancy he had filled in November 2020. The President informed the State Governor that the questions as to eligibility did not go to the manner of filling the vacancy. The senator renounced the foreign citizenship in time to nominate for election and, on 18 May 2022, was chosen by the Western Australian Parliament to fill the vacancy he had caused. However, he was unsuccessful at the election, and the Senate did not meet before his term expired on 30 June. The Senate took no further action on the matter.

Distinguished visitors

Page 184, at the end of paragraph 1, add:

The same approach was taken in 2020, when senators were invited to attend an address by the President of the Republic of Indonesia: 5/2/2020, J. 1235. In 2022 senators were invited to an address to the Parliament in the House of Representatives by the President of Ukraine; the first such address to be delivered by video link: 30/3/2022, J.4632.

Chapter 7—Meetings of the Senate

Place of meeting

Page 187, at the end of paragraph 2, add:

The Senate provided for senators to participate in its proceedings by video link during the COVID-19 pandemic on the basis that remote participants could not vote nor count toward a quorum. However, the Procedure Committee also entertained the possibility of a meeting with “a small number of senators present (to constitute a meeting at the “seat of government”) and remote senators counted for the purposes of a quorum: Procedure Committee, [First report of 2020](#), paragraph 1.5. See also *Arrangements for extraordinary meetings*, below.

Opening of a new Parliament

Page 187, omit the last paragraph, substitute:

The deputy (or senior deputy, if there is more than one) declares the Parliament open and announces that the Governor-General will attend in person later in the day to declare the cause of calling the Parliament together. The members of the House then depart, to be sworn and to choose their Speaker. Any senators taking their seats for the first time since their election (or since being chosen to fill a casual vacancy) are then sworn and, if the office is vacant, the Senate elects a President.

Page 188, paragraph 1, omit “(for an ordinary general election the territory senators and any appointees to casual vacancies)”.

Page 188, paragraph 4, after “both Houses,” insert:

when all senators must be sworn,

Page 188, paragraph 4, after “casual vacancies”, insert:

If the opening coincides with the first sitting day after 30 June following a normal half-Senate election, all state and territory senators chosen at that election must be sworn: for example, 2/7/2019, J.5.

Address-in-reply

Page 190, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

For an attempt to amend the suspension motion to constrain the consideration of government business, see 2/7/2019, J.13-14.

Swearing of senators elected to periodic vacancies

Page 191, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

Those events coincided on the opening of the 46th Parliament (see 2/7/2019, J.5), having previously occurred only on the opening of the 3rd, 4th and 5th Parliaments: 20/2/1907, 1/7/1910 and 9/7/1913, respectively.

Sittings and adjournment of the Senate

Page 193, at the end of the penultimate paragraph, add:

The authority given to the President under such “special adjournment” or “next meeting” resolutions has been used to enable the Senate to meet on an earlier day than scheduled (on the advice of the executive government), or at a different time on a day it is scheduled to meet (at the independent discretion of the President). It has not been regarded as enabling the President to defer entirely a sitting day set by order of the Senate, the authority for which must be found elsewhere. The relevant principles are described, below.

Page 193, last paragraph, after “exceptional circumstances”, add “ – whether a special adjournment resolution is in effect or not – ”.

Page 193, at the end of footnote 20, add:

For consideration of a proposal to replace the parliamentary prayer, see Procedure Committee, [Second report of 2018](#).

Page 194, after paragraph 1, insert:

In March and April 2020 the Senate adopted resolutions authorising the President, with the concurrence of the Leaders of the Government and Opposition in the Senate, to alter the date and time of sitting, to defer or bring forward the next meeting date: 23/3/2020, J.1562; 8/4/2020, J.1566, J.1601-2; 12/5/2020, J.1607. This was the first time the Senate had explicitly provided a mechanism for deferring a scheduled sitting day. However, it was not used before it expired. A similar resolution was adopted in August 2021 but again was not used: 12/8/2021, J.3935-6.

The commencement of sittings on 10 June 2020 was delayed after a request to do so was made on behalf of all senators, consistent with the principle that the Senate controls its own meetings: 10/6/2020, J. 1751. The same principle provided the authority for setting aside a scheduled period of sittings during the COVID-19 pandemic, following advice from the Commonwealth Chief Medical Officer. The request that the sittings not take place was made by leaders representing more than three quarters of the Senate, without whom it would not have been possible to establish a quorum. The President noted that “this high threshold of such action being taken only when a quorum would not be possible protects the autonomy of the Senate to determine its own meetings” : SD, 24/8/2020, p.3703-6.

Page 195, paragraph 4, omit the sentence beginning “A speaking time limit”, substitute:

From the first sitting day in 2020, the speaking times on the adjournment debate were specified as follows:

Day	Individual time	Total time
Monday	10 minutes	40 minutes
Tuesday	5 or 10 minutes	n/a
Wednesday	5 minutes	40 minutes

Thursday	5 or 10 minutes	30 minutes
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Page 195, paragraph 6, omit “40 minutes”, substitute “the total time allotted”.

Page 196, after paragraph 4, insert:

Arrangements for extraordinary meetings

On 23 March 2020, during the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Senate agreed to an order that suspended its scheduled program of sittings and estimates hearing until August, but provided for flexibility in further altering its sitting program and its manner of meeting: J.1562.

Under the order, the President, with the concurrence of the Leaders of the Government and Opposition in the Senate, was authorised to alter the date and time of sitting, to defer or bring forward the next meeting date. This was the first time the Senate had explicitly provided a mechanism allowing the President to defer a scheduled sitting date. An absolute majority of senators could also require the President to fix an earlier meeting date under standing order 55(2): see below, under *Summoning of the Senate when not sitting*.

The other interesting aspect of the order was that – again with the agreement of the two leaders – it empowered the Senate to meet “in a manner and form not provided for in the standing orders” and delegated to the Procedure Committee the power to determine “the rules and orders necessary to constitute such a meeting”. This mechanism was intended to deal with circumstances in which urgent legislation was required, but an ordinary sitting was impossible or impractical.

The resolution did not attempt to define the ways in which such a meeting might depart from the standing orders. It was interpreted as broadly empowering the Senate to change its rules and orders, subject to Constitutional constraints. There are several relevant Constitutional provisions. These include:

- the power of each House to make its own rules and orders (section 50);
- the requirement for “the presence” of a quorum “to constitute a meeting of the Senate for the exercise of its powers” (section 22)
- the requirement that every senator is entitled to vote on every question (section 23)
- the apparent requirement that the Parliament meet at the seat of Government (section 125).

Put simply, the questions that arise should the Senate need to meet in extraordinary circumstances involve determining how these requirements may be met, including the extent to which the physical presence of senators in Canberra is an absolute requirement. It might have been expected that the “rules and orders necessary to constitute” an extraordinary meeting would deal with the remote participation of senators. The fact that the two Houses had each long-since made orders enabling their committees to meet by means of “electronic communication” provided a logical starting point. For the Senate,

standing order 30(3) provides a mechanism for such meetings, and the necessary safeguards:

- (3) A committee is authorised to hold meetings by electronic communication without the members of the committee or witnesses being present in one place, provided that:
 - (a) when a committee deliberates, members of the committee constituting a quorum are able to speak to, and hear, each other contemporaneously;
 - (b) when a witness gives oral evidence, members of the committee constituting a quorum are able to hear the witness contemporaneously and to put questions to the witness in each other's hearing; and
 - (c) the chair of such a meeting takes care to ensure that a quorum is maintained during the meeting and that the standing orders and rules of the Senate are observed.

The order passed by the Senate was interpreted as authorising the Procedure Committee to devise rules of this nature to apply to Senate meetings. Other possible rules might deal with proxy or party votes, which feature in some other Australian legislatures but have not to date been adopted by the Senate. As the most likely catalyst for such a meeting would be the need to deal with emergency legislation, the Senate would no doubt have had regard to the approach taken by the House of Representative should it be required to meet under a similar order passed before the House adjourned on 23 March.

The stance taken in discussions about the possible use of the order was that it would be untenable to allow an overly restrictive interpretation of these requirements to prevent the Parliament meeting in response to unprecedented circumstances. One of the purposes of the rules for any extraordinary meeting would be to ensure that the principles embodied in the relevant Constitutional provisions are observed, but are not interpreted in a way which obstructs the Senate performing its core functions.

The order was renewed when the Senate met for a single-day's sitting at the request of the two leaders on 8 April (J.1566, J.1601-2), however, this aspect of it was not used and it was not readopted once the Senate resumed a comparatively normal program of sitting weeks in May and June 2020. Similar orders were made in August and September 2021: 12/8/2021, J.3935-6; 2/9/2021, J.4104. Again, however, they were not used and subsequent meetings occurred as scheduled, with a number of senators participating by video-link.

Right of senators to attend meetings

During the COVID-19 pandemic the President made a statement about the risk of executive-imposed travel restrictions and quarantine requirements constraining the ability of senators to undertake their parliamentary duties. He noted the ancient right of those elected to attend and participate in parliament, underpinned in Australia by constitutional design intended to ensure that the Senate, in particular, can undertake its functions with an appropriate degree of independence. He noted that:

Unilateral actions by executives—whether Commonwealth, state or territory—that impede the performance of Commonwealth parliamentary functions are problematic from a constitutional perspective. This remains the case even where, as is the case with border restrictions and quarantine requirements imposed at a state and territory level, that action is founded on or in aid of genuine public health advice and goals.

While unilateral executive action ran the risk of improperly interfering with the parliament, the President went on to note that this “may be largely avoided where the requisite action, in this case a response to the public health advice, is developed cooperatively by the institutions concerned”: SD, 24/8/2020, p.3703-6.

The Leaders of the Government and Opposition in the Senate proposed a resolution affirming the right of the Senate to determine its own meetings and the rights of senators to attend: 3/9/2020, J.2298–99. In agreeing to the proposal the Senate called on all executive governments and agencies “to have appropriate regard to these matters in devising and implementing public health measures and, wherever possible, to do so in consultation with representatives of the Senate.” Consequential matters were also referred to the Procedure Committee: see [second report of 2020](#).

By the time sittings commenced in 2021 it had become routine for senators to attend parliament despite “lockdowns” in their home states under arrangements agreed between the Parliament and Australian Capital Territory public health officials, including COVID-19 quarantine and testing requirements, and restrictions on senators’ movements while in Canberra.

Summoning of the Senate when not sitting

Page 197, after paragraph 3, add:

In March 2022 the Senate was recalled ahead of its scheduled sittings for a condolence debate, following the death of a sitting senator. The recall was effected by a request from the Leaders of the Government and Opposition in the Senate. In accordance with practice, the request was made after consultation with the leaders of minor parties and independent senators: see Procedure Committee, [Second report of 2011](#).

Meetings after prorogation or dissolution of House

Page 197, last paragraph, after “if a prorogation intervenes.”, insert:

For example, in 2019 the early Budget led to considerable speculation about the effect of a possible prorogation on the estimates timetable. Advice was given that the scheduled program of hearings would be swept aside if prorogation occurred before the hearings commenced. If hearings were underway when prorogation took effect, they could continue during that day, subject to any decision of the committee to adjourn. Five scheduled days of hearings occurred, and parliament was prorogued early in the morning before hearings on the sixth day commenced, so that the hearings scheduled for that day did not take place.

Times of meeting

Page 200, last paragraph, omit “12.30pm on Tuesdays”, substitute:

midday on Tuesdays (after a procedural change in effect from 2018)

Suspension of sittings

Page 201, paragraph 3, omit “usually”, substitute “occasionally”.

Page 201, paragraph 3, omit “Standing order 55 provides”, substitute “Until the end of the 2019 sittings, standing order 55 provided”.

Suspension of sitting – effect on delegated legislation

Page 202, after paragraph 2, insert:

The uncertainty was resolved when the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* was amended in 2018 to insert a common-sense definition of sitting day so that a sitting extending over more than one day is counted as a single day for tabling and disallowance purposes: see s. 2M; see also Chapter 15, under *Disallowance*.

Chapter 8—Conduct of proceedings

Page 205, after paragraph 2, insert:

Remote participation in Senate proceedings

From August 2020, on the recommendation of the Procedure Committee in its [first report of 2020](#), the Senate adopted from time to time a set of rules to enable senators to participate in Senate proceedings by video link while they were prevented from attending the Senate because of travel restrictions, quarantine requirements or personal health advice during the COVID-19 pandemic. The possibility of remote participation had been raised early in the pandemic (see Chapter 7—Meetings of the Senate, under *Arrangements for extraordinary meetings*), but only came into focus after the sittings scheduled for early August that year were set aside (see Chapter 7, under *Sittings and adjournment of the Senate*).

The committee agreed that the circumstances of the pandemic warranted an evolution in existing rules to allow senators to address the Senate remotely, but determined that the Senate’s proceedings should be managed in the Senate itself. This reflected a view about “the primacy of attendance in the Parliament as the key means for senators to engage in and determine its work.” It was on this basis that the rules provided that remote participants ought not count toward the Senate quorum, nor participate in formal votes, although the committee did not discount the possibility that different arrangements might be warranted in other circumstances. The other practical outcome of the committee’s approach was that senators participating remotely could not move motions and amendments, although colleagues in the Senate could move them on their behalf. However, the committee recommended a significant exception, enabling remote senators

to move amendments and requests to legislation in committee of the whole, so that all parties could have their legislative proposals considered and determined. See *also*, Chapter 11—voting and divisions, under *Pairs*.

Early on, the rules for remote participation were adopted as required on a motion moved by leave. In its [first report of 2021](#), the Procedure Committee recommended refining the rules so that they would apply by joint determination of the President and Deputy President. This was adopted as a temporary order until 2 September 2021: 13/5/2021, J.3502-3. The rules were also adopted, by leave, until the end of the first sitting period in 2022. The committee emphasised that ‘remote participation should be strictly limited to enabling senators to participate in Senate proceedings while they are prevented from physically attending the Senate because of COVID-19 related travel restrictions, quarantine requirements or personal health advice. It has been ruled that, by seeking to use the system, senators were representing to the Senate that they met the criteria for doing so, and it was a matter for individual senators to account for their circumstances: 10/2/2022, J.4357.

Page 206, after paragraph 2, insert:

Changes to the routine of business

The routine of business for the Senate is set out in [documents available on its website](#), which incorporate the changes adopted from time to time. Recent changes include several recommended by the Procedure Committee in its [First report of 2017](#) (adopted with effect from the 2018 sittings) and its [Third report of 2019](#) (adopted as a trial for the 2020 sittings and made permanent in August 2020: 25/8/2020, J.2112). Key changes include:

- moving consideration of private senators’ bills from Thursday to Monday morning
- new time limits for the adjournment debate (see Chapter 7—Meetings of the Senate, under *Sittings and adjournment of the Senate*)
- the “dinner suspension” on Monday becoming an extra hour of debating time, undertaken on a “no divisions” basis, an earlier start to sittings on Tuesday and a 6pm adjournment on Thursdays
- different arrangements for debating reports, documents and general business on Thursdays.

A key part of the changes adopted from 2020 was the reduction of speaking times, so that more senators may participate in the time available. General debate (for instance, on second reading motions) was reduced from 20 to 15 minutes, and contributions in committee of the whole were reduced from 15 to 10 minutes (noting that senators may make multiple contributions in committee): see Chapter 10—Debate, under *Time limits on debate and speeches*.

A major change to the routine adopted as a temporary order on 24 June 2021 sees 30 minutes set aside in the lead up to question time each day for 2-minute statements: 24/6/2021, J.3785-7; see Chapter 9—Motions and amendments, under *Formal motions*.

As the order is temporary, the consequential changes to the routine of business are not reflected in the following text.

Routine of business

Page 206, routine of business for Monday, omit “(i) Government business only”, substitute:

- (i) General business orders of the day for the consideration of bills only
- (ia) at 12.20pm, government business only

Page 208, routine of business for Thursday, omit paragraphs (i) and (ii), substitute:

- (i) Government business only
- (ii) At 11.45am, petitions

Page 208, routine of business for Thursday, omit paragraphs (x) – (xv), substitute:

- (x) Consideration of reports and documents for up to 60 minutes, in the following order:
 - tabling and consideration of committee reports and government responses [standing order 62(4)]
 - consideration of documents listed on the Notice Paper [orders of the day under standing order 61]
 - consideration of committee reports, government responses and Auditor-General’s reports listed on the Notice Paper [orders of the day under standing order 62]
- (xi) Consideration of general business only
- (xii) At 5.30pm, adjournment proposed
- (xiii) At 6pm, adjournment

Page 208, omit the paragraph beginning “Notices of motion...”, substitute:

One matter that is slightly obscure in the standard routine of business, set out above, is the interplay between the routine set out in standing order 57 and the rules giving special precedence to matters of privilege (SO 81) and business of the Senate (SO 58). Items in these two categories are called on before government business items where the routine indicates “government business”. However, they are not given precedence where the routine indicates “government business only” (or general business only). These terms helpfully signify that only government business (or general business) will be called on. This hierarchy was perhaps more compelling – and certainly more useful – when the Senate’s routine of business was less prescriptive.

Special precedence for certain business

Page 209, paragraph 2, after “listed”, add

, except during times quarantined for government or general business “only”

Government and general business

Page 209, omit the last paragraph, substitute:

Government business (business initiated by ministers) takes precedence over general business (business initiated by other senators), except for periods on Monday and Thursday indicated in the routine of business: SO59.

The period after prayers until 12.20pm on Mondays is reserved for private senators' bills ("general business orders of the day for the consideration of bills"). An equivalent period was originally set aside for such bills on Thursday mornings, in accordance with an agreement between the minority government and minor party members in 2010. This was transferred to Monday from the beginning of 2018, following a recommendation of the Procedure Committee: [First report of 2017](#).

In its [Second report of 2011](#) the Procedure Committee recommended that bills should not be listed at this time unless they were "debate ready". This was regarded as including a requirement that a bill had been through internal party processes enabling a vote to be taken if required. Senators are occasionally reminded of this requirement (for example, 24/2/2020, J,1396), but the Senate may order the consideration of a bill even if it is not met.

Page 210, omit paragraph 6, substitute:

Rules that gave business of the Senate items precedence over general business on Thursday afternoons were superseded from the first sitting day in 2020: Procedure Committee, [Third report of 2019](#); adopted 3/12/2019, J.1053-5; made permanent 25/8/2020, J.2112.

Consideration of committee reports and Auditor-General's reports

Page 211, paragraph 5, omit the first sentence, substitute:

From 2020 the hour available on Thursdays has encompassed tabling and consideration of new reports and responses, as well as consideration of documents, reports and responses listed on the Notice Paper: SO 57(1)(d)(x). After the consideration of documents, senators may speak to adjourned debates on motions for the consideration or adoption of committee reports and government responses for not more than 5 minutes.³¹

Consideration of documents

Page 212, paragraph 6, omit "An hour of the time provided for general business on Thursdays is allocated for consideration of", substitute:

During the hour available for consideration of reports, responses and other documents on Thursdays (SO 57(1)(d)(x), as amended from 2020) senators may consider

Curtailement of non-government business

Page 213, omit paragraphs 3 to 7, substitute:

The Senate sometimes dispenses with some or all of the elements of the routine of business for Thursdays to devote additional time to government business. Until the routine for Thursdays was streamlined, there were several complexities that could arise. In practice, motions proposing to alter the routine have generally specified the business to be considered from a particular time sufficiently to avoid these issues. Sometimes such orders provide that, once the additional business has concluded, the Senate will return to its usual routine of business.

From 2020, the consideration of general business and of documents, reports and responses has been reversed. If the consideration of documents etc. concludes early, the Senate proceeds to debate nominated general business items, and if general business concludes early the chair proposes that the Senate adjourn.

Suspension of standing orders

Page 222, after paragraph 2, insert:

The rule against repeated requests to suspend standing orders was also applied in respect of a “time management” motion in 2018. The motion was put in place on a government suspension motion on 20 June and the Senate rejected an opposition suspension motion the following day intended to remove it: 20/6/2018, J.3200-4; 21/6/2018, J.3235. Neither the President nor the Chair could subsequently entertain further proposals to divert from that agreed procedure. A similar ruling was made in respect of proceedings under a limitation debate on the last day of sitting in 2018: 6/12/2018, J.4498.

Page 222, at the end of footnote 57, add:

; 7/12/2017, J.2509; 27/6/2018, J.3324; 6/12/2018, J.4536, J.4546

Page 222, footnote 58, after “ruling of President Hogg, 25/11/2010, J.439”, add:

; rulings of President Ryan, 21/6/2018, J.3237; 6/12/2018, J.4498

Page 222, footnote 58, after “ruling of President Parry, 15/3/2016, J.3931”, add:

; 10/8/2021, J.3888; 30/11/2021, SD, p. 6853

Page 223, at the end of paragraph 2, add:

A motion to suspend standing orders may be amended, provided the amendment is relevant to the motion as moved. This follows from the exposition of rulings against repeated suspensions in the Procedure Committee’s First report of 1993 and Second report of 2005. For an example, see: 6/12/2018, J.4544-6.

Page 223, at the end of footnote 62, add:

A suspension motion moved in connection with the consideration of formal motions is put without amendment or debate: SO 66(4), see Chapter 9—Motions and amendments, under *Formal motions*.

Senate Routine of Business (chart)

Page 226, before the chart, insert:

An updated version of the routine of business for the Senate can be found in [documents available on its website](#), which incorporate the changes adopted from time to time.

Chapter 9—Motions and amendments

Notice of motion

Page 230, at the end of the penultimate paragraph, add:

A temporary order adopted at the end of the June sittings in 2020 placed a limit of 200 words on general business notices of motion, with exemptions for some categories requiring additional procedural detail: 18/6/2020, J. 1995-99; made permanent 24/6/2021, J.3785-7.

Formal motions

Page 235, at the end of paragraph 1, add:

The use of the formal motion procedure became especially problematic during the 45th Parliament, when its short-comings in determining complex or controversial motions were highlighted on several occasions. Objections to motions being dealt with as formal were frequently met with proposals to suspend standing orders, leading the Senate to determine that such suspension motions should be determined without debate: Procedure Committee, [Fourth report of 2018](#); 28/11/2018, J.4283; adopted as an amendment to standing order 66, 4/7/2019, J.85.

Restrictions on amending or debating motions at this time were increasingly subverted by seeking leave to move amendments or make “short statements”. Once rare, such statements became ubiquitous. Asked to consider what steps might be taken to limit the time spent on formal business, the committee noted:

One of the main contributors...is the number of statements being made by leave. The committee has previously referred to such statements as “misuse of the procedure” (first report of 2003) and criticised their content and prevalence (first report of 2004, second report of 2011). Nevertheless, senators now see them as a routine part of the formal business process. It is hard to see how the time spent on formal business may be reduced unless senators agree to make fewer such statements.

The committee published some statistics demonstrating increased use of the procedure (that is, more requests for formality), increased contestability (more divisions; more denials of formality; more suspension motions) and an increased number of statements by leave. It also listed several options to reforming formal business that might be considered in the future: [First report of 2019](#), see Appendix 3.

In June 2020, the Leaders of the Government and Opposition in the Senate jointly proposed a temporary order limiting the number of motions that may be proposed by this method to one per senator per week, including a maximum of four motions per day from government, opposition and crossbench senators, respectively. The order also placed a limit of 200 words on motions, with exemptions, and asked the committee to review the changes by May 2021. The order was adopted after standing orders were suspended, over the vociferous opposition of crossbench senators: 18/6/2020, J.1995-99.

While the order operated smoothly enough to the end of 2020, in the first half of 2021 some crossbench senators protested those constraints by objecting to the use of the procedure for many of the motions listed on any given day. Generally those motions proceeded, but only after standing orders were suspended to enable their consideration. This meant that even uncontentious motions could not pass without the Senate first dividing on the question whether they ought be considered at all.

On 17 June 2021 the year-long trial of the temporary orders was extended into the next sittings, on the recommendation of the Procedure Committee, to enable consultation with senators about possible alternatives. Despite the extension, the government proposed replacement orders on 24 June, limiting the types of motions that may be dealt with as formal but introducing additional opportunities for senators to put their views on the record through short statements: 24/6/2021, J.3785-7. As with the 2020 orders, the new arrangements were furiously opposed by much of the Senate crossbench, as was the manner in which they were introduced: at the end of the last sitting day as part of a guillotine motion allowing only 20 minutes of debate.

The temporary orders, adopted with government and opposition support, had effect until the last sitting day of 2021, when they were adopted on a permanent basis, with some minor changes to clarify their application: 2/12/2021, J.4432-3. Under the revised standing order 66(5), general business notices may only be taken as formal if they relate to the consideration of legislation by the Senate, the conduct of Senate business, or the conduct of Senate or joint committee business, or propose an order for the production of documents or further action in relation to such an order. Standing order 76(8) was also amended to enable the President to delete extraneous material or require a senator to reframe a notice “to ensure that motions...are eligible for consideration as formal business”.

As something of a trade-off for the restrictions, standing orders were amended to add a 30-minute period of 2-minute statements to the Senate’s routine in the lead up to question time each day.

Rescission of resolutions and orders

Page 238, omit paragraph 2, substitute:

Until 2015, section 48 of the *Legislation Act 2003* provided that an instrument that had been disallowed by a House of the Parliament may not be remade within six months of the disallowance, unless the disallowing House had “rescinded” its resolution of disallowance. For a time such motions were regarded as rescission motions within the meaning of standing order 87; therefore requiring seven days’ notice and an absolute majority. Considered properly, however, such motions are entirely prospective: they permit the remaking of a disallowed instrument and are not subject to those requirements.⁴² In 2015 section 48 was amended to remove the language of rescission, so that a disallowed instrument may be remade “if the relevant House of the Parliament approves, by resolution, the making of a legislative instrument or provision the same in substance as the disallowed instrument or provision”: *Legislation Act 2003*, subsection 48(2).

Same question rule

Page 239, after paragraph 3, add:

Nevertheless, the same question rule is directed to maintaining the principle “that questions once having been finally disposed of shall not be raised again and again in the same Session”: see Laing, RG, [Annotated Standing Orders of the Australian Senate](#).

Although rarely invoked, a chair called to consider the application of the rule considers whether new facts or circumstances have arisen to justify the question being proposed again. This principle guided the President in relation to repeated motions proposing the first reading of the [Ministerial Suitability Commission of Inquiry Bill 2021](#) and the referral of that bill to a legislation committee.

The Senate agreed to the motion authorising the introduction of the bill, but voted it down at the first reading; an exceedingly rare occurrence. The next week, a second iteration of the motion was refused formality and a suspension motion to allow it to be moved was also lost. When an identical motion was moved the next day the President noted the changed circumstances – the bill had been published since the question was first proposed – but indicated that, should the motion be negatived, further motions for the first reading of the bill would not be entertained in the immediate future: 22/6/2021, J.3669. On the next occasion, the President ruled that, as the motion had been considered twice it was not in order for the question to be proposed again: 24/6/2021, J.3763.

The proponent of the bill accepted the ruling and sought unsuccessfully to suspend standing orders (including the same question rule) to allow the motion. In response to a point of order the President indicated that the rule against repeated requests to suspend standing orders (see Chapter 8—Conduct of proceedings, under *Suspension of standing orders*) may apply to future suspension motions seeking to achieve the same end: 24/6/2021, J.3764.

There were also multiple unsuccessful attempts to refer the bill to a legislation committee: via the Selection of Bills process; on a motion on notice, and on similar notices (with

different reporting dates) on two subsequent days. On the last occasion, the President indicated that, if the motion were negatived for what would be the third time, further motions the same in substance would not be entertained in the immediate future. For this purpose he noted that he would not regard a simple change to the reporting date as altering the substance of the motion: 23/6/2021, J.3725. A subsequent notice sought to refer the bill to a different committee.

From as early as 1904, the same question rule has not been strictly applied to bills. As noted above, this preserves the operation of [section 57 of the Constitution](#). It is doubtful whether this rationale is compelling for bills introduced in the Senate, which cannot form the basis of such a trigger, and motions moved without regard to the elapse of time built into that process.

Urgency motions and matters of public importance

Page 243, at the end of paragraph 5, add:

Adopting the process specified in standing order 7(4) for determining a tied ballot, proposals have conventionally been drawn from a ballot box one at a time, and thereby excluded, until the last remaining is reported to the Senate. This process is sound and defensible when two or three proposals are lodged on any given day, but procedurally there is no reason to prevent a different ballot process being used. During one fortnight in 2017, three or more proposals were lodged each day, each requiring a ballot, with 16 proposals received on 28 March 2017 alone. This was not quite a record: on 10 April 1989, 26 proposals were received, including 25 identical proposals from different opposition senators. Such circumstances have led to a change in practice. Where numerous proposals are submitted, the President now reports the first proposal selected to the Senate. On four occasions in the 46th Parliament 28 proposals were received, vindicating the change in practice.

Page 244, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

It is on this basis that the question is put if debate on an urgency motion is interrupted at the time fixed for the chair to propose the adjournment of the Senate: see, for example, 15/10/2019, J.648-9

Chapter 10—Debate

Time limits on debates and speeches

Page 251, at the end of paragraph 2, add:

A key part of the changes adopted from 2020 was the reduction of speaking times, so that more senators may participate in the time available. General debate (for instance, on second reading motions) was reduced from 20 to 15 minutes, and contributions in committee of the whole were reduced from 15 to 10 minutes (noting that senators may make multiple contributions in committee). The Senate also adopted changes to its routine business for Thursday afternoons, including amalgamating tabling and

consideration of new committee reports and government responses, as well as consideration of documents, reports and responses listed on the Notice Paper, into a single one hour period: SO 57(1)(d)(x).

Page 251, paragraph 3, omit “20 minutes”, substitute “15 minutes”.

Page 251, paragraph 4 (c), omit “10 minutes”, substitute “5 or 10 minutes”.

Page 251, paragraph 4 (c), omit “40 minutes¹⁶”, substitute “30 or 40 minutes¹⁶”.

Page 251, footnote 16, omit “, or for 20 minutes at the end of the debate”

Page 252, paragraph 1, omit “total limit: 1 hour”.

Page 253, omit paragraphs 2 and 3, and footnotes 17 and 18.

Page 253, paragraph 4, omit “15 minutes” (twice occurring), substitute “10 minutes”.

Page 253, paragraph 4, omit “30 minutes”, substitute “20 minutes”.

Sub judice convention

Page 264, after paragraph 4, insert:

Or so it was thought. In fact, similar considerations arose in an estimates hearing in June 2021 when questions were asked about a defamation matter brought by a minister against the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC). Although the matter had been discontinued, the court still had before it a request to have material that was suppressed under an interim order permanently removed from the court file.

Ordinarily, questioning in a committee on a matter before a judge of the Federal Court would be unlikely to attract the sub judice convention, as there is no substantial risk that the questioning would influence the court. However, the precedent of the Westpac case suggested that sub judice may apply in another way. In particular, it might be apprehended that evidence going to the content of the suppressed material could present a risk of prejudice to the court’s proceedings, in the sense that the publication of some or all of that material could render those proceedings ineffectual.

The chair flagged this matter in his opening statement, and ruled a number of questions out of order during the hearing. Some of those rulings were clearly on the above point, while the basis for others – constraining what seemed to be general questions about the proceedings – was unclear. In the circumstances it may have been appropriate to allow the questions but guard against answers going to the content of the contested material, as senators and witnesses alike had indicated they had no intention of crossing that line.

As noted in relation to the Westpac case, any restriction on debate (or, as here, on questioning) under the sub judice principle could be temporary only: once the court proceedings are concluded there would no longer be an impediment to the disclosure in the Senate of the documents in question, even if the material were permanently suppressed by the court.

Page 265, last paragraph, after the second sentence, insert:

In determining whether to invoke the convention in a committee setting the chair, and the committee ultimately, weighs the risk of possible prejudice to court proceedings against the public interest in the inquiry, and determines whether the questioning should proceed. It is open to committee members to test the chair's ruling through points of order, however, if a senator dissents from such a ruling the matter is determined at a private meeting. Ultimately the matter may be reported to the Senate for determination, but until that time the ruling of the chair or of the committee (as the case may be) stands.

It is not open to witnesses to invoke the convention as a reason to withhold information. Rather, they should follow the [Senate resolution of 13 May 2009](#) and make a properly-formed public interest immunity claim – presumably on the ground of possible prejudice to legal proceedings – and state the apprehended harm to the public interest that would occur if the information were provided. Both the sub judice convention and the public interest immunity process are intended to help the Senate and its committees determine where the public interest lies. In practice, the process of receiving and determining public interest immunity claims may provide a better means for determining these matters, particularly where a committee initially has little information on which to make its own assessment.

Rules of debate

Page 269, at the end of paragraph 4, add:

The context was a suggestion that a minister was influenced in his ministerial decision-making by his religious views, which was ruled out of order under standing order 193, in that it attributed improper motives.

Page 271, after paragraph 5, insert:

The Procedure Committee has more recently considered, but not recommended for adoption, proposals for mandatory parliamentary codes of conduct, and to add “adverse reflections on an individual or community on the basis of colour, national or ethnic origin, culture or religious belief” to the conduct proscribed by standing order 193: see [First report of 2017](#); [First report of 2019](#).

Conduct of senators

Page 275, at the end of footnote 124, add:

; of President Ryan, 27/11/2019, J.925, (slogans on a laptop computer)

Page 275, at the end of footnote 126, add:

; of President Ryan, 14/11/2018, J.4101 (in relation to slogans on badges); 4/12/2018, J.4385 (...and on garments)

Questions of order

Page 276, at the end of the penultimate paragraph, add:

After a widely-reported exchange between two senators during a division in the Senate, the President made a statement noting the procedural constraints on dealing with the conduct of senators and unparliamentary language where they do not occur within formal proceedings of the Senate: SD, 8/8/2018, pp. 4438-9. A senator was censured in connection with the exchange on a close vote the following day: 14/8/2018, J.3452-3. The Procedure Committee later endorsed the approach signalled in the President's statement, and his observations that personal abuse has no place in the Senate. The technicality that conduct alleged to be disorderly occurs alongside, but not as part of, formal proceedings, does not prevent the chair dealing with it in accordance with the standing orders. However, the committee agreed that it was generally undesirable to change the basis for dealing with disorder, which requires senators to raise points of order at the time of the incident to which they relate: [Third report of 2018](#).

Disorder

Page 279, at the end of the penultimate paragraph, add:

The Procedure Committee made similar observations on the reference of a similar proposal in 2017: [First report of 2017](#).

Page 279, at the end of the last paragraph, add:

In 2018, after an exchange in which other senators were required to withdraw words ruled objectionable, a senator was suspended from the Senate for declining to do so: Senator Di Natale, 27/11/2018, J.4263-4. The President and several other senators made statements about the matter: SD, 27/11/2018, pp. 8693-8; SD, 28/11/2018, pp. 8775-9. This was only the third time a senator had been suspended since the turn of the century, the previous occasions being: Senator Brown, for refusing to withdraw objectionable words, 6/3/2003, J.1567; and Senator Schacht, for persistently and wilfully refusing to conform to the standing orders, 1/3/2001, J.4004.

Debating Opportunities and Time Limits (chart)

Page 285, before the chart, insert:

An updated version of these details can be found in [documents available on its website](#), which incorporate the changes adopted from time to time.

Chapter 11—Voting and divisions

Voting by voices

Page 289, at the end of paragraph 5, add:

Extensive use was made of this practice during the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March and April of 2020.

Divisions

Page 290, after paragraph 2, insert:

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Senate adopted variations to this procedure, to enable senators to observe public health advice on hygiene and social distancing. Divisions were held and counted with the doors open and senators were authorised to vote in divisions from a position behind the banks of seats on the relevant side of the chamber: 23/3/2020, J.1543, SD, pp. 1741-2.

Page 290, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

In 2021, the Senate commenced recording its divisions on tablet devices and reporting the results in real time.

Page 291, at the end of paragraph 1, add:

There is no precise definition of that term, but it suggests that a senator intending to vote was prevented by circumstances from doing so. The practice is based on standing order 104, which provides that a division may be taken again if necessary to ensure that a decision based on confusion or error does not stand.

Page 291, at the end of paragraph 2, add:

The accepted practice is that a senator affected by misadventure seeks leave of the Senate to explain the circumstances of their missing the vote. For example, the second reading vote on the Passenger Movement Charge Amendment Bill 2016, lost on 23 November 2016, was put again by leave the following day, after the senators involved explained their earlier absence: 24/11/16, J.599-600. On 10 August 2021 a vote was taken again by leave after the duty whip identified an error in pairing arrangements: J.3888. The Senate has generally accepted such explanations and given leave for the vote to be held again; however, leave may be refused by any senator.

On 13 June 2017, a senator provided an explanation for missing a vote on a disallowance motion the previous sitting day, 11 May. Leave was refused to have the question put again, however, apparently on the basis of a conflicting report of the senator's intention and the delay in her making the explanation. Instead, the proponent of the motion successfully suspended standing orders and the Senate ordered that the vote be taken again: 13/6/2017, J.1374-5. The Procedure Committee later endorsed a note about "misadventure", the circumstances of the particular matter, and options for rescinding and revisiting votes: [First report of 2017](#), at Appendix 2.

Page 291, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

A decision is not invalidated by a senator contravening these requirements if the outcome of the division would have been no different: Ruling of President Ryan, SD, 20/6/2018, pp. 3377-8. If one of two senators calling for a division is outside of the chamber when the question is put, the division does not proceed: Ruling of President Ryan, 22/6/2021, p. 3673.

Page 291, at the end of footnote 23, add:

For an example of the chair informing the Senate of the correction of a division, certified by the tellers, which affected the result, see 12/9/2019, J.475.

Page 292, last paragraph, after “fixed by the Senate.”, insert:

From 2020 the Senate has continued to sit during what was formerly a suspension between 6.30 and 7.30pm, on a “no divisions” basis, with divisions deferred until a later hour: SO 57(1A).

Pairs

Page 293, paragraph 5, after “vote to vote.”, add:

“Extended pairing arrangements” were implemented for each of the sitting days in March and April 2020, during the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, with only around half of the Senate in attendance. After the Senate resolved to allow senators to participate in its proceedings by video link, but without the capacity to vote, the Leaders of the Government and Opposition in the Senate made statements confirming the desirability of maintaining pairing arrangements to ensure that the decisions of the Senate properly reflected its composition as elected. They also indicated their agreement about steps the Government and Opposition would take to ensure the transparency of pairing arrangements while numerous senators – including in some cases all representatives from one party – were participating remotely: SD, 1/9/2020, p.4515-6.

That agreement rested on senators seeking a pair providing written instructions to that effect. After further questions about transparency arose, the matter was referred to the Procedure Committee: 29/11/2021, J.4345-6. The committee endorsed measures to ensure that pairs were again recorded in Hansard, following a hiatus, and that voting instructions of minor parties and independents were made available to all whips: [First report of 2022](#).

Chapter 12—Legislation

Proceedings on legislation

Page 301, at the end of paragraph 5, add:

Because the Senate controls its own proceedings, it may step through the legislative process in a deliberate fashion or, for bills deemed urgent, more rapidly. For instance, the Marriage Law Survey (Additional Safeguards) Bill 2017 was introduced, passed by both Houses and assented to – all within 6 hours: 13/9/2017, J.1974-6.

Deadline for receipt of bills from House

Page 306, after paragraph 1, insert:

The deferral of bills caught by the deadline (colloquially known as the “cut-off”, and represented by a pair of scissors on the Senate’s sitting calendar) may be overcome by

a motion to exempt a bill or bills from its operation. The exemption may be moved on notice, by leave or pursuant to a suspension of standing orders. The government typically tables a statement of reasons for bringing forward the consideration of the bill. In June 2018, the Senate exempted two national security bills from the requirements of the cut-off by suspending the relevant standing orders, with the support of an absolute majority of senators: 27/6/2018, J.3324.

First reading

Page 310, at the end of footnote 35, add:

In October 2018 the Senate rejected a private senator's bill at the first reading, having declined to allow its postponement: 18/10/2018, J.3995, J.3997. The Senate rejected another, similar bill from the same senator, the following month: 26/11/2018, J.4241.

Reference to standing or select committee

Page 314, footnote 53, at the end of the list of precedents, add:

; 10/5/2017, J.1326; 9/5/2018, J.3069; 7/10/2020, J.2381; 13/5/2021, J.3475

Page 315, at the end of footnote 64, add:

The Transport Security Amendment (Serious Crime) Bill 2020 was referred for a second short inquiry by this method: 22/2/2021, J.3135.

Page 318, at the end of footnote 78, add:

; Renewable Energy (Electricity) Amendment (Excessive Noise from Wind Farms) Bill 2012, 22/11/2012, J.3358; Murray-Darling Basin Commission of Inquiry Bill 2019, 22/7/2019, J.123; Ministers of State (Checks for Security Purposes) Bill 2019, 25/7/2019, J.227; Aged Care Legislation Amendment (Financial Transparency) Bill 2020, 30/11/2020, J.2592

Role of the Scrutiny of Bills Committee

Page 322, last paragraph, to page 323, second paragraph, omit the paragraphs, substitute:

The committee's initial scrutiny of each bill is informed by the legal adviser's report, and recorded in the committee's Scrutiny Digest, which is generally tabled on the Wednesday of each sitting week. Adverse comments are set out by reference to the relevant principle. When the digest is tabled in the Senate, the committee's initial comments on a bill are also formally drawn to the attention of the minister responsible for the bill, who is usually invited to make a response to the committee's comments. Given the time constraints which the legislative process generates, these comments are requested in time for them to be considered by the committee at its regular weekly meeting.

If the committee receives a response from a minister, the committee comments on that response in a subsequent edition of the Scrutiny Digest and outlines any differences between the committee's view and that of the minister. The full text of the response is published on the committee's website. In reporting to the Senate, the committee

expresses no concluded view on whether any provisions offend against its principles or should be amended. These are regarded as matters for the Senate to decide. The committee may report that ministers have given undertakings to initiate amendments of legislation to conform with the committee's principles.

When bills are referred to Senate standing or select committees, the substantive consideration of the bill by the Senate is deferred until the committee reports: SO 115(3). By contrast, Senate debate on bills is not halted while they are being considered by the Scrutiny of Bills Committee. In November 2017 standing order 24 was amended to provide that, where the Scrutiny Committee has not finally reported on a bill because a ministerial response has not been received, any senator may ask the minister, in the Senate, to explain why a response has not been provided prior to debate on the bill. The explanation (of lack thereof) may be debated. Alternatively, the senator who sought the explanation may move a motion relating to the consideration of the bill, for instance, to defer debate until the response to the committee has been received: SO 24(1)(d) to (h). Temporary orders to this effect had been in place since 2016.

In June 2020 the chair of the committee unsuccessfully proposed a further temporary order to automatically adjourn debate on bills on which the committee had not yet presented its initial report: 15/6/2020, J.1908-9.

Page 324, paragraph 3, omit the last sentence.

Page 325, after paragraph 1, insert:

In 2021 the Scrutiny of Bills Committee commented on a novel delegation of power in the Mutual Recognition Amendment Bill 2021. Under the bill, state ministers are empowered to make non-disallowable Commonwealth legislative instruments (for instance, to exempt particular occupations from the legislative scheme) without any apparent parliamentary constraint at either the Commonwealth or state level: see the committee's [Scrutiny Digest 6](#) and [Scrutiny Digest 7](#) of 2021.

Instructions to committee of the whole

Page 325, at the end of paragraph 4, add:

However, such a notice does not propose a suspension of standing orders, so the time limits that apply to suspension motions do not apply here. Standing orders 143(2) and 151 provide the authority for such notices to be moved after the second reading and before a bill proceeds to committee.

Page 326, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

In 2021 a senator gave notice of an instruction of this kind in relation to an electoral amendment bill; one of a series drafted to limit the scope of amendments by confining the title and content to narrow areas of the electoral law: 30/8/2021, J.4021. However, the notice was withdrawn before the bill was dealt with: 1/12/2021, J.4385. The amendments in question were put and defeated when the bill was considered under a guillotine. It is perhaps notable that the House had amended the bill to add provisions that would not have been relevant under the Senate's approach, effectively widening its subject matter.

Report from committee

Page 333, at the end of paragraph 2, add:

In similar circumstances in June 2021 – the motion that the bill stand as printed was agreed to before a senator sought to move her circulated amendments – the motion to report the bill was defeated. That outcome could only rationally be interpreted as an indication that the committee wished to consider the bill further. On that basis, the chair simply allowed debate to continue, enabling amendments to be considered: 17/6/2021, J.3589-94. The standing orders are silent on the matter: they facilitate a deliberate, “clause-by-clause” consideration of bills that has not been used in almost three decades: see above, under *Committee of the whole: amendments*

Page 333, at the end of footnote 144, add:

; 22/8/2018, J.3582-3; 28/11/2019, J.989

Third reading

Page 336, at the end of paragraph 5, add:

The same principles were observed on 10 May 2018, after senators sought leave to have the vote put again on a set of amendments after the relevant bill had been read a third time. Leave was not granted, but negotiations on the matter continued behind the scenes. The practical obstacle – that the Senate cannot deal with a bill that is no longer in its possession – was avoided when the government indicated its agreement that the bill should not progress until the matter was settled: 10/5/2018, J.3088, J.3105, J.3110.

Discharge of bill

Page 337, at the end of footnote 175, add:

An unusual order proposed that a bill be discharged if it had not been fully considered by a particular date; a kind of “reverse guillotine”: 13/9/2017, J.1985-7. The bill was not called on for debate and it was discharged on the appointed day: 18/10/2017, J.2131.

Disagreement of House with Senate amendments

Page 342, at the end of footnote 194, add:

; Crimes Legislation Amendment (Police Powers at Airports) Bill 2019, 15/10/2019, J.648

Control of bills

Page 351, at the end of paragraph 1, add:

For similar purposes, non-government senators brought on the government’s Home Affairs Legislation Amendment (Miscellaneous Matters) Bill 2018, giving it precedence and applying a limitation of debate, and later brought on the message from the House varying the Senate’s amendments: 5/12/2018, J.4445-7; 13/2/2019, J.4613-6. The motion requiring consideration of the message was unusual. It required the message to be reported immediately, and for a single question to be proposed from the chair: That the

Senate agrees to the amendments made by the House. Because the government was in a minority in the House of Representatives, the bill was able to pass both Houses with amendments that the government opposed. Despite the government's opposition to the bill as finally passed, the Prime Minister confirmed that the normal processes for assent would be followed.

Page 351, at the end of footnote 238, add:

Marriage Amendment (Definition and Religious Freedoms) Bill 2017, 15/11/2017, J.2241-2; Restoring Territory Rights (Assisted Suicide Legislation) Bill 2015, 27/6/2018, J.3343-4; Discrimination Free Schools Bill 2019, 17/10/2018, J.3951; Sex Discrimination Amendment (Removing Discrimination Against Students) Bill 2018, 29/11/2018, J.4332; 4/12/2018, J.4396

Limitation of debate – urgent bills

Page 352, at the end of footnote 246, add:

On one occasion in 2019, during the consideration of a bill under a limitation of debate, a senator sought leave to move closure on an amendment and, when leave was denied, moved to suspend this standing order, so that closure could be moved: 4/12/2019, J.1066.

Page 352, at the end of footnote 249, add:

For an extreme example, see proceedings on the Home Affairs Legislation Amendment (Miscellaneous Measures) Bill 2018, which continued for almost 3 hours after the allotted time expired: 6/12/2018, J.4492-4544.

Page 353, at the end of paragraph 4, add:

An extension may also be granted by leave: see 6/12/2018, J.4544.

Page 354, after paragraph 1, insert:

Debate has been allowed on proposals to suspend standing orders to extend the time available for debate moved when the allotted time has expired. By contrast, it has been ruled that other suspension motions, and motions by leave, moved after the expiration of time may not be debated: see, for example, SD, 26/11/2010, pp. 2374-5; SD, 6/12/2018, pp. 9698-9. In the second example the rule was expressed as “a motion to suspend the operation of the time-limited debate motion can be debated, but no other motion can be debated”. The rationale is the same as the rationale for the rule against repeated suspensions of standing orders, namely, that allowing further debate after the time determined by the Senate had expired would provide a means of permanently obstructing the business of the Senate: see Chapter 8—Conduct of proceedings, under *Suspension of standing orders*.

Page 354, after the last paragraph, insert:

Once in place – whether under standing order 142 or by another process – a limitation of debate may be overridden by a subsequent decision of the Senate to deal with a bill in a different way. So, for instance, a second reading amendment proposing to refer a bill to

a committee (and thereby defer further consideration) is in order. A motion to vary or override a limitation of debate may also be initiated by leave or a suspension of standing orders: see for example a limitation of debate removed after suspension of standing orders, 3/12/2018, J.4351-3; a motion by leave to override an order made the previous day, 5/12/2018, J.4422.

Unusual “time management” motions for bills have included:

- a provision that questions on any message from the House of Representatives be put “immediately without amendment or debate”: 20 June 2018, J.3203
- non-government senators applying a limitation of debate on a government bill against the wishes of the government, to allow amendments to be made: 5/12/2018, J.4445-6
- non-government senators applying a 30-minute limit on debate of a single question on a message from the House of Representatives: 13/2/2019, J.4613-6
- a variation providing that the question be put on all amendments circulated 30 minutes before the expiration of allotted time, rather than 2 hours as provided for in SO 142: 6/12/2018, J.4537-8
- a limitation of debate being applied to a list of bills, a disallowance motion, a number of general business motions and a motion relating to the conduct of a senator: 3/4/2019, J.4829-34
- a motion requiring that a message transmitting House amendments be reported immediately with a single question agreeing to the amendments proposed from the chair for a time-limited debate: 13/2/2019, J.4613-6;
- a motion requiring that a question not to insist on amendments be proposed from the chair and “put immediately”: 24/6/2021, J. 3774-5 – crossbench senators unsuccessfully dissented from the President’s ruling that this meant the question be put without debate: 24/6/2021, J.3784-5.

Another common approach, used especially toward the end of sitting periods, is to extend sitting hours by a motion providing that the Senate not adjourn until proceedings on an agreed list of bills are finalised. In 2018, an amendment moved by leave to the usual motion establishing the list of “non-controversial” bills for consideration from 12.45pm Thursday added provisions that the Senate not adjourn until those and other bills had been completed: 28/6/2018, J.3359. Leave was required to move the amendment, as the minister’s authority to move the original motion – standing order 56 – did not permit a motion varying the hours of meeting.

Page 354, at the end of footnote 255, add:

There is inconsistent practice on the right to withdraw circulated amendments prior to time expiring. It has been accepted on several occasions that a senator may indicate – *prior* to time expiring – that they do not intend to proceed with certain amendments

However, this sits uneasily against the rationale given here for requiring leave to withdraw circulated amendments *after* time expires.

Governor-General's assent

Page 355, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

For a government bill assented to notwithstanding the government's stated opposition to the bill as finally passed, see the Home Affairs Legislation Amendment (Miscellaneous Measures) Bill 2018.

Chapter 13—Financial legislation

Consideration of appropriation bills

Page 379, at the end of paragraph 1, add:

In 2018, the additional appropriation bills were passed before the date for estimates committees to report. The government acknowledged this did not set a precedent for future bills: SD, 19/3/2018, pp. 1486-7.

Page 379, at the end of footnote 59, add:

; 19/3/2018, J.2796-7; 30/11/2018, J.2615-6

Terminology

Page 381, at the end of footnote 64, add:

; in April 2019, before the election on 18 May; in March 2020, after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and a decision to postpone that year's Budget until October; and in March 2022, before the election on 21 May that year.

Meaning of ordinary annual services of the government

Page 391, after paragraph 2, insert:

The 2017-18 additional appropriations bills were passed without amendment in March 2018. Amendments from the cross-bench regarding the classification of funding for new projects as ordinary annual services were unsuccessful. Government and opposition speakers indicated their satisfaction that the classification of funds was in accordance with the 1999 agreement that new policies within existing outcomes could be classified as ordinary annual services: SD, pp. 1487-90. Without reading too much into these remarks, they appear to be at odds with the position summarised in the 50th report and paragraph 2(e) of the consolidated resolution, referred to above. Nevertheless, the relevant constitutional provisions deal with proposed laws and are, accordingly, non-justiciable. The question whether it is desirable for the Senate to cede this particular ground is a matter for the Senate.

Other “money bills” or measures—advances to the Finance Minister

Page 396, after paragraph 1, insert:

As determinations allocating funds under the Advance are not subject to disallowance, the Scrutiny of Bills Committee regularly draws the provisions to the attention of senators: see, for example, [Scrutiny Digest 4 of 2019](#), paragraphs 1.19 – 1.24. The committee has long been critical that these determinations are not disallowable, with the issue also being picked up in the final report of the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation Committee's inquiry into the [Exemption of delegated legislation from parliamentary oversight in March 2021](#).

Since the 2008-09 appropriation bills the limit on the amount of funds that may be allocated under these provisions has been \$675 million. However, the supply bills introduced at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic set a limit of \$40 billion: 23/3/2020, J.1561-2. In light of the unprecedented amount available under the provisions, the Government reached an agreement with the Opposition to provide for increased transparency and oversight. Under the agreement, a media release was to be issued each week that Advance determinations were made and the Finance Minister was to seek the concurrence of the Opposition prior to drawing any funding from an Advance for proposed expenditure greater than \$1 billion. The willingness of the Senate to support these provisions with limited oversight reflected the seriousness of the circumstances.

Although scrutiny of the advances has formed part of Senate practice for decades, they are rarely debated. None of the additional estimates reports in 2020-21 made any substantive mention of the scrutiny of the report, despite the provisions authorising the appropriation of billions of dollars, and the motion approving the advance for 2019-20 was [agreed to](#) without debate: 12/5/2021, J.3432.

When are requests required?

Page 412, after paragraph 3, add:

As has been noted, the Senate may make requests even though they may not strictly be required under section 53. This has occurred on occasion when it has not been clear whether an amendment would meet the above test. In 2019 a bill establishing a disaster recovery fund was passed with requests that increased the funds that might be available and allowed them to be directed to a broader range of activities. Arguably the requests could have been dealt with as amendments, as their legislative language contained a degree of ministerial discretion. In the time available to consider them, however, no-one demurred at the apparent shared view of the shadow minister and minister leading the debate that they ought be framed as requests: 17/10/2019, J. 685-90.

Page 413, at the end of footnote 175, add:

This principle was demonstrated in proceedings on the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia Bill 2019. Government amendments providing for a minimum number of judges to hold office under the Act were treated as amendments, after the government indicated they would have no financial impact. Similarly, amendments providing that the minimum be the number of judges then appointed – and so approximating existing expenditure – were also treated as amendments. Amendments seeking to increase that

number further were treated as requests, as they would increase expenditure under the appropriation clause in the bill.

Page 414, at the end of footnote 181, add:

A government amendment to the Coronavirus Economic Response Package Omnibus Bill 2020 provided that “any provision of the social security law relating to the qualification of persons for a social security payment, or to the rate of a social security payment” could be modified by legislative instrument. This was announced as a means of extending a payment proposed in the bill to additional categories of recipients. The provision empowered the relevant minister to authorise the expenditure by legislative instrument, preserving the government’s financial initiative, so it was in accordance with the precedents of the Senate to deal with it as an amendment, despite the acknowledged financial implications. On the other hand, amendments from other parties *requiring* the extension of payments to other categories or recipients were dealt with as requests: 23/3/2020, J.1549-61.

The same approach was taken in relation to a later phase of the government’s economic response, with the bills that underpinned the “JobKeeper” wage subsidy program. The details of the program were to be contained in rules to be made under a broad power delegated to the Treasurer. Amendments *requiring* the Treasurer to extend eligibility for payments were categorised as requests, on the basis that they were intended to cause expenditure beyond the intended scope of the scheme, however uncertain that base expenditure was: 8/4/2020, J.1584-1601; 1/9/2020, J.2191.

Page 414, footnote 182, after references for the Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility Bill 2016, add:

; Treasury Laws Amendment (Cyclone and Flood Damage Reinsurance Pool) Bill 2022, SD 30/3/2022, p. 465

Page 416, after paragraph 1, insert:

In 2019 these matters were agitated in advice from the Solicitor-General tabled in the House of Representatives, arguing that Senate amendments contravened the third paragraph and also infringed section 56: see proceedings on the Home Affairs Legislation Amendment (Miscellaneous Matters) Bill 2018. The amendments in question established a health advice panel. The Solicitor-General advised that members would hold “public offices” as defined in the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973*, and that the obligation to remunerate them would automatically trigger expenditure under a standing appropriation in that Act. The circumstances were therefore similar to those in the Native Title Act matter, mentioned above.

In a statement to the House, the Speaker reported his own advice that section 53 was engaged on this occasion, under the interpretation favoured by the House, but noted that the practice in relation to the appointment of statutory offices had at times varied. Indeed, as well as the amendments held to be valid in the *Native Title Act Case*, there are precedents stretching back over several decades of both Houses accepting that the creation of public offices triggering the same provisions of the Remuneration Tribunal Act may proceed by way of Senate amendments, and without the need for a message under

section 56. For instance, similar amendments were made and accepted in the Australian Securities Commission Bill 1988 (establishing the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Corporations and Securities and increasing the number of members appointed to the Corporations and Securities Panel) and the Tourism Australia Bill 2004 (increasing the number of “other members” of the Board of Directors). Likewise, numerous bills have established statutory offices coming within the definition of “public office” in the Remuneration Tribunal Act, without the requirement for a message under section 56.

In practice, the remuneration for such offices is frequently funded through annual departmental appropriations or cost-recovery arrangements, or offset in other ways. However, the Solicitor-General noted the Government’s instructions that it had no intention of otherwise funding the expenditure required. In the end, the House did not adopt the interpretation proposed in the advice, but amended the Senate’s amendments to remove the financial aspect.

Chapter 14—Committee of the whole proceedings

Chair of committees

Page 424, at the end of paragraph 2, add:

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Senate adopted variations to its practices and procedures, to enable senators to observe public health advice on hygiene and social distancing. This included permitting committees of the whole to be chaired from the President’s chair: 23/3/2020, J. 1543, SD, pp. 1741-2.

Debate in committee

Page 426, at the end of paragraph 1, add:

Speaking times in committee proceedings were reduced with effect from the first sittings in 2020, in accordance with a recommendation of the Procedure Committee: [Third report of 2019](#).

Page 426, paragraph 2, omit “15 minutes” (thrice occurring), substitute “10 minutes”.

Page 426, paragraph 3, omit “30 minutes”, substitute “20 minutes”.

Page 426, paragraph 4, omit “30 minutes”, substitute “20 minutes”.

Chapter 15—Delegated legislation

Types and volume of delegated legislation

Page 432, at the end of the table, add:

Year	Disallowable instruments
2016 – 2017	1482
2017 – 2018	1581
2018 – 2019	1127
2019 – 2020	1312
2020 – 2021	1536
2021 – 2022	1284

Regulations and Ordinances Committee

Page 435, at the end of the heading, add:

/Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation Committee

Page 435, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

In November 2019 the committee was renamed the Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, following an inquiry into its role and functions, to reflect the expansion of its remit over the years: 27/11/2019, J.933-5.

Page 435, omit paragraphs 4 to 6, substitute:

The committee is appointed at the commencement of each Parliament under standing order 23(1). It has six members, with three nominated by the Leader of the Government in the Senate and three nominated by the Leader of the Opposition in the Senate or by minor parties or independent senators. The quorum of the committee is provided by standing order 29. The chair of the committee is elected from the members nominated by the Leader of the Government, and the deputy chair from members nominated by the Leader of the Opposition. (Until 2019 the chair was empowered to appoint a deputy who was, by convention, a non-government senator, reinforcing the non-partisan nature of the committee's proceedings.) The deputy acts as chair when there is no chair or the chair is not present at a meeting.

The committee these days has the usual range of inquiry powers, including the power to send for persons and documents and to sit during recess, but until 2019 it did not have power to move from place to place. It usually meets in private.¹²

Standing order 23(2) provides:

All instruments made under the authority of Acts of the Parliament, which are subject to disallowance, disapproval or affirmative resolution by the Senate and which are of

a legislative character, shall stand referred to the committee for consideration and, if necessary, report.

Page 436, before paragraph 1, insert:

Development of the committee's principles and approach

The amendments made to standing order 23 in November 2019 modernised aspects of the committee's procedure and promoted consistency with other Senate standing committees and scrutiny committees in other jurisdictions. The changes to the committee's terms of reference in standing order 23(3) were principally changes of form, rather than substance, clarifying the standing order to reflect long-standing committee practice.

Page 436, at the end of footnote 13, add:

, as in force from 1979. The expansion of these four principles into 11 paragraphs in November 2019 reflected the committee's broad approach to interpreting its principles, as described below.

Page 438, at the end of paragraph 2, add:

For examples of the committee chair giving, and later withdrawing, protective disallowance notices to extend the time for senators to consider instruments initially misclassified as not subject to disallowance, see 27/3/2018, J.2947; [Delegated legislation monitors](#) 15 and 16 of 2017.

Page 438, after the last paragraph, add:

In 2018 the Senate initiated a review by the committee of its effectiveness, role and future direction, as well as the adequacy of the existing framework for parliamentary control of delegated legislation. This was similar to a review undertaken by the Scrutiny of Bills Committee in 2012, which led to a number of changes to that committee's operations. The report was tabled in June 2019 and a range of procedural changes were adopted in November 2019: 27/11/2019, J.933–5. The changes modernised the language in the committee's terms of reference and clarified its procedures.

Among the changes was the insertion of two "catch-all" provisions. The first empowered the committee to consider whether instruments comply with "any other ground relating to the technical scrutiny of delegated legislation that the committee considers appropriate" (SO 23(3)(k)), while the second enabled the committee to report on an instrument "on the ground that it raises significant issues" or is otherwise likely to be of interest to the Senate (SO 23(4)). The committee now maintains a list of these [matters of interest to the Senate](#) on its web pages.

The committee was also given the power to initiate inquiries into "any matter related to the technical scrutiny of delegated legislation" (SO 23(12)). In April 2020 the committee used this power to initiate an inquiry into the exemption of instruments from disallowance and subsequently recommended a range of measures to restrain and rationalise the practice: [Final report](#), Exemption of delegated legislation from parliamentary oversight,

March 2021. Some of the committee's recommendations were subsequently adopted by the Senate: 16/6/2021, J.3581-2.

In February 2021, the Senate also adopted a resolution encouraging ministers and agencies to engage with the committee in a timely manner and calling on shadow ministers to "actively consider" its comments: 23/2/2021, J.3148-9.

Disallowance

Page 445, at the end of footnote 45, add:

; 20/6/2017, J.1505 (in respect of an instrument earlier repealed). In 2022, regulations were deemed to be disallowed when the time to determine a notice from the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation Committee expired: 28/3/2022, J.4561 The final day in the disallowance timetable fell on a day added to the Senate's program to mark the death of a sitting senator. The government did not seek to have the motion called on, accepting that the regulations would be disallowed without a vote.

Page 447, after paragraph 1, insert:

This uncertainty was resolved when the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* was amended in 2018 to insert a common-sense definition of sitting day, which provides that a new sitting day is not created in those circumstances: see s. 2M.

Page 447, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

Similarly, after its repeal, a notice to disallow the Extradition (People's Republic of China) Regulations 2017 was postponed to the last day of the disallowance period, rather than withdrawn. The Senate adjourned with the motion unresolved, having not been reached in debate: 20/6/2017, J.1505. Section 42(2) of the Legislation Act provides that instruments are taken to be disallowed if they are not determined in the prescribed time (see footnote 45, above, for precedents). The presumed effect in this case was to prevent regulations "the same in substance" as the repealed regulations being made within 6 months without the Senate's consent.

Page 447, at the end of footnote 53, add:

Similarly, an overnight suspension from 30 to 31 March 2017 raised uncertainty about the last day for resolving another disallowance motion. That motion was initially defeated on 11 May – the "safer" day for determining the matter – but put again on the next sitting day after standing orders were suspended. While a vote on 11 May avoided the uncertainty, there was no basis for concluding that a vote on the next sitting day was outside the statutory timeframe for disallowance. Therefore the vote proceeded, the motion succeeded and the identified items in the instrument were disallowed: 13/6/2017, J.1374-5.

Page 449, at the end of footnote 71, add:

; 21/11/2016, J.495-6; 10/5/2017, J.1326; 14/6/2017, J.1408; 14/2/2018, J.2715; 11/9/2018, 3684-5; 3/4/2019, J.4829-34 (as part of a limitation of debate on a list of bills and several other motions); 17/10/2019, J.699; 12/11/2019, J.783 (multiple motions over

several days); 27/11/2019, J.932 (identical motions to be considered together); 12/2/2020, J.1345. Similarly, disallowance motions have occasionally been given precedence over other business to ensure they may be dealt with: 8/2/2018, J.2630; 16/8/2018, J.3489-90

Page 450, after the last dot point, add:

- disallowance motion put again and passed on a subsequent sitting day, pursuant to suspension of standing orders: 13/6/2017, J.1374-5
- proposal to postpone disallowance motion rejected: 17/10/2017, J.2083-4; 9/5/2018, J.3066
- disallowance motion postponed on another senator's motion: 12/2/2018, J.2666; 14/2/2018, J.2715
- postponed disallowance motion brought on pursuant to suspension of standing orders: 27/3/2018, J.2948, J.2961-4

Page 450, at the end of footnote 75, add:

An unusual motion saw two identical disallowance motions, initially given for different days, ordered to be taken together: 14/2/2018, J.2715. Similarly, the Senate ordered that notices given on behalf of the Regulations and Ordinances Committee and the Human Rights Committee be taken together, although ultimately each was withdrawn after the committees reported that their concerns has been satisfied: 27/11/2019, J. 932; 28/11/2019, J.974. For identical motions from different senators called on together under a time management motion, defeated, then reconsidered and agreed to, see 22/6/2021, J. 3658-9, J.3674-5, J.3679.

Amendment and withdrawal of disallowance motion

Page 454, paragraph 4, after "standing order 78", insert:

For some years, senators gave notice of intention to amend orally but stated that the notice would be amended pursuant to standing order 77, so that it would appear in its amended form on the following *Notice Paper*. This leaves the timing of the amendment uncertain and reduces the time available for senators to consider their options before the amendment takes effect. Better practice has a senator giving oral notice of intention to amend and stating when the amendment would be made – for instance, at the time for notices on the next sitting day – with the notice of intention to amend appearing on the *Notice Paper*: see 5/8/2021, J.3489; 9/8/2021, J.3868. This is consistent with the practices for giving notice of intention to withdraw. When giving notice of intention to amend, senators indicate that this provides the opportunity for other senators to take over the remainder of the notice.

Page 456, after paragraph 1, insert:

As provided by standing order 78(2), a notice of intention to withdraw may have effect later in the day, if given on the last day for resolving a disallowance motion. For a motion taken over by another senator in such circumstances, see 14/6/2017, J.1403.

Page 456, at the end of footnote 98, add:

23/11/2021, J.4267 (from the renamed Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation Committee). On 5 August 2021 a senator took over a notice proposed to be withdrawn by the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Human Rights and gave notice of intention to amend it: J.3849.

Page 456, at the end of footnote 99, add:

26/11/2010, J.482; 14/6/2017, J.1403

Effect of end of a Parliament or session

Page 457, at the end of paragraph 4, add:

For example, the Fair Work Amendment (Casual Loading Offset) Regulations 2018 [F2018L01770] came into effect in December 2018 and were tabled on the first sitting day in 2019. Notice of a disallowance motion was given the following day (13/2/2019, J.4265), but was not determined when the parliament was prorogued in April. The instrument was deemed to be tabled again at the beginning of the 46th Parliament (2/7/2019, J.40). Notice of disallowance was again given (11/9/2019, J. 428), within 15 sitting days of the deemed tabling. The motion was debated and defeated (16/9/2019, J.503-4), so the regulations continued in force.

Remaking of instruments following disallowance

Page 457, paragraph 5, omit “Section 48 of the Legislation Act provides.”, substitute:

A safeguard in the disallowance process is that a legislative instrument may not be remade within 6 months of its disallowance without the approval of the House which disallowed it. From 1932 until 2015, the disallowance provisions in the Legislation Act and its predecessors contemplated the relevant House “rescinding” its resolution of disallowance. For instance, until 2015 section 48 of the Legislation Act provided:

Page 458, after paragraph 1, insert:

That provision was amended in 2015 to remove the language of rescission, so that a disallowed instrument may be remade “if the relevant House of the Parliament approves, by resolution, the making of a legislative instrument or provision the same in substance as the disallowed instrument or provision”: *Legislation Act 2003*, subsection 48(2). Although in its earlier form the provision purported to require the Senate to *rescind* the original disallowance resolution, in fact such a motion was entirely prospective in permitting a new instrument to be made: see Chapter 9, under *Rescission or resolutions and orders*.

The development and interpretation of the provision is set out below.

Page 459, after paragraph 3, insert:

In February 2018 the Senate disallowed an amendment to the Murray-Darling Basin Plan, which had been made following a mandatory consultation process. After agreement was reached to remake the instrument, the government introduced a bill to remove the

associated consultation requirements. The Senate resolution approving the remaking of the instrument was made by way of a second reading amendment to the bill: 14/2/2018, J.2728; 25/6/2018, J.3286. This was the first time that the Senate had passed a resolution to *approve* the remaking of a disallowed instrument since subsection 48(2) was amended in 2015.

“Sunsetting” of instruments

Page 460, after paragraph 4, insert:

In August 2017, the Chair of the Regulations and Ordinances Committee withdrew a protective disallowance notice given by the committee in respect of a “Sunsetting Exemption” regulation: 15/8/2017, J.1707. At the same time the committee set out its views about exemptions from sunsetting arrangements more broadly, emphasising their importance in ensuring that legislative instruments are kept up to date and only remain in force for so long as they are needed: [Delegated Legislation Monitor No. 9 of 2017](#).

Chapter 16—Committees

Evolution of the committee system

Page 465, after paragraph 2, insert:

In 2020, to recognise the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the modern committee system, the Senate department launched two new web resources. The first, [Navigate Senate Committees](#), brings together the history and work of Senate committees since 1901 and charts the [genealogy of every Senate committee](#), with information about chairs and members, links to committee reports, and images and digital media, including oral histories. The second resource, the [Senate committees hearing map](#), illustrates well over a century of Senate committees on the move, comprising more than 7,500 hearings, mapped by subject and year, in over 200 locations.

Legislation committees considering estimates

Page 479, at the end of paragraph 2, add:

There is occasionally a suggestion that the Secretary of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) does not attend estimates. In fact, secretaries of PM&C have appeared on several occasions, including consecutive appearances in the February and May estimates rounds in 2021.

Page 480, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

Similarly, cross-portfolio hearings on Murray-Darling Basin matters are conducted by the Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport Legislation Committee during each round of estimates under an order first agreed to in 2017: 29/3/2017, J.1221.

Page 480, paragraph 4, omit “, although no committee has yet done so”, substitute:

The first (and, to date, only) estimates hearing to occur outside Canberra was a hearing of the Environment and Communications Legislation Committee, which examined nbn co. in Sydney in November 2017. Although for some years estimates hearings had occasionally taken evidence from witnesses by phone or video link, the requirement for “COVID-safe” hearings in the Budget estimates round of 2020-21 saw some senators and ministers, as well as numerous officials, participating remotely. Similar practices were adopted to varying degrees during subsequent rounds.

Page 480, at the end of footnote 70, add:

A direction to hold an additional hearing may also contain a direction that particular witnesses appear: for example, 14/11/2017, J.2213; 16/11/2017, J.2259.

Page 481, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

For example, in a Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee estimates hearing on 28 February 2017, a senior official of the Attorney-General’s Department expressed reluctance to “traverse matters that are the subject of inquiry by another committee”, being the Legal and Constitutional Affairs References Committee inquiry into the liquidation of the Bell Group of Companies. There is no rule of the Senate that prevents senators seeking explanations on such matters at an estimates hearing, and the chair allowed the questions to proceed.

Page 481, omit paragraph 4, substitute:

As with any other hearing, a committee considering estimates sets its program beforehand and any adjustments require agreement. The method of proceeding echoes earlier procedures for considering appropriation bills in committee of the whole. The chair calls on items of proposed expenditure in the agreed order, generally at agency or program level, and opens those items for questioning. In committee of the whole, questioning continues until senators had no further questions on that item. Generally, estimates committees have been able to achieve a similar outcome, by agreement, and by the development over time of processes for placing questions on notice.

In 2013 and 2014, after some disquiet about the allocation of questions among senators and about committees adjourning while senators still had questions to ask, the Senate agreed to new procedures affecting the management of estimates hearings. These include procedures requiring committees to schedule further hearings on the initiative of any three members (*see now [continuing orders 9A and 9B](#)*) and an amendment to standing order 26(4) that limits the ability of the chair to move through the committee’s agreed program. The standing order provides that the chair cannot call on the next item if any senator has further questions on the current item, unless:

- the senator agrees to place their questions on notice; or
- the committee agrees to schedule an additional hearing to allow those questions to be asked.

One consequence is that standing order 26(4) also operates to extend a hearing beyond its scheduled adjournment time unless senators with further questions agree to place them on notice, or the committee agrees to schedule a further hearing. The provisions for spill-over hearings under continuing orders 9A or 9B could be used to secure a further hearing, as could a simple decision of the committee.

A decision of the committee made at any time to schedule a further hearing on the item then before the committee allows the chair to move to the next item on the committee's program or, in the circumstances described above, to adjourn the hearing at the scheduled time.

Committees may also consider the annual reports of departments and budget-funded agencies in conjunction with their consideration of estimates.

Questions taken on notice at estimates hearings

Page 482, paragraph 3, after “answering such questions.⁷⁸ “, insert:

The Senate has by resolution set a deadline to answer unanswered estimates questions from a previous parliament as a trigger for the use of this procedure in the following parliament (31/8/2016, J.81; 29/7/2019, J.258) and, similarly, from one session of the 44th Parliament to the next: 19/4/2016, J.4134.

Scope of questions at estimates hearings

Page 482, at the end of paragraph 5, add:

The Senate has occasionally directed that particular Senate ministers, or particular officers, appear at estimates: for example, President of Fair Work Australia, 28/10/2009, J.2661-2 (subsequently relaxed to an expectation the President would appear should the committee require it: 13/11/2013, J.100); Treasury Secretary, 13/5/2010, J.3494; named Defence officer, 23/2/2016, J.3774; named NBN Co. officers, 14/11/2017, J.2213; Minister for Employment, 16/11/2017, J.2259; 3/4/2019, J.4838-40; officers of the NSAB, 12/2/2020, J.1346. Directions that ministers attend as committee witnesses had not occurred before 2016: see Chapter 17—Witnesses, under *Senators as witnesses*. The Senate has also requested (rather than compelled) the attendance of persons who were formerly officers of a department allocated to a committee, one of whom attended and answered questions: 15/2/2018, J.2741.

Page 482, at the end of paragraph 6, add:

For instance, in the 2017-18 Budget estimates round, the Snowy Hydro Corporation, in which the Commonwealth has a 13% stake, appeared before the Environment and Communications Legislation Committee, while Dairy Australia, whose funding sources include a levy paid by milk producers, as well as Commonwealth and state governments, universities and research organisations, appeared before the Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport Legislation Committee. Similarly, in the 2020-21 Budget estimates round, a number of publicly funded boards and corporations were called, including the Naval Shipbuilding Advisory Board, Defence Housing Australia, the Financial Adviser Standards

and Ethics Authority and the Board of Australia Post, the latter Board agreeing to appear after a senator foreshadowed a Senate motion requiring their attendance.

Page 483, after paragraph 1, insert:

The Procedure Committee went on to say “provided that questions are asked in an orderly fashion and meet the test of relevance the questions are in order.” Despite this clarity, it is sometimes suggested that the rules for Senate questions in standing order 73 apply to estimates. There is no basis for this suggestion, so there are no grounds for a chair to rule on whether questions at estimates conform with those rules.

The only other rule going to the content of questions is the provision in privilege resolution 1(16) that officers “shall not be asked to give opinions on matters of policy...” These rules are identified in the chair’s opening statement recited at the start of each hearing.

It is unsurprising that the rules for Senate questions do not apply. Estimates hearings did not evolve from question time, but from the examination of appropriation bills in committee of the whole: see Laing, R.G, *Annotated Standing Orders of the Australian Senate*, [standing order 26](#).

One constraint on the broad test of relevance described above lies in the Senate resolution allocating the oversight of executive portfolios to different committees. For this reason, some questions asked in two estimates hearings during the 2017-18 additional estimates round were ruled not relevant. With this principle in mind, an unusual order required a Senate minister to attend estimates to answer questions in relation to a portfolio she no longer held: 3/4/2019, J.4838-4840. Similarly, questions were asked of an officer in connection with a former role in the same department, on the basis that no question of relevance arose, although the officer availed himself of the right to refer detailed questions to a superior officer: Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee, Budget estimates, transcripts, 19/10/2020, pp 82-86; 20/10/2020 pp. 143-7. Estimates chairs have sometimes allowed questions about officers’ former roles in other portfolios despite technically breaching this test of relevance, particularly where it was apparent that the officer was willing to answer them: Economics Legislation Committee, Budget estimates, transcript, 26/10/2020, p.32.

Role of the Australian National Audit Office

Page 484, after paragraph 1, insert:

More recently, in 2017, officers of ANAO appeared before the Rural and Regional Affairs and Transport Legislation Committee to assist with questions about an ANAO report into the conduct of a tender. The audit had been undertaken following correspondence from the committee to the Auditor General in the previous parliament, raising concerns about the performance of an agency, Airservices Australia. After ANAO officers gave evidence, the agency appeared before the committee; ANAO was then asked to clarify evidence, before the agency was again called. Similarly, ANAO officers appeared before the Environment and Communications Legislation Committee during the 2021-22 Budget estimates hearings to assist with questions arising from audits connected to the portfolios allocated to that committee.

Select committees

Page 489, after paragraph 4, insert:

Despite these “unofficial agreements” and “informal understandings”, there were 11 select committees operating concurrently as at 30 June 2020, including eight Senate select committees and three joint select committees, in addition to the Senate’s usual complement.

Joint committees

Page 491, after paragraph 1, insert:

In 2018 the power of a joint committee to summon witnesses was affirmed in the High Court, in a judgment that also reaffirmed in passing the validity of the Parliament’s contempt powers and noted the extensive protections afforded witnesses before committees through the Senate’s Privilege Resolutions: [Alford v Parliamentary Joint Committee on Corporations and Financial Services](#) [2018] HCA 57.

The Joint Committee on Corporations and Financial Services had ordered the attendance of two witnesses before its franchising inquiry, after they had declined invitations to appear. Those witnesses sought to challenge the committee’s capacity to make those orders and applied for a stay or injunction – the precise relief sought was unclear – to restrain their operation. Her Honour Gordon J found that the witnesses’ application lacked merit, and that the issues raised “should generally be resolved by the Parliament, not the courts”.

In dismissing the interlocutory application, Her Honour set out the constitutional, legislative and procedural bases of the committee’s powers, finding:

Where, as here, there is an apparently validly appointed joint committee which has a power to direct a person to attend, it is difficult to identify a role for the courts in relation to that exercise of power.

The witnesses later appeared before the committee, as required, apparently armed with advice that parliamentary privilege may not apply to the committee’s proceedings, but could be invoked by incanting the word “privilege” before each response. Thus was the word uttered 422 times in a three and a half hour hearing. There is no magic in the word. As noted above, it is clear that privilege applies to proceedings of joint committees. However, if it did not, the incantation would be to no avail: Parliamentary Joint Committee on Corporations and Financial Services, [transcript, 26/11/2018](#).

Senators on committees before taking their seats

Page 497, at the end of footnote 130, add:

; 1/9/2020, J. 2212; 3/9/2020, J.2322

Power to take evidence in private

Page 502, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

By contrast, in 2017 the Environment and Communications Legislation Committee published details of executive remuneration at Australia Post, which that organisation sought to provide on a confidential basis. The committee rejected public interest immunity claims made on the grounds of privacy, contractual obligation and commercial-sensitivity, finding an overriding public interest in publishing the information: see [correspondence published by the committee](#), supplementary 2016-17 Budget estimates hearings.

Instructions to committees

Page 507, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

In 2018 the Senate directed a committee to set a particular date as the closing date for submissions (12/9/2018, J.3716) and, subsequently, to conduct public hearings only after the submission closing date: 18/9/2018, J.3790. In 2021 the Senate directed a committee to suspend an inquiry it had established under standing order 25(2)(a)(v) until an external review of the same matter had been completed: 23/11/2021, J.4280.

Page 507, footnote 161, at the end of the list of precedents, add:

; 23/2/2016, J.3774; 14/11/2017, J.2213; 16/11/2017, J.2259; 17/10/2018, J.3967; 3/4/2019, J.4838-40

Page 507, at the end of footnote 161, add:

For an order interpreted as a direction to invite former officers to give evidence, see 15/2/2018, J.2741.

Referral of matters to committees

Page 508, at the end of footnote 168, add:

During the COVID-19 pandemic, when it was expected that the Senate would not be able to hold regular meetings, Senate standing and select committees were given the authority to extend their own reporting dates: 23/3/2020, J.1545. That authority was revoked the following February: 24/2/2021, J.3180.

Referral of matters to committees—Performance of government agencies

Page 514, omit paragraph 4, substitute:

Legislation committees have initiated significant inquiries into the operations of agencies under standing order 25(2)(a), particularly in relation to transport matters and biosecurity. The standing order was amended in November 2019, to enumerate the matters considered by legislation committees and specify that legislation committees may inquire into and report on delegated legislation made in the portfolios allocated to them, consistent with their oversight of agencies. The amendment was proposed by the

Regulations and Ordinances Committee, after a review of its role and functions: see Chapter 15—Delegated legislation, under *Regulations and Ordinances Committee*.

Page 514, footnote 186, omit “b”, substitute “a”.

Evidence gathering—Hansard

Page 518, at the end of paragraph 2, add:

In 2019 the Senate amended standing order 35 to require that the transcript of evidence heard in an Indigenous Australian language must record the evidence as submitted, as well as an English translation. The Senate also adopted a resolution that the transcription and translation of such evidence should be assisted by the person who gave the evidence or a person from their community: 17/10/2019, J. 713; see Procedure Committee, [second report of 2019](#).

Broadcasting of committee proceedings

Page 521, after paragraph 2, insert:

The prohibition on recording and broadcasting during suspensions or following adjournment of proceedings (paragraph (3) of the above order) operates according to its terms. In December 2017, during a suspension in a public hearing, a member of the media tweeted a conversation overheard between public officers about a committee’s proceedings. When proceedings resumed, the Chair reminded officials that, while there are clear rules in place in relation to the broadcasting of committee proceedings, journalists are entitled to be present in the public galleries and may report what takes place, including conversations between public officers: Education and Employment Legislation Committee, supplementary Budget estimates hearing, 1/12/2017, transcript, p. 12.

Role of chair in maintaining order

Page 525, after the third sentence, insert:

Occasionally chairs will state that they are ruling questions out of order, when in fact they are indicating that the committee has accepted a public interest immunity claim in respect of a particular matter. While this may seem to be an economical shorthand, it can give the impression that chairs have a broader latitude to make rulings than is the case.

Page 526, at the end of paragraph 2, add:

In an estimates setting, the conclusion that a committee faced with those circumstances would have no option but to adjourn would bring the committee into conflict with the 2014 orders requiring hearings to continue while senators have matters to raise. In practice, the question whether a senator may be removed by resolution of a committee is a complex one, for which there are no precedents. In 2017, some of these matters arose in proceedings of the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee, however they were resolved in a private meeting: 2017-18 Budget estimates hearing, 25/5/2017, transcript, pp. 61-63.

Government responses

Page 542, after paragraph 4, insert:

Since 2016 a practice has emerged of senators proposing orders for the production of documents directed at speeding up the government's responses to committee reports: for example, responses on stormwater management 13/9/16, J.171-2; availability of cancer drugs 13/9/2016, J.175; grape and wine industry 10/10/2016, J.262; income inequality 28/11/2016, J.632; prostheses list framework 14/9/2017, J.2012; PFAS contamination 9/9/2019, J.387; Great Barrier Reef partnership program 18/9/2019, J.539; road safety 13/11/2019, J.824-5; charity fundraising 27/11/2019, J.935-6; aboriginal flag 15/3/2021, J.3233-4; sports grants 21/10/2021, J.4210-1; delegated legislation 21/10/2021, J.4211-2; impact of seismic testing 23/11/2021, J.4278; shark mitigation 24/11/2021, J.4304; several reports of the same committee 1/12/2021, J.4412-3. Occasionally multiple orders have been made in respect of the same tardy response: wind turbines: 2/5/2016, J.4175-6; 1/9/2016, J.97; automotive industry: 14/9/2016, J.196-7; 15/8/2017, J.1710; video game industry: 12/10/2016, J.311-2; 13/6/17, J.1387; 5/12/2017, J.2457; mental health of first responders: 4/12/2019, J.1087; 24/2/2020, J.1414; sanctions to address human rights abuses: 11/5/2021, J.3394-5; 3/8/2021, J.3800-1.

Chapter 17—Witnesses

Summoning of witnesses

Page 560, at the end of footnote 37, add:

; 13/5/2010, J.3494; 23/2/2016, J.3774; 14/11/2017, J.2213; 16/11/2017, J.2259; 17/10/2018, J.3967; 3/4/2019, J.4838-40

Senators as witnesses

Page 562, after paragraph 1, add:

More recently, the Senate has twice ordered a minister to appear at hearings of committees considering estimates; the second time to answer questions in relation to a portfolio she no longer held: 16/11/2017, J.2259; 3/4/2019, J.4838-40. In December 2020 the Senate ordered a senator to appear before a select committee, noting that her evidence “as the former Minister for Sport” was “essential to the committee’s inquiry”: 9/12/2020, J.2836-7.

Public servants as witnesses

Page 569, after paragraph 2, insert:

The guidelines are stated to apply to “all persons employed by the Commonwealth who are undertaking duties within a Commonwealth department or agency...and those in government business enterprises, corporations and companies”, albeit accepting that their application to some officer holders will depend on their particular statutory functions

and responsibilities: Guidelines, paragraph 1.1. In 2020, a Senate legislation committee recommended that all Australian Government entities provide training for staff and officials to ensure they meet their responsibilities to the Senate and its committees, including the proper processes for raising claims of public interest immunity: Environment and Communications Legislation Committee, [The future of Australia Post's service delivery](#), August 2020.

Chapter 18—Documents tabled in the Senate

Orders for production of documents

Page 581, before the penultimate paragraph, insert:

Although the table shows a decreasing compliance rate with orders, the response rate does not reflect the outcomes from subsequent action to pursue the information. In 2015, the Procedure Committee published guidance for responses by ministers (see, *Guidance on responding to orders*, below) and recommended a process for tracking public interest immunity claims (see Chapter 19—Relations with the executive government, under *Orders to ministers and public interest immunity claims*). During the 45th Parliament, there was a much sharper response rate, with substantial compliance with orders in 52% of cases, partial compliance in a further 18%, and public interest immunity claims made in respect of virtually all of the remaining orders. It should be noted, however, that in several cases, multiple orders (for instance, rejecting public interest immunity claims and reiterating or refining orders) were required before the documents sought were produced.

Page 583, at the end of the list of dot points, add

- an order made on 17 October 2018 requiring quarterly updates of Australia's National Greenhouse Gas Inventory, J.3977-8
- an order made on 27 February 2020 requiring that a list be published online each month "in a machine readable format", showing the details of each Australian Research Council grant recommendation: 27/2/2020, J.1511-12;
- an order requiring the Finance Minister to table documents relating to Commonwealth Grant Rules and Guidelines by no later than 30 April each calendar year: 12/5/2020, J.1644

Page 583, at the end of footnote 38, add:

; 18/2/2021, J.3097; 13/5/2021, J.3476-7

Page 584, after paragraph 2, insert:

Orders directed to statutory offices and others

Page 584, paragraph 3, after "direction, insert "in relation to audit activities (see section 8 of the Act)".

Page 584, at the end of footnote 41, add:

It must be doubted that the provisions in the Act that provide this immunity from direction also have the effect of setting aside the inquiry powers of the Houses, under section 49 of the Constitution: see Chapter 2, under *Parliamentary privilege and statutory secrecy provisions*.

Page 585, after paragraph 3, insert:

Orders to produce to committees

Page 586, after paragraph 1, insert:

Similarly, in 2018, the Senate ordered the Commissioner of Taxation to provide designated information to the Economics Legislation Committee, including the names of companies in breach of certain tax laws: 14/8/2018, J.3450-1. The order was twice refined and reiterated, but resisted on the grounds that disclosure of individual taxpayer information would harm the public interest by undermining confidence in taxation laws and administration: 16/10/2018, J.3936-8; 26/11/2018, J.4235-6. A final iteration of the order cautioned the commissioner that failure to comply with a lawful order of the Senate may be treated as a contempt: 5/12/2018, J.4457-8. Although the Senate may undoubtedly enforce such orders through its contempt powers, where disputes arise about public interest immunity claims they are typically resolved through what have sometimes been referred to as “political or procedural means”: see Chapter 19—Relations with the executive government, under *Remedies against executive refusal*. In this case, while the government continued to maintain its public interest immunity claim, a compromise was reached, with the commissioner undertaking to provide the documents to the committee, on the basis that the committee treat the documents as confidential, and agreeing to appear before the committee to provide in camera evidence.

Another order required the Commissioner of Taxation to provide to the Economics Legislation Committee documents relating to disclosures made by a former employee under the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2013*. The order also required the committee to consider whether the Australian Taxation Office’s handling of disclosures by whistleblowers warranted further inquiry: 10/9/2019, J.411; 18/6/2020, J. 2029.

Although committees may receive documents on a confidential basis, the President cannot grant a request that the Senate receive the response to an order for documents in confidence: SD, 10/12/2020, p. 7557.

An unusual order made in February 2021 required the Department of Defence to provide expenditure forecasts for capital acquisitions not to the Senate or a committee, but to the Parliamentary Budget Office: 25/2/2021, J.3216-7. That office later advised the Senate that the department had complied with the order after first requesting an extension of time.

Page 586, after paragraph 1, insert:

Explanations of unmet orders

Page 586, after paragraph 2, insert:

Consistent with a similar process in standing order 74(5) relating to unanswered questions, the President has ruled that the process for seeking an explanation for an unmet order is not available if a minister has apparently complied with the order: 25/8/2020, J.2096. This includes circumstances where the response is that no documents within the terms of the order exist. Absent a Senate order contesting the minister's response, the President concluded that it was reasonable to accept it according to its terms.

In February 2021 a senator sought an explanation for the government's failure to comply with an order requiring documents to be provided to the Economics References Committee, with the minister responding that the government had complied: 23/2/2021, J.3141. However, the President allowed the explanation to be debated as the status of the order was unclear. The circumstances included that the committee had not advised the Senate on the matter and that, at the same time as indicating compliance, the responsible minister also noted that discussions were underway with the committee about access to the documents. Moreover, earlier correspondence from the minister had indicated that the documents would be provided with "appropriate redactions", but did not identify the grounds upon which the redactions would be made. The Senate expects that any claim to withhold information will be justified on established grounds (see, chapter 19, under [Orders to ministers and public interest immunity claims](#); [resolution no. 35](#); [continuing order no. 10](#)). These matters were canvassed in debate and, the following day, the Leader of the Government tabled a letter indicating the grounds for the redactions.

The procedure was available where there had been no response to an order, other than a statement that the government required more time to comply: 29/3/2022, J.4592

In some ways, the process for seeking explanations under standing order 164(3) has been overtaken by changes in practice. The provision gives senators procedural rights to seek explanations for non-compliance with orders, however, such explanations are now routinely provided: see Procedure Committee, [second report of 2015](#); [Guidance on responding to orders](#), below. The standing order is not regarded as providing an opportunity to test or reject public interest immunity claims that have been made in the course of such explanations. Such matters are usually pursued through motions on notice.

Page 586, after paragraph 3, insert:

Guidance on responding to orders

In 2015, in aid of improving responses to Senate orders for documents, the Procedure Committee agreed that there was value in consolidating guidance for responses by ministers, which it noted was drawn from existing practices: [Second report of 2015](#), pp. 15-16. That guidance was as follows:

- Under standing order 164, orders for production of documents are transmitted by the Clerk to the Leader of the Government in the Senate. A copy is provided to the Senate minister representing the relevant minister.
- Ministerial responsibility to the Senate is reflected in arrangements for Senate ministers to represent portfolios of House ministers, as well as having direct responsibility for their own portfolios.
- Responses to orders for documents are therefore provided to the Senate in the name of the Leader or the responsible Senate minister.
- Returns – meaning documents provided in full compliance with an order – may be provided to the Clerk for tabling.
- Any other response, including responses seeking more time to comply or claiming that it would not be in the public interest to produce all or some of the documents sought, should be presented to the Senate either by the Leader or the Senate minister responsible for the matter. This can take the form of a letter to the President from the Leader or relevant Senate minister for tabling by a Senate minister, or a statement to the Senate by the Leader or relevant Senate minister for tabling or oral presentation.
- Subject to the determination of any proper claim that it would not be in the public interest to comply in part or in full with the order, ministers are obliged to produce documents to the Senate.
- Any claim that it would not be in the public interest to comply in part or in full with an order must be accompanied by a statement of the ground for that conclusion, specifying the harm to the public interest that could result from the production of the document to the Senate.
- The provisions in standing order 164(3) giving senators procedural rights to seek explanations for non-compliance with orders once 30 days have passed after the deadline, and to take other action subsequently, do not amount to an implied extension of time for compliance.
- Further action on any claim that it would not be in the public interest to comply in part or in full with an order is a matter for the Senate, on the initiative of any senator.

For the development of processes for making and determining public interest immunity claims, see Chapter 19—Relations with the executive government, under *Orders to ministers and public interest immunity claims*.

Page 586, at the end of footnote 57, add:

For the use of the procedure, see 23/2/2016, J.3767; 16/10/2019, J.660; 13/11/2019, J.792; 25/2/2020, J.1430.

Resistance by governments to orders

Page 588, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

For further examples, see *Remedies against executive refusal of information*, in Chapter 19. Failure to comply with orders has also led to matters being referred to committees for investigation: for example, 16/2/2017, J.996-7 (including a direction for witnesses to attend).

Chapter 19—Relations with the executive government

The Governor-General and the Senate

Page 602, footnote 1, after 17/2/1987, J.1591, insert:

Similarly, when President Parry resigned in 2017, the Governor-General attended on the next sitting day to report the resignation, and to swear in new senators declared elected by the High Court following the disqualification of senators under section 44 of the Constitution: 13/11/2017, J. 2163. When President Ryan resigned in 2021 the Governor-General attended to swear in senators filling casual vacancies: 18/10/2021, J.4109-10

Page 602, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

The ceremony has no particular provenance; its value lies in the presence of each branch of government to bear witness.

Page 603, at the end of footnote 6, add:

Recent addresses marked the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh: 11/5/2021, J.3385; and the Queen's Platinum Jubilee: 8/2/2022, J.4461

Ministers in the Senate

Page 615, paragraph 2, omit "as amended", substitute "and the *Parliamentary Business Resources Act 2017*, respectively".

Questions to ministers—Questions on notice

Page 623, at the end of paragraph 4, add:

It has been ruled that senators may use the procedure at the request of other senators in relation to questions those other senators have asked, provided they make it clear that they are doing so: 16/3/2021, J.3274; 18/10/2021, J.4114.

Page 624, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

Since at least that time it has been the practice that a senator intending to seek such an explanation should give prior notice to the relevant minister or their office. However, the process can still be used if such notice is not given. [For instance, Senator Ayres on 9 November 2020.]

Page 624, at the end of footnote 75, add:

For an example of a minister tabling the requisite answer in the course of debating such an order, see 24/2/2021, J.3173.

Page 624, at the end of footnote 80, add:

; 2/2/2021, J.2905

Ministerial accountability and censure motions

Page 635, paragraph 3, omit “no motions proposing want of confidence in the government”, substitute:

few motions proposing want of confidence in the government (for a rare example see 23/8/2018, J.3623, no doubt modelled on a motion intended to be moved in the House)

Page 637, footnote 156, at the end of the list of precedents, add:

; 14/8/2018, J.3452-3; 3/4/2019, J.4834

Page 642, at the end of the list of censure motions, add:

- The Minister for Aged Care and Senior Australians, Senator Colbeck, was censured in respect of the administration of his portfolio during the COVID-19 pandemic: 3/9/2020, J.2297–8.

Orders to ministers and public interest immunity claims

Page 662, after paragraph 2, insert:

Tracking public interest immunity claims

In 2015 the Procedure Committee provided guidance about practices which should be followed in making public interest immunity claims: [Second report of 2015](#); see Chapter 18—Documents, under *Orders for production of documents*. In 2017, the committee noted that there had been an improvement in adherence to that guidance, but that the rate of compliance with orders was reasonably low. The committee considered that there was scope for compliance efforts to be sharpened by an order of continuing effect requiring governments to report to the Senate every 6 months on orders that remain on the Notice Paper: [First report of 2017](#). In December 2017 the Senate adopted an order of continuing effect requiring the government to table a list every 6 months showing details of orders for the production of documents made during the current Parliament which have not been complied with in full, together with a statement indicating whether resistance to them is maintained and why, and detailing any changing circumstances that might allow reconsideration of earlier refusals: 7/12/2017, J.2532-4. While the committee’s focus was on public interest immunity claims, the continuing order is worded broadly to capture any reasons for not complying in full.

A cumulative list of orders made each parliament, and the responses to them, is also now published on the Senate’s [business pages](#).

Public interest immunity claims—potentially acceptable and unacceptable grounds

Page 662, at the end of paragraph 3, add:

A claim to withhold information sought by a Senate committee, or a senator in the course of committee proceedings, must indicate the ground for public interest immunity and specify the harm to the public interest that could result from the disclosure of the information or document: Senate resolution of 13/5/2009 [[Continuing order no. 10](#)], see *Development of methods for dealing with public interest immunity issues*, above, p. 653. Similarly, the Procedure Committee has included the following in its consolidated guidance for responding to orders for production of documents:

Any claim that it would not be in the public interest to comply in part or in full with an order must be accompanied by a statement of the ground for that conclusion, specifying the harm to the public interest that could result from the production of the document to the Senate: [Second report of 2015](#), pp. 15-16.

Page 666, at the end of paragraph 1, add:

In 2018 the Senate rejected a public interest immunity claim made by the government to resist tabling the final report of the Religious Freedom Review Expert Panel: 20/9/2018, J.3842. The claim invoked cabinet confidentiality. The resolution rejecting the claim questioned how the publication of the report could reveal cabinet *deliberations*. The government reiterated its claim later in the day, maintaining that the release of the document “at this time... would interfere with the proper consideration by and deliberative process of Cabinet”: J.3865. The Senate rejected the claim again, particularly in light of extracts of the report being leaked to the media (16/10/2018, J.3940), reiterated the order and required the Minister to explain the non-compliance the following day.

Similar matters were agitated in February 2020, in relation to a report on ministerial standards connected with the issuing of sports grants. A motion rejecting the public interest immunity claim, co-signed by all non-government parties, failed by a narrow margin, over concerns about the proposal in the motion to impose procedural penalties upon the Leader of the Government: 12/2/2020, J.1344-5. The Senate implicitly rejected the claim by again ordering the report be produced, and requiring an explanation from the minister for any failure to comply: 25/2/2020, J.1453-4.

In June 2020 the Senate ordered the government to provide government modelling and other information to the COVID-19 Select Committee, which had been refused the information on grounds of cabinet confidentiality without a public interest immunity claim being raised in the required form: 17/6/2020, J. 1981-3. In response to the order, the government declined to provide the modelling, raising the same generalised grounds: 18/6/2020, J. 2032-3.

In 2021 and 2022 the government resisted questions in committees and orders made in the Senate for documents connected to meetings of the ‘National Cabinet’, claiming that it was a committee of the (Federal) Cabinet, and that provision of the documents would therefore reveal cabinet deliberations; a blanket claim to confidentiality that does not reflect precedent and practice in the Senate. The COVID-19 Select Committee and,

subsequently, the Senate, explicitly rejected those claims: 15/3/2021, J.3253-6; The Senate resolved that it “will not countenance” public interest immunity claims made on the grounds that the provision of information related to the National Cabinet would reveal cabinet deliberations: 23/11/2021, J.4279. The resolution also prevents committees accepting public interest immunity claims made on this ground.

The Senate made a further order requiring the production of documents in respect of which a PII claim had previously been made on the now ‘unacceptable’ national cabinet ground: 24/11/2021, J.4303 However, the government reiterated its view that national cabinet was established as a committee of cabinet and that the release of its documents “would unacceptably breach the convention of cabinet confidentiality”: 24/11/2021, SD, p. 6446. The Senate again repudiated that claim in February 2022, but did not support placing procedural restrictions upon the responsible ministers: 8/2/2022, J.4463-5.

Page 669, after paragraph 1, insert:

In 2021 and 2022 these matters were rehashed before two committees considering a bill about litigation funding. The Parliamentary Joint Committee on Corporations and Financial Services and the Senate Economics Legislation Committee each received evidence that questioned the constitutionality of the bill. The Attorney-General made public interest immunity claims against providing legal advices sought by the committees, on the basis of the purported ‘long-standing practice’ repeatedly rejected by the Senate. The joint committee explicitly rejected the claim, while the legislation committee also seemed unpersuaded.

Officers from the department also declined to provide information about the constitutional head of power supporting the bill, citing legal professional privilege. The legislation committee described the situation as ‘an unsatisfactory state of affairs’, while the dissenting report added the argument was ‘self-evidently ridiculous’. It is surely untenable to argue that it is not in the public interest for the parliament to know the basis of the laws it is being asked to make.

Page 669, at the end of footnote 286, add:

; 17/9/2018, J.3771-2. In an [interim report on Centrelink’s income compliance program](#), tabled in February 2020, and in reports tabled in [August 2021](#) and [May 2022](#), the Community Affairs References Committee rejected claims made by the government on similar grounds.

Statutory authorities and public interest immunity

Page 671, after paragraph 4, insert:

In 2017, the Registrar of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) sought to resist a request to produce an email attachment to her briefing notes. While the Registrar of the AAT is a statutory office-holder, the Attorney-General advised the committee that it was for him to make a claim of public interest immunity and that on this occasion he would not make one. On that basis, the document was provided to the committee: 2017-18 Budget estimates hearing of the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Legislation Committee, 25/5/2017, transcript p. 130.

At an estimates hearing in 2018, the President of the Senate declined to make a public interest immunity claim on behalf of the Australian Parliamentary Service Commissioner, noting that the commissioner was a statutory officer not subject to general direction, and that it was within the purview of the commissioner to make a public interest immunity claim himself. The President also noted that paragraph (8) of the 2009 order contemplated this approach: 2018-19 Budget estimates hearing of the Finance and Public Administration Legislation Committee, 21/5/2018, transcript p. 101. In 2019 similar matters were considered in hearings of the Education and Employment Legislation Committee after an apparent intervention by the minister at the table in relation to a question taken on notice by the Commissioner of the Registered Organisations Commission: 20/2/2019, transcript, pp. 86-90.

In August 2021, the Senate ordered the Commissioner of Taxation to produce information about the receipt of “JobKeeper” wage subsidy payments by entities with an annual turnover of over \$10m: 4/8/2021, J.3835. The Senate rejected the Commissioner’s public interest immunity claim and ordered full compliance: 23/08/2021, J.3951. The Treasurer then purported to make a claim on essentially the same grounds, even though tax law prevents the disclosure of this information to the Treasurer. The Commissioner declined to take any further action until the Senate had determined the Treasurer’s claim. The matter was raised with the President as a matter of privilege (1/9/2021, J.4041) and the Tax Commissioner’s refusal to comply was investigated as a possible contempt: 19/10/2021, J.4161; Privileges Committee, [181st Report](#).

Remedies against executive refusal of information

Page 672, after paragraph 1, insert:

Despite these constraints, senators occasionally propose that a remedy in contempt should be applied to ministers and statutory office holders where their refusal to provide information to the Senate and its committees substantially obstructs their work. For instance, the final iteration of a series of orders requiring the Commissioner of Taxation to provide designated information to the Economics Legislation Committee cautioned the commissioner that failure to comply with a lawful order of the Senate may be treated as a contempt: 5/12/2018, J.4457-8, *and see* Chapter 18—Documents tabled in the Senate, under *Orders for production of documents*.

In June 2021 the Senate referred to the Privileges Committee for investigation as a possible contempt allegations of improper interference with an inquiry into Australia’s sovereign naval shipbuilding capability: 15/6/2021, J.3520-1. The allegations centred on the refusal of the government to provide the information sought by the committee, with the proponents of the reference contending that “the committee’s ability to progress the inquiry [had] been severely and deliberately impeded by the department”. The motion referring the matter was amended to remove a direct reference to the conduct of the departmental secretary, perhaps in deference to the Senate’s reluctance to impose a penalty on a public servant acting on the directions of a minister. All parties other than the government supported the reference. The Privileges Committee reported in March 2022 that the documents had been provided to the references committee the previous month, finding that obstruction had occurred but recommending a contempt not be found:

[182nd Report](#). The committee again noted the practical and procedural difficulties in seeking to use contempt to solve political disputes. The committee also recommended that the Auditor-General conduct an audit of compliance by the Department of Defence with its obligations to provide timely and accurate information to the Senate and parliamentary committees and consider an audit of compliance by other large departments with those obligations.

In October 2021 the Senate referred to the Privileges Committee the refusal of the Taxation Commissioner to comply with an order for documents relating to JobKeeper wage subsidy payments: 19/10/2021, J.4161. While critical of an intervention from the Treasurer, the Privileges Committee acknowledged the commissioner's submission that a compromise might be possible, noting its reluctance to recommend a contempt where there was a genuine prospect of resolving the matter: [181st Report](#).

In November 2021 the President granted precedence to another matter of privilege involving the failure of the government to provide information sought by the Community Affairs References Committee and ordered by the Senate to be produced. The government sought to rely on public interest immunity claims that had been explicitly rejected by both the committee and the Senate: 30/11/2021, SD, p. 6847; J.4351. A motion to refer the matter to the Privileges Committee was narrowly defeated: 8/2/2022, J.4462-3.

Page 672, at the end of footnote 296, add:

In Alford v Parliamentary Joint Committee on Corporations and Financial Services, her Honour Gordon J noted that "Section 49 of the Constitution provides a source of coercive authority for the two Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament and the members and committees of each House to summon witnesses or require production of documents, under pain of punishment for contempt; a power that can be traced to English practices pre-dating Federation." [2018] HCA 57 at 16. This case is considered further in Chapter 16—Committees, under *Joint committees*.

Page 673, after paragraph 1, insert:

Such orders – modelled on the opportunities for seeking and debating explanations under standing orders 74(5) and 164(3) – became commonplace from 2017: 13/2/2017, J.917-8; 14/2/2017, J.950-1; 28/3/2017, J.1205-6; 6/12/2017, J.2495-6; 6/2/2018, J.2590-1; 14/2/2018, J.2720; 27/3/2018, J.2953; 27/3/2018, J.2959-60; 22/8/2018, J.3592-3; 16/10/2018, J.3940; 4/12/2018, J.4407-8; 4/7/2019, J. 101-2 (requiring explanation of any response made or of the failure to respond); 27/11/2019, J.935-6; 2/12/2019, J.1019; 5/2/2020, J.1217-19 (4 orders); 11/2/2020, J.1318-20 (2 orders); 25/2/2020, J.1453-4; 26/8/2020, J.2129; 2/9/2020, J.2246-8 (3 orders, adopting the recommendations of a references committee); 3/12/2020, J.2716; 8/12/2020, J.2799; 15/3/2021, J.3253-6 (7 orders, adopting the recommendations of a select committee); 20/10/2021, J.4187-8; 21/10/2021, J.4215; 23/11/2021, J.4282-3; 29/11/2021, J.4342-4; 1/12/2021, J.4412-3; 1/12/2021, J.4413-5 (3 orders, adopting the recommendations of a select committee). On several occasions, the Senate has also ordered Ministers to attend the Senate to explain matters not connected to orders for the production of documents: see, for example,

4/7/2019, J. 105-6; 1/8/2019, J.342-3; 17/9/2019, J.524; 4/12/2019, J.1086; 18/2/2021, J.3097-8; 12/8/2021, J.3930; 9/2/2022, J.4514-5.

In February 2020, the Senate balked at imposing an unprecedented procedural penalty on the Leader of the Government for refusing to provide documents on the grounds of cabinet confidentiality: 12/2/2020, J.1344-5. The motion sought to constrain the Leader from representing the Prime Minister during question time in the Senate and appearing as his representative before Senate committees. That motion was defeated when some senators initially supporting the move indicated their discomfort with aspects of it and, in particular, with a requirement that the Leader be prevented from occupying his seat at the Table in the Senate. Proponents described the penalty as a sanction against the “unprecedented behaviour of [the] government”, but the Leader of the Government speaking against the motion argued that it was an inappropriate procedure, open to abuse by a majority in either House. There were also suggestions that the proposed sanctions exceeded the Senate’s powers, however, their connection to orders the Senate is empowered to make was clear.

In its final report the COVID-19 Select Committee called for a review of mechanisms to compel compliance with requests for information, and greater accountability for unanswered questions on notice and public interest immunity claims that are not accepted by the committee or the Senate.

Chapter 20—Relations with the judiciary

The parliamentary commission of inquiry

Page 704, at the end of footnote 23, add:

On 22 June 2017, the President informed the Senate of the Presiding Officers’ decision to release the remaining material, which was subsequently tabled and published online on 14 September 2017: see [Records of the Parliamentary Commission](#).

Appendix 3—Committee of Privileges Reports 1966–June 2022

Page 847, at the end of the table, add:

Report, date tabled	Reference	Findings, recommendations, action by Senate
<p>164th Report (Final Report): <i>Search warrants and the Senate</i>, PP 68/2017</p> <p>28/3/2017, J.1209</p>	<p>Referred by Senate: President determined precedence 31/8/2016; motion moved by Senator Dastyari at the request of Senator Conroy and agreed to 1/9/2016, J.95.</p>	<p><i>Also includes Final Report on status of material seized under warrant</i></p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> claim of privilege be upheld and documents be returned to former senator, an improper interference occurred but no finding of contempt was made, the seized material warrants protection on the basis that an improper interference occurred, the national guideline for the execution of search warrants where parliamentary privilege may be involved requires remedial action to be addressed in its inquiry into intrusive powers. <p>Action by Senate: adopted 28/3/2017, J.1209</p>
<p>165th Report: <i>Persons referred to in the Senate: Mr. Jamie Ware, Board Chair Redlands College</i>, PP 214/2017</p> <p>22/6/2017, J.1552</p>	<p>Referred by President: 1/5/2017</p>	<p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a response by Redlands College be incorporated in Hansard. <p>Action by Senate: adopted 22/6/2017, J.1552</p>

<p>166th Report: <i>Possible improper influence of a witness before the Environment and Communications References Committee,</i> PP 223/2017</p> <p>8/8/2017, J.1609</p>	<p>Referred by Senate: President determined precedence 8/2/2017; motion moved by Senator Siewert at the request of Senator Whish-Wilson, Chair of Environment and Communications References Committee, and agreed to 9/2/2017, J.883.</p>	<p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">unable to conclude that there was any attempt to improperly influence a witness and a contempt should not be found. <p>Action by Senate: adopted 8/8/2017, J.1609</p>
<p>167th Report: <i>Persons referred to in the Senate: Ms. Jane Carrigan,</i> PP 333/2017</p> <p>17/10/2017, J.2090</p>	<p>Referred by President: 4/9/2017</p>	<p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a response relating to the contents of a tabled document be incorporated in Hansard. <p>Action by Senate: adopted 17/10/2017, J.2090</p>
<p>168th Report: <i>Parliamentary privilege and the use of intrusive powers,</i> PP 88/2018</p> <p>28/3/2018, J.2987</p>	<p>Referred by Senate: motion moved by Senator Xenophon and agreed to 28/11/2016, J.630.</p>	<p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">to ensure claims of parliamentary privilege can be raised and resolved in relation to information accessed in the exercise of intrusive powers and other investigative powers, the Presiding Officers, in consultation with the executive, develop protocols that will set out agreed processes to be followed by law enforcement and intelligence agencies when exercising those powers. <p>Action by Senate: adopted 21/6/2018, J.3251</p>

<p>169th Report: <i>Persons referred to in the Senate:</i> Professor Simon Chapman AO, PP 90/2018</p>	<p>Referred by President: 8/12/2017</p>	<p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that a response be incorporated in Hansard. <p>Action by Senate: adopted 28/3/2018, J.2987</p>
<p>28/3/2018, J.2987</p>		
<p>170th Report: <i>Persons referred to in the Senate: Miss Lisa Hay and Dr Geoffrey Robinson,</i> PP 91/2018</p>	<p>Referred by President: 21/12/2017</p>	<p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that the responses be incorporated in Hansard. <p>Action by Senate: adopted 28/3/2018, J.2988</p>
<p>28/3/2018, J.2988</p>		
<p>171st Report: <i>Persons referred to in the Senate: Mr John Lloyd, PSM</i> PP 357/2018</p>	<p>Referred by President: 31/8/2018</p>	<p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that a response be incorporated in Hansard. <p>Action by Senate: adopted 16/10/2018, J.3942 reported noted 18/10/2018, J.4015</p>
<p>16/10/2018, J.3942</p>		
<p>172nd Report: <i>Disposition of material seized under warrant,</i> PP 552/2018</p>	<p>Referred by Senate: President made statement 15/10/2018; motion moved by Senator Urquhart at the request of Senator Pratt, Chair of Legal and Constitutional Affairs References Committee and agreed to 16/10/2018, J.3925-6.</p>	<p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the claim of privilege be upheld, and the documents be withheld from the AFP investigation and provided to Senator Pratt. <p>Action by Senate: adopted 26/11/2018, J.4219</p>
<p>26/11/2018, J.4219</p>		
<p>173rd Report: <i>Person referred to in the Senate: Mr Danny Eid,</i> PP 62/2019</p>	<p>Referred by President: 20/12/2018</p>	<p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that a response be incorporated in Hansard. <p>Action by Senate: adopted 14/2/2019, J.4686</p>
<p>14/2/2019, J.4686</p>		

<p>174th Report: <i>Parliamentary Privilege and the use of search warrants</i>, PP 143/2019</p> <p>2/4/2019, J.4816</p>	<p>Referred by Senate: Extension of reference into the disposition of material seized under warrant</p>	<p>Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the structure of paragraph 4.2 of the National Guideline is ambiguous and it would be difficult to prove intent on the AFP's behalf and therefore the matters should not be investigated further.• the MOU and National Guideline should be amended to provide:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ the relevant Presiding officer be notified in circumstances where parliamentary proceedings or members of Parliament are include in the terms of the warrant; and○ the AFP be required to undertake parliamentary privilege training. <p>Action by Senate: none required</p>
<p>175th Report: <i>Possible improper interference with a Senator in the free performance of his duties</i>, PP 144/2019</p> <p>2/4/2019, J.4816</p>	<p>Referred by Senate: President determined precedence 16/10/18; motion moved by Senator Burston and agreed to 17/10/2018, J.3965.</p>	<p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• it would be inappropriate to pursue an inquiry as court proceedings had been initiated.• parliamentary privilege is to protect the Parliament and is not a mechanism to resolve internal party politics or quarrels between senators. <p>Action by Senate: none required</p>
<p>176th Report: <i>Person referred to in the Senate: Mr Ben Davies</i>, PP 145/2019</p> <p>2/4/2019, J.4816</p>	<p>Referred by President: 12/2/2019</p>	<p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• that a response be incorporated in Hansard. <p>Action by Senate: adopted 2/4/2019, J.4816</p>

<p>177th Report: <i>Possible threats to senators, PP 491/2019</i></p> <p>14/11/2019, J.866.</p>	<p>Referred by Senate: President determined precedence 18/9/19; motion moved by Senator Patrick and agreed to 19/9/2019, J.567.</p>	<p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that the alleged conduct, whilst extremely distasteful, did not require further investigation as a possible contempt. <p>Action by Senate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> none required
<p>178th Report: <i>Foreign Influence Transparency - a scheme for Parliament, PP 513/2019</i></p> <p>28/11/2019, J.990.</p>	<p>Referred by Senate: motion moved by Senator Patrick and agreed to 11/9/2019, J.431-2.</p>	<p>Conclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that a Parliamentary Foreign Influence Transparency scheme could be established through modification of the Register of Senators' interests. that the Senate should not proceed with the establishment of a Foreign Influence Transparency scheme at this point. <p>Action by Senate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> none required
<p>179th Report: <i>Person referred to in the Senate: Mr Chris Enright, PP 87/2020</i></p> <p>8/4/2020, J.1567.</p>	<p>Referred by President: 27/1/2020</p>	<p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that a response be incorporated in Hansard. <p>Action by Senate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> adopted 12/5/2020, J.4548 1648
<p>180th Report: <i>Person referred to in the Senate: Mr Ben Davies, PP 571/2020</i></p> <p>10/12/2020, J. 2881</p>	<p>Referred by President: 18/11/2020</p>	<p>Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that a response be incorporated in Hansard. <p>Action by Senate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> adopted 10/12/2020, J. 2881

181st Report: <i>Matter of Possible Contempt – Commissioner of Taxation, PP 555 19/10/2021, J. 4161</i>	Referred by Senate: President determined precedence 1/9/21; motion moved by Senator Patrick and agreed to 1/9/2021, J. 4041	Conclusion: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• that the Commissioner had proposed a potentially acceptable approach to providing the information the Senate requires.• that no contempt be found in relation to the matters referred. Action by Senate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• conclusion adopted 30/11/21, J. 4362
182nd Report: <i>Possible improper interference with an Economics References inquiry, PP 67 15/6/2021, J. 3520</i>	Referred by Senate: President determined precedence 12/5/21; motion moved by Senator Patrick and agreed to 12/5/2021, J. 3431	Conclusion: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• as the information had been provided, the committee concluded that no minister or official should be found to have committed a contempt in this matter.• that the Auditor-General should conduct an audit of compliance by the Department of Defence with its obligations to provide timely and accurate information to the Senate. Action by Senate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• conclusion adopted 29/3/22, J. 4607

Appendix 4—Matters of privilege raised and rulings of the President

Page 860, at the end of the table, add:

Date, Journal reference	Senator	Subject	Ruling regarding determination of precedence
8/2/2017, J.851	Senator Waters, the then Chair of Environment and Communications References Committee	Possible improper influence of a witness to withhold evidence from the Environment and Communications References Committee	Given
7/12/2017, J.2535	Senator Brandis	Possible improper influence of Senator Dastyari or offer of inducement in respect of certain political donations	Given, but notice to refer withdrawn after senator resigned 5/2/2018
18/9/2018, J.3781	Senator Anning	Possible improper interference with a senator or attempt to influence a senator's conduct by improper means.	Not given
16/10/2018, J.3915-16	Senator Burston	Possible improper interference with a Senator in the free performance of his duties	Given
18/9/2019, J.530	Senator Patrick	Possible improper interference with Senators, or attempt to improperly influence Senators, by intimidation, force or threat	Given
12/5/2021, J.3431	Senators Gallacher and Patrick	Possible improper interference with the Economics References Committee inquiry into Australia's sovereign naval shipbuilding capability	Given
1/9/2021, J.4041	Senator Patrick	Matter of possible contempt – Commissioner of Taxation	Given

30/11/2021, J. 4351	Senator Rice	Possible improper interference with the Community Affairs References Committee inquiry into Centrelink's compliance program	Given, but the Senate did not agree to refer the matter: 8/2/2021, J.4460-1
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Appendix 5—Private senators' bills

Private senators' bills passed since 1901

Page 864, after Parliamentary Service Amendment Bill 2013, add:

Marriage Amendment (Definition and Religious Freedoms) Bill 2017

Purpose: To amend the *Marriage Act 1961* to redefine marriage as a union of two people and protect religious freedoms.

Senate: Introduced by Senator Dean Smith 15/11/17; agreed to with amendments and read a third time 29/11/17.

HoR: Introduced 4/12/17; read a third time 7/12/17.

Assent: 8/12/17; Act no. 129 of 2017.

Private senators' bills which have passed the Senate since 1901

Page 872, above Low Aromatic Fuel Bill 2012, add:

Territories Self-Government Legislation Amendment (Disallowance and Amendment of Laws) Bill 2011 [previously Australian Capital Territory (Self-Government) Amendment (Disallowance and Amendment Power of the Commonwealth) Bill 2010]

Introduced by: Senator Bob Brown

Date passed by Senate: 18 August 2011

Page 872, after Low Aromatic Fuel Bill 2012, add:

Parliamentary Service Amendment Bill 2013 [previously ~ 2012]

Introduced by: Senator Hogg

Date passed by Senate: 7 February 2013

Page 873, after the last bill, add:

Fair Work Amendment (Protecting Take-Home Pay) Bill 2017

Introduced by: Senators Cameron, Di Natale and Lambie

Date passed by Senate: 30 March 2017

Banking and Financial Services Commission of Inquiry Bill 2017

Introduced by: Senators Whish-Wilson, Hanson, Hinch, Lambie, Roberts and Xenophon

Date passed by Senate: 15 June 2017

Competition and Consumer Legislation Amendment (Small Business Access to Justice) Bill 2017

Introduced by: Senator Gallagher

Date passed by Senate: 10 August 2017

Medicinal Cannabis Legislation Amendment (Securing Patient Access) Bill 2017

Introduced by: Senator Di Natale

Date passed by Senate: 19 October 2017

Marriage Amendment (Definition and Religious Freedoms) Bill 2017

Introduced by: Senator Dean Smith

Date passed by Senate: 29 November 2017

Treasury Laws Amendment (Axe the Tampon Tax) Bill 2018

Introduced by: Senator Rice

Date passed by Senate: 18 June 2018

Taxation Administration Amendment (Corporate Tax Entity Information) Bill 2018

Introduced by: Senator Gallagher

Date passed by Senate: 25 June 2018

Animal Export Legislation Amendment (Ending Long-haul Live Sheep Exports) Bill 2018

Introduced by: Senators Rhiannon, Hinch and Storer

Date passed by Senate: 10 September 2018

Productivity Commission Amendment (Addressing Inequality) Bill 2017

Introduced by: Senator McAllister

Date passed by Senate: 12 November 2018

National Integrity Commission Bill 2018 (No. 2)

Introduced by: Senator Waters

Date passed by Senate: 9 September 2019

Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel) National Law Amendment (Improving Safety) Bill 2019

Introduced by: Senator Sterle

Date passed by Senate: 10 February 2020

Royal Commissions Amendment (Confidentiality Protections) Bill 2020

Introduced by: Senator Steele-John

Date passed by Senate: 15 February 2021

Franchising Laws Amendment (Fairness in Franchising) Bill 2020

Introduced by: Senator O'Neill

Date passed by Senate: 22 February 2021

Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Amendment (Waiver of Debt and Act of Grace Payments) Bill 2019

Introduced by: Senator Gallagher

Date passed by Senate: 9 August 2021

Customs Amendment (Banning Goods Produced by Forced Labour) Bill 2021

Introduced by: Senator Patrick

Date passed by Senate: 23 August 2021

Appendix 6—List of bills in which the Senate has made requests for amendments and results of such requests, 1901–30 June 2022

Page 919, at the end of the table, add:

HRD pages on which Senate requests appear	Date	Title of Bill and Nature of Request	How disposed of
7557-7558	22/6/17	Australian Education Amendment Bill 2017 — Two requested amendments to change the basis for calculating funding for certain schools; and 14 consequential requested amendments (both requests and amendments were made to this bill)	Requested amendments made
2627-2629	26/3/18	Social Services Legislation Amendment (Welfare Reform) Bill 2017 — Two requested amendments to increase the amount of a one-off payment to certain recipients of youth allowance and jobseeker payment; one requested amendment to provide relief from the activity test for newstart allowance for certain women; and two consequential requested amendments (both requests and amendments were made to this bill)	Requested amendments made
2641-2642	26/3/18	Treasury Laws Amendment (Junior Minerals Exploration Incentive) Bill 2017 — One requested amendment to increase the amount of exploration credits available as a refundable tax offset (both a request and amendments were made to this bill)	Requested amendment made

771-772	18/2/19	Industrial Chemicals Charges (General) Bill 2017, Industrial Chemicals Charges (Customs) Bill 2017 and Industrial Chemicals Charges (Excise) Bill 2017 — One requested amendment to each bill to permit the regulations to prescribe different charges or methods depending on the value of industrial chemicals introduced by a person during a financial year, rather than a registration year	Requested amendments made
4533-4536	17/10/19	Emergency Response Fund Bill 2019 — One requested amendment to enable additional grants and arrangements to be made; two requested amendments to enable amounts to be credited to the Home Affairs Emergency Response Fund Special Account and the COAG Reform Fund; and 22 consequential requested amendments	Requested amendments made
7169-7170	5/12/19	Higher Education Support (HELP Tuition Protection Levy) Bill 2019 — Two requested amendments to exclude TAFEs from liability to pay HELP tuition protection levy; and two consequential requested amendments	Requested amendments made
7169	5/12/19	VET Student Loans (VSL Tuition Protection Levy) Bill 2019 — Two requested amendments to exclude TAFEs from liability to pay VSL tuition protection levy; and two consequential requested amendments	Requested amendments made
3545	14/5/20	Telecommunications (Regional Broadband Scheme) Charge Bill 2019 — One requested amendment to make a technical correction to the definition of 'fixed wireless broadband service'	Requested amendment made
7109-7111	8/10/20	Higher Education Support Amendment (Job-Ready Graduates and Supporting Regional and Remote Students) Bill 2020 — One requested amendment to require the Commonwealth to pay an amount to a higher education provider in discharge of part of a student's liability to pay a student contribution amount for a unit of study (both a request and amendments were made to this bill)	Requested amendment made

2061-2070	25/2/21	Treasury Laws Amendment (Reuniting More Superannuation) Bill 2020 — One requested amendment to provide for additional circumstances in which the Commissioner of Taxation must make certain payments; and one consequential requested amendment (both requests and amendments were made to this bill)	Requested amendments made
8156	12/8/21	Family Assistance Legislation Amendment (Child Care Subsidy) Bill 2021 — One requested amendment to increase the hourly rate of child care subsidy in relation to certain children under 6 years of age (both a request and amendments were made to this bill)	Requested amendment made

Appendix 7—Casual vacancies in the Senate 1977–30 June 2022

Page 923, at the end of the table, add:

Vacancy			Appointment		
Senator	Reason for vacancy	Date	Senator	How appointed	Date
Back, C.J.	Resignation	31/7/17	Brockman, W.E.	WA Parliament	15/8/17
Xenophon, N.	“	31/10/17	Patrick, R.L.	SA Parliament	14/11/17
Dastyari, S.	“	25/1/18	Keneally, K.K.	NSW Parliament	14/2/18
Brandis, G.H.	“	7/2/18	Stoker, A.J.	Qld Parliament	21/3/18
Rhiannon, L.	“	15/8/18	Faruqi, M.S.	NSW Parliament	15/8/18
Bartlett, A.J.J.	“	27/8/18	Waters, L.J.	Qld Parliament	6/9/18
Bushby, D.C.	“	21/1/19	Askew, W.A.	Tas Governor	6/3/19
Collins, J.M.A.	“	15/2/19	Ciccione, R.	Vic Parliament	6/3/19

Leyonhjelm, D.E.	"	1/3/19	Spender, D.	NSW Governor	20/3/19
Fifield, M.P.	"	16/8/19	Henderson, S.M.	Vic Parliament	11/9/19
Sinodinos, A.	"	11/11/19	Molan, A.J.	NSW Parliament	15/11/19
Bernardi, C.	"	20/1/20	McLachlan, A.L.	SA Parliament	6/2/20
Di Natale, R.	"	26/8/20	Thorpe, L.A.	Vic Parliament	7/9/20
Cormann, M.H.P.	"	6/11/20	Small, B.J.	WA Parliament	25/11/20
Gallacher, A.M.	Death	29/8/21	Grogan, K.A.	SA Parliament	23/9/21
Siewert, R.M.	Resignation	6/9/21	Cox, D.R.	WA Parliament	14/9/21
Ryan, S.M.	"	13/10/21	Mirabella, G.F.	Vic Parliament	2/12/21
Kitching, K.J.E.	Death	10/3/22	Stewart, J.N.A.	Vic Parliament	6/4/22
Keneally, K.K.	Resignation	13/4/22	Not replaced by NSW Parliament		
Small, B.J.	"	15/4/22	Small, B.J.	WA Parliament	18/5/22

Appendix 7A—Senators disqualified under section 44 of the Constitution

Senator	Reference to Court of Disputed Returns	High Court decision on disqualification	Replacement	High Court decision on election
Wood, W.R.	16/2/1988, J.472	2/5/1988 [1988] HCA 22	Dunn, I.P.	21/7/88 [1988] HCA 22
Day, R.J.	7/11/2016, J.374	5/4/2017 [2017] HCA 14	Gichuhi, L.	19/4/2017 [2017] HCATrans 86
Culleton, R.N.	7/11/2016, J.375	3/2/2017 [2017] HCA 4	Georgiou, P.	10/3/2017 [2017] HCATrans 51
Ludlam, S.	8/8/2017, J.1599	27/10/2017 [2017] HCA 45	Steele-John, J.	10/11/2017 [2017] HCATrans 227
Waters, L.J.	8/8/2017, J.1599	27/10/2017 [2017] HCA 45	Bartlett, A.J.J.	10/11/2017 [2017] HCATrans 228
Roberts, M.	9/8/2017, J.1630	27/10/2017 [2017] HCA 45	Anning, F.	10/11/2017 [2017] HCATrans 228
Nash, F.	4/9/2017, J.1788	27/10/2017 [2017] HCA 45	Molan, A.J.	22/12/2017 [2017] HCATrans 272
Parry, S.	13/11/2017, J.2179	8/12/2017 [2017] HCATrans 254	Colbeck, R.M.	9/2/2018 [2018] HCATrans 12
Lambie, J	14/11/2017, J.2201	8/12/2017 [2017] HCATrans 254	Martin, S.	9/2/2018 [2018] HCATrans 12
Kakoschke-Moore, S.	27/11/2017, J.2275	24/1/2018 [2018] HCATrans2	Storer, T.R.	16/2/2018 [2018] HCATrans 36
Gallagher, K.	6/12/2017, J.2471	9/5/2018 [2018] HCA 17	Smith, D.P.B.	23/5/2018 [2018] HCATrans 100

Appendix 8—Committees on which senators served 1970–30 June 2022

Page 926, at the end of the table, add:

Year	Domestic	Estimates	Legislative Scrutiny	Legislative & general purpose	Select	Joint	Total
2017	8	0	2	16	10	20	56
2018	8	0	2	16	9	20	55
2019	8	0	2	16	3	19	48
2020	8	0	2	16	11	21	58
2021	8	0	2	16	9	21	56
2022	8	0	2	16	4	21	50

Appendix 9—Select Committees 1985–2022

Senate Select Committees

Page 927, update the following entries:

Animal Welfare, add: PP 326/1985 and 498/1985

Community Standards Relevant to the Supply of Services Utilising Electronic [originally Telecommunications] Technologies, add: PP 474/1994

Page 928, update the following entries:

Superannuation, add: PP 530/1992, 195/1993 and 225/1994

Unresolved Whistleblower Cases, add: PP 149/1995

Superannuation and Financial Services, remove: PP 303/2002, 331/2002, 604/2002, 624/2002, 150/2003, 154/2003 and 184/2003

Page 929, update the following entries:

Free Trade Agreement Between Australia and the United States, add: PP 138/2004

Mental Health, replace: PP 82/2007 with PP 82/2006

Page 929, after A Certain Maritime Incident, add:

Superannuation (Reports — PP 303/2002, 331/2002, 604/2002, 624/2002, 150/2003, 154/2003 and 184/2003)

Page 930, update the following entries:

National Broadband Network, add: PP 189/2016

Health, add: PP 215/2016

Exposure Draft of the Marriage Amendment (Same-Sex Marriage) Bill, add: (Report — PP 13/2017)

Red Tape, add: (Reports — PP 78/2017, 220/2017, 341/2017, 40/2018, 99/2018, 254/2018, 255/2018, 571/2018 and 579/2018)

Resilience of Electricity Infrastructure in a Warming World, add: (Report — PP 108/2017)

Page 931, update the following entries:

Funding for Research into Cancers with Low Survival Rates, add: (Report — PP 517/2017)

Strengthening Multiculturalism, add: (Report — PP 267/2017)

Page 931, after Strengthening Multiculturalism, add:

National Integrity Commission (Report — PP 308/2017)

Lending to Primary Production Customers (Report — PP 563/2017)

Future of Public Interest Journalism (Report — PP 8/2018)

Future of Work and Workers (Report — PP 297/2018)

Political Influence of Donations (Report — PP 179/2018)

Stillbirth Research and Education (Report — PP 582/2018)

Obesity Epidemic in Australia (Report — PP 591/2018)

Charity Fundraising in the 21st Century (Report — PP 61/2019)

Electric Vehicles (Report — PP 14/2019)

Fair Dinkum Power (Report — PP 206/2019)

Effectiveness of the Australian Government's Northern Australia agenda (Reports — PP 541/2020 and 112/2021)

Multi-Jurisdictional Management and Execution of the Murray Darling Basin Plan (Report — PP 501/2021)

Jobs for the Future in Regional Areas (Report — PP 533/2019)

Financial Technology and Regulatory Technology {now Australia as a Technology and Financial Centre} (Reports — PP 205/2020 and 110/2021 and 459/2021)

Autism (Report — PP 72/2022)

Foreign Interference through Social Media (Report — PP 593/2021)

Temporary Migration (Report — PP 247/2021)

Administration of Sports Grants (Reports — PP 531/2020 and 82/2021)
COVID-19 (Reports — PP 565/2020 and 42/2021 and 576/2021 and 131/2022)
Aboriginal Flag (Report — PP 281/2020)
Tobacco Harm Reduction (Report — PP 592/2020)
Job Security (Reports – PP 184/2021, 458/2021, 556/2021, 26/2022 and 93/2022)

Joint Select Committees:

Page 931, correct title of “Retailing Industry” to:

Retailing Sector (Report — PP 174/1999)

Page 931, update the following entry and correct title of committee:

Cyber-Safety, add: PP 127/2013 and 244/2013

Page 932, remove the following entry:

National Disability Insurance Scheme (Report — PP 161/2014)

Page 932, remove the following duplicated entries:

Australia’s Immigration Detention Network (Reports — PP 265/2011 and 122/2012)

Cyber Safety (Report — PP 244/2013)

Page 932, update the following entries:

~~Cyber Safety, substitute: (Reports — PP 127/2013, 244/2013)~~

Constitutional Recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, add:
PP 220/2014

Government Procurement, add: (Report — PP 239/2017)

Page 932, after Government Procurement, add:

Oversight of the Implementation of redress related recommendations of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse (Report — PP 99/2019)

Constitutional Recognition Relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples (Reports — PP 235/2018 and 569/2018)

Road Safety (Reports — PP 165/2020 and 445/2020)

Implementation of the National Redress Scheme (Report — PP 128/2020 and 563/2021)

Australia’s Family Law System (Reports — PP 246/2020 and 72/2021 and 531/2021 and 532/2021)

Road Safety 2021

Parliamentary Standards

Appendix 10—A Chronology of the Senate: 1901–2022

Page 939, at the end of the table, add:

Date	Event
23 December 2016	A senator becomes prima facie subject to disqualification under sections 44(iii) and 45 of the Constitution following the making of a sequestration order against his estate
3 February 2017	On referral from Senate, Court of Disputed Returns holds that a senator was convicted and subject to be sentenced for an offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer at the date of the 2016 election and that therefore the senator was incapable of being chosen by reason of section 44(ii) of the Constitution
5 April 2017	On referral from Senate, Court of Disputed Returns holds that a senator had an indirect pecuniary interest in an agreement with the Public Service of the Commonwealth and that therefore the senator was incapable of being chosen by reason of section 44(v) of the Constitution
Oct 2017 – May 2018	On referral from Senate, Court of Disputed Returns holds that eight senators had, at the time that they nominated for election, the status of subject or citizen of a foreign power and that therefore the senators were incapable of being chosen by reason of section 44(i) of the Constitution
22 November 2018	The power of a joint committee to summon witnesses and the validity of the Parliament's contempt powers are affirmed in the High Court
14 February 2019	Amendments to the <i>Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918</i> establishing a mandatory qualification checklist for candidates nominating for election pass the Senate
3 April 2019	A Register of Senators' Qualifications is established
4 July 2019	Temporary order adopted requiring that motions to suspend standing orders moved during formal business be determined without debate
17 October 2019	The Senate resolves to suspend each year so senators can attend the annual 'Closing the Gap' statement in the House of Representatives, and amends standing order 35 to require that evidence heard by a Senate committee in an Indigenous Australian language is transcribed in <i>Hansard</i> in that language with an English translation.

27 November 2019	Regulations and Ordinances Committee renamed the Senate Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation, with amended terms of reference, as recommended by the committee
3 December 2019	The Senate agrees to a trial of changes to the routine of business and reduced speaking times during debates
23 March 2020, 8 April 2020	In response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Senate agrees to orders allowing the President to alter the date and time of the next meeting and allowing the Senate to meet in a “manner and form not otherwise provided for in the standing orders”, with rules to be determined by the Procedure Committee: see Chapter 7, under <i>Arrangements for extraordinary meetings</i>
From March 2020	During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Senate adopted procedural variations to enable senators to observe public health advice on hygiene and social distancing. Divisions were held and counted with the doors open and senators were authorised to vote from behind the banks of seats on the relevant side of the chamber. Committees of the whole were chaired from the President’s chair. Senators were authorised to speak from seats other than their own and (from May 2020) to occupy additional seats place around the perimeter of the chamber
23 March 2020	The Senate authorised committees to extend their own reporting dates where sittings might be infrequent due to COVID-19 pandemic (revoked 24 February 2021)
11 June 2020	50th anniversary of the modern Senate committee system. In marking the occasion, the President observes that Senate committees produced about 120 reports in the 69 years prior to the change and more than 5,500 reports since
18 June 2020	The Senate adopts a temporary order limiting the number of motions that can be considered under the formal business procedure to one per senator per week, with a maximum of four motions per day from government, opposition and crossbench senators respectively, with exceptions. The order also placed a limit of 200 words on motions, also with exceptions
18 July 2020	Due to pandemic restrictions, President agrees to set aside a scheduled sitting fortnight, at the request of government and oppositions senators, without whom it would not have been possible to establish or maintain a quorum were sittings to proceed

24 August 2020	Senate adopts rules for remote participation in Senate proceedings recommended by the Procedure Committee in its first report of 2020 , enabling senators to seek and receive the call by video or audio link
2 February 2021	Senate begins recording its divisions on tablet devices, and reporting the results in real time on the Dynamic Red and elsewhere on the Parliament's website
15 June 2021	Senate refers to Privileges Committee allegations of improper interference with an inquiry into Australia's sovereign naval shipbuilding capacity, centering on the refusal of the government to provide information sought by the committee and ordered by the Senate to be produced
16 June 2021	Senate adopts recommendations of the Standing Committee for the Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation to restrain and rationalise exemptions from disallowance and expand the committee's terms of reference
24 June 2021	Senate adopts a temporary order (made permanent on 2 December 2021) providing 30 minutes each day for 2 minute statements, removing the cap on general business notices agreed on 18 June 2020 and instead limiting the types of notices that may be taken as formal
19 October 2021	In response to the report of the Review of the Parliamentary Workplace: Responding to Serious Incidents , the Senate adopts a resolution noting the obligations of senators and their staff to comply with applicable work health and safety laws, and the establishment of an Independent Parliamentary Workplace Complaints Mechanism
23 November 2021	Senate resolves that it will not countenance public interest immunity claims made on the grounds that information related to the National Cabinet (a body comprising the Prime Minister, Premiers and Chief Ministers) would reveal cabinet deliberations
24 November 2021	A new memorandum of understanding is struck between the Presiding Officers, the Attorney-General, and the Minister for Home Affairs on the execution of search warrants where parliamentary privilege might be involved, updating the 2005 MOU
8 February 2022	The Presiding Officers and party leaders make statements acknowledging the unacceptable history of workplace bullying, sexual harassment and sexual assault recorded in the Independent Review into Commonwealth Parliamentary Workplaces and advising of initial actions to implement its recommendations

15 February 2022	Procedure Committee tables report on recording of pairs, endorsing additional transparency measures
31 March 2022	The Parliament receives an address from the President of Ukraine, His Excellency Volodymyr Zelenskyy amid the Russian invasion of Ukraine, facilitated by video conference in the House of Representatives and attended by senators
