

Questions

One of the more important functions of the House is its critical review function. This includes scrutiny of the Executive Government, bringing to light issues and perceived deficiencies or problems, ventilating grievances, exposing, and thereby preventing the Government from exercising, arbitrary power, and pressing the Government to take remedial or other action. Questions are a vital element in this function.

It is fundamental in the concept of responsible government that the Executive Government be accountable to the House. The capacity of the House of Representatives to call the Government to account depends, in large measure, on its knowledge and understanding of the Government's policies and activities. Questions without notice and on notice (questions in writing) play an important part in this quest for information.

QUESTION TIME

The accountability of the Government is demonstrated most clearly and publicly at Question Time when, for a period (usually well over an hour) on each sitting day, questions without notice are put to Ministers.¹ The importance of Question Time is demonstrated by the fact that at no other time in a normal sitting day is the House so well attended. Question Time is usually an occasion of special interest not only to Members themselves but to the news media, the radio and television broadcast audience and visitors to the public galleries. It is also a time when the intensity of partisan politics can be clearly manifested.

The purpose of questions is ostensibly to seek information or press for action.² However, because public attention focuses so heavily on Question Time it is often a time for political opportunism. Opposition Members will be tempted in their questioning to stress those matters which will embarrass the Government, while government Members will be tempted to provide Ministers with an opportunity to put government policies and actions in a favourable light or to embarrass the Opposition.³

However, apart from the use of Question Time for its political impact, the opportunity given to Members to raise topical or urgent issues is invaluable. Ministers accept the fact that they must be informed through a check of press, television or other sources of possible questions that may be asked of them in order that they may provide satisfactory answers.

Some historical features

Although the original standing order covering the order of business of the House referred only to 'Questions on notice', in practice questions without notice were answered from the outset. During the first sitting days of the first Parliament the Speaker made the

¹ For statistics on questions see Appendix 21, Questions without notice may also, from time to time, be put to the Speaker and to private Members; see below—'Direction of questions'.

² *May*, 24th edn, p. 358.

³ Questions which Ministers have arranged for government Members to ask in order to provide such opportunities are known colloquially as 'Dorothy Dixers'. The allusion is to a magazine column of advice to the lovelorn.

following statement in reply to a query from the Leader of the Opposition as to whether a practice of asking questions without notice should be created:

There is no direct provision in our standing orders for the asking of questions without notice, but, as there is no prohibition of the practice, if a question is asked without notice and the Minister to whom it is addressed chooses to answer it, I do not think that I should object.⁴

The practice of Members asking questions without notice developed in a rather ad hoc manner. It was not until 1950 that the standing orders specifically permitted questions without notice or included them in the order of business, despite their long de facto status.

It was not until 1962⁵ that a reference to questions without notice was made in the Votes and Proceedings. This long term absence from the official record of proceedings is perhaps indicative of the somewhat unofficial nature of Question Time, its features having always been heavily influenced by practice and convention.

From the outset it was held that Ministers could not be compelled to answer questions without notice.⁶ Rulings were given to the effect that questions without notice should be on important or urgent matters, the implication being that otherwise they should be placed on the Notice Paper, particularly if they involved long answers.⁷ This requirement presented difficulties of interpretation for the Chair and the rule was not enforced consistently.⁸ When questions without notice were specifically mentioned as part of the order of business for the first time in 1950, it was also provided that questions without notice should be 'on important matters which call for immediate attention'. These qualifying words were omitted in 1963, the Standing Orders Committee having stated:

Occupants of the Chair have found it impracticable to limit such questions as required by these words. This difficulty is inherent in the nature of the Question without Notice session which has come to be recognised as a proceeding during which private Members can raise matters of day-to-day significance.⁹

The proportion of the time of the House spent on Question Time and the number of questions dealt with varied considerably. On some days in the early Parliaments no questions without notice were asked,¹⁰ and on others there were only one or two questions. By the time of World War I several questions without notice were usually dealt with on a typical sitting day¹¹ and the period gradually tended to lengthen. During the early 1930s the record indicates that 18 and 19 questions were able to be asked in the period,¹² and, on one occasion in 1940, 43 questions without notice were asked in approximately 50 minutes.¹³ As could be expected the questions in the main were short and to the point, as were the answers.

Prior to the introduction of the daily Hansard in 1955, related questions without notice were grouped together in Hansard in order to avoid repeated similar headings. This meant that, until 1955, the order in which questions appeared in Hansard did not necessarily reflect the order in which they were asked.

4 H.R. Deb. (3.7.1901) 1954-5.

5 VP 1962-63/10.

6 H.R. Deb. (3.7.1901) 194-5; H.R. Deb. (2.10.1913) 1762. *See also* statement by Speaker Child, H.R. Deb. (28.11.1988) 3329-30.

7 H.R. Deb. (29.9.1920) 5079.

8 H.R. Deb. (21.4.1921) 7595.

9 Standing Orders Committee, *Report*, H of R I (1962-63) 33.

10 H.R. Deb. (5.6.1901) 688.

11 H.R. Deb. (8.7.1915) 4714-21.

12 H.R. Deb. (28.9.1932) 661.

13 H.R. Deb. (8.8.1940) 329-37.

There appears to have been a greater tendency in the past to interrupt Question Time with other matters, such as the presentation of documents,¹⁴ statements by leave and sometimes replies to them,¹⁵ motions¹⁶ and even the presentation of a bill,¹⁷ despite rulings that such interruptions were irregular.¹⁸ In addition there have been instances where Ministers, on being asked a question, offered, or were prompted by the Chair, to make a statement by leave on the matter during Question Time.¹⁹

Duration of Question Time

Question Time is a period during which only questions without notice may be asked and answered. While a Question Time normally takes place on each sitting day, technically it is entirely within the discretion of the Prime Minister or the senior Minister present as to whether Question Time will take place and, if so, for how long.²⁰ In order to bring Question Time to a conclusion the Prime Minister or the senior Minister present may, at any time, rise and ask that further questions be placed on the Notice Paper, even if a Member has already received the call²¹ or asked a question.²² The Speaker is then obliged to call on the next item of business. If the Government does not want Question Time to take place on a particular sitting day, the Prime Minister or senior Minister asks, as soon as the Speaker calls on questions without notice, that questions be placed on the Notice Paper. The basis of this discretion of the Prime Minister is that, as Ministers cannot be required to answer questions, it would be pointless to proceed with Question Time once the Prime Minister has indicated that questions, or further questions, without notice will not be answered.²³

Although having effective control over the duration of Question Time, the Government is, at the same time, subject to the influence of private Members from both sides of the House and public opinion. A Government which frequently refused to allow Question Time to proceed, or frequently restricted it to less than 45 minutes, would be exposed to considerable criticism. In the 42nd Parliament the average length of Question Time was about 90 minutes.²⁴ In 2011, the first complete year of the 43rd Parliament, following the introduction of restrictions on duration of questions and answers, it was about 70 minutes. Question Time has extended, without substantial interruption, for up to 126 minutes.²⁵ In the 43rd Parliament the Government was committed to Question Time concluding no later than 3.30 p.m.,²⁶ and subsequently to 3.10 p.m., following the further restrictions on the duration of questions and answers introduced in February 2012.

If Question Time is interrupted by such matters as the naming of a Member, a motion of dissent from the Speaker's ruling, a motion to suspend standing orders or a censure

14 H.R. Deb. (12.2.1943) 651.

15 H.R. Deb. (17.3.1943) 1864–7.

16 H.R. Deb. (29.10.1920) 6079–80.

17 H.R. Deb. (22.11.1920) 6770.

18 H.R. Deb. (9.9.1913) 942.

19 E.g. H.R. Deb. (29.10.1941) 18–19.

20 H.R. Deb. (29.3.1973) 853–4; H.R. Deb. (28.11.1988) 3329–30. Question Time was not held for the week 9–12 February 2009, by agreement between Government and Opposition, following serious bushfires in Victoria and references to them in the House.

21 H.R. Deb. (4.5.1960) 1332–3; H.R. Deb. (9.10.1996) 5061–2. *But see* H.R. Deb. (10.12.2002) 9986—Speaker permitted Member already given the call to ask a question.

22 H.R. Deb. (20.3.2003) 13155–6.

23 H.R. Deb. (4.10.1933) 3198. *And see* VP 1993–95/814–6; 2689; H.R. Deb. (29.10.1975) 2593; H.R. Deb. (24.3.2003) 13302, *and see* Ch on 'Order of business and the sitting day'.

24 1996–2007 (38th to 41st Parliaments) average was about 75 minutes.

25 On 4.2.2009.

26 H.R. Deb. (29.9.2010) 132.

motion,²⁷ it has not been usual for the Government to allow Question Time to continue for a period to compensate for the time lost.²⁸ When substantial time is spent on such a matter as a no confidence motion prior to questions without notice being called on, it is usual for Question Time not to proceed.²⁹

Number of questions

From an average of 16 questions asked each Question Time during the late 1970s the number declined to about 12 in the years prior to 1996. This reduction was directly attributable to Ministers increasing the length of their answers. In 1986 the Procedure Committee recommended that Question Time continue until a minimum of 16 questions had been answered.³⁰ Although no action was taken by the House on the recommendation, the Government of the day subsequently adopted an unofficial practice of permitting seven opposition questions each Question Time.³¹ In 1993 the Procedure Committee again recommended a minimum of 16 questions.³² In responding to the report the Government accepted a minimum of 14 (although again as an unofficial target rather than as a requirement of the standing orders).³³ In recent years there have about 18 questions per sitting.³⁴

Allocation of the call

The Speaker first calls an opposition Member, and the call is then alternated from right to left of the Chair, that is, between government and non-government Members.³⁵ With the opposition call priority is given to the Leader and Deputy Leader of the Opposition and, if two coalition parties are in opposition, the Leader and Deputy Leader of the second party. The number of calls given to each Member is recorded and, with the exception of the opposition leaders, the Speaker allocates the call as evenly as possible.

Independent Members receive the call in proportion to their numbers.³⁶ During the 43rd Parliament the Leader of the House advised that, after five questions, if a non-aligned Member sought the call no government Member would seek it.³⁷

When two questions have come from one side consecutively, the Speaker may then take two calls in succession from the other side.³⁸ When there is more than one party in government or opposition agreement may be reached as to the ratio of questions to be permitted to the Members of each party. In special circumstances, when government Members have not sought the call, consecutive questions have come from non-government Members.³⁹

²⁷ Some such interruptions have been lengthy—for example, on 2.2.2010 over five hours of debate occurred following a motion moved by leave during Question Time, VP 2008–10/1547–50. (The time taken by the interruption is not counted as part of the duration of Question Time in House statistics.)

²⁸ *But see* H.R. Deb. (15.5.2008) 2975, for example of questions continuing.

²⁹ VP 1974–75/1059–65; H.R. Deb. (29.10.1975) 259.

³⁰ PP 354 (1986) 10.

³¹ H.R. Deb. (14.5.1987) 3239–42.

³² PP 194 (1993) 24–25.

³³ H.R. Deb. (10.2.1994) 826.

³⁴ 1996–2010 average was 18.6; 2011 average 14.8.

³⁵ Speaker Cameron did not necessarily alternate the call. *See* H.R. Deb. (25.5.1950) 3280; H.R. Deb. (28.9.1950) 76; H.R. Deb. (21.4.1955) 75–6.

³⁶ H.R. Deb. (7.5.1992) 2631; H.R. Deb. (19.9.1996) 4762–3.

³⁷ H.R. Deb. (18.11.2010) 3027.

³⁸ E.g. H.R. Deb (29.6.1999) 7691–3; H.R. Deb. (20.8.2003) 19048–19050; H.R. Deb. (2.6.2008) 3962.

³⁹ E.g. H.R. Deb. (15.10.2002) 7581–3; H.R. Deb. (24.3.2003) 13301–2; H.R. Deb. (25.3.2003) 13411–413.

As the allocation of the call is within the Speaker's discretion, the Speaker may choose 'to see' or 'not to see' any Member. The Speaker's decision to exercise this discretion has at times been based on a desire to discipline a Member, and the call may be withdrawn if a Member makes extraneous remarks, for example, instead of coming to the question.⁴⁰

In 1986 the Procedure Committee considered the allocation of the call at Question Time. While noting that the majority of questions (54 per cent) were asked by the Opposition, the committee pointed out that the practice of giving priority to opposition leaders meant a consequent reduction in opportunities for opposition backbenchers. However, it concluded that the apportioning of questions within parties was for the parties, and recommended that provisions for allocation of the call remain unchanged.⁴¹

Supplementary questions

The Speaker may allow supplementary questions to be asked to clarify an answer to a question asked during Question Time.⁴²

When first introduced into the standing orders in 1950, the term 'supplementary question' was not intended to signify an immediate follow-up question by the original questioner. Rather it was intended that Members could henceforth ask questions without notice based upon answers to earlier, but not necessarily immediately preceding, questions.⁴³ Prior to 1950 questions without notice based on the answers to questions asked in the same session had been disallowed.⁴⁴ The purpose of the restriction was to avoid a series of questions on the same subject which would develop into a debate.⁴⁵ A similar concern was probably in mind in 1950 when the House amended the standing orders to permit supplementary questions but to limit them to one for each answer. However, the Chair found it impracticable to limit supplementary questions in this way. In practice further questions could be, and were, asked provided Members did not describe them as supplementary questions. In 1962, on the recommendation of the Standing Orders Committee, the standing orders were amended to permit more than one supplementary question.⁴⁶

In view of the wording of the standing order it is within the discretion of the Speaker to permit immediate supplementary questions. That such a practice would be contrary to that of alternating the call between the left and right of the Chair counted against its adoption,⁴⁷ but in 1993 the Procedure Committee recommended that immediate supplementary questions be allowed.⁴⁸ Responding to the report the Government stated its preference for the traditional arrangement.⁴⁹ In 1996–97, using the discretion bestowed by the standing order, Speaker Halverson allowed immediate supplementary questions.⁵⁰ Subsequent Speakers discontinued this practice, favouring the traditional arrangement.⁵¹

40 E.g. H.R. Deb. (28.11.2005) 29–30.

41 Standing Committee on Procedure, *Standing orders and practices which govern the conduct of Question Time*. PP 354 (1986) 50–1. For earlier consideration of these matters by the Standing Orders Committee see PP 20 (1972), H.R. Deb. (23.8.71) 511–12 and H.R. Deb. (18.4.72) 1745–50.

42 S.O. 101(b).

43 H.R. Deb. (22.3.1950) 1055.

44 H.R. Deb. (22.10.1936) 1194.

45 H.R. Deb. (2.4.1941) 511.

46 H of R 1 (1962–63) 33.

47 H.R. Deb. (27.2.1980) 406.

48 PP 194 (1993) 24–25.

49 VP 1993–95/752.

50 H.R. Deb. (28.5.1996) 1493.

51 H.R. Deb. (4.3.1998) 394–5, 416–7; H.R. Deb. (11.11.1998) 107; H.R. Deb. (17.11.2004) 73; H.R. Deb. (9.8.2005) 18; H.R. Deb. (21.2.2008) 1155–6.

The practice was reintroduced in 2010. Agreements made before the opening of the 43rd Parliament referred to the Leader of the Opposition or delegate being able to ask one supplementary question each Question Time, and a single supplementary of this kind was permitted by Speaker Jenkins.⁵² In 2012, Speaker Slipper stated that he would allow up to five supplementary questions in an endeavour to make Question Time more spontaneous, whilst balancing the opportunities available to opposition, government and non-aligned Members. As well as the Leader of the Opposition's question, as previously allowed, one further supplementary could be asked by an opposition Member and two by government Members each day; in addition a non-aligned Member could ask one supplementary each week when a non-aligned Member had asked a question. Informal time limits of 20 seconds for the supplementary question and 90 seconds for the answer applied.⁵³

A supplementary question must arise out of, and refer to, the answer just given; it can neither introduce new material nor contain any preamble.

RULES GOVERNING QUESTIONS

The rules governing the form and content of questions are set down in standing orders or have become established by practice. In addition to rules specifically applying, the content of questions must comply with the general rules applying to the content of speeches.⁵⁴

Questions without notice by their very nature may raise significant difficulties for the Chair. The necessity to make instant decisions on the application of the many rules on the form and content of questions is one of the Speaker's most demanding tasks. Because of the importance of Question Time in political terms, and because of the need to ensure that this critical function of the House is preserved in a vital form, Speakers tend to be somewhat lenient in applying the standing orders, with the result that, for example, breaches of only minor procedural importance have not prevented questions on issues of special public interest. The extent of such leniency varies from Speaker to Speaker and to some degree in the light of the prevailing circumstances. In addition, some latitude is generally extended to the opposition leaders in asking questions without notice and to the Prime Minister in answering them. The result of these circumstances is that rulings have not always been well founded and inconsistencies have occurred. Speakers have commented that only a small proportion of questions without notice are strictly in order and that to enforce the rules too rigidly would undermine Question Time.⁵⁵ Only those rulings which are regarded as technically sound and of continuing relevance are cited in this chapter without qualification.

In disallowing a question the Speaker may permit the Member to re-phrase the question and to ask it again, immediately⁵⁶ or later⁵⁷ in Question Time. This indulgence is not automatically extended.⁵⁸ Similarly the Speaker, having ruled part of a question out of

⁵² For rules applied by Speaker Jenkins see H.R. Deb. (20.10.2010) 859. See also H.R. Deb. (20.10.2010) 938, 939–40; H.R. Deb. (15.9.2011) 10330, 10332–3, 10341.

⁵³ For Speaker's statement introducing the change see VP 2010–12/1162, 1177.

⁵⁴ And see *May*, 24th edn, p. 359.

⁵⁵ E.g. H.R. Deb. (31.8.1961) 691; H.R. Deb. (6.11.1991) 2423–4, 2429–30; H.R. Deb. (29.6.2000) 18718.

⁵⁶ E.g. H.R. Deb. (4.5.1978) 1780; H.R. Deb. (30.3.1999) 4663; H.R. Deb. (2.11.2006) 80–1; H.R. Deb. (17.6.2008) 5051; H.R. Deb. (19.10.2010) 665 (supplementary).

⁵⁷ H.R. Deb. (28.8.1979) 625–6, 627; H.R. Deb. (22.11.1973) 3679, 3681; H.R. Deb. (9.3.2000) 14336–8.

⁵⁸ E.g. H.R. Deb. (6.6.1978) 3075; H.R. Deb. (30.3.1999) 4669; H.R. Deb. (16.6.2008) 4842; H.R. Deb. (20.10.2010) 938 (supplementary).

order, may⁵⁹ or may not⁶⁰ choose to allow that part of the question which is in order, and a Minister may be directed or permitted to ignore part of a question that is out of order.⁶¹ If the Speaker considers that Members have been unable to hear a question the Speaker may permit the Member to repeat it.⁶²

The rules governing questions are applied strictly to questions in writing which are submitted to the Clerk before being placed on the Notice Paper (*see* page 565).

Questioners

Although the standing orders place no restrictions on who may ask questions, the following is accepted practice.

Private Members

Any private Member may ask a question.

Ministers

Ministers do not ask questions, either of other Ministers, or where permitted, of private Members. However, on occasion Ministers have directed questions to the Speaker.⁶³

Parliamentary Secretaries

Parliamentary Secretaries do not ask questions, either of Ministers, or where permitted, of private Members.⁶⁴ This restriction is a recent development, accompanying the expansion of the role of Parliamentary Secretaries, who now perform some duties formerly performed exclusively by Ministers (*see* Chapter on 'House, Government and Opposition'). Parliamentary Secretaries have, however, asked questions of the Speaker.⁶⁵

The restrictions on Parliamentary Secretaries apply equally to Assistant Ministers who are Parliamentary Secretaries.

Speaker

It is not the practice for questions to be asked by the Speaker. Nevertheless Speaker Naim, who, exceptionally, was a member of the Opposition, placed questions on notice during the period 1941 to 1943.⁶⁶

Direction of Questions

To Ministers

All but a very small proportion of questions are directed to Ministers. Questions may not be put to one Minister, other than the Prime Minister, about the ministerial responsibilities of another⁶⁷ except that questions may be put to Ministers acting in another portfolio.⁶⁸ Where a question may involve the responsibility of more than one Minister, it should be directed to the Minister most responsible. Questions relating to the

59 H.R. Deb. (15.3.1978) 737–8; H.R. Deb. (11.9.1996) 3995–6; H.R. Deb. (8.12.1998) 1559; H.R. Deb. (17.8.2000) 19275; H.R. Deb. (19.10.2010) 678; H.R. Deb. (21.6.2011) 6662.

60 H.R. Deb. (7.11.1978) 2441.

61 E.g. H.R. Deb. (27.3.2006) 15.

62 E.g. H.R. Deb. (11.10.1999) 11198.

63 E.g. H.R. Deb. (8.11.2000) 22437; H.R. Deb. (27.6.2002) 4612–4. *And see* Speaker's statement, H.R. Deb. (19.8.2002) 4813–4.

64 H.R. Deb. (26.3.1992) 1247.

65 *And see* statement by Speaker, H.R. Deb. (19.8.2002) 4813–4.

66 NP 48 (29.10.1941) 173; NP 131 (17.3.1943) 441.

67 H.R. Deb. (6.10.1976) 1538.

68 H.R. Deb. (9.10.1979) 1719.

responsibilities of a Minister who is a Senator are addressed to the Minister in the House representing the Senate Minister.

A Minister may refuse to answer a question.⁶⁹ He or she may also transfer a question to another Minister and it is not in order to question the reason for doing so.⁷⁰ If a question has been addressed to the incorrect Minister, the responsible Minister may answer, but a Member has been given an opportunity to redirect the question.⁷¹ In many instances the responsibilities referred to in a question may be shared by two or more Ministers and it is only the Ministers concerned who are in a position to determine authoritatively which of them is more responsible.⁷² It is not unusual for questions addressed to the Prime Minister to be referred to the Minister directly responsible.⁷³ No direct statement, request or overt action by the Prime Minister is required to indicate that another Minister will answer a question addressed to the Prime Minister.⁷⁴ The Prime Minister may also choose to answer a question addressed to another Minister.⁷⁵

Misdirected questions in writing are transferred by the Table Office, upon notification by the departments concerned.

ROSTERING OF MINISTERS

Although there is no rule to this effect, it has been traditionally expected that all Ministers who are Members of the House, unless sick, overseas or otherwise engaged on urgent public business, will be present at Question Time.

In February 1994 a sessional order was agreed to providing for a roster of Ministers at Question Time.⁷⁶ Ministers were rostered to appear two days each week (out of four), with the Prime Minister appearing on Mondays and Thursdays. These arrangements were introduced as a trial,⁷⁷ and followed Procedure Committee recommendations for a more limited experiment.⁷⁸ The sessional order providing for the roster was not renewed in the following Parliament.

To Parliamentary Secretaries

It is considered that Ministers alone are responsible and answerable to Parliament for the actions of their departments. Even though the *Ministers of State and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2000* provided for the appointment of Parliamentary Secretaries to administer Departments of State, standing order 98 specifically excludes the asking of questions of Parliamentary Secretaries. Additionally, as Parliamentary Secretaries could be in charge of government business in the House without ultimately being responsible for it, they may not be questioned under the provision of standing order 99 applying to questions to private Members (*see below*). This exclusion makes Parliamentary Secretaries the only Members of whom questions cannot be asked under any circumstances. This is not to suggest that there is no accountability to the House, for the relevant Ministers may be questioned about matters in which Parliamentary Secretaries

69 H.R. Deb. (12.5.1970) 1949; *May*, 24th edn, p. 364.

70 H.R. Deb. (5.3.1947) 352–3; H.R. Deb. (4.4.1962) 1264–73; H.R. Deb. (22.8.1979) 428–30. In the 1962 instance a motion of dissent from the Speaker's ruling, which upheld the practice that Ministers may transfer questions to other Ministers, was defeated; *see also May*, 24th edn, p. 358.

71 H.R. Deb. (27.3.1995) 2134, 2137.

72 *See The Table XXIX*, 1960, pp. 150–1 for reference to UK House of Commons practice and its rationale.

73 E.g. H.R. Deb. (23.6.2010) 6346.

74 H.R. Deb. (29.6.2000) 18718–9; and *see* H.R. Deb. (22.5.2006) 34–5 (Acting Prime Minister).

75 E.g. H.R. Deb. (6.11.2003) 22359; H.R. Deb. (18.2.2004) 25104; H.R. Deb. (26.3.2007) 34, 35.

76 Sessional order 151A, VP 1993–95/782.

77 H.R. Deb. (8.2.1994) 538.

78 PP 194 (1993) 25–7.

have been involved⁷⁹ and a Parliamentary Secretary's conduct can be challenged by substantive motion.⁸⁰ A Minister who has been a Parliamentary Secretary may not be asked questions directly about actions taken as a Parliamentary Secretary,⁸¹ however, if a Minister has made a statement or given information, as a Minister, about actions taken as a Parliamentary Secretary, questions which refer to such statements or information may be permitted.⁸² The restrictions on Parliamentary Secretaries apply equally to Assistant Ministers who are Parliamentary Secretaries.⁸³

To private Members

Only rarely are questions directed to private Members, and even then they have often been disallowed for contravention of the strict limitations imposed by standing orders and practice. Standing order 99 provides that during Question Time, a Member may ask a question orally of another Member who is not a Minister or Parliamentary Secretary. Questions must relate to a bill, motion, or other business of the House or of a committee, for which the Member asked is responsible. There is no provision for questions in writing to private Members, the standing order refers to questions without notice only.

Questions most often allowed have concerned private Members' bills listed as notices on the Notice Paper.⁸⁴ A question asking when the bill will be introduced, whether the bill has been drafted, or whether the questioner could see a copy of the bill would be in order.⁸⁵ A question has been allowed to a Member in charge of a bill actually before the House,⁸⁶ but the Procedure Committee has indicated its support for such questions being confined essentially to matters of timing and procedure.⁸⁷ Questions have been asked in connection with a notice of motion, but the scope is very limited—for example, a question has asked whether there was any urgency in a matter and whether the Member could indicate when a motion might be debated.⁸⁸ A question may not be asked of a private Member about a question in writing in the Member's name⁸⁹—such a matter is not regarded as business of the House for which the Member is responsible.

Questions not meeting the conditions of standing order 99, such as questions concerning party policies and statements made inside or outside the House, notably by the Members to whom such questions are directed, have been ruled out of order. The following cases are illustrative of the type of question which may not be asked:

- to a private Member asking if he had been correctly reported in a newspaper;⁹⁰
- to a private Member regarding a statement outside the House;⁹¹
- to the Leader of the Opposition as to whether he would 'give a lead' to the members of his party on certain issues;⁹²

79 E.g. H.R. Deb. (9.12.2004) 77; H.R. Deb. (9.3.2005) 81.

80 E.g. H.R. Deb. (6.12.2004) 38.

81 H.R. Deb. (2.12.2004) 78–9, 87–9; H.R. Deb. (6.12.2004) 38; H.R. Deb. (7.12.2004) 5–18, VP 2004–07/95.

82 H.R. Deb. (8.12.2004) 68–71; (9.12.2004) 68–74; (9.3.2005) 75–8.

83 E.g. H.R. Deb. (6.2.2007) 27–8.

84 H.R. Deb. (1.3.1972) 410–12; H.R. Deb. (25.2.1976) 259; H.R. Deb. (26.2.1976) 313–15; H.R. Deb. (16.3.1976) 625; H.R. Deb. (16.3.2000) 14894–5; 14897.

85 H.R. Deb. (16.3.1976) 625.

86 H.R. Deb. (9.10.1984) 1897–8.

87 Standing Committee on Procedure: *The operation of standing order 143: Questions to Members other than Ministers*, PP 115 (1996).

88 H.R. Deb. (23.10.1995) 2664; H.R. Deb. (23.6.1999) 7198.

89 H.R. Deb. (7.6.2000) 17227.

90 H.R. Deb. (3.8.1926) 4769.

91 H.R. Deb. (21.6.1912) 68.

92 H.R. Deb. (25.11.1953) 475.

- to the Leader of the Opposition with regard to his conduct in connection with a Royal Commission;⁹³
- to a private Member concerning a petition he had just presented;⁹⁴
- to the Leader of the Opposition regarding his statements on television;⁹⁵
- to the Deputy Leader of the Opposition regarding a statement he had made in the House;⁹⁶ and
- to the Deputy Leader of the Opposition concerning the platform of his party.⁹⁷

It is not in order to question a private Member about matters with which he or she is, or has been, concerned as a member of a body outside the House, nor to question a private Member concerning the Member's past actions as Prime Minister or Minister. Such questions would clearly contravene standing order 99. A Member's responsibility to the House for ministerial actions, after ceasing to be a Minister, is more appropriately discharged by action pursuant to a substantive motion in the House.

In 1995⁹⁸ and 1996⁹⁹ Leaders of the Opposition were asked questions about private Member's bills they had introduced, and gave answers which the Procedure Committee noted, in its 1996 report on the matter, as going beyond the previous limits. Following the 1995 occasions, the equivalent standing order to current standing order 99 was suspended on the initiative of the Government, for the remainder of the period of sittings.¹⁰⁰ In its report the Procedure Committee recommended that the standing order be retained in its present form, but that the limits traditionally applied should be enforced—that is, questions should be tightly confined, essentially to matters of timing and procedure, and occasionally to brief explanations of a particular clause. The committee stated that 'Issues of substance and policy are addressed more appropriately in debate (such as a second reading debate on a bill) than in a question without notice'.¹⁰¹

To committee chairs, etc

While questions in writing to committee chairs have never been accepted, it has been the practice to allow a question without notice of a strictly limited nature to be addressed to a Member in his or her capacity as chair of a committee. Standing order 99 now allows questions without notice to any Member (other than a Minister or Parliamentary Secretary) relating to the business of a committee for which the Member asked is responsible.

A question to a committee chair asking when a report would be tabled has been permitted.¹⁰² A question asking if a committee had been requested to inquire into a certain matter has not been permitted.¹⁰³ The Speaker has ruled out of order a question to a chair which asked that the committee examine certain matters.¹⁰⁴ Questions concerning

93 H.R. Deb. (9.9.1954) 1099.

94 H.R. Deb. (21.5.1924) 778.

95 H.R. Deb. (14.5.1958) 1758.

96 H.R. Deb. (31.8.1961) 696.

97 H.R. Deb. (21.9.1967) 1183–4.

98 H.R. Deb. (26.9.1995) 1692–5; H.R. Deb. (28.9.1995) 1988–90.

99 H.R. Deb. (19.6.1996) 2252–3.

100 VP 1993–95/2557–8 (former S.O. 143).

101 Standing Committee on Procedure, *The operation of standing order 143: Questions to Members other than Ministers*, PP 115 (1996) 7. See also e.g. H.R. Deb. (16.2.2005) 66–7.

102 H.R. Deb. (18.2.1948) 6. The chair was also Attorney-General.

103 H.R. Deb. (21.6.2011) 6661–2, but see H.R. Deb. (16.10.1957) 1393–4 (question permitted).

104 H.R. Deb. (6.10.1953) 1004–5; H.R. Deb. (7.10.1953) 1064–5.

statements by a committee chair are not permitted.¹⁰⁵ A question to the chair of a subcommittee has been ruled out of order on the ground that the chair is responsible to the committee and not to the House.¹⁰⁶ A question addressed to a committee chair has been answered by a Minister, at the request of the committee chair, the Minister being able to respond to matters within his responsibility.¹⁰⁷ The timing of a government response to a report is outside a chair's responsibilities and not therefore something he or she can be questioned about.¹⁰⁸

Opportunities to ask questions about committee business are restricted by standing order 100(e), which prevents questions from referring to proceedings of a committee not reported to the House (*see* page 557).

To the Speaker

At the conclusion of Question Time, Members may ask questions orally of the Speaker about any matter of administration for which he or she is responsible.¹⁰⁹ However, Members seeking information on a matter of order or privilege must raise the matter under the appropriate procedure; such matters cannot be put to the Speaker as questions.¹¹⁰ Any Member may direct a question without notice to the Speaker, including Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries.¹¹¹

Once exceptional, questions without notice to the Speaker have become more frequent in recent years. Many of these questions have related to procedural rather than to administrative matters. As such they fall outside the provisions of standing order 103, and also deviate from the principle that a procedural matter should be raised at the point at which it occurs.¹¹²

In 1994 standing orders were amended to provide for questions to the Speaker to be taken at the conclusion of Question Time,¹¹³ recognising what had in fact been the practice for some time. In earlier years the rare questions to the Speaker would be asked during Question Time proper, sometimes between questions directed to Ministers. When these arrangements operated Speakers suggested that Question Time was an inappropriate time to deal with minor or detailed matters of parliamentary administration and that they would be better dealt with by an approach to the relevant domestic committee, by correspondence or by personal interview with the Speaker.¹¹⁴

Occurrences in committees may not be raised in questions to the Speaker as the Speaker has no official cognisance of such proceedings.¹¹⁵

While the standing orders provide for questions in writing to be directed only to Ministers, written requests for detailed information relating to the administration of the

105 H.R. Deb. (3.2.2010) 241.

106 H.R. Deb. (10.10.1972) 2242.

107 H.R. Deb. (15.5.2003) 14721–4; *and see* H.R. Deb. (27.5.2003) 15039–56.

108 H.R. Deb. (3.2.2010) 242.

109 S.O. 103. For a description of the Speaker's administrative responsibilities *see* Ch. on 'The Speaker, Deputy Speakers and officers'.

110 H.R. Deb. (24.6.2008) 5740, *and see* *May*, 24th edn, p. 357.

111 H.R. Deb. (19.8.2002) 4814.

112 *And see* statements by Speakers Hawker and Jenkins, H.R. Deb. (9.3.2005) 67; H.R. Deb. (19.2.2008) 691–2; H.R. Deb. (18.6.2008) 5217.

113 VP 1993–95/779 (sessional order, made permanent in 1996). Since 1992 questions to the Speaker had been separately identified in Hansard under the heading 'Questions to Mr Speaker'.

114 H.R. Deb. (1.12.1953) 707; H.R. Deb. (1.11.1933) 4117.

115 H.R. Deb. (16.4.1964) 1136, 1138; H.R. Deb. (27.10.1909) 5049.

parliamentary departments may be directed to the Speaker.¹¹⁶ Such requests are lodged with the Clerk in the same way as questions in writing addressed to Ministers. However, a question to the Speaker, if in order, is printed in the daily Hansard rather than the Notice Paper. Answers provided by the Speaker are also printed in Hansard.¹¹⁷

Length of questions

The duration of each question is limited to 30 seconds.¹¹⁸

Form and content of questions

To relate to Minister's public responsibilities

A Minister can only be questioned on matters for which he or she is responsible or officially connected. Such matters must concern public affairs, administration, or proceedings pending in the House.¹¹⁹ The underlying principle is that Ministers are required to answer questions only on matters for which they are responsible to the House. Consequently Speakers have ruled out of order questions or parts of questions to Ministers which concern, for example:

- statements, activities, actions or decisions of a Minister's own party (including party¹²⁰ or party/union¹²¹ activities which may have had some connection to a Minister), or of its conferences, officials, representatives or candidates, or of those of other parties, including opposition parties;¹²²
- what happens or is said in the party rooms or in party committees;¹²³
- party leadership and related issues where there is no connection with a matter in respect of which the (Prime) Minister is responsible to the House;¹²⁴
- arrangements between parties, for example, coalition agreements on ministerial appointments;¹²⁵
- policies of previous governments;¹²⁶
- statements in the House by other Members;¹²⁷
- statements by people outside the House¹²⁸ including other Members,¹²⁹ notably opposition Members,¹³⁰ and Senators;¹³¹

116 For establishment of this practice see H.R. Deb. (28.2.1980) 499 and 1st edn, p. 485. Examples, H.R. Deb. (26.11.1980) 57–8, 118; H.R. Deb. (24.2.1981) 43; H.R. Deb. (12.9.1996) 4223.

117 E.g. H.R. Deb. (6.10.1987) 827; H.R. Deb. (17.9.1996) 4491–2.

118 S.O. 100(f). This provision was introduced at the start of the 43rd Parliament (2010), initially at 45 seconds, and changed to 30 seconds in February 2012. Previously no time limit applied. An extension may be granted, e.g. VP 2010–12/89.

119 S.O. 98(c). For statistics see Appendix 21.

120 E.g. H.R. Deb. (13.6.2007) 75.

121 E.g. H.R. Deb. (22.2.2011) 905; H.R. Deb. (13.9.2011) 9890.

122 E.g. H.R. Deb. (6.4.1967) 970; H.R. Deb. (22.11.1973) 3679; H.R. Deb. (10.9.1975) 1194; H.R. Deb. (19.4.1988) 1748; H.R. Deb. (9.10.1996) 5051; H.R. Deb. (30.3.1999) 4668; H.R. Deb. (10.4.2000) 15553; H.R. Deb. (28.8.2001) 30365, 30374–5; H.R. Deb. (10.8.2004) 32555; H.R. Deb. (17.11.2004) 80; H.R. Deb. (18.11.2004) 1; H.R. Deb. (10.8.2005) 69; H.R. Deb. (17.10.2006) 20–21; H.R. Deb. (17.3.2008) 1880. *But see* H.R. Deb. (16.6.2010) 5545–9.

123 E.g. H.R. Deb. (6.6.1978) 3075; H.R. Deb. (25.10.1979) 2481.

124 E.g. H.R. Deb. (4.3.2004) 26024; H.R. Deb. (9.3.2004) 26267–8; H.R. Deb. (10.3.2004) 26437–9; H.R. Deb. (18.9.2007) 16; H.R. Deb. (27.2.2012) 1764 (statement).

125 E.g. H.R. Deb. (26.10.1978) 2338; H.R. Deb. (1.6.2006) 63–4.

126 E.g. H.R. Deb. (21.8.1975) 382.

127 E.g. H.R. Deb. (5.5.1964) 1489–90.

128 E.g. H.R. Deb. (4.5.1977) 1512.

129 E.g. H.R. Deb. (22.10.1974) 2617; H.R. Deb. (25.5.2009) 4079.

130 E.g. H.R. Deb. (12.10.1977) 1892–3.

131 E.g. H.R. Deb. (10.8.2005) 73–4.

- the attitude, behaviour or actions of a Member of Parliament¹³² or the staff of Members;¹³³
- matters of a private nature not related to the public duties of a Minister;¹³⁴
- actions taken as a private Member before becoming Minister,¹³⁵
- actions taken by the Minister when a Parliamentary Secretary,¹³⁶
- matters in State Parliaments or State matters,¹³⁷ but this rule does not prevent questions about State matters where there is a connection with Commonwealth Government activities;¹³⁸
- the internal affairs of a foreign country,¹³⁹ although it is in order to ask a Minister, for example, about the Government's position or action on a matter arising in or concerning a foreign country.¹⁴⁰

As is clear from the above examples, it is not in order for Ministers to be questioned on opposition policies, for which they are not responsible. The Speaker has been critical of the use of phrases at the end of questions, such as 'are there any threats to . . .', that could be viewed as intended to allow Ministers to canvass opposition plans or policies,¹⁴¹ and has ruled parts of questions using such terms as 'are there any other policy approaches?' and 'what risks are there?' out of order on the assumption that they invited comments about opposition policies or approaches.¹⁴²

A Minister may not be asked a question about his or her actions in a former ministerial role.¹⁴³ However, in a case when a Minister had issued a statement referring to earlier responsibilities, a question relating to the statement was permitted.¹⁴⁴ Similarly, questions have been permitted relating to a statement a Minister has made, as a Minister, about actions taken while a Parliamentary Secretary.¹⁴⁵

It is not in order for questions to reflect on or be critical of the character, conduct or private affairs of a Minister. A Minister's conduct may only be challenged on a substantive motion.¹⁴⁶

Statutory authorities

The nature and degree of ministerial responsibility for the policies and operations of statutory authorities or corporations varies. The practice of the House has been to allow questions about such bodies and substantive replies have usually been provided. However, a Minister may choose not to answer any question or may answer it as he or she sees fit. Ministers have exercised this discretion in relation to some questions on statutory authorities, particularly in instances where a large degree of autonomy exists or where an answer may be to the commercial disadvantage of an authority operating in a

132 E.g. H.R. Deb. (26.5.1981) 2519; H.R. Deb. (16.6.2008) 4842.

133 E.g. H.R. Deb. (8.9.1981) 991.

134 E.g. H.R. Deb. (12.11.1965) 2680; H.R. Deb. (29.8.2000) 19519; H.R. Deb. (29.8.2002) 6163–5.

135 E.g. H.R. Deb. (28.5.2009) 4775.

136 H.R. Deb. (2.12.2004) 78–9, 87–9; H.R. Deb. (6.12.2004) 38; H.R. Deb. (7.12.2004) 5–18, VP 2004–07/95.

137 E.g. H.R. Deb. (31.3.1971) 1206; H.R. Deb. (6.10.1976) 1537.

138 E.g. H.R. Deb. (16.2.2000) 13583.

139 H.R. Deb. (5.5.1964) 1480.

140 H.R. Deb. (3.4.2000) 15007.

141 H.R. Deb. (13.2.2008) 225, 227.

142 H.R. Deb. (3.6.2009) 5466; H.R. Deb. (14.9.2011) 10083.

143 H.R. Deb. (6.12.2004) 38; H.R. Deb. (16.2.2012) 1656.

144 H.R. Deb. (9.2.2006) 80.

145 H.R. Deb. (8.12.2004) 68–71; (9.12.2004) 68–74; (9.3.2005) 75–8.

146 S.O.100(c).

competitive commercial environment. A Minister has answered that publication of information sought by a Member might be to the commercial disadvantage of an authority and asked that the information be provided direct to the Member on a confidential basis.¹⁴⁷

Questions to seek factual information or press for action

The purpose of questions is to enable Members to obtain factual information or press for action on matters for which the Minister questioned is responsible to the House. The standing orders, particularly standing orders 98 and 100, contain detailed provisions, outlined in later sections of this chapter, whose primary objective is to ensure that this purpose is given effect. In particular, they attempt to restrain the questioner from giving unnecessary information or introducing or inviting argument and thereby starting a debate.

Debate, argument, etc.

Questions must not be debated,¹⁴⁸ or contain debate;¹⁴⁹ nor can they contain arguments,¹⁵⁰ comments¹⁵¹ or opinions.¹⁵² They may not become lengthy speeches¹⁵³ or statements and they may not in themselves suggest an answer.¹⁵⁴ In short, questions should not be used as vehicles for the discussion of issues. The call may be withdrawn from a Member who prefaces a question with an extraneous remark.¹⁵⁵

Inferences, etc.

Questions must not contain inferences,¹⁵⁶ imputations,¹⁵⁷ insults,¹⁵⁸ ironical expressions¹⁵⁹ or hypothetical matter;¹⁶⁰ nor may they be facetious or frivolous¹⁶¹ or attribute motive.¹⁶² Speaker Andrew acknowledged that many questions convey an element of imputation; and that his general attitude was not to intervene where the imputation was directed to a difference in philosophy or viewpoint, but to intervene where the attribution of personal motive was such that it could not be ignored.¹⁶³ A question has been ruled out of order on the ground that it contained scorn and derision.¹⁶⁴

147 H.R. Deb. (22.11.1979) 3425–6.

148 S.O. 100(a).

149 E.g. H.R. Deb. (22.9.2011) 11232.

150 S.O. 100(d); e.g. H.R. Deb. (26.8.1982) 960; H.R. Deb. (14.12.1982) 3396; H.R. Deb. (18.10.1999) 11728; H.R. Deb. (16.6.2003) 16400; H.R. Deb. (3.6.2010) 5221–2; H.R. Deb. (20.10.2010) 938 (supplementary); H.R. Deb. (21.6.2011) 6661; H.R. Deb. (20.3.2012) 3502.

151 H.R. Deb. (13.4.1961) 799; H.R. Deb. (10.10.1996) 3819.

152 H.R. Deb. (5.7.1949) 1927.

153 H.R. Deb. (31.8.1966) 584.

154 H.R. Deb. (5.5.1978) 1880; H.R. Deb. (18.11.2004) 91.

155 E.g. H.R. Deb. (9.3.2000) 14336–7.

156 E.g. H.R. Deb. (18.10.1999) 11728; H.R. Deb. (28.8.2001) 30360; H.R. Deb. (2.11.2006) 81; H.R. Deb. (14.9.2011) 10082–3.

157 E.g. H.R. Deb. (18.10.1999) 11728; H.R. Deb. (30.8.2000) 19681; H.R. Deb. (20.8.2001) 29712–3; H.R. Deb. (28.5.2003) 15200, 15203; H.R. Deb. (17.9.2003) 20309–10; H.R. Deb. (11.3.2004) 26637–8; H.R. Deb. (29.3.2006) 84; H.R. Deb. (14.9.2011) 10082–3; H.R. Deb. (27.2.2012) 1774.

158 E.g. H.R. Deb. (3.6.2010) 5217, 5222.

159 E.g. H.R. Deb. (24.8.1999) 8889. H.R. Deb. (12.10.2006) 74–5.

160 S.O. 100(d). E.g. H.R. Deb. (13.4.1967) 1212; H.R. Deb. (8.12.1998) 1559; H.R. Deb. (8.6.2000) 17443.

161 E.g. H.R. Deb. (1.7.1941) 591; H.R. Deb. (8.10.1936) 898; H.R. Deb. (12.2.2003) 11642; H.R. Deb. (23.6.2005) 74–5; (H.R. Deb. (17.8.2006) 69–70.

162 E.g. H.R. Deb. (26.4.1977) 1198.

163 H.R. Deb. (7.12.2000) 23808–9; H.R. Deb. (28.5.2003) 15200.

164 H.R. Deb. (30.3.1999) 4668.

References to debates

References in questions to debates in the current session, concluded or adjourned, are out of order.¹⁶⁵ The rule does not preclude questions on the subject matter of such debates, which may be so broad as to cover, for example, the country's whole foreign policy, but rather precludes reference to the debate itself and to specific statements made in it. The Chair has interpreted this rule as applying equally to debates in the Senate.¹⁶⁶ Questions mentioning decisions of the Senate are permitted where they are connected with a Minister's area of responsibility.¹⁶⁷

It has also been held to be out of order to ask a question repetitive of a matter already determined by the House,¹⁶⁸ or which reflects upon any vote of the House.¹⁶⁹

References to committee proceedings

Questions must not refer to proceedings of a committee not reported to the House.¹⁷⁰ However, no exception has been taken to questions merely coinciding in subject matter with current committee inquiries.¹⁷¹ The following private ruling of President Cormack has equal relevance to the House:

... if I were to rule that questions should not be allowed on any matters which may be under examination by committees, such a rule strictly applied would operate to block questions on a very wide variety of subjects.

The practice which I follow, and which I shall continue to follow unless otherwise directed by the Senate, is to allow questions seeking information on public affairs for which there is ministerial responsibility provided that such questions are not of a nature which may attempt to interfere with a committee's work or anticipate its report.¹⁷²

Information, comment, etc. in questions

Questions must not contain statements of fact unless they can be authenticated and are strictly necessary to render the question intelligible.¹⁷³ Thus, Members may not give information under the guise of asking a question—otherwise questions cease to be questions and can become excessively long and so limit the number of questions that can be asked. While short introductory words may be tolerated, the use of prefaces is to be avoided and a Member called to ask a question places the retention of the call at risk if comment is made relating to an answer just given or some other extraneous matter.¹⁷⁴ Similarly, rhetorical questions should not be asked; these have been seen as a device to put information forward.¹⁷⁵ A question seen as producing an orchestrated chorus of support has been disallowed.¹⁷⁶ The Chair frequently interrupts Members to warn them that their questions are excessively long and requires them to come to the point quickly. A Member who persists in giving information or who does not come to the point of the question when asked to do so may have the question ruled out of order,¹⁷⁷ or be directed

165 S.O. 100(e); H.R. Deb. (21.5.1975) 2545; H.R. Deb.(25.8.1976) 525; H.R. Deb. (26.6.1996) 2788–9.

166 H.R. Deb. (20.8.1969) 431.

167 H.R. Deb. (31.8.2000) 19867.

168 H.R. Deb. (16.11.1978) 2892.

169 S.O. 74; *See also May*, 24th edn, p. 364.

170 S.O. 100(e).

171 E.g. H.R. Deb. (27.10.1987) 1482; H.R. Deb. (16.2.1988) 13; H.R. Deb. (8.2.1994) 505, 507, 508.

172 *Odgers*, 6th edn, p. 309.

173 S.O. 100(d).

174 H.R. Deb. (7.12.2000) 23810; e.g. H.R. Deb. (28.11.2005) 29–30.

175 H.R. Deb. (7.12.2000) 23810.

176 H.R. Deb. (27.5.2004) 29388.

177 E.g. H.R. Deb. (18.11.2004) 91.

to resume his or her seat.¹⁷⁸ Alternatively, if enough has been said to make the point of the question clear, the Speaker may require the Member to resume his or her seat and call the Minister to respond.¹⁷⁹

The requirement that information contained in a question be authenticated by the questioner is rarely applied unless the accuracy of the information is challenged. In such cases the Speaker simply calls on the questioner to vouch for the accuracy of the statement and, if the Member cannot do so, the question is disallowed.¹⁸⁰ If the Member vouches for the statement's accuracy, the Speaker accepts the authentication.¹⁸¹ Questions based on rumour—that is, unsubstantiated statements—are not permissible.¹⁸²

References to newspaper reports, etc.

It is established practice that, provided the Member asking a question takes responsibility for the accuracy of the facts upon which the question is based, he or she may direct attention to a statement, for example, in a newspaper or a news report, but may not quote extracts.¹⁸³ It has been held that the questioner must vouch for the accuracy of any such report referred to, not simply for the accuracy of the reference to it. When a Member could not do so a question has been ruled out of order,¹⁸⁴ but Speaker Andrew indicated he would not seek to impose a strict application of past practice.¹⁸⁵

In 1977 a Member's authentication of a newspaper report referred to in his question was challenged by the Member whose speech was the subject of the report. As he was in no position to adjudicate on the matter the Speaker accepted the questioner's authentication at face value and suggested that if any misrepresentation was involved this could be corrected in a personal explanation after Question Time. Instead leave was granted for the full text of the reported statement to be incorporated in Hansard.¹⁸⁶ In a similar case in 1978, when leave was not granted for incorporation of the reported statement, the Member concerned made a personal explanation.¹⁸⁷ In 1981 the Speaker stated that he only asked for Members to vouch for the accuracy of press reports over which there was clearly controversy.¹⁸⁸

The restriction on quotations in questions, which reflects UK House of Commons practice,¹⁸⁹ has always been applied to questions in writing but the Chair has often chosen not to apply it to questions without notice, perhaps on the basis that, where a statement of fact is strictly necessary to render a question intelligible, a succinct quotation may more readily achieve this objective.¹⁹⁰ In permitting quotations the Chair has ruled that they may not contain matter which would otherwise be ruled out of order, for example, comment, opinion, argument or unparliamentary language.¹⁹¹ In 1962 the Standing Orders Committee recommended that standing orders be amended to make explicit

178 E.g. H.R. Deb. (29.11.2006) 82–4.

179 E.g. H.R. Deb. (7.9.1977) 802.

180 H.R. Deb. (7.9.1977) 801.

181 H.R. Deb. (29.3.1977) 645–7.

182 H.R. Deb. (19.9.1978) 1105.

183 Standing Orders Committee, *Report*, H of R 1 (1962–63) 32.

184 H.R. Deb. (7.9.1977) 801; *but see* for example H.R. Deb. (11.9.1996) 3984–5.

185 H.R. Deb. (7.12.2000) 23810.

186 H.R. Deb. (29.3.1977) 645–7.

187 H.R. Deb. (24.5.1978) 2390–1, 2395, 2396–7.

188 H.R. Deb. (4.3.1981) 415.

189 *May*, 24th edn, p. 359.

190 H.R. Deb. (14.10.1985) 1937–8.

191 H.R. Deb. (13.12.1934) 1205; H.R. Deb. (7.6.1945) 2685; H.R. Deb. (29.9.1948) 937.

provision for questions not to contain quotations. Consideration of the proposal was deferred by the House and subsequently lapsed.¹⁹²

It has been the practice, following that of the House of Commons,¹⁹³ that it is not permissible to ask whether a reported statement is correct.¹⁹⁴ A Minister, although he or she may have responsibility for a matter, does not have responsibility for the accuracy of reports by others on the matter. It is in order to ask whether a Minister's attention has been drawn to a report concerning a matter for which the Minister has responsibility and to ask a question in connection with the subject of the report.¹⁹⁵

Questions seeking opinions

Questions may not ask Ministers for an expression of opinion,¹⁹⁶ including a legal opinion,¹⁹⁷ for comment,¹⁹⁸ or for justification of statements made by them.¹⁹⁹

Legal opinions, such as the interpretation of a statute, or of an international document, or of a Minister's own powers, should not be sought in questions. Ministers may be asked, however, by what statutory authority they have acted in a particular instance, and the Prime Minister may be asked to define a Minister's responsibilities. Speaker Morrison of the UK House of Commons explained the basis for not permitting questions seeking an expression of opinion on a question of law:

A Question asking a Minister to interpret the domestic law offends against the rule of Ministerial responsibility, since such interpretation is not the responsibility of a Minister . . . But it also offends against the rule that a Question may not ask for a Minister's opinion. The interpretation of written words is a matter of opinion.²⁰⁰

Questions asking about the extent to which federal legislation would prevail over State legislation or administrative action have been permitted.²⁰¹ In addition it has been ruled that in response to a question dealing with the law a Minister may provide any facts, as opposed to legal opinions, the Minister may wish to give.²⁰² Questions asking whether legislation existed on a specified subject,²⁰³ whether an agency was entitled to take a particular action,²⁰⁴ whether a specified Act provided certain protection,²⁰⁵ whether certain actions were in breach of regulations,²⁰⁶ whether offences against Commonwealth laws may have been committed,²⁰⁷ and what the consequences of certain actions had been,²⁰⁸ have been permitted.

In 1951, a question seeking a legal opinion from the Prime Minister having been disallowed, a Member asked the Prime Minister if he would table legal opinions he had received on the matter specified. The Prime Minister declined, stating that it was not his

192 H of R 1 (1962–63) 32.

193 *May*, 24th edn, p. 361.

194 H.R. Deb. (16.6.1939) 2085; H of R 1 (1962–63) 32; H.R. Deb. (27.9.1960) 1329 (statement by the Speaker).

195 E.g. H.R. Deb. (10.2.1997) 471.

196 E.g. H.R. Deb. (15.2.2006) 68–9; H.R. Deb. (17.6.2008) 5040.

197 S.O. 98(d).

198 H.R. Deb. (25.8.1977) 628; H.R. Deb. (19.5.1988) 2674.

199 H.R. Deb. (20.11.1957) 2322.

200 H.C. Deb. 543 (5.7.1955) 961–2.

201 H.R. Deb. (6.10.1976) 1542.

202 H.R. Deb. (4.4.1979) 1474.

203 H.R. Deb. (5.5.1976) 1926.

204 H.R. Deb. (8.6.2000) 17442.

205 H.R. Deb. (21.6.2007) 87–8.

206 H.R. Deb. (7.3.2000) 14020.

207 H.R. Deb. (8.10.2003) 20841–2.

208 H.R. Deb. (15.2.2000) 13424.

practice to table opinions received from the Crown's legal advisers.²⁰⁹ The Attorney-General has also answered a question in writing (which did not explicitly seek a legal opinion), to the effect that that he did not consider it appropriate to provide the substance of a legal opinion in response to a question in writing.²¹⁰

Announcement of government policy

Members must not ask Ministers to announce government policy, but may seek an explanation about the policy and its application, and may ask the Prime Minister whether a Minister's statement in the House represents government policy.²¹¹

This rule is often misunderstood but the practice of the House is quite clear. A question which directly asks a Minister to announce new policy is obviously out of order but a request for an explanation regarding existing policy and its application, or regarding the intentions of the Government is in order.²¹²

Questions regarding persons

Questions must not contain names of persons unless they can be authenticated and are strictly necessary to render the question intelligible.²¹³ A question with or without notice which is laudatory of a named individual²¹⁴ or contains the name of an individual in order to render the question intelligible is permissible.²¹⁵ A Member has been warned after repeating the name of a person in a question after the Speaker had stated that the inclusion of the name was not necessary,²¹⁶ and a Minister has been asked to ignore a sentence in a question containing the name of a person.²¹⁷

Questions must not reflect on or be critical of the character or conduct of a member of either House,²¹⁸ the Queen, the Governor-General,²¹⁹ a State Governor, or a member of the judiciary: their conduct may only be challenged on a substantive motion.²²⁰ This rule applies to both questions without notice and questions in writing. (*See also* 'Inferences, etc.' at page 556)

Questions critical of the character or conduct of other persons must be in writing.²²¹ Although this rule is generally applied to named persons, it has also been applied to unnamed, but readily identifiable, persons.²²² Such questions may, however, be placed on the Notice Paper. The purpose of the rule is to protect a person against criticism which could be unwarranted. A question in writing does not receive the same publicity and prominence as a question without notice and the reply can be more considered.

209 H.R. Deb. (6.11.1951) 1542. It has been stated that questions seeking information about advice given to the Crown by law officers are in fact out of order, Lord Campion, *An introduction to the procedure of the House of Commons*, 3rd edn, Macmillan, London, 1958, p. 151.

210 H.R. Deb. (19.9.1996) 4853.

211 S.O. 98(d); *see also* Standing Orders Committee, *Report*, PP 129 (1964-66) 9.

212 E.g. H.R. Deb. (27.2.2006) 33.

213 S.O. 100(d).

214 *See* H of R 1 (1962-63) 33.

215 H.R. Deb. (4.11.1977) 2882.

216 H.R. Deb. (20.8.2002) 5188, and, for example, *see* H.R. Deb. (20.6.2001) 28095.

217 H.R. Deb. (20.8.2002) 5199.

218 E.g. H.R. Deb. (30.5.1978) 2721; H.R. Deb. (4.6.2003) 16005-6; H.R. Deb. (16.6.2008) 4841-2.

219 H.R. Deb. (7.10.1976) 1622. Questions have been permitted concerning matters in which a Governor-General had been involved before appointment to the office, e.g. H.R. Deb. (13.5.2003) 13961-74.

220 S.O. 100(c).

221 S.O. 100(c). E.g. H.R. Deb. (4.3.1998) 400; H.R. Deb. (1.12.2003) 23299-300; H.R. Deb. (1.12.2005) 82.

222 H.R. Deb. (5.4.1979) 1560.

The standing orders do not prevent criticism of Ministers or others in high office but rather preclude such criticism from being aired in questions.²²³ A substantive motion relevant to the criticism must be moved so that the House may then debate the criticism and make its decision.²²⁴ It has been held that once the House has made a decision on the matter, further questions, whether containing criticism or not, are out of order on the ground that the House has made its determination.²²⁵ In modern practice, in matters such as the actions of a Member of the Government, questions having a somewhat critical cast have been permitted although the House may have made a decision on the matter.²²⁶

In 1976 Speaker Snedden, referring to a question about the Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia, said:

I have ruled that the reference in *May's Parliamentary Practice* which would prevent even the mention of such an office holder . . . is far too restrictive and that there can be discussion about such an office holder provided that the discussion relates to a statement as to whether the actions were right or wrong, is conducted in a reasonable fashion and does not attribute motive to or involve criticism of the office holder.²²⁷

Although not specifically referred to in the standing orders, it has been a practice of the House that opprobrious reflections may not be cast in questions on rulers or governments of Commonwealth countries or other countries friendly with Australia, or on their representatives in Australia.²²⁸ The application of this rule has, however, tended to vary according to particular considerations at the time. A recommendation by the Standing Orders Committee to include such a requirement in the standing orders was rejected by the House in 1963.²²⁹ In 1986 the Procedure Committee stated its opinion that the rule was unduly restrictive and recommended it be discontinued,²³⁰ but no action was taken on this recommendation.

Questions concerning the Crown

Questions may be asked of Ministers about matters relating to those public duties for which the Queen or her representative in the Commonwealth, the Governor-General, is responsible.²³¹ However, just as in debate, a Member in putting a question must not refer disrespectfully to the Queen, the Governor-General, or a State Governor, in debate or for the purpose of influencing the House in its deliberations.²³² As noted above, a question must not reflect on or be critical of the character or conduct of the Queen, the Governor-General or a State Governor. Their conduct may only be challenged on a substantive motion.²³³

In 1956 Prime Minister Menzies presented documents relating to the double dissolution of the Senate and the House by the Governor-General in 1951. The documents referred to an interview which the Prime Minister had had with the Governor-General and contained copies of a letter from the Prime Minister to the Governor-General

223 H.R. Deb. (23.11.1978) 3333.

224 See Ch. on 'Motions'.

225 H.R. Deb. (16.11.1978) 2892.

226 E.g. H.R. Deb. (20.10.1999) 11982 (critical reference in question the day after a censure motion was defeated); and see H.R. Deb. (7.12.2000) 23808–10.

227 H.R. Deb. (7.10.1976) 1628–9.

228 VP 1951–53/117; H.R. Deb. (10.10.1951) 459–60.

229 VP 1962–63/455.

230 PP 354 (1986) 32.

231 See also *May*, 24th edn, p. 360.

232 S.O. 88.

233 S.O. 100(c).

and the latter's reply.²³⁴ Questions seeking the tabling of these documents had been asked by the Leader of the Opposition some five years earlier. In answer to those questions the Prime Minister acknowledged the importance of making the documents public as historical records and guides to constitutional practice but indicated that he would not present them until the Governor-General concerned had left office so that they would not involve the incumbent Governor-General in public debate.²³⁵ In 1979 Prime Minister Fraser presented documents relating to the dissolution of the House in 1977 and the double dissolution of 1975. These included correspondence between the Prime Minister and the Governor-General relating to the grounds for the dissolutions.²³⁶ He indicated that he was presenting the documents in response to a question asked earlier by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition.²³⁷

The practice in the UK House of Commons not to permit questions to the Prime Minister on advice given to the Crown concerning the granting of honours has not been followed in the House of Representatives, although care has been taken to ensure that nothing in such a question could bring the Queen into disrespect.²³⁸

The sub judice convention

Questions should not raise matters awaiting or under adjudication in a court of law. In such cases the House imposes a restriction upon itself to avoid setting itself up as an alternative forum to the courts and to ensure that its proceedings are not permitted to interfere with the course of justice. This restriction is known as the sub judice rule or, more properly, as the sub judice convention. The convention, which is discussed in detail in the Chapter on 'Control and conduct of debate', also applies to questions and answers. It is for the Speaker to determine whether a question (or an answer) which may touch on matters before, or due to come before, a court may be permitted, just as the application of the convention in debate is subject to the discretion of the Speaker.²³⁹

Language

The Speaker may direct a Member to change the language of a question asked during Question Time if the language is inappropriate or does not otherwise conform with the standing orders,²⁴⁰ and may, on the same grounds, change the language of a question in writing.²⁴¹

Repetition of questions

A question fully answered must not be asked again.²⁴² A question may however contain a reference to a question already answered. Members occasionally place questions in writing asking Ministers to up-date information provided in answer to earlier specified questions.

UK House of Commons practice is that Members are out of order in renewing questions to which an answer has been refused; that where a Minister has refused to take

234 VP 1956-57/167.

235 H.R. Deb. (13.6.1951) 49; H.R. Deb. (26.9.1951) 37.

236 H.R. Deb. (20.2.1979) 17; VP 1978-80/616.

237 H.R. Deb. (23.11.1978) 3276.

238 E.g. H.R. Deb. (25.8.1954) 587; H.R. Deb. (19-20.8.1959) 393; H.R. Deb. (29.9.1960) 1579-80; H.R. Deb. (31.8.1961) 787; H.R. Deb. (12.9.1961) 1081; H.R. Deb. (19.11.1987) 2466.

239 H.R. Deb. (28.5.1998) 4135; H.R. Deb. (9.8.1999) 8095.

240 S.O. 101(a). E.g. H.R. Deb. (23.3.2004) 26907.

241 S.O. 101(c).

242 S.O. 100(b); H.R. Deb. (27.8.1958) 777; H.R. Deb. (23.3.2004) 26909-10; 26911-12.

the action or give the information asked for in a particular question, he or she may be asked the same question again after three months; and that a question which one Minister has refused to answer cannot be addressed to another Minister.²⁴³ However, Ministers rarely refuse to answer questions in the House of Representatives and circumstances in which these House of Commons rules could have been applied do not appear to have arisen.

Question without notice similar to question on Notice Paper

It has been the general practice of the House that questions without notice which are substantially the same as questions already on the Notice Paper are not permissible.²⁴⁴ It is not relevant that the questions on and without notice may be addressed to different Ministers.²⁴⁵ However, in 1986 the Speaker ruled such a question acceptable, as it had been asked by the Member who had placed the original question on the Notice Paper. In that case the Speaker's view was that the purpose of the rule was to prevent a Member asking a question in writing from being disadvantaged and the Member's question being pre-empted, and logic and common sense dictated that the practice should not apply in respect of a Member's own question.²⁴⁶ The Procedure Committee subsequently recommended that past practice be continued, despite this precedent to the contrary.²⁴⁷ A Member may withdraw a question in writing at any time by informing the Clerk of the House, and the withdrawal is effective immediately. As the withdrawal could take place as a preface to a question without notice, the previous restriction could be easily circumvented.

Personal interest

A Member asking a question need not disclose any personal interest he or she may have in the subject matter of the question. The resolution of the House effective from 1984 until 1988 providing for the oral declaration of interests by Members participating in debate and other proceedings specifically excluded the asking of questions.²⁴⁸

Questions requiring detailed response

If a question cannot reasonably be expected to be answered without notice, it is disallowed, and the Chair suggests that it be placed on the Notice Paper.²⁴⁹ This rule is mainly applied to questions seeking very detailed replies or to questions with many parts. Ministers themselves occasionally indicate that they are unable to answer a question without notice and ask that the Member place it on notice or, alternatively, they undertake to provide the Member with the information in writing. In the latter case, if the Minister provides a copy of the reply to the Clerk of the House, the question and reply are printed in Hansard.

243 *May*, 24th edn, pp. 363–4.

244 H.R. Deb. (30.8.2000) 19683–4, and see H.R. Deb. (23.3.2004) 26903.

245 H.R. Deb. (10.5.1979) 2058; H.R. Deb. (25.5.1988) 2975, 3047.

246 H.R. Deb. (25.9.1986) 1433, 1484; VP 1985–87/1166–7.

247 PP 354 (1986) 36.

248 VP 1983–84/946; VP 1987–89/961. In the UK House of Commons a declaration of relevant interest is required, although it is recognised that this is often impractical in the case of oral questions, *May*, 24th edn, p. 366.

249 H.R. Deb. (9.3.1971) 698.

QUESTIONS IN WRITING

‘Questions on notice’ were originally part of the order of business in the House, a period during which Ministers read to the House answers to questions in writing, the terms of which had been printed on the Notice Paper. Questions were placed on notice to be answered on a particular day, either the next or one in the near future, and were commonly answered on the day for which notice had been given. Questions without notice were also asked during this item of business. In the early Parliaments relatively few questions on notice were asked, only two or three usually appearing on the Notice Paper for a particular day and more than eight or nine being unusual. These figures included any questions remaining unanswered from the previous sitting.

Over the years more and more time was taken up with questions without notice, and in order to save the time of the House, a new standing order was adopted in 1931 to provide that the reply to a question in writing could be given by delivering it to the Clerk, who would supply a copy to the Member concerned and arrange for its inclusion in Hansard.²⁵⁰ Soon afterwards answers, which until then had been printed in Hansard immediately after questions without notice, were added at the end of the report of the day’s proceedings. Questions themselves, however, remained listed prominently as the first item of business on the Notice Paper until 1950 when ‘Questions without notice’ replaced ‘Questions on notice’ in the order of business.

By the early 1980s an average of 50 questions was being asked each sitting day, with a record number of 711 questions being placed on a single day’s Notice Paper.²⁵¹ In the 42nd and 43rd Parliaments only about 8 questions in writing were being asked each sitting day.²⁵²

Notice of question

Members may ask questions in writing by having them placed on the Notice Paper. Neither the question nor the answer is read in the House. There is no rule limiting the number of questions a Member may place on the Notice Paper at any time or on the length of a question, although in very extraordinary circumstances practical considerations, such as printing arrangements, could impose a limit.

A Member lodging a question for the Notice Paper must deliver it in writing, to the Clerk at the Table or to the Table Office. The question must be authorised by the Member. Authorisation generally implies a signature. However, this is not insisted on when the Member delivers the question in person. Questions forwarded by e-mail are accepted if the message comes from the Member’s official e-mail address or the Member’s office. Questions for the next Notice Paper must be lodged by the cut off time determined by the Speaker, otherwise they will be included in the Notice Paper for the following sitting.²⁵³ The Speaker has determined that questions for the next day’s Notice Paper should, in normal circumstances, be lodged by 4 p.m., although if a proposed question requires extensive editing or checking it may not be included in the next Notice Paper.

Questions are not accepted from Members while they are suspended from the service of the House.

250 VP 1929–31/693; H.R. Deb. (25.6.1931) 3029–30; H.R. Deb. (26.6.1931) 3127–9. There were however earlier instances of incorporation, H.R. Deb. (10.9.1915) 6913, 6924.

251 NP 23 (9.4.1981) 1347–1430 (691 by one Member).

252 2008–2011. The 1996–2007 average was about 21 per sitting day.

253 S.O. 102. For statistics *see* Appendix 21.

Form and content

In general, the rules governing the form and content of questions without notice apply equally to those asked on notice, but they are able to be applied more strictly to the latter because of the opportunity to examine them closely.

The Speaker has authority to ensure that questions conform with the standing orders,²⁵⁴ but, in practice, this task is performed by the Clerks, who have traditionally had the Speaker's authority to amend questions submitted before placing them on the Notice Paper. The Clerks also edit questions to adapt them to the style of the Notice Paper, to eliminate unnecessary words, to put them into proper interrogative form, and to ensure that they are addressed to the correct Ministers. Where changes of substance are involved, if practicable the amendments are discussed with the Member concerned or a person on the Member's staff. No question is amended so as to alter its sense without the Member's consent. Only in instances where agreement cannot be reached does the Speaker become personally involved, and any decision then made is final.²⁵⁵

Printing of questions on Notice Paper

Notices of questions are placed on the Notice Paper in the order in which they are received.²⁵⁶ Each question is numbered, and the question retains the same number until it is fully answered and the reply is delivered to the Clerk. On the first sitting day of each sitting fortnight all unanswered questions appear in full on the Notice Paper. On other days only new questions for that day are printed, along with a list identifying by number the unanswered questions not printed. An electronic 'questions paper' on the House website, updated daily, gives the full text of all unanswered questions.²⁵⁷

Removal of questions from Notice Paper

A Member may withdraw a question appearing on the Notice Paper in his or her name by informing the Clerk. Withdrawal does not need to be notified in writing; oral advice is sufficient. The withdrawal is effective immediately, and the responsible department is advised as soon as practicable. When a Member ceases to be a Member or becomes a Minister, any questions appearing on the Notice Paper in his or her name are automatically removed.

Any questions remaining on the Notice Paper at the time when the Parliament is prorogued or the House is dissolved lapse.²⁵⁸

ANSWERS

No obligation to answer

It is the established practice of the House, as it is in the House of Commons, that Ministers cannot be required to answer questions.²⁵⁹ Outright refusal to answer questions is relatively rare, being restricted largely to questions dealing with clearly sensitive and confidential matters such as security arrangements, Cabinet and Executive Council

254 S.O. 101(c).

255 H.R. Deb. (12.12.1914) 1689.

256 For further details concerning the format of the Notice Paper see Ch. on 'Documents'.

257 http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Chamber_documents/

258 See Ch. on 'The parliamentary calendar'.

259 H.R. Deb. (12.5.1970) 1949; H.R. Deb. (28.11.1988) 3329. *May*, 24th edn, p. 364.

deliberations, and communications between Ministers and their advisers. Further, if a Minister does not wish to reply to a question on the Notice Paper ultimately he or she may choose simply to ignore it (despite any reminders given in accordance with standing order 105—*see* page 572). The question then eventually lapses on prorogation of the Parliament or dissolution of the House.

Occasionally Ministers reply to questions in writing by stating, for example, that the information sought by a Member is unavailable or that the time and staff resources required to collect the information cannot be justified.²⁶⁰ Ministers have refused to answer questions in writing which a public servant had admitted to preparing.²⁶¹ A Minister has declined to supply information which was considered to be readily obtainable by other means—for example, a Minister has suggested that a Member use the resources of the Parliamentary Library rather than those of his department.²⁶² Ministers have also stated that the question or part of the question sought, for example, a legal opinion or an answer to a hypothetical situation, and a substantive reply has not been given.²⁶³

The fact that a question which contravenes the standing orders appears on the Notice Paper from time to time is no reflection on the Speaker or the Clerks, as it is not always possible for them to understand the full implications of questions—only the Minister or his or her staff may have this knowledge. Ministers in replying to such questions generally recognise this situation and are careful in their answers that they do not reflect on the Speaker by suggesting, through implication or otherwise, that he or she has been negligent in permitting a question.

Answers to questions put to Ministers representing Senate Ministers

When a question without notice is addressed to a Minister in his or her capacity as Minister representing a Senate Minister, the Minister provides, if possible, a substantive and immediate answer. If the Minister cannot do so, but wishes the question to be answered, he or she undertakes to seek an answer from the responsible Minister and to pass it on to the questioner. In the case of questions in writing the question is also directed to the Minister representing the Senate Minister in the House but the answer is prepared under the authority of the responsible Minister. When the question and answer are printed in Hansard, the answer is prefaced with a statement along the following lines: ‘The Minister for . . . [the responsible Minister in the Senate] has provided the following answer to the honourable Member’s question: . . .’

Answers to questions without notice

Ministers’ answers to questions without notice are given orally and immediately. There is no prohibition on a Minister reading an answer.²⁶⁴ When a Minister is occasionally unable to provide an immediate substantive answer, he or she may either undertake to supply the Member with the requested information in writing at a later date²⁶⁵ or suggest that the Member place the question on the Notice Paper. When the former option is taken,

260 E.g. H.R. Deb. (30–31.5.1972) 3289; H.R. Deb. (18.2.1988) 404.

261 H.R. Deb. (25.5.1977) 1897–1903, and *see The Table XLVI*, 1978, p. 109.

262 H.R. Deb. (18.2.1988) 403.

263 H.R. Deb. (5.9.1967) 823; H.R. Deb. (26.3.1969) 954.

264 H.R. Deb. (3.12.1998) 1350, 1358–9.

265 E.g. H.R. Deb. (30.5.1977) 2099; H.R. Deb. (18.8.1977) 496; H.R. Deb. (10.9.1996) 3823–4; H.R. Deb. (12.9.1996) 4269–70; H.R. Deb. (7.11.1996) 6825.

a Minister will usually treat the question as if it were a question in writing and will deliver a copy of the reply to the Clerk in order that the question and answer may be printed in Hansard.

Although Ministers have not normally been permitted to answer questions which have been ruled out of order,²⁶⁶ answers have often been permitted, for example, when the Minister or third parties have been criticised and the Minister has sought an opportunity to refute the criticism.²⁶⁷

More than one Minister has answered a particular question without notice in the case of shared responsibility. In 1970 a question was directed to and answered by the Minister for the Army. Upon completion of the answer the Minister for Defence indicated that the subject of the question lay more within his ministerial responsibilities and proceeded to add to the information already supplied.²⁶⁸ A Minister has also answered a question addressed to another.²⁶⁹ In 1987 the Treasurer responded to questions directed to the Minister Assisting the Treasurer on Prices, saying that questions should not be directed to a Minister Assisting when the Minister was in the House.²⁷⁰ It is in order for the Prime Minister, who has overall responsibility for the Government, to add to the answer to a question addressed to another Minister,²⁷¹ but a Minister may not add to an answer by the Prime Minister unless requested to do so by the Prime Minister.²⁷²

Addition to or correction of an answer

Ministers may seek and be granted the indulgence of the Chair to add to or correct an answer given to a question without notice asked on that day²⁷³ or on a previous day.²⁷⁴ A Minister will generally seek indulgence for this purpose immediately after Question Time, but may also do so at other times of the day—between items of business or even on occasion so as to interrupt debate.²⁷⁵

Alternatively, the additional or corrected information may be given in writing to the Clerk, who will treat it in the same manner as an answer to a question in writing.²⁷⁶ A revised answer to a question answered in the previous Parliament has been presented as a paper.²⁷⁷ A Minister, providing additional information by indulgence, has added to an answer given by another Minister.²⁷⁸ A Minister has added to an answer he had given while in a previous portfolio.²⁷⁹ In answering a question Ministers have provided additional comment and information on another question asked of them earlier on the

266 H.R. Deb. (2.5.1978) 1591.

267 E.g. H.R. Deb. (21.11.1978) 3075; H.R. Deb. (13.10.1994) 2005–6; *and see* statement by Speaker Andrew and references to questions containing imputation, H.R. Deb. (7.12.2000) 23808–10.

268 E.g. H.R. Deb. (3.3.1970) 19–20; H.R. Deb. (30.4.1987) 2278–9.

269 E.g. H.R. Deb. (8.6.2000) 17449.

270 H.R. Deb. (18.3.1987) 1026–28.

271 E.g. H.R. Deb. (9.8.2005) 15; H.R. Deb. (23.6.2010) 6346–8.

272 H.R. Deb. (25.6.1992) 3948; H.R. Deb. (7.2.1994) 420–1, 423; H.R. Deb. (10.9.1996) 3834; H.R. Deb. (17.2.2000) 13784, 89; H.R. Deb. (29.6.2000) 18719; H.R. Deb. (5.2.2009) 601.

273 E.g. H.R. Deb. (31.5.1973) 2938–9; H.R. Deb. (11.9.1996) 4060; H.R. Deb. (22.6.1999) 6986, 6994–5; H.R. Deb. (17.2.2000) 13788; H.R. Deb. (30.9.2010) 354.

274 E.g. H.R. Deb. (14.8.1969) 255; H.R. Deb. (23.3.1994) 1981–3 (Minister's previous rostered day); H.R. Deb. (17.9.1996) 4408; H.R. Deb. (23.11.1999) 12359–60; H.R. Deb. (4.12.2003) 23843–4; H.R. Deb. (6.2.2007) 26.

275 Debate has been adjourned to facilitate this, e.g. H.R. Deb. (10.2.2004) 24187, H.R. Deb. (26.2.2009) 1992–3, although this may not be necessary, e.g. H.R. Deb. (8.2.2006) 131 (between speakers); H.R. Deb. (6.2.2007) 65 (Member speaking made way by seeking leave to continue remarks).

276 E.g. H.R. Deb. (21.9.1976) 1276; H.R. Deb. (18.8.1977) 496; H.R. Deb. (30.10.1996) 6249–50; H.R. Deb. (1.12.2005) 113; H.R. Deb. (27.5.2008) 3393–4.

277 VP 2004–07/484.

278 H.R. Deb. (9.12.1998) 1730.

279 H.R. Deb. (10.2.2004) 24109.

same day,²⁸⁰ or on an earlier day.²⁸¹ A Minister has also by leave added to an answer given the previous day.²⁸² In the case of additional information, the Minister may choose simply to write directly to the Member concerned.

Content of answers and relevance

The standing orders and practice of the House have been criticised in that restrictions similar to those applying to the form and content of questions do not apply to answers. For instance, Ministers have not been prevented from introducing argument into their answers. Although it has been claimed that the standing order provision that ‘questions cannot be debated’ should be read as meaning a prohibition of debate in answering, as well as in putting, a question, it has not been interpreted by the Chair in this way.²⁸³

The main provision in the standing orders which deals specifically with the form and content of answers to questions is the requirement that an answer must be directly relevant to the question.²⁸⁴ Only one point of order regarding relevance may be taken during an answer.²⁸⁵

The requirement for ‘direct’ relevance was inserted in the standing orders in 2010. This gave the Speaker greater authority in what has long been a difficult area. Although the interpretation and application of the provision has remained challenging, the requirement for direct relevance, rather than the former requirement which was merely for relevance, means that the Speaker can now require answers to be less wide-ranging.²⁸⁶

The interpretation of ‘relevant’ has at times been very wide.²⁸⁷ Although the test of relevance has been difficult to apply, especially before 2010, Ministers have been ordered to conclude their answers or resume their seats as their answers were not relevant,²⁸⁸ or the Speaker has withdrawn the call and called the next question.²⁸⁹ The Chair has also upheld points of order or intimations contesting the relevancy of a Minister’s answer,²⁹⁰ for example, directing a Minister to ‘come to the question’ or ‘return to the question’.²⁹¹ The insertion of the requirement to be ‘directly’ relevant has given the Speaker more scope to direct Ministers in this way.²⁹²

Even though a question may invite a ‘yes or no’ type of answer, Members cannot demand that an answer be in such terms.²⁹³ Further, the Speaker has indicated that, where a question has a preamble or a quotation of some breadth or length, it is not reasonable

280 E.g. H.R. Deb. (17.10.1995) 2204; H.R. Deb. (16.6.2003) 16399.

281 H.R. Deb. (9.9.2003) 19511; H.R. Deb. (7.9.2006) 71–2; H.R. Deb. (18.3.2010) 2999–3001.

282 H.R. Deb. (2.9.1999) 9816–7.

283 H.R. Deb. (4.5.1987) 2487; H.R. Deb. (12.5.1987) 2972.

284 S.O. 104(a). *May* states ‘An answer should be confined to the points contained in the question, with such explanation only as renders the answer intelligible, though a certain latitude is permitted to Ministers of the Crown’. *May*, 24th edn, p. 366.

285 S.O. 104(b).

286 E.g. H.R. Deb. (19.10.2010) 677; H.R. Deb. (20.10.2010) 933, 938–9; H.R. Deb. (21.2.2011) 627; H.R. Deb. (22.3.2011) 2662.

287 H.R. Deb. (10.9.1981) 1158; H.R. Deb. (29.6.2000) 18718.

288 E.g. H.R. Deb. (13.9.1979) 1077–9; H.R. Deb. (18.9.1980) 1470; H.R. Deb. (24.5.1988) 2863; H.R. Deb. (9.3.1999) 3438; H.R. Deb. (6.9.2000) 20270, 20271; H.R. Deb. (20.6.2002) 4072; H.R. Deb. (10.8.2005) 79; H.R. Deb. (1.3.2006) 80; H.R. Deb. (18.2.2008) 520; H.R. Deb. (4.9.2008) 7240; H.R. Deb. (25.9.2008) 8692; H.R. Deb. (12.3.2009) 2530; H.R. Deb. (18.6.2009) 6577; H.R. Deb. (31.5.2010) 4558; H.R. Deb. (20.10.2010) 939; H.R. Deb. (19.9.2011) 10494.

289 E.g. H.R. Deb. (2.3.2006) 82.

290 H.R. Deb. (22.8.1979) 429; H.R. Deb. (25.8.1988) 382–4; H.R. Deb. (11.2.1999) 2508–12, 2519; H.R. Deb. (17.2.1999) 3006; H.R. Deb. (9.3.1999) 3438.

291 E.g. H.R. Deb. (11.10.1999) 11202, 11203; H.R. Deb. (13.5.2003) 13977; H.R. Deb. (10.8.2005) 79.

292 E.g. H.R. Deb. (18.10.2010) 443, 453; H.R. Deb. (20.10.2010) 933, 938–9; H.R. Deb. (24.11.2010) 3627, 3630; H.R. Deb. (22.3.2011) 2662; H.R. Deb. (23.8.2011) 9029; H.R. Deb. (20.3.2012) 3501.

293 H.R. Deb. (29.6.1999) 7680.

for a Member to conclude with a short sharp question and to then claim that the answer should be limited to the contents of the conclusion.²⁹⁴

Although a Minister has been directed that he ‘should not engage in irrelevances, such as contrasting the Government and [the opposition party]’,²⁹⁵ it has also been ruled that ‘It is relevant to contrast the action of the Government with another point of view’.²⁹⁶ While a question must not ask a Minister about opposition policy (*see* page 554), comments on opposition policies in a Minister’s answer have been permitted on many occasions when they have been regarded as relevant to the question asked.²⁹⁷ However, the Speaker has been critical of debate of such matters in answers²⁹⁸ and has deprecated the practice of referring in detail to opposition policies; and has withdrawn the call,²⁹⁹ directed Ministers to return to the question,³⁰⁰ to bring their answers to a conclusion,³⁰¹ or to resume their seats³⁰² when they have continued to criticise the Opposition.

Speakers have noted that the standing orders concerning questions and answers did not provide a complete statement of the rules governing Question Time—for example, the sub judice rule and the prohibitions on the use of offensive words, imputations, etc. apply to answers.³⁰³ However, Speakers have not accepted that the provisions of standing order 75, dealing with irrelevance and tedious repetition in debate, apply to answers.³⁰⁴ Similarly, requests for the Speaker to intervene as permitted by standing order 92 have not been upheld in respect to answers.³⁰⁵ It is considered nevertheless that the Chair has sufficient authority to deal with irrelevance or tedious repetition in answers.

From time to time Speakers have indicated that responsibility for tightening standing orders relating to answers should be a matter for Procedure Committee consideration.³⁰⁶ In fact over the years the Procedure Committee has more than once made such recommendations. In 1986 it recommended that standing orders be amended to provide that answers to questions must be relevant, not introduce matter extraneous to the question and should not contain arguments, imputations, epithets, ironical expressions or discreditable references to the House or any of its Members, or any offensive or unparliamentary expressions.³⁰⁷ The Procedure Committee of a later Parliament (1992) while not in favour of such strict provisions, nevertheless recommended that the relevant standing order be amended to read ‘The answer to a question without notice (a) shall be concise and confined to the subject matter of the question, and (b) shall not debate the subject to which the question refers’.³⁰⁸ No action was taken by the House on either of the recommendations. In revisiting the subject in 1993 the Procedure Committee of the

294 E.g. H.R. Deb. (29.6.2000) 18718; H.R. Deb. (7.12.2000) 23809; H.R. Deb. (18.6.2009) 6565; H.R. Deb. (22.11.2010) 3186; H.R. Deb. (21.9.2011) 11020–1.

295 H.R. Deb. (27.8.81) 856, 857; H.R. Deb. (9.9.81) 1063–4. *And see* H.R. Deb. (22.3.2012) 4008.

296 H.R. Deb. (10.9.81) 1160.

297 E.g. H.R. Deb. (4.4.1984) 1352; H.R. Deb. (24.11.1988) 3208; H.R. Deb. (17.8.2000) 19277–8. H.R. Deb. (18.3.2010) 2999.

298 E.g. H.R. Deb. (21.9.2011) 11024.

299 E.g. H.R. Deb. (21.9.2011) 11040.

300 E.g. H.R. Deb. (20.9.2011) 10811; H.R. Deb. (21.9.2011) 11027, 11035.

301 E.g. H.R. Deb. (14.9.2011) 10084, 10088; H.R. Deb. (22.9.2011) 11232, 11242.

302 E.g. H.R. Deb. (19.9.2011) 10494; H.R. Deb. (21.9.2011) 11028, 11034; H.R. Deb. (13.2.2012) 854; H.R. Deb. (15.2.2012) 1393.

303 H.R. Deb. (28.11.1988) 3329, *and see* statement by Speaker Andrew, H.R. Deb. (7.12.2000) 23809.

304 H.R. Deb. (28.11.1988) 3329; H.R. Deb. (28.6.2000) 18475–6; H.R. Deb. (18.6.2009) 6570.

305 H.R. Deb. (4.9.2008) 7217, 7226.

306 E.g. H.R. Deb. (3.6.2010) 5221, 5226.

307 Standing Committee on Procedure, *The standing orders and practices which govern the conduct of Question Time*. PP 354 (1986) 45.

308 Standing Committee on Procedure, *The standing orders and practices governing questions seeking information*. PP 179 (1992) 15.

37th Parliament concluded that, however much the requirements of the standing orders were to be tightened up, relevance would continue to be a matter of opinion, and that significant change in the nature of answers would depend more on changes of attitudes than on changes to rules.³⁰⁹

Length of answers

The duration of each answer is limited to three minutes.³¹⁰ From time to time motions have been moved that a Minister giving a lengthy answer be no longer heard. This motion has also been moved since the introduction of the time limit on answers.³¹¹

Answers and the authority of the Chair

The above paragraphs relating to answers to questions without notice reflect the attitudes of successive Speakers over a number of years. However, it is important to recognise that, as a consequence of a lack of provisions in the standing orders relating to answers, the Chair has a considerable degree of discretion in developing the practice of the House in this area. Thus the Chair may assume the authority to make a ruling or decision which the Chair thinks appropriate and then leave it to the House to challenge that ruling or decision if it does not agree with it.

Answers to questions in writing

An answer is given by delivering it to the Clerk, who must supply a copy to the Member who asked the question and arrange for both question and reply to be printed in Hansard.³¹² In addition the Clerk arranges for copies to be supplied to the press. Answers are neither read nor presented to the House. Answers delivered to the Clerk after the prorogation of the Parliament or dissolution of the House are not accepted. In these circumstances the Minister concerned may supply the answer directly to the questioner and, if he or she wishes, to the press. However, it has been considered that absolute privilege might not attach to the distribution of copies of the answer, and the answer would not be published in Hansard (*and see Parliamentary Privileges Act 1987*).

Answers received by the Clerk after the last sitting of a session or Parliament but prior to prorogation or dissolution are published if they are received in time to be included in the final weekly edition of Hansard for that session or Parliament. Answers which miss this deadline are not published in the Hansard of the next session or next Parliament.

Occasionally Ministers supply interim answers to questions in writing. Interim answers are published in Hansard but the relevant questions are not removed from the Notice Paper until they are fully answered. The following guidelines are used in determining an interim, as opposed to a final, reply. Any answer which makes a real attempt to supply the information sought in a question is considered fully answered. An answer to a question seeking information about an area outside a Minister's administrative responsibilities is considered fully answered if the Minister replies that he or she is having inquiries made and will provide the information. Similarly an answer to a question seeking information about various matters both within and outside a Minister's responsibility is considered

309 Standing Committee on Procedure, *About time: bills questions and working hours*. PP 194 (1993) 22–3.

310 S.O. 104(c). This provision was introduced at the start of the 43rd Parliament (2010), initially at four minutes, and changed to three minutes in February 2012. Previously no time limit applied. An extension may be granted, e.g. VP 2010–12/185.

311 Negatived on division. H.R. Deb. (21.10.2010) 1148–9; H.R. Deb. (28.10.2010) 2066–7.

312 S.O. 105(a).

fully answered if an answer is supplied to those parts within the Minister's administrative responsibility. An example of such a question would be one seeking statistical information on activities of the Australian Government and overseas governments within a field for which the Minister is responsible in Australia.³¹³ However, if the question concerns matters wholly within a Minister's administrative responsibility, a reply that the Minister will provide the information at a later date is insufficient and the question remains on the Notice Paper. Technically, a statement by a Minister that he or she refuses to answer a question, with or without reasons, is considered to fully answer the question. Answers have referred to the cost of obtaining information sought in a question or a part of a question as not being justified, in the opinion of the Minister, and the information has not been provided.³¹⁴

A Minister has answered a question in writing on behalf of another.³¹⁵ The answer to a question in writing may refer the Member to the answer to another question if relevant.³¹⁶ This approach should be adopted if, for example, an answer applies equally to two questions.³¹⁷ It is unacceptable to give a single reply to two (or more) separate questions. However, a single whole of government response 'on behalf of all Ministers' is acceptable from one Minister or the Prime Minister in response to the same question addressed to all Ministers.³¹⁸

Supplementary answers adding to or correcting information contained in earlier answers to questions in writing are themselves dealt with as answers to questions in writing. The original question number is used for identification.³¹⁹ A revised answer to a question has been presented as a paper.³²⁰

If a Minister relinquishes a portfolio before an answer has been published in Hansard, it is returned to the former department or to the new Minister. The answer should then be re-submitted under the new Minister's name if he or she is satisfied with it, or alternatively the answer resubmitted may be prefaced 'The answer provided by my predecessor (. . .) to the honourable Member's question is as follows: . . .'.³²¹

In 1975 an answer to a question was submitted by a Minister who had resigned as a Member. The answer was not accepted because, while the Minister could continue to act in his executive capacity, he could no longer act in his parliamentary capacity. The Minister resigned from the Ministry soon afterwards and an answer to the question was submitted by his successor.

From time to time answers have not been printed in Hansard because of their extreme length and the difficulties which would be created in producing Hansard. The answer recorded by Hansard has been along the following lines:

The information which has been collated for the honourable member is too lengthy to be published in Hansard. A copy of the reply is filed in the Table Office of the House of Representatives where it can be read or a copy of it obtained.³²²

313 H.R. Deb. (9.12.1976) 3688–9.

314 E.g. H.R. Deb. (9.5.2007) 203.

315 H.R. Deb. (16.2.1982) 144.

316 H.R. Deb. (7.4.1970) 781, question No. 1.

317 See H.R. Deb. (26.11.2003) 23105.

318 E.g. H.R. Deb. (14.5.1997) 3650–51.

319 H.R. Deb. (15.8.1972) 147–8.

320 VP 2004–07/484.

321 H.R. Deb. (16.2.1971) 73, question No. 1570.

322 H.R. Deb. (28.11.1986) 4028, question No. 1239.

This practice was first approved by Speaker McLeay in 1966 and has been continued under subsequent Speakers. In such cases the Member who asked the question is given a copy of the full answer.

It is not in order for a Minister to supply an abbreviated reply to the Clerk for publication in Hansard and a full reply to the Member concerned, even if a further copy of the full reply is placed in the Parliamentary Library or the House of Representatives Table Office. Any decision to exempt an answer from publication in Hansard lies with the Speaker, not Ministers.

Hansard's objective is to publish on the first day of a period of sittings answers to questions in writing which are provided during a non-sitting period. However the volume of answers is sometimes so large that some answers must be held over for publication in subsequent issues of Hansard.³²³

Unanswered questions

As noted earlier, there is no obligation on Ministers to answer. Members' expectations that Ministers will or should provide answers are not always realised. If a reply has not been received 60 days after a question first appeared on the Notice Paper, the Member who asked the question may, at the conclusion of Question Time, ask the Speaker to write to the Minister concerned, seeking reasons for the delay in answering.³²⁴ Any response to the Speaker's letter is forwarded to the Member concerned.

323 H.R. Deb. (3.6.1986) 4497–8.

324 S.O. 105(b). *See also* Procedure Committee reports, PP 179 (1992) 18; PP 194 (1993) 29.