

Legislation

THE LEGISLATIVE FUNCTION OF PARLIAMENT

The Constitution vests the legislative power of the Commonwealth in the Federal Parliament, consisting of the Queen represented by the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Representatives.¹

The making of a law may be subject to complicated parliamentary and constitutional processes but its final validity as an Act of Parliament is dependent upon the proposed law being approved in the same form by all 3 elements which make up the Parliament.²

The Parliament has power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to those matters defined by section 51 of the Constitution. Other constitutional provisions extend, limit, restrict or qualify this power, so that full understanding of the Parliament's legislative power can only be gained from the Constitution as a whole. The Constitution in its wording attaches singular importance to the Parliament's legislative power and does not detail in the same manner Parliament's other areas of jurisdiction and functions of substantial importance.³

BILLS—THE PARLIAMENTARY PROCESS

The Constitution contains certain provisions which affect Parliament's legislative process, for example, the provisions relating to:

- financial or money bills (*see* p. 349)
- Royal Assent to bills (*see* p. 388)
- bills to alter the Constitution (*see* p. 365)
- disagreements between the Houses⁴

Another constitutional provision of direct relevance to the legislative process is section 50 which grants each House of the Parliament the power to make rules and orders with respect to the order and conduct of its business and proceedings and which, for the purposes of this chapter, gives authority for the standing orders which prescribe the procedure to be followed in the introduction and passage of bills.

The normal flow of the legislative process is that a bill⁵ (a draft Act, or, in the terminology of the Constitution, a proposed law) is introduced into one House of Parliament passed by that House and agreed to (or finally agreed to when amendments

1 Constitution, ss. 1 and 2. For a more detailed account of the legislative power of the Commonwealth *see* Ch. on 'The Parliament'.

2 An Act to alter the Constitution under the Constitution, s. 128 must also have the approval of the electors. *See* Ch. on 'The Parliament'.

3 *See* particularly Constitution, ss. 49, 50, 52 and Ch. on 'The Parliament'.

4 *See* Ch. on 'Disagreements between the Houses'.

5 'Bill' is thought probably to be a derivative of mediæval Latin 'Bulla' ('Seal') and meaning originally a written sealed document, later a written petition to a

person in authority and, from the early 16th century, a draft Act (*The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*, London, 1973). The process of petitioning the King went far back beyond Parliament. However the increasing part played by the Commons in making statutes was affected by a development of the procedure relating to petitions: the King's reply was entered on the back of the petition and judges turned into statutes such of the Commons requests as were suitable by combining a petition with its response. *See* Campion, pp. 10-14, 22-25; *see also* Ch. on 'Parliament and the citizen'.

are made) in identical form by the other House. At the point of the Governor-General's Assent a bill is converted into an Act of the Parliament.⁶ The legislative process, presented in diagrammatic form, is between pp. 312 and 313.

In the House of Representatives all bills are treated as 'public bills', that is, bills relating to matters of public policy. The House of Representatives does not recognise what in the United Kingdom are called 'private bills', that is, bills for the particular interest or benefit of any person or persons, public company or corporation, or local authority. Hence there is no recognition of what are termed 'hybrid bills', that is, public bills to which some or all of the procedures relating to private bills apply.⁸

Ninety-two per cent of the annual average of 201 bills introduced into the Parliament during the period 1970 to 1980 originated in the House of Representatives.⁹ Eighty four per cent of all bills introduced into the Parliament during the same period finally became Acts.¹⁰ The main priority in connection with the business of the House is the consideration of legislation which takes up 53 per cent of the House's time. With development of responsible government¹¹, and the need to share parliamentary time, most of the power to make decisions of policy in legislative form has passed from Parliament to the Executive Government, that is, the Ministry.

Provided the rules relating to initiation procedures are observed (see p. 313) any Member of the House may introduce a bill. However since Federation only 55 bills have been introduced into the House by private Members.¹¹ There is little chance of proceeding past the second reading stage on a private Member's bill unless the Government does not oppose its principles. In such situations a Minister may sponsor the later stages of a private Member's bill.¹²

Form of bill

Bills usually take the form described below although it should be noted that not all the parts are essential to every bill (see illustration opposite). Where they do form part of a bill they do so according to the following sequence:

Long title: Every bill begins with a long title which sets out in brief terms the purposes of the bill or may provide a short description of the scope of a bill. The words commencing the long title are usually either 'A Bill for an Act to . . .' or 'A Bill for an Act relating to . . .' The term 'long title' is used in distinction from the term 'short title' (see p. 310). A general reference to the 'title' of a bill, without being qualified, usually means the long title. The long title is part of a bill and as such is capable of amendment and must finally be agreed to by each House.

6 Acts (the laws of the Commonwealth) are to be found in the consolidated *Acts of the Parliament 1901-1973* and annual volumes since 1974 prepared by the Attorney-General's Department.

7 As distinct from a private Member's bill.

8 May, pp. 463, 554.

9 Due principally to the fact that the majority of Ministers are Members of the House and also the House's constitutional predominance in financial matters. See Ch. on 'The role of the House of Representatives'.

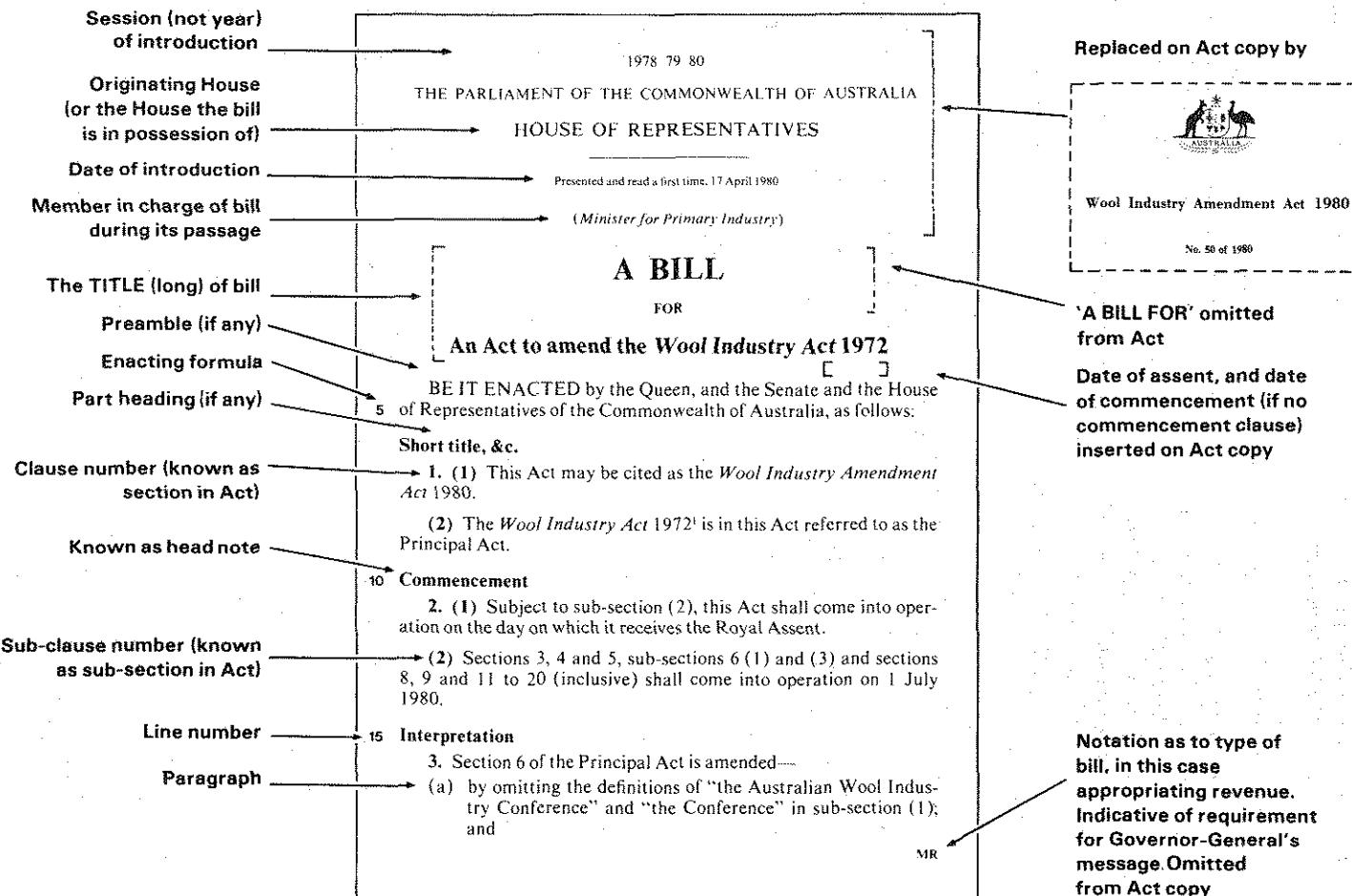
10 For the number of bills introduced and Acts passed by Parliament 1901-1980 see Appendix 19. The high level of legislation of the Australian Parliament compared with recent averages for the United Kingdom

(50) and Canadian (80) Parliaments is due in part to the constitutional requirement (s. 55) of separate taxing bills for each subject of taxation (not a requirement in the United Kingdom) and the federal nature of the Parliament and accompanying grants to the States. For details of bills introduced but not passed into law see *Bills not passed into Law and Bills which originally lapsed but subsequently passed, sessions 1901-02 to 1977*, PP 387 (1978).

11 The number introduced into the Senate for the same period is 111; see also Ch. on 'Private Members' business'.

12 VP 1970-72/683; and see proceedings on the Parliament Bill 1974, VP 1974-75/198-200, 246-8, 426-8, 436 (assent).

Sample Copy of a First Reading Print of a Bill



Preamble: Like the long title, a preamble is part of a bill, but is a comparatively rare incorporation. The function of a preamble is to state the reasons why the enactment proposed is desirable and to state the objects of the proposed legislation. A preamble usually takes the following form:

'WHEREAS . . .'

'AND WHEREAS . . .' (when a second paragraph is necessary)

The *Norfolk Island Act* 1979¹³ contains an interesting example of a preamble of some 3 pages, wherein the constitutional control of the Island over a period of some 140 years is recited, the objects of the Act are stated, and the future intentions of the Government in respect of the Island are outlined.

Enacting formula: This is a short paragraph which precedes the clauses of a bill. The current words of enactment are as follows:

'BE IT¹⁴ ENACTED by the Queen, and the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia, as follows:'.¹⁵

Commenting on the enacting formula, *Quick and Garran* states:

In the Constitution of the Commonwealth the old fiction that the occupant of the throne was the principal legislator, as expressed in the [United Kingdom] formula, has been disregarded; and the ancient enacting words will hereafter be replaced by words more in harmony with the practice and reality of constitutional government. The Queen, instead of being represented as the principal, or sole legislator, is now plainly stated [by section 1 of the Constitution] to be one of the co-ordinate constituents of the Parliament.¹⁶

Shortly after the Whitlam Government was elected in 1972, the words of the enacting formula were altered to:

'Be it enacted by the Queen, the Senate and the House of Representatives of Australia, as follows:—'

This formula was used during the period of the Whitlam Government but the previous formula was restored by the Fraser Government following its election in December 1975.¹⁷

Short title: This is a convenient name for the Act, a label which assists in identification and indexation. Clause 1 of a bill usually contains its short title, and this clause describes the measure in terms as if the bill had been enacted, for example, 'This Act may be cited as the¹⁸ *Trade Practices Amendment Act* 1980'. Since early 1976, a bill amending its principal Act or other Acts has included the word 'Amendment' in its short title.¹⁹ In addition, prior to 1976, many Acts referred to 2 years in the citation, that is, the year the Act was first enacted and the year the Act was last amended. The reference to the second year has now been dropped.²⁰ When a session of the Parliament extends over 2 or more calendar years and bills introduced in one year are not passed and assented to until the ensuing year, the year in the citation of the bill is automatically altered to the year of enactment (assent). This formal amendment may be made at the

13 Act No. 25 of 1979.

16 *Quick and Garran*, p. 386.

14 For bills with a preamble, the word 'THEREFORE' is inserted here.

17 Leader of the Opposition Whitlam specifically requested that the formula in use during the Labor Government's term of office be used in his private Member's bill, the National Rehabilitation and Compensation Bill 1977, introduced on 22 February 1977.

18 Note that 'the' is not part of the short title.

19 e.g., *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Amendment Act* 1978.

20 *Acts Citation Act* 1976, s. 6(l) (Act No. 37 of 1976).

15 The enacting formula in use in the United Kingdom since the 15th century, is as follows: 'Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:'. In 1901, the Senate and the House compromised over the enacting formula (preamble) used for financial bills in the early years of the Parliament see Appendix 21.

following stages of the legislative process, namely, before transmission to the Senate and while the bill is still before the House, or before transmission to the Senate after the passing of the bill by the House, or before forwarding for assent where the bill has been transmitted to the Senate in the previous year.

It is not uncommon for more than one bill, bearing virtually the same short title, to be introduced, considered and enacted during the same year.²¹ In this situation the second bill and subsequent bills are distinguished by the insertion of (No. 2), (No. 3), and so on, in the short title.²² Alternatively bills of a common subject may be distinguished with qualifying words contained in parenthesis within the short title.²³ In both these cases the distinguishing figures or words in the short title flow to the Act itself and its citation.

On other occasions a bill may, for parliamentary purposes, carry [No. 2] after the year of the short title to distinguish it from an earlier bill of identical title. This is so, for example, when it is known that the earlier bill will not further proceed in the parliamentary process to the point of enactment or when titles are expected to be amended during the parliamentary process.²⁴ This distinction in numbering also becomes necessary for bills subject to inter-House disagreement, in the context of the constitutional processes required by sections 57 and 128 of the Constitution.

Commencement provision: Usually a bill contains a provision as to the day from which it has effect, that is, an Act does not necessarily come into operation on the day of assent. Where a bill has a commencement clause, it is usually clause 2, and the day on which the Act comes into operation is usually described in one of the following ways:

- the day on which the Act receives the Royal Assent;
- a date to be fixed by proclamation (requiring an Executive Council Order). The proclamation must be published in the Gazette;
- a particular date (perhaps retrospective) or a day of a stipulated event (e.g. the day of assent of an inter-related Act), or
- a combination of the above (e.g. sections 1 to 6 to come into operation on the day of the Royal Assent, sections 7 to 9 on a date to be proclaimed).²⁵

In the absence of a specific provision, an Act comes into operation on the 28th day after the day on which the Act receives the Royal Assent.²⁶ For special provisions concerning Constitution Alteration bills see p. 388.

Definitions: A definitions or interpretation clause, commonly clause 3, sets out the meanings of certain words in the context of the bill. Definitions may also appear elsewhere in a bill.

Clauses: The substantive provisions of a bill are contained in the remaining clauses. Clauses may be divided into sub-clauses, sub-clauses into paragraphs and paragraphs into sub-paragraphs. Large bills are on occasions divided into Parts.²⁷ After a bill has received the Royal Assent, clauses are referred to as sections.

21 For the numbering of Appropriation and Supply Bills see p. 355.

the original bill; the [No. 2] being the distinction for parliamentary purposes.

22 e.g., the *Excise Tariff Amendment Act* 1980 was followed by an *Excise Tariff Amendment Act* (No. 2) 1980, etc.

25 e.g., where legislation licenses a certain activity, it may be necessary to have sections authorising the issue of licences to have effect to enable licences to be obtained before the sections prohibiting the activity without a licence come into effect.

23 e.g., *Income Tax (Individuals) Act* 1980 and *Income Tax (International Agreements) Act* 1980.

26 *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901, s. 5.

27 The heading of a Part is printed in capitals, with numbers in Roman numerals, and includes a subject summary.

24 e.g., the title of the *Income Tax (Rates) Amendment Act* 1978 was amended by the House to *Income Tax (Rates) Amendment Act* (No. 2) 1978. The *Income Tax (Rates) Amendment Act* 1978 [No. 2] also before the House took the place, in respect of title, of

Schedule: Matters of detail are appended to a bill in the form of a schedule. A schedule may comprise, *inter alia*, a table of Acts to be repealed by the bill, a form of words for a document, an oath or affirmation required by the bill, an agreement, a plan, or a precise description of an area of land referred to in the bill. While a schedule is an appendix to a bill, it is nevertheless part of the bill, and is given legislative effect by a preceding clause (or clauses) within the bill. Schedules are referred to as 'Schedule' where the bill has only one schedule, or 'Schedule 1', 'Schedule 2', and so on, where there is more than one schedule.

Associated documentation: Bills may also contain or be accompanied by the following documentation which, it should be emphasised, are not part of the bill and are not formally considered by Parliament:

- **Table of Provisions**—Where a bill (other than a bill solely or principally consisting of amendments to other Acts) is divided into Parts or consists of 25 or more clauses, a Table of Provisions is attached to the front of the bill. This table lists clause numbers and head notes under Part and Division headings.²⁸ The Table of Provisions remains attached to the front of the Act.
- **Head notes (and footnotes)**—Are contained in the bill and give a concise summary of a clause/section, for example, 'Short title', 'Commencement'.²⁹
- **Notes on clauses**—Form a separate document and contain an explanation, clause by clause, of the legislative intent of a bill.
- **Explanatory Memorandum**—Also a separate document and has the same purpose as notes on clauses but does not necessarily take a clause by clause approach.³⁰

Preparation of bills—The extra-parliamentary process

Government bills usually stem either from a Cabinet instruction that legislation is required (that is, Cabinet is the initiator) or from a Minister with the advice of, or on behalf of, his Department seeking (by means of a Cabinet submission) approval of Cabinet. The pre-legislative procedure in the normal routine³¹, regardless of the source of the legislative proposal, is that within 48 hours of Cabinet approval for the legislation, final drafting instructions must be lodged with the Office of the Parliamentary Counsel³² by the sponsoring department. Parliamentary Counsel drafts the bill and requests the Government Printer to set the bill in type³³, with the heading shown on p. 313.

A copy of the draft bill is provided to the sponsoring department for its clearance, in consultation with other interested departments and instrumentalities, and the Minister's approval. Once agreement is reached and approval obtained, the draft bill is

28 e.g. the Commonwealth Employees (Redeployment and Retirement) Bill 1979. *See Acts Interpretation Act* 1901, s. 13(1), which states that the headings to Parts and Divisions contained within the Act (and the bill) itself form part of the Act.

29 *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901, s. 13(3).

30 Where both Notes on Clauses and an Explanatory Memorandum are issued in respect of the one bill, these may be combined in the one document.

31 In the case of emergency or urgent legislation the normal steps in the extra-parliamentary legislative process may not be observed. For further information on the pre-legislative process *see* Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, *Legislation Handbook*, AGPS, Canberra, 1980.

32 The Office of Parliamentary Counsel, under the *Parliamentary Counsel Act* 1970, is under the control of the First Parliamentary Counsel who is answerable to the Attorney-General. The office is responsible for the drafting of bills for introduction into either House of the Parliament and of amendments of bills, and other related functions.

33 Bills may be printed in a variety of forms from the inception of a draft bill to its presentation for assent. Some draft bills never proceed beyond the 'proof' stage. The authority to use the type held by the Government Printer in relation to a bill rests with the Parliamentary Counsel until the bill is introduced in Parliament, when it passes to the Clerk of the House while the bill is before the House of Representatives and the Clerk of the Senate while the bill is before the Senate.

examined by the Legislation Committee of Cabinet³⁴ which, *inter alia*, determines priority of legislative proposals. The Committee may return the bill for revision, re-order its priority or decide, subject to Cabinet, not to proceed with the bill. When the Committee approves the draft bill, a Cabinet decision is issued. The Minister then in most cases consults on the bill with the relevant government party backbench committee and/or the government party meeting or caucus as the case may be. The bill is then ready to commence the parliamentary process.

Parliamentary Counsel orders the printing of sufficient copies of the bill in the form used for presentation to Parliament and arranges for their delivery to officers of the House.

CONFIDENTIAL DRAFT

This draft is a classified document. It should be given appropriate protection and should not be copied. If necessary, further copies will be supplied by Parliamentary Counsel

Synopsis of major stages

The ordinary stages through which a bill normally passes are treated in detail in the pages which follow. Procedures for the passage of bills provide for the following stages:

- Initiation (S.O.s 211-214)
- First reading³⁵ (S.O.s 215 and 216)
- Second reading (S.O.s 217-220)
- Proceedings following second reading (S.O. 221)
- Committal and consideration in committee of the whole or legislation committee (S.O.s 222-233 and sessional orders)
- Report, recommittal and adoption (S.O.s 234-236 and sessional orders)
- Third reading, passing, and so on (S.O.s 237-242)
- Transmission to the Senate for concurrence (S.O. 243)
- Transmission³⁶ or return of bill from the Senate with or without amendment (S.O.s 244-261)
- Presentation for assent (S.O.s 265-269)

³⁴ As distinct from a legislation committee of the House of Representatives, to which a bill may be referred following second reading.

³⁶ A bill coming a first time from the Senate proceeds through all stages in the House as if it were a bill originating in the House.

³⁵ The origin of the practice of reading a bill 3 times is obscure. *Campion* states that by 1580 it was already the usual (but not uniform) practice of the House to read a bill 3 times, p. 22.

Each of the major stages of a bill in the House is regarded as having its own peculiar function which may be summarised as follows:

Initiation: Under the standing orders, all bills, except bills received from the Senate (see p. 364), must be initiated in one of the following ways:

By motion for leave—By motion, usually moved on notice, for leave to bring in a bill, specifying its long title³⁷, a procedure which has now fallen into disuse.³⁸ In 1963 the House adopted an additional procedure (the notice of intention to present a bill) in order to save the time of the House spent on the motion for leave, which had become entirely formal.³⁹ This additional procedure has now become the general practice.

On granting of leave by the House—On occasions a bill may be introduced by the simple granting of leave to a Minister to present the bill.⁴⁰

On notice—The common method of initiating a bill is by the calling on of a notice of intention to present the bill. The notice is prepared by the Office of the Parliamentary Counsel, usually concurrently with the preparation of the bill. The notice follows a standard form:

I give notice of my intention to present, at the next sitting, a Bill for an Act [remainder of long title].

The long title contained in the notice must agree with the title of the bill to be introduced. The notice must be signed by the Minister who intends to introduce the bill. As with all notices, the notice of presentation may be given by:

stating its terms to the House and delivering a copy to the Clerk when notices are called on after prayers and petitions in the ordinary routine of business of the House, or

delivering a copy to the Clerk who announces its terms at an appropriate time during the sitting day.⁴¹

When the latter method is used, unless the Clerk reports to the House that he has received the notice, it may not be placed on the Notice Paper for the next sitting. The purpose of this provision is to ensure that Members have advance information regarding the notice before it appears on the Notice Paper.

By order of the House—Under superseded provisions of the standing orders relating to financial procedures (see p. 345), preliminary consideration of expenditure and revenue proposals and Crown recommendations for certain special appropriations occurred in the Supply or Ways and Means Committees of the whole House (that is, the Money Committees). The appropriate committee reported a financial resolution to the House, the House adopted the report and ordered a Minister to prepare and bring in a bill to carry out the resolution.⁴² When these committees were abolished in 1963, this initiation procedure was nevertheless retained because of the possibility, however remote, that the procedure could be used, in a different form, in relation to certain tariff bills⁴³ (see p. 352).

37 VP 1962-63/485.

38 When this procedure was in common use the notice of motion for leave was capable of amendment, VP 1926-28/248. When the motion was moved the objects of the bill could be explained and reasons given for its introduction (Matrimonial Causes Bill 1955 —private Member's bill, Mr Joske —VP 1954-55/190; H.R. Deb. (5.5.55)451-4). While this would not ordinarily be the appropriate time for long debate, the motion could be debated, VP 1956-57/83; H.R. Deb. (18.4.56)1415-20. An amendment could be moved, e.g., that the word 'amend' be omitted from the long title of the bill, and the word 'repeal' be substituted, VP 1929/21, and the question could be put to a division, VP 1956-57/84.

39 *Standing Orders Committee Report, H of R 1962-63* 39.

40 VP 1978-80/1502.

41 S.O. 211(b)-(e).

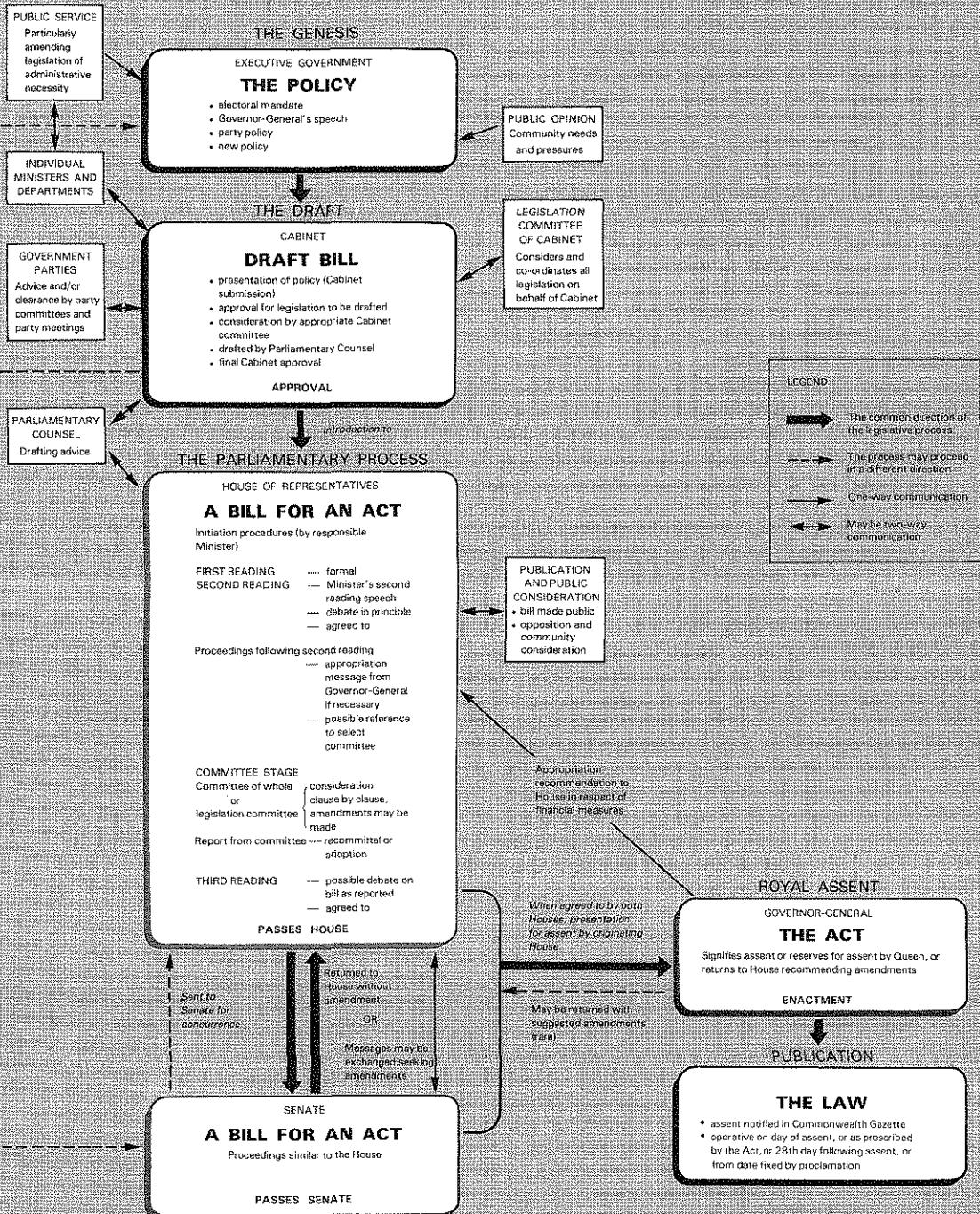
42 VP 1962-63/450-4.

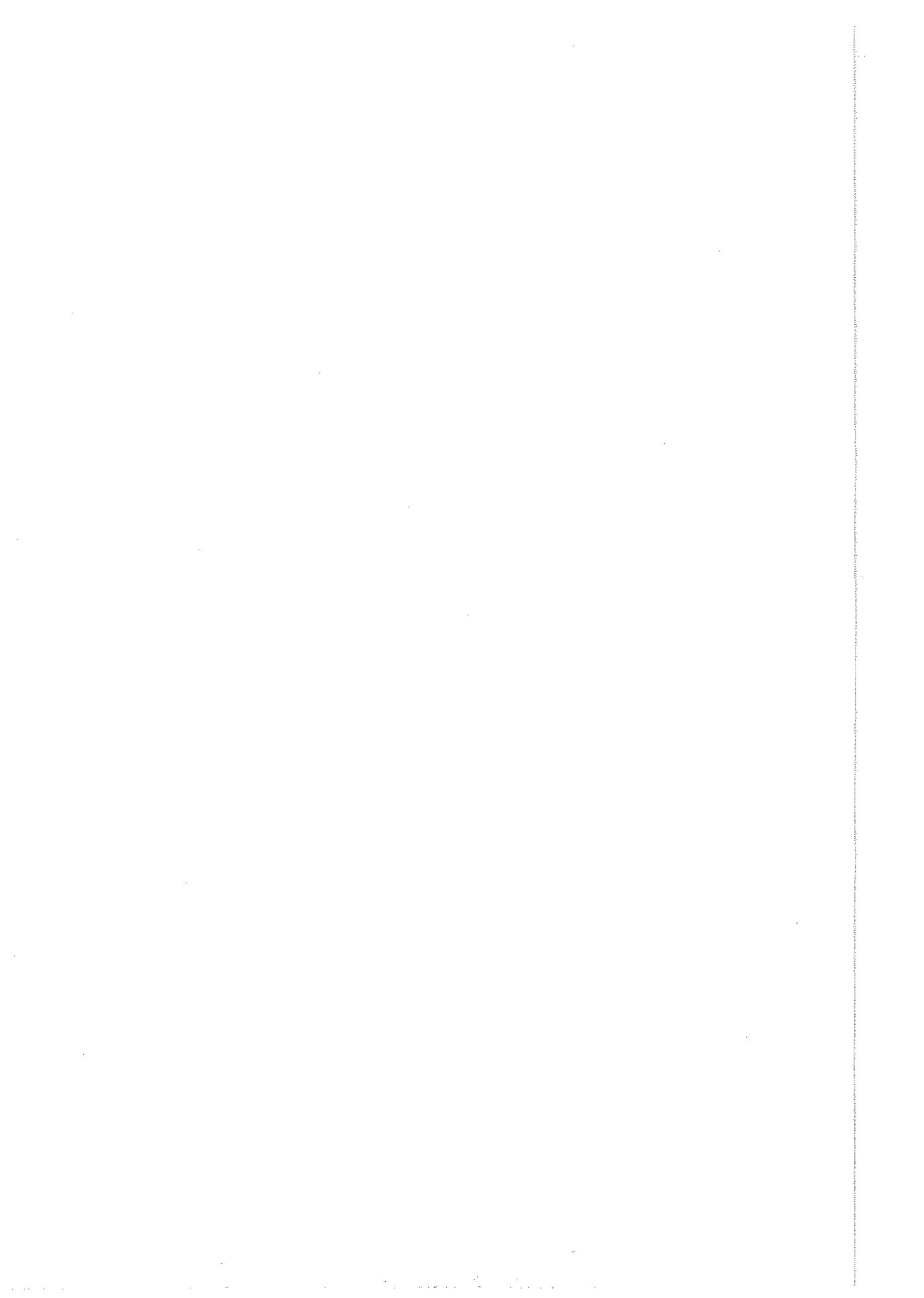
43 Considerations relating to timing and drafting make a bill an unsuitable vehicle to initiate the variety and number of tariff proposals which come before the House. Consequently it is the practice that customs and excise tariff proposals are initiated by a motion, and are later incorporated in a Customs Tariff Amendment Bill.

THE MAKING OF AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

(for ordinary, non-urgent government bills having passage in normal manner)





Without notice—In accordance with the provisions of standing order 291, Appropriation or Supply Bills or bills (including tariff proposals) dealing with taxation may be submitted to the House by a Minister without notice.

First reading: Now a formal stage only. On presentation of a bill the long title only is immediately read by the Clerk.

Second reading: The stage primarily concerned with the principle of the legislative proposal. Debate on the motion for the second reading is not always limited to the contents of a bill and may include, for example, reasonable reference to relevant matters such as the necessity for, or alternatives to, the bill's provisions. Debate may be further extended by way of a reasoned amendment.

Committee: At the committee stage, either in the committee of the whole or legislation committee, the details of the bill are considered and amendments may be made or proposed.

Report stage: When the bill is reported from a committee of the whole, this stage is usually a formal one. It is also the stage at which the report of a legislation committee is considered and further amendments may be proposed.

Third reading: At this stage the bill is reviewed in its final form after the shaping it may have received at the committee stage. When debate takes place, it is confined strictly to the contents of the bill, and is not as wide-ranging as the second reading debate. When a bill has been read a third time, it has passed the House.⁴⁴

Divided into classes

Bills introduced into the House of Representatives are, for convenience, grouped into 7 classes. This classification of bills has no formal parliamentary standing and is simply used for descriptive purposes:

Class 1: Bills in which no appropriation or tax is involved

Class 2: Bills containing special appropriations

Class 3: Bills imposing a tax or charge

Class 4: Appropriation Bills

Class 5: Supply Bills

Class 6: Bills received from the Senate

Class 7: Bills to alter the Constitution

The procedures in the House for each of the 7 classes of bills have a basic similarity. The passage of a bill in each class is, unless otherwise ordered, always in the stages of first reading, second reading, committee and third reading. For the purposes of this chapter procedures described in detail below apply to bills in Class 1, that is, ordinary bills. As evident in the following table important variations or considerations apply to bills in other classes and they are described when that class is examined.

ORDINARY AND NON-FINANCIAL BILLS (CLASS 1)

Class 1 bills may be described as 'ordinary' bills and:

- do not contain words which appropriate the Consolidated Revenue Fund or the Loan Fund;
- do not impose a tax, and
- do not have the effect of increasing, or altering the destination of, the amount that may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or the Loan Fund under existing words of appropriation in the Principal Act to be amended or in a related Act.

TABLE 10 CLASSES OF BILLS

Description	Special nature	Provisions of Constitution and standing orders relevant to class ¹	Proceedings followed in respect of class ²
CLASS 1 ORDINARY	<p>Bills that:</p> <p>(a) do not contain words which appropriate the Consolidated Revenue Fund or the Loan Fund and do not impose a tax; and</p> <p>(b) do not have the effect of increasing, or altering the destination of, the amount that may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or the Loan Fund under existing words of appropriation in the Principal Act to be amended or in a related Act.</p>	Constitution: ss. 53, 57, 58, 59, 60. Standing orders 211-252, 264-269.	<p><i>Initiation</i> on notice of intention to present; sometimes by leave.</p> <p><i>First reading</i> moved; Clerk reads title; no debate allowed.</p> <p><i>Second reading</i> moved immediately; Minister makes second reading speech; debate adjourned to future day.</p> <p>Second reading debate resumed; reasoned amendment may be moved; second reading agreed to; Clerk reads title.</p> <p><i>Committee</i> consideration immediately following second reading. Bill may go into committee of whole or to legislation committee, where amendments may be made.</p> <p><i>Report</i> by committee to House; House adopts report.</p> <p><i>Third reading</i> moved; may be debated; agreed to; Clerk reads title. Message sent to Senate seeking concurrence.</p> <p>NOTE: Third reading is often moved immediately following second reading, by-passing committee stage.</p>
CLASS 2 SPECIAL APPROPRIATION	<p>Bills that:</p> <p>(a) contain words which appropriate the Consolidated Revenue Fund or the Loan Fund to the extent necessary to meet expenditure under the bill; or</p> <p>(b) while not in themselves containing words of appropriation, would have the effect of increasing, or altering the destination of, the amount that may be paid</p>	Constitution: ss. 53, 56. Standing orders 221 (a), 292, 294, 296-298.	<p><i>Initiation</i> on notice of intention to present; sometimes by leave.</p> <p>Proceedings same as for ordinary bills except that immediately following second reading—</p> <p>Message from Governor-General recommending appropriation for purposes of bill is announced and, in respect of certain anticipated amendments to be moved in committee, if required a further message for the purposes of the proposed amendments is announced</p> <p>Subsequent proceedings same as for ordinary bills.</p>

(ii) A Social Services Bill affecting expenditure to be met from appropriations under the National Welfare Fund Act.	out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or the Loan Fund under existing words of appropriation in— (i) the Principal Act to be amended, or (ii) a related Act.	CLASS 3 TAXATION Bills imposing a tax or a charge. Constitution: ss. 53, 55. Standing orders 226 (b), 262, 291, 293.	<i>Initiation</i> : presented without notice. Proceedings same as for ordinary bills. Minister only may move amendments to increase or extend taxation measures.
<i>Examples</i>	Income Tax Bills and Customs and Excise Tariff Bills.	NOTE: Governor-General's message is not required.	
CLASS 4 APPROPRIATION	Appropriation Bills appropriating money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for expenditure for the year.	Constitution: ss. 53, 54, 56. Standing orders 81 (b), 220, 221 (a), 226 (a), 262, 291, 292, 295-298.	For a summary of proceedings in diagrammatic form see 'Calendar of Parliamentary Appropriation Procedure' facing p. 356.
CLASS 5 SUPPLY	Supply Bills appropriating money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to make interim provision for expenditure for the year pending the passing of the Appropriation Bills.	Constitution: s. 53. Standing orders 253-261.	Message from Senate reported transmitting bill to House for concurrence. First reading; second reading moved; debate adjourned. Subsequent proceedings same as for ordinary bills. Message sent to Senate notifying House agreement or, if amended, seeking Senate concurrence in amendments.
CLASS 6 SENATE INITIATED	Same as for ordinary bills.	Constitution: ss. 53, 55. Standing orders 226 (b), 262, 291, 293.	Message from Senate reported transmitting bill to House for concurrence. First reading; second reading moved; debate adjourned. Subsequent proceedings same as for ordinary bills. Message sent to Senate notifying House agreement or, if amended, seeking Senate concurrence in amendments.

TABLE 10—*continued*

<i>Description</i>	<i>Special nature</i>	<i>Provisions of Constitution and standing orders relevant to class¹</i>	<i>Proceedings followed in respect of class²</i>
CLASS 7 CONSTITUTION ALTERATION	Bills to alter the Constitution.	Constitution: ss. 128. Standing order 263.	Same as for ordinary bills excepting requirement for bill to be passed by absolute majority.

Example

Constitution Alteration
(Referendums) 1977.

1. Sections 57 to 60 apply to all classes and standing orders relevant to ordinary bills generally apply to all classes.
2. i.e. regular or normal proceedings.

Initiation and first reading

Class 1 bills are usually introduced by notice of motion to present or sometimes by leave (see p. 314). When the notice of intention to present the bill is called on by the Clerk, the responsible Minister (who remains in charge of the bill during its passage in the House) rises and says 'I present the [short title of bill]'. He then hands 3 signed⁴⁵ copies of the bill to the Clerk. These copies become the 'original' or 'model' copies of the bill (see p. 343).

It is the practice of the House that a Minister may present a bill for another Minister who has given notice.⁴⁶ When the notice is called on by the Clerk, the Minister who is to present the bill rises and says 'On behalf of the Minister for . . ., I present the [short title]'.⁴⁷

There is no requirement for a Minister (or any Member) introducing a bill to present a printed copy. The standing order requires only that a 'fair copy' signed by him be presented to the House. Nevertheless printed copies are usually available when the bill is introduced.⁴⁸

The Clerk, upon receiving the copies from the Minister and without any question being put⁴⁹, formally reads the bill a first time by reading its long title.⁵⁰ Once a bill is presented, it must be read a first time.⁵¹ The long title of the bill presented must agree with the title used in the notice of intention to present (or with the order of leave to bring in the bill), and no clause may be included in the bill which does not come within its title.⁵²

Any bill presented and found to be not prepared according to the standing orders shall be ordered to be withdrawn.⁵³ The States' Grants Bill 1935 was discharged as the long title described in the Governor-General's message recommending appropriation did not agree with the long title.⁵⁴ A bill is not out of order if it refers to a bill that has not yet been introduced⁵⁵, and a bill may be introduced which proposes to amend a bill not yet passed.⁵⁶

Immediately after presentation, it is usual for copies of the bill to be distributed to Members in the Chamber. A bill is treated as confidential by the officers of the House until it is presented, and no distribution is made until that time.

45 S.O. 212; multiple copies being for administrative purposes.

46 VP 1978-80/1394.

47 A Minister has presented a bill for another Minister to whom leave had been given, VP 1932-34/895. On 8 September 1932 the Prime Minister moved a notice for leave to bring in a bill on behalf of the Minister for Commerce, VP 1932-34/304. When the bill was brought up in May 1933 the Minister for Commerce had resigned from the Ministry, and a third Minister presented the bill, VP 1932-34/665.

48 The National Emergency (Coal Strike) Bill 1949 was presented (VP 1948-49/342) in roneoed form and printed later in the day.

49 Prior to 1963, under superseded procedures, a question was put on the first reading. The question could be decided on division and there is an instance of the first reading being negatived on division, VP 1940-43/483.

50 S.O. 216.

51 H.R. Deb. (28.3.73)809.

52 S.O. 213.

53 S.O. 214.

54 VP 1934-37/306-9. The States Grants (Administration of Controls Reimbursement) Bill 1951 was not introduced as was intended on 26 September 1951 as a check indicated that the long title did not agree with the terms of the Administrator's message. A new message was prepared and the bill introduced on the next day, VP 1951-53/86,106.

55 H.R. Deb. (26.9.24)4846.

56 See e.g., the Conciliation and Arbitration Bill (No. 2) 1951, 'A Bill for an Act to amend the Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1950, as amended by the Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1951', which was introduced in the House on 14 March 1951 (VP 1950-51/327), when the Conciliation and Arbitration Bill 1951 was with the Senate (passed by the House on 9 March, VP 1950-51/319-20, and introduced in the Senate on 15 March, J 1950-51/226).

Second reading

It has been stated that the second reading is the most important stage through which a bill has to pass.⁵⁷ It is debatable whether any one stage of a bill may be regarded as more important than any other stage. For example it might be argued that the third reading of a bill, at which point a bill finally passes the House, is at least equally important.⁵⁸ Nevertheless, the whole principle of the bill is at issue at the second reading stage, and is affirmed or denied by a vote of the House.⁵⁹

Copies of the bill having been circulated, the second reading may be moved immediately after the first reading.⁶⁰

On the infrequent occasions when copies of the bill are not available, leave may be granted for the second reading to be moved forthwith⁶¹ or at a later hour that day.⁶² If leave is refused, the second reading is set down for the next sitting.⁶³ Alternatively standing orders may be suspended to enable the second reading to be moved forthwith.⁶⁴ It is the practice at the commencement of a new session for a Minister to place a contingent notice of motion on the Notice Paper as follows:

*Contingent on any bill being brought in and read a first time: Mr. . . to move —That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent the second reading being made an order of the day for a later hour.*⁶⁵

A motion pursuant to this contingent notice has not been moved in the House to date but, if moved, it would only require the concurrence of a simple majority to be effective.

If the second reading is not to be moved forthwith, a future day is appointed for the second reading, and meanwhile the bill is printed.⁶⁶ The House appoints, on motion moved by the Minister, the day (that is, the next sitting or some later date) for the second reading to be moved.⁶⁷ The motion is open to amendment and debate. An amendment must be in the form to omit 'the next sitting' in order to substitute a specific date or day. Debate on the motion or amendment is restricted to the appointment of a day on which the second reading is to be moved, and reference must not be made to the terms of the bill.⁶⁸ The second reading is set down as an order of the day on the Notice Paper for the next sitting or a specific date.⁶⁹

There may be reasons, other than the unavailability of printed copies of the bill, for the second reading to be set down for a future day. The Government may want to make public the terms of proposed legislation, with a view to enabling Members to formulate their position over a period in advance of the Minister's second reading speech and the second reading debate.⁷⁰

The common practice however is for the second reading to be moved immediately after the bill has been read a first time. The terms of the motion for the second reading

⁵⁷ *May*, p. 497; *Odgers*, p. 303.

⁵⁸ As Leader of the Opposition Menzies stated, concerning the need for support by an absolute majority for the second reading of a Constitution Alteration Bill, a bill does not pass until it is read a third time; many Members might vote for the second reading, anticipating an opportunity in committee of having amendments made which would make it acceptable, and then support the third reading, H.R. Deb. (10.4.46)1216-17.

⁵⁹ *May*, p. 497.

⁶⁰ S.O. 218.

⁶¹ S.O.s 217-18; VP 1968-69/583 (copies of the National Health Bill 1969 not available for distribution).

⁶² VP 1950-51/151.

⁶³ VP 1956-57/49.

⁶⁴ Either without notice, VP 1951-53/443; or pursuant to contingent notice, VP 1956-57/109.

⁶⁵ First given regularly, NP 27(9.5.56)138.

⁶⁶ S.O. 217.

⁶⁷ VP 1956-57/50.

⁶⁸ H.R. Deb. (9.6.03)587.

⁶⁹ NP 46(11.2.75)5085.

⁷⁰ H.R. Deb. (12.2.75)134.

are 'That this bill be now read a second time'⁷¹ and in speaking to this motion the Minister makes his second reading speech, explaining, *inter alia*, the purpose and general principles and effect of the bill. This speech should be relevant to the contents of the bill.⁷² The time limit for the Minister's second reading speech (for all bills except the main Appropriation Bill for the year) is 30 minutes.⁷³

It is mandatory⁷⁴ for debate to be adjourned, normally on a formal motion of a member of the Opposition Executive, after the Minister's speech. There can be no division on the adjournment of the debate under these circumstances.⁷⁵ A second question is then put in the form 'That the resumption of the debate be made an order of the day for the next sitting'. This motion is open to amendment and debate. Debate on the motion or amendment is restricted to the appointment of the day on which debate on the second reading is to be resumed and reference must not be made to the terms of the bill. An amendment must be in the form to omit 'the next sitting' in order to substitute a specific day or date, for example, 'Tuesday next'⁷⁶, '11 December 1980'.⁷⁷ Debate may not be resumed for some time, depending on the Government's legislative program and to enable public and Members' attitudes to the legislative proposal to be formulated.

An order of the day set down for a specified day is not necessarily order of the day No. 1 nor does it necessarily mean that the item will be considered on that day.⁷⁸

The fixing of a day for the resumption of a debate is a resolution of the House and may not be varied without a rescission (on 7 days' notice) of the resolution.⁷⁹ However a rescission motion could be moved by leave or after suspension of standing orders. In 1973 the order of the House making the second reading of a bill an order of the day for the next sitting was rescinded on motion, by leave, and the second reading made an order of the day for that sitting.⁸⁰ The purpose of fixing a specific future day ensures that, without subsequent action by the House, the order of the day will not be called on before the specified day.

On occasions debate may ensue, with the leave of the House, immediately after the Minister has made his second reading speech.⁸¹ By the granting of leave, the mandatory provision of standing order 218 concerning the adjournment of the debate no longer applies, and a division may be called on any subsequent motion for the adjournment of the debate.⁸² Alternatively, after the second reading speech, debate may, by leave, be adjourned until a later hour on the same day that the bill is presented.⁸³

If the second reading has been set down for a future sitting day, the Minister makes his second reading speech when the order of the day is called on, and debate is usually adjourned by an opposition Member⁸⁴ in the normal way. The second reading debate

71 S.O. 217.

72 Deputy Speaker Lucock explained to a Minister whose second reading speech was ranging beyond the contents of a bill that a certain latitude was allowed during a second reading speech. However when the second reading debate occurred it would be difficult for the Chair to rule against speeches made in reply to the subjects raised by the Minister, H.R. Deb. (22.2.72)38-41.

73 S.O. 91.

74 S.O. 218. The mandatory requirement is a safety provision which ensures that the House will have some time to study the bill before it is processed through its remaining stages.

75 VP 1968-69/117.

76 VP 1970-72/596-8.

77 VP 1978-80/1473.

78 NP 45 (5.12.74)4942. For example the House resolved on 28 November 1974 to make resumption of the second reading debate on the Family Law Bill 1974 an order of the day for 11 February 1975, VP 1974-75/383-4. The item was listed as order of the day No. 3 but was not called on, NP 46(11.2.75)5085.

79 S.O. 170.

80 VP 1973-74/243.

81 VP 1978-80/1188.

82 H.R. Deb. (21.3.72)906.

83 VP 1968-69/312.

84 VP 1974-75/449.

may proceed forthwith however as the mandatory provision concerning the adjournment of debate when the second reading has been moved immediately after the first reading does not apply in this case.

As with all adjourned debates, when an adjourned second reading debate is resumed, the Member who moved the adjournment of the debate is entitled to the first call to speak.⁸⁵ Usually it is the opposition spokesman on the bill's subject matter who resumes the debate, and this may not be the same Member who obtained the adjournment of the debate.

The second reading debate is primarily an opportunity to consider the principles of the bill and should not extend in detail to matters which can be discussed at the committee stage. However it is the practice of the House to permit reference to amendments proposed to be moved at the committee stage. The Chair has ruled that a Member would not be in order in reading the provisions of a bill *seriatim* and debating them on the second reading⁸⁶, and that it is not permissible at the second reading stage to discuss the bill clause by clause; the second reading debate should be confined to principles.⁸⁷

Debate however is not strictly limited to the contents of the bill and may include reasonable reference to:

- matters relevant to the bill;
- the necessity for the proposals;
- alternatives to the provisions;
- the recommendation of objects of the same or similar nature, and
- reasons why the bill's progress should be opposed.

Discussion on these matters should not however be allowed to supersede debate on the subject matter of the bill.

When a bill has a **restricted** title and a limited subject matter, the application of the relevancy rule for second reading debate is relatively simple to interpret.⁸⁸ For example, the Wool Industry Amendment Bill 1977, the long title of which was 'A Bill for an Act to amend section 28A of the *Wool Industry Act* 1972'⁸⁹, had only 3 clauses and its object was to amend the *Wool Industry Act* 1972 so as to extend the statutory accounting provisions in respect of the floor price scheme for wool to include the 1977-78 season. Debate could not exceed these defined limits.⁹⁰

To a lesser extent, the relevancy rule is easily interpreted for a bill with a restricted title to amend named parts of the principal Act even though it may contain a greater number of clauses. The Speaker ruled that the scope of debate on the States Grants (Special Financial Assistance) Bill 1953 should not permit discussion of the ways in which the States might spend the sums granted, that the limits of the debate were narrow and that he would confine the debate to whether the sums should be granted or not. The Speaker's ruling was dissented from following which the Speaker stated that the expenditure methods of the States were now clearly open for discussion.⁹¹

When a bill has an **unrestricted** title, for example, the Broadcasting and Television Amendment Bill 1977, whose long title was 'A Bill for an Act to amend the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942, and for related purposes' and which contained a large number of clauses, the same principles of debate apply, but the scope of the subject matter of the bill may be so wide that definition of relevancy is very difficult.

85 S.O. 88; H.R. Deb. (16.9.58)1251.

86 H.R. Deb. (24.11.20)6906.

87 H.R. Deb. (22.11.32)2601.

88 H.R. Deb. (29.3.35)541-2.

89 VP 1977/149; Act No. 43 of 1977.

90 H.R. Deb. (26.5.77)1941.

91 VP 1951-53/714; H.R. Deb. (8.10.53)1170.

However, debate should still conform to the rules for second reading debate and general discussion of a matter in the principal Act which is not referred to in the bill is not permitted.

A Member, reminded by the Speaker that debate on the War Service Homes Bill 1935 should be relevant to the bill, replied that he was dealing with war service homes, and the bill before the House was to amend the War Service Homes Act. The Speaker stated that the bill sought to amend the principal Act only in certain respects, which were definitely set out in the bill. A Member might move an amendment to the bill, but the rule of relevancy must always be observed either in respect of an amendment or debate.⁹²

Amendment to question for second reading

An amendment to the question 'That this Bill be now read a second time' may be moved by any Member (but generally by an opposition Member). Known as a second reading amendment, it may only take one of 2 forms, that is, a '6 months' amendment⁹³ or a 'reasoned amendment'.⁹⁴

A '6 months' amendment is in the form 'That the word 'now' be omitted from, and the words 'this day 6 months' be added to the question'. No amendment may be moved to this amendment. The question proposed upon such an amendment is 'That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the question', and if this question is decided in the affirmative, the amendment is defeated and the question is then re-stated on the second reading. Debate may then continue on the motion for the second reading. The acceptance by the House of such an amendment would mean that the bill is finally disposed of. This form of amendment is rarely used as, from a debating and political viewpoint, it suffers by comparison with a reasoned amendment. On the last occasion it was moved on the motion for the second reading, the mover proposed to add 'this day six months in order that the Government may confer'.⁹⁵ Although the amendment was permitted by the Chair, the inclusion of the additional words was strictly out of order.

A reasoned amendment enables a Member to place on record any special reasons for not agreeing to the second reading, or alternatively, for agreeing with qualifications. It is usually declaratory of some principle adverse to or differing from the principles, policy or provisions of the bill. It may express opinions as to any circumstances connected with the introduction or prosecution of the bill or it may seek further information in relation to the bill by committees or commissions, or the production of papers or other evidence.

The standing orders⁹⁶ specify rules governing the acceptability of reasoned amendments.

Relevancy: The amendment must be relevant to the bill.⁹⁷ In relation to a bill with a restricted title, an amendment dealing with a matter not in the bill, nor within its title, may not be moved.⁹⁸ In relation to a bill with an unrestricted title, an amendment dealing with a matter not in the bill, but which is relevant to the principal Act or to the

92 H.R. Deb. (19.11.35) 1768-9.

93 S.O. 219; VP 1945-46/419. This form of amendment is identical with the form of a third reading amendment.

94 S.O. 220.

95 VP 1961/51.

96 S.O. 220.

97 For general examples of amendments ruled out of order as not being relevant see VP 1967-68/18; VP 1970 72/1144.

98 An amendment proposed by the Leader of the Opposition to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Bill 1949 was ruled out of order by the Deputy Speaker as it was outside the specific proposals set forth in the long title of the bill, VP 1948-49/344,358.

objects of the bill as stated in its title, may be moved even though the clauses have a limited purpose.

The Apple and Pear Stabilization Amendment Bill (No. 2) 1977 had as a long title 'A Bill for an Act to amend the *Apple and Pear Stabilization Act* 1971' and the object of the bill was to extend financial support to exports of apples and pears made in the 1978 export season. The bill dealt with extension of time of support only, not with the level of the support.⁹⁹ A second reading amendment to the effect that the bill be withdrawn and redrafted to increase the level of support was in order as the level of support was provided in the principal Act.¹⁰⁰

The case of the Commonwealth Electoral Bill 1966 provides a good example of acceptable and unacceptable second reading amendments. The long title was 'A Bill for an Act to make provision for Voting at Parliamentary Elections by Persons under the age of Twenty-one years who are, or have been, on special service outside Australia as Members of the Defence Force'. A second reading amendment was moved to the effect that, while not opposing the passage of the bill, the House expressed the opinion that the vote should be given to **all persons** in the call-up age group. The amendment was ruled out of order by the Speaker as the broad subject of the bill related to voting provisions for members of the **defence forces** under 21 years, whereas the proposed amendment, relating to all persons in the call-up age group regardless of whether or not they were members of the defence forces, was too far removed from the defence force aspect of the subject of the bill to be permissible under the standing orders and practice of the House. Dissent from the ruling was moved and negatived.¹⁰¹ Another Member then moved an amendment to the effect that, while not opposing the passage of the bill, the House expressed the opinion that the vote should be given to **all persons in the Defence Force** who had attained the age of 18 years.¹⁰² This amendment was permissible as the practice of the House is to allow a reasoned amendment relevant to the broad subject of the bill expressing a qualified agreement with the bill.

Anticipation of committee amendment: A reasoned amendment may not anticipate an amendment in detail which may be moved in committee.¹⁰³ Following a Member's explanation that an amendment had been drafted not with reference to the clause but with reference to the principle of the bill, an amendment which could possibly have been moved in committee was allowed to be moved to the motion for the second reading.¹⁰⁴ The principle underlying an amendment which a Member may not move in committee may be declared by means of a reasoned amendment (*see also* pp. 350 and 354). A second reading amendment to add to the question an instruction to the committee of the whole has been ruled out of order on the ground that the bill had not yet been read a second time.¹⁰⁵

99 VP 1977/380; H.R. Deb. (1.11.77)2609.

100 VP 1977/422.

101 VP 1964-66/603; H.R. Deb. (12.5.66)1812.

102 VP 1964-66/604.

103 S.O. 220; VP 1920-21/90. There is a sound reason for this rule because, if the wording of a second reading amendment is similar to the wording of a committee amendment and the second reading amendment is defeated, the moving of the committee amendment could be prevented by the application of the 'same question' rule (S.O. 109).

104 VP 1951-53/246; H.R. Deb. (29 and 30.11.51)3140. The Speaker accepted a second reading amendment,

some aspects of which could be moved in committee, as it was the wish of the House (it was felt preferable to have one clear-cut issue than to be involved in numerous discussions in committee), H.R. Deb. (10.9.52)1214-16; and see H.R. Deb. (28.9.54)1666. See also VP 1978-80/727—In this case the proposals of the Opposition were so complicated that resources were not available to draft committee amendments. Following an assurance that the amendments would not be moved in committee, the proposals were incorporated into a second reading amendment.

105 The amendment was also ruled out of order on the ground of irrelevancy, VP 1912/143.

Addition of words: A reasoned amendment may not propose the addition of words to the question 'That this Bill be now read a second time'.¹⁰⁶ The addition of words must, by implication, attach conditions to the second reading. The Senate has not adopted this rule, on the basis that as a House of review, it should be allowed every opportunity to project viewpoints.¹⁰⁷

Direct negative: In addition to the rules in the standing orders governing the contents of reasoned amendments, it is the practice of the House, as it is the practice of the House of Commons¹⁰⁸, that an amendment which amounts to no more than a direct negation of the principle of a bill is open to objection.

Form of amendment: The usual form of a reasoned amendment is to move 'That all words after 'That' be omitted with a view to substituting the following words: . . .' Examples of words proposed to be substituted are:

- the bill be withdrawn and redrafted to provide for . . .
- the bill be withdrawn and a select committee be appointed to inquire into . . .
- the House declines to give the bill a second reading as it is of opinion that . . .
- the House disapproves of the inequitable and disproportionate charges imposed by the bill . . .
- the House is of the opinion that the bill should not be proceeded with until . . .
- the House is of the opinion that the . . . Agreement should be amended to provide . . .
- whilst welcoming the measure of relief provided by the bill, the House is of the opinion that . . .
- the House notes with approval that, in response to public pressure, the Government has introduced this limited bill, but deplores . . .
- whilst not opposing the provisions of the bill, the House is of the opinion that . . .
- whilst not opposing the passage of this limited bill, the House is of the opinion that . . .
- whilst not declining to give the bill a second reading, the House is of the opinion that . . .

Debate and questions put: Immediately the Member moving the second reading amendment has finished his speech, the Speaker calls for a seconder. If the amendment is not seconded, there may be no further debate on the amendment and no entry relating to the proposed amendment is made in the Votes and Proceedings.¹⁰⁹ When seconded, the Speaker states that 'The original question was "That this Bill be now read a second time", to which the honourable Member for . . . has moved, as an amendment, that all words after "That" be omitted with a view to substituting other words'. (With a '6 months' amendment the Speaker would state the amendment in full.) The Speaker then proposes the immediate question 'That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question'¹¹⁰ which question is open to debate.

A Member who moves an amendment or a Member who speaks, following the moving of an amendment, is deemed to be speaking to both the original question and the amendment. A Member who has spoken to the original question prior to the moving of an amendment may again be heard, but shall confine his remarks to the amendment. A Member who has spoken to the original question may not second an amendment subsequently moved.

¹⁰⁶ S.O. 220; VP 1940/87. Until a change in the standing orders in 1965 this prohibition was not explicit and attempts to move amendments seeking to add words to the motion for the second reading were ruled out of order on the basis of House of Commons practice.

¹⁰⁸ *May*, p. 500.

¹⁰⁹ S.O. 160.

¹¹⁰ S.O. 176.

¹⁰⁷ J 1977/399; *Odgers*, p. 309.

On resumption of the second reading debate the Leader of the Opposition, or a Member deputed by him, may speak for 30 minutes. The time limits for speeches in the debate are 20 minutes for a Member speaking to the motion for the second reading or to the motion and the amendment, and 15 minutes for a Member who has spoken to the motion and is addressing himself to the amendment.¹¹¹

A Member may amend his amendment with the leave of the House (for example, to correct an error in the terms of the words proposed to be substituted).¹¹² An amendment may only be withdrawn by leave of the House.¹¹³

If the question 'That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question' is resolved in the affirmative, the amendment is disposed of.¹¹⁴ Debate may then continue on the motion for the second reading. No amendment may be moved to any words which the House has resolved shall stand part of a question¹¹⁵, so it is not possible for a further second reading amendment to be moved.

If the question 'That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question' is resolved in the negative, another question shall be put 'That the words proposed to be inserted [the words of the amendment] be so inserted'.¹¹⁶ A final question 'That the motion, as amended, be agreed to' would then be put.¹¹⁷

Effect of agreeing to reasoned amendment: The effect of carrying a reasoned amendment is not technically conclusive. The House, by agreeing to the motion, as amended, refuses to read the bill a second time on a particular day and gives its reason for such refusal. Although it seems unlikely, if a reasoned amendment were carried, that any further progress would be made, it can be argued that the amendment would not necessarily arrest the progress of the bill, as a Government could, if it saw fit in particular circumstances, take procedural action to restore the bill to the Notice Paper and have the second reading moved on another occasion. However a Government would be better advised to follow the established practice of the House of Commons that, once a decision has been taken by the House on a bill, a bill having the same purpose and containing the same provisions cannot be proceeded with in the same session. To overcome this difficulty the Government could have the bill redrafted in such a way and to such an extent that it becomes a different bill. This practice was reaffirmed by the House of Commons in 1977 after the Reduction of Redundancy Rebates Bill was defeated on the second reading.

A reasoned amendment has never been agreed to by the House, although during consideration of the Family Law Bill 1974, on which a free vote was to take place, the effects of such an amendment being carried were canvassed in the House. The reasoned amendment moved to the Family Law Bill proposed to substitute words to the effect that, **whilst not declining to give the bill a second reading**, the House was of the opinion that the bill should give expression to certain principles.¹¹⁸

Speaker Cope informed the House that, if the immediate question (That the words . . . stand . . .) was carried, the amendment would be defeated and the way would then be open for the House to decide on the question for the second reading; if the immediate question was not carried, the question would then be proposed that the words of the amendment be inserted (which words would be open to amendment); the effect of carrying the amendment would be that the question for the second reading would not be carried¹¹⁹, but this would not necessarily prevent progress of the bill,

¹¹¹ S.O. 91.

¹¹⁶ S.O. 176.

¹¹² VP 1978-80/239.

¹¹⁷ S.O. 186.

¹¹³ VP 1937-40/369.

¹¹⁸ VP 1974-75/449.

¹¹⁴ S.O. 176.

¹¹⁹ H.R. Deb. (12.2.75) 180.

¹¹⁵ S.O. 181; VP 1940/86-7.

which would be a matter for government consideration.¹²⁰ In view of the circumstances a contingent notice of motion was given by a Minister that on any amendment to the motion for the second reading being agreed to, he would move that so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent a Minister moving that the second reading of the bill be made an order of the day for a later hour that day.¹²¹

Subsequently a Member put the point that the second reading amendment, if agreed to, should not be regarded as requiring the withdrawal of the bill for any period but would enable the bill to go straight into committee for examination. He requested newly elected Speaker Scholes for his opinion on the contingent notice of motion. Speaker Scholes replied to the effect that if the immediate question (That the words . . . stand . . .) was defeated, the motion for the second reading would not have been carried and it could not, at that stage, proceed. That would not prevent the bill proceeding at another time and it certainly would not require the bill to be withdrawn and redrafted. At a subsequent time the House could reinstate the motion 'That this bill be now read a second time', and debate could then recommence on that question. The contingent notice would enable the second reading to be reinstated. If the contingent notice was called on and agreed to, the second reading of the bill would be made an order of the day for a later hour of the day. It would then be up to the House as to when the order would be considered (perhaps immediately). If the motion 'That this bill be now read a second time' were to proceed, it was a completely new motion for that purpose and was open to debate in the same manner as the motion for the second reading then before the House.¹²²

As the opinions of Speaker Cope and Speaker Scholes are contrary to the later decision by the House of Commons (*see* p. 326), the effect of the carrying of a second reading amendment in the House of Representatives in the future will need to be determined according to the nature of the bill and the amendment, together with political circumstances. Any determination may well depend upon the wording of the amendment and, if the rejection is definite and uncompromising, the bill may be regarded as having been defeated, for example, 'this House declines to give the bill a second reading until . . .' or 'this House is of opinion that the bill should be withdrawn and redrafted . . .' However wording such as 'whilst not declining to give the bill a second reading . . .' or 'whilst not opposing the provisions of the bill . . .', could be construed to mean that 'the House refuses on that particular day to read the bill a second time, and gives its reasons for such refusal; but the bill is not otherwise disposed of'.¹²³ In other words the progress of the bill is arrested for the time being and the second reading may be moved on another occasion.

Determination of question for second reading

When debate on the motion for the second reading has concluded, and any amendment disposed of, the House determines the question on the second reading 'That this bill be now read a second time'. On this question being agreed to, the Clerk reads the long title of the bill.

120 H.R. Deb. (13.2.75)320. The 'whilst not declining to give the bill a second reading' type of second reading amendment is not permissible in the Senate. Senate reasoning is that, if such an amendment were carried, the passage of the bill would be arrested (although this would not be fatal to the bill) and the motion for the second reading would have to be proposed again; thus the amendment defeats its own object. *Odgers*, p. 309. The interpretation of the House would seem

to centre on the word 'now' in the motion for the second reading, i.e. by agreeing to this type of amendment the House would refuse a bill a second reading on a particular day and give its reasons.

121 NP 56(4.3.75)6006.

122 H.R. Deb. (28.2.75)934-5.

123 *May*, p. 500.

Only one government bill has been negatived at the second reading stage in the House of Representatives¹²⁴, but there have been a number of cases in respect of private Members' bills.¹²⁵ A bill whose second reading has been negatived is left in the same position as a bill in respect of which a second reading amendment has been agreed to. It can be argued that the bill is technically still before the House and can afterwards be proceeded with. The basis of this argument is the word 'now', as negativing the second reading motion is a decision that the bill be not 'now' read a second time but this does not prevent it being read a second time on some subsequent occasion.¹²⁶ The modern practice of the House of Commons in this circumstance is the same as when a reasoned amendment is agreed to (see p. 326).

In all cases where the second reading has been negatived by the House, the motion for the second reading has not been moved again.

Bill not proceeded with

From time to time a bill will be introduced and remain on the Notice Paper until the reactions of the public to the proposal are able to be made known to the Government and Members generally. As a result of these representations the Government may wish to substantially alter the bill from its introduced form. This may not always be possible because the proposed amendments may not be within the title of the bill or relevant to the subject matter of the bill and are therefore inadmissible under the standing orders.¹²⁷ In this case, and sometimes in the case where extensive amendments would be involved, a new version of the bill is introduced. If this is done, the Government either allows the order of the day in respect of the superseded bill to remain on the Notice Paper until it lapses on dissolution or prorogation, or a Minister moves for the discharge of the order of the day.¹²⁸ The new version of the bill is proceeded with notwithstanding the existence or fate of a previous similar bill. Discharge of a bill may occur before the presentation of the second version¹²⁹, or after the second version has passed the House.¹³⁰

Proceedings following second reading

Immediately after the second reading of a bill has been agreed to, standing order 221 determines that:

- (a) a message recommending an appropriation of revenue or moneys in connection with the bill may be announced (applies to special appropriation bills only);
- (b) a motion 'That this bill be referred to a select committee' may be moved, and
- (c) an instruction of which notice has been given may be moved.

Sessional orders provide that a bill may also be referred to a legislation committee on motion on notice which must be carried without any dissentient voice.¹³¹

Proceedings on the basis of paragraph (b) or (c) of standing order 221 are a rare occurrence. Subsequent action must proceed forthwith according to the terms of standing order 222 or sessional orders agreed to by the House. The following procedures are listed in the order of frequency of occurrence¹³²:

- by leave of the House proceeding immediately to the third reading thereby by-passing the committee stage;

¹²⁴ VP 1922/207.

¹²⁹ VP 1973-74/190; H.R. Deb. (16.5.73) 2219-20.

¹²⁵ VP 1937-40/496; VP 1976-77/130,442-3,487.

¹³⁰ VP 1976-77/512,524; H.R. Deb. (1.12.76) 3083.

¹²⁶ *May*, p. 498.

¹³¹ VP 1980-81/133.

¹²⁷ S.O. 227.

¹³² See Appendix 19.

¹²⁸ S.O. 191; VP 1974-75/534. For a complete account of bills not passed into law see PP 387 (1978).

- by the House resolving itself into a committee of the whole for the detailed consideration of the bill, or
- the House referring the bill to a legislation committee.¹³³

Reference to select committee

A proposal to refer a bill to a select or joint select committee established for that purpose, or in practice any other existing committee, may be moved by means of a second reading amendment.¹³⁴ Such amendments have on all occasions been rejected by the House.

When a motion is moved immediately after the second reading, under standing order 221, 'That this bill be referred to a select committee'¹³⁵, the motion may be debated¹³⁶, but debate on the motion should not continue a discussion in the nature of a second reading debate¹³⁷, nor should the merits of the bill be discussed.¹³⁸ Similarly amendments to be proposed to a bill should not be discussed until the bill reaches the committee stage.¹³⁹ Such a motion has included the names of the members of the proposed committee and procedural matters in relation to its appointment.¹⁴⁰ A motion to refer a bill to a select committee under standing order 221 is moved without notice. The motion requires a seconder if moved by a private Member.

A motion to refer a bill to a select committee may not be moved after the Chairman of Committees has reported the bill to the House.¹⁴¹ The principle involved is that, the committee of the whole having completed its detailed consideration of the bill, the bill should not be referred for consideration by a lesser body. The standing order also has the effect of permitting a motion to be moved in the House to refer the bill to a select committee while the bill is being considered by the committee of the whole. This occurred on the only occasion when a bill has been referred to a select committee.

When the order of the day for the further consideration of the Bonuses for Manufactures Bill 1901 in committee of the whole was read, a motion was successfully moved to refer the bill to a select committee after the standing orders had been suspended to enable the motion to be moved.¹⁴² The bill had previously only just survived a second reading amendment to refer the bill to a select committee by means of the Speaker's casting vote.¹⁴³ The committee did not present a report and the bill lapsed at prorogation.

Procedures following the report of a select committee on a bill have not therefore been required by the House to date. The standing orders provide that, when a bill has been referred to a select committee and reported, a time shall be fixed, on the motion without notice of the Member in charge of the bill, for the consideration in committee of the whole of the bill as reported.¹⁴⁴

Instructions to a committee

An instruction to the committee of the whole for its direction during consideration of the clauses of the bill may be moved after the second reading, provided notice has been given. An instruction empowers a committee to consider matters not otherwise referred to it¹⁴⁵ and may be given to other committees as well as to a committee of the

133 Sessional order, 11 March 1981.

140 VP 1925/66.

134 VP 1959-60/155,261; VP 1961/133-4.

141 S.O. 224.

135 VP 1974-75/266.

142 VP 1901-02/519-20.

136 H.R. Deb. (24.10.74) 2897-900.

143 Speaker Holder voted against the amendment on the basis that 'the House will have an immediate opportunity for another vote', VP 1901-02/455.

137 H.R. Deb. (18.5.20) 2160-1.

144 S.O. 223.

138 H.R. Deb. (21.8.25) 1651-6.

145 S.O. 299.

139 H.R. Deb. (18.5.20) 2160-1.

whole.¹⁴⁶ Instructions are called 'permissive' to empower the committee to do something which it could not otherwise do, or 'mandatory' to define the course of action which the committee must follow. Although House of Commons practice is that only 'permissive' instructions may be given to a committee of the whole both 'permissive' and 'mandatory' instructions to a committee of the whole have been moved in the House. Before 1950 the House had a standing order enabling an instruction for the division or consolidation of bills¹⁴⁷ under which the following 'mandatory' instruction was unsuccessfully moved: 'That, as the inclusion in a single measure of more than one substantive amendment of the Constitution is unjust . . . it be an instruction to the Committee to divide the Bill into four Bills, so as to allow each proposed alteration to be dealt with as a separate measure'.¹⁴⁸ A 'mandatory' instruction has also been proposed in the following terms: 'That it be an instruction to the Committee to insert a clause to the effect that . . .'.¹⁴⁹

An example of a 'permissive' instruction is: 'That the Committee be instructed by the House that it has power to consider the taking of a census of military service of all kinds and in all places'. This motion was moved pursuant to contingent notice and negatived but may well have been ruled out of order as it proposed to widen the scope of the bill.¹⁵⁰ The standing orders provide that no instruction can be given to a committee to do that which it is already empowered to do, or to deal with a question beyond the scope of the bill as read the second time.¹⁵¹

The only instruction to which the House has agreed was in the terms 'That the Committee be instructed that they have power to take into consideration an amendment to allow . . .' (the bill in question had an unrestricted title). The bill was agreed to in committee with a new clause, added under the power conferred by the instruction of the House.¹⁵²

Instructions which are inadmissible in the House of Commons as being outside the scope of the bill are described as follows:

Those—

1. which attempt to embody in a bill principles which are foreign or not cognate to the bill, or are outside its scope and declared intention;
2. whose objects are inconsistent with the decision of the House taken on second reading, or seek to traverse that decision by an alternative scheme or postponement;
3. which propose to amend Acts not cognate to the bill;
4. which attempt to introduce into a bill a subject which should properly form the substance of a distinct measure;
5. whose effect would be to widen the powers of the committee beyond the ways and means or money resolution which governs the bill, or whose proposals involve a charge.¹⁵³

An instruction to a committee of the whole requires notice.¹⁵⁴ The most recent examples of such notices have been contingent on the bill in question being read a second time.¹⁵⁵ A motion which a Member was proposing to move, pursuant to contingent

146 S.O. 302; VP 1926-28/159 (Joint Select Committee on Electoral Law).

147 This standing order was omitted from the standing orders adopted on 21 March 1950, VP 1950-51/36.

148 VP 1910/186.

149 VP 1917-19/278. This proposed instruction was ruled out of order not because of its 'mandatory' nature, nor because it was beyond the scope of the bill (although the clause it proposed to be inserted was ruled out of order as being outside the scope of the bill when it was moved) but because a Member other than the Member who had given notice proposed to move it.

150 VP 1937-40/408.

151 S.O. 300.

152 VP 1906/61.

153 May, pp. 511-16. The meaning of criteria 1-2 is expressed by House of Representatives S.O. 300.

154 S.O. 301.

155 VP 1937-40/408; NP 45(3.10.22)201 (not moved).

notice, was ruled out of order on the ground that such a motion could not be moved by a Member other than the Member who had given notice of the proposed instruction.¹⁵⁶ An instruction can only be moved before first going into committee on any question.¹⁵⁷ A second reading amendment cannot contain words purporting to instruct a committee of the whole as the bill has not, at that stage, been read a second time.¹⁵⁸ The motion of instruction is open to debate¹⁵⁹, and an amendment may be moved.

Reference to legislation committee

In 1976 the Joint Committee on the Parliamentary Committee System recommended in its report that the standing orders be amended to provide for the appointment of legislation committees as an alternative to the committee of the whole to consider bills, clause by clause, after they have passed the second reading.¹⁶⁰ Following consideration of draft sessional orders contained in a report to the House by the Standing Orders Committee¹⁶¹, the House agreed to suitable orders on 8 June 1978 to operate from 15 August 1978. Sessional orders for the 32nd Parliament were adopted on 11 March 1981.¹⁶² The first bill referred to a legislation committee was the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Amendment Bill 1978 on 21 September 1978.¹⁶³

The sessional orders provide that, immediately after the second reading or immediately after proceedings under standing order 221 have been disposed of, the House may refer any bill, excluding an Appropriation or Supply Bill, to a legislation committee. Referral is by motion on notice moved by any Member and must be carried without dissentient voice. In the case of private Members, a seconder for the motion is required. A committee is normally ordered to report by a specified date.¹⁶⁴

Membership of legislation committees is by nomination by either the Prime Minister, the Leader of the House, the Government whip or the deputy whip in the case of government Members, and by either the Leader or Deputy Leader of the Opposition, the opposition whip or the deputy whip in the case of opposition Members. These people are also empowered to discharge Members nominated and nominate Members in substitution. The Member in charge of a bill may nominate another Member to act for him, as required. Regard is had to the qualifications and interests of Members nominated and to the composition of the House. Nominations are announced to the House as soon as practicable after the bill stands committed¹⁶⁵, and, on this announcement being made, a Member may, without notice, move a motion proposing an amendment of the membership nominated.

As many legislation committees as are necessary for the consideration of bills are appointed, and each committee consists of not less than 13 nor more than 19 Members, excluding the chairman, the quorum being $\frac{1}{2}$ of the members, excluding the chairman.

The chairman of a committee is the Chairman of Committees or he may appoint one of the Deputy Chairmen of Committees to undertake the task. The chairman may request the Chairman of Committees, a Deputy Chairman of Committees or any member of the committee to take the Chair temporarily.

The Standing Orders Committee was unable to reach agreement as to whether legislation committees should meet either during the sittings of the House or when the sit-

156 VP 1917-19/278.

157 S.O. 301.

158 VP 1912/143.

159 H.R. Deb. (7.6.39) 1421-6.

160 PP 128(1976)23-7.

161 PP 133(1978).

162 VP 1978-80/321-4; VP 1980-81/133-4; sessional orders are included in the Supplement to Standing Orders.

163 VP 1978-80/409.

164 VP 1978-80/409.

165 VP 1978-80/420.

tings of the House had been suspended to enable the committees to meet. The Committee advanced 3 alternative proposals which are summarised as follows:

- Proposal No. 1—At a time to be determined by the chairman of the committee;
- Proposal No. 2—During a suspension of the sitting of the House arranged for that purpose unless otherwise ordered, or
- Proposal No. 3—During a suspension of the sitting arranged for that purpose, or while the House continues to sit, to be determined by the House immediately after the membership has been announced.¹⁶⁶

The House adopted the second alternative for the 31st Parliament and the first committees met during a suspension of the sitting at a time arranged after consultation between the parties.¹⁶⁷ After consideration as to the effectiveness of this arrangement the House decided on 25 October 1978 that the next committees appointed should have power to meet during the sitting of the House on a particular day, a practice which was followed for the remainder of the Parliament.¹⁶⁸ The sessional orders adopted for the 32nd Parliament do not restrict the meetings of the committees and, unless the House instructs otherwise, a committee may meet at any time during sittings of the House to enable consideration of the bill to be complete by the due date.¹⁶⁹

Other Members of the House who are not members of the legislation committee may participate in proceedings at the chairman's discretion but cannot vote, move any motion other than an amendment to the bill, or be counted for the purposes of a quorum.

Minutes of proceedings of a committee are recorded by the clerk to the committee. They are printed as a supplement to the Votes and Proceedings of the day on which the committee reports to the House.¹⁷⁰

Consideration of a bill in legislation committee follows, as far as possible, the procedures observed in a committee of the whole with the following exceptions:

- speech time limits and the number of times a Member may speak as specified in standing order 91 do not apply;
- any proposed amendment must be notified to the clerk to the committee in time for it to be printed and circulated to members of the committee;
- the chairman of the committee has power to group related amendments together for the purpose of facilitating their consideration by the committee;
- voting is taken by a show of hands and tellers are not appointed, and
- if a bill is amended, the clerk to the committee prepares a schedule of the amendments to accompany the bill for report to the House by the chairman of the committee.¹⁷¹

Other sessional orders relating to the report to the House from a legislation committee, the report stage, recommittal, adoption of report, third reading, passing, and so on, are dealt with below (see p. 341).

Leave to move third reading forthwith

If the House does not refer a bill to a select committee, if an instruction to a committee of the whole is not moved and agreed to, or if the bill is not referred to a legislation committee, the standing orders provide that, at this stage, the House may dispense with the consideration of the bill in committee of the whole and proceed immediately to the third reading. If the Speaker thinks Members do not desire to debate

166 PP 133(1978).

167 VP 1978-80/425-31.

168 VP 1978-80/491.

169 See Supplement to Standing Orders.

170 VP 1978-80/427-8.

171 VP 1978-80/514-15.

the bill in committee, he asks if it is the wish of the House to proceed to the third reading forthwith. If there is no dissentient voice, the committee stage is superseded and the Minister moves the third reading immediately. One dissentient voice is sufficient for the bill to be considered in committee of the whole. The House proceeds immediately to the third reading in respect of about 75 per cent of bills.¹⁷²

This procedure was instituted on the recommendation of the Standing Orders Committee in its 1962 Report. The committee proposed that the procedure could be adopted in the very many cases of machinery bills in respect of which the committee stage passed without debate and was, thus, entirely formal.¹⁷³ In these instances the mandatory use of the committee of the whole was unnecessary, disruptive and time-consuming.

Consideration in committee of the whole

After the bill has been read a second time and if it is the wish of the House for a bill to be considered in committee, the Speaker immediately leaves the Chair, the Mace is moved to the brackets beneath the Table, and the House forms itself into a committee of the whole for the detailed consideration of the bill, with the Chairman of Committees presiding from the chair at the Table.¹⁷⁴

The function of a committee on a bill is to consider the text of the bill clause by clause¹⁷⁵, making such amendments in the bill as are acceptable to the committee. However the general powers of a committee on a bill are limited. For instance, a committee is bound by the decision of the House, given on second reading, in favour of the principle of the bill, and should not therefore amend the bill in a manner destructive of this principle. A committee shall consider only those matters that have been referred to it by the House¹⁷⁶ and an amendment which is outside the scope of the bill is out of order.¹⁷⁷ A motion for the suspension of standing orders cannot be accepted in committee as the committee cannot suspend the standing orders of the House.¹⁷⁸ When there is a need to suspend standing orders in relation to the committee consideration of a bill, they are suspended in the House before the House resolves itself into committee of the whole.¹⁷⁹ Alternatively the committee may report progress to the House and, after the necessary action is taken, the House again resolves itself into committee.

A declaration of a bill as an urgent bill under standing order 92 (guillotine) in committee cannot bind the House, that is, the motion for allotment of time may not refer to any stage beyond the committee stage.¹⁸⁰ The more usual course is to report progress and declare the bill urgent in the House and then move a motion for allotment of time concerning (1) the remainder of the committee stage and (2) the remaining stages of the bill (see p. 371).¹⁸¹

While a committee should not amend a bill in a manner destructive of the principle affirmed by the House at the second reading, a committee may negative a clause or clauses, the omission of which may nullify or destroy the purposes of the bill. It may also negative every clause and substitute new clauses, such a procedure being subject to

172 See Appendix 19.

177 *May*, pp. 506-07.

173 H of R 1 (1962-63) 41.

178 H.R. Deb. (13.9.45) 5418.

174 S.O. 273. The origins and purposes of the committee of the whole are discussed in the Ch. on 'The Speaker and Officers of the House'.

179 VP 1974-75/480; see also VP 1974-75/640,642 for a motion which enabled a Minister to move one motion in committee to omit one word wherever occurring in the bill and substitute another.

175 S.O. 226. The committee may decide to examine the bill in greater detail, e.g. paragraph by paragraph.

180 VP 1973-74/498.

176 S.O. 275.

181 VP 1974-75/1090-2.

the rule that any amendment must be within the title or relevant to the subject matter of the bill, and otherwise in conformity with the standing orders of the House.¹⁸²

In the committee the title and the preamble (if any) stand postponed without any question being proposed.¹⁸³ The reason for postponing the title is that an amendment may be made in the bill which will necessitate an amendment to the title.¹⁸⁴ The purpose of postponing the preamble is because the House has already affirmed the principle of the bill on the second reading, and it is therefore the duty of the committee to settle the clauses first, and then to consider the preamble in reference to the clauses only. The preamble is thus made subordinate to the clauses instead of governing them. The words of enactment at the head of the bill are not put to the committee¹⁸⁵, as these words are part of the framework of the bill.

The text of the bill is therefore considered in committee in the following order:

- clauses as printed and new clauses, in their numerical order;
- schedules as printed and new schedules, in their numerical order;
- postponed clauses (not having been specially postponed until after certain other clauses);
- preamble (if any), and
- title.¹⁸⁶

Moving of motions and amendments in committee

Any motion (including amendments) moved in committee need not be seconded.¹⁸⁷ Although there is no requirement for notice to be given of proposed amendments, proposed amendments should be lodged with officers of the House in time for them to be printed and circulated to Members before they are considered (this is a specific requirement for legislation committees, *see* p. 332). Members are encouraged in the practice of circulating amendments as early as possible so as to enable the Minister and other Members to study the effect of the amendments before they are put before the committee for decision. Where amendments have been printed and circulated, it is acceptable for a Member to move 'the amendment (or 'amendment No. (1)') circulated in my name' rather than read the terms of the amendment in full. In reply to a Member's request that a lengthy amendment be read, the Chairman stated that it is quite customary in committee for amendments to be taken as read when they have been circulated.¹⁸⁸

In debate on any question in committee the Minister in charge may speak for unlimited periods and each Member may speak for 2 periods each not exceeding 10 minutes.¹⁸⁹ If no other Member rises at the conclusion of a Member's first period of 10 minutes, the Member may, if he wishes, continue. The committee may agree to an extension of a Member's speaking time but only on the second period of 10 minutes, the extension not to exceed 5 minutes.

Debate in committee must be confined to the subject matter of the clause, schedule or amendment before the committee¹⁹⁰, and cannot extend to other clauses or schedules which have been, or remain to be, dealt with. Discussion of matters relating to an amendment ruled out of order is not permitted.¹⁹¹ When the question before the Chair is

¹⁸² S.O. 227. *See* VP 1974-75/863 for a proposed new clause ruled out of order as it did not come within the title nor was it relevant to the subject matter of the bill.

¹⁸³ S.O. 225.

¹⁸⁴ S.O. 231.

¹⁸⁵ S.O. 225.

¹⁸⁶ S.O. 226.

¹⁸⁷ S.O. 279.

¹⁸⁸ H.R. Deb. (22.11.51) 2633.

¹⁸⁹ S.O. 91.

¹⁹⁰ S.O. 228.

¹⁹¹ H.R. Deb. (14.9.61) 1195-6.

that a particular clause be agreed to, the limits of discussion may be narrow. When a bill is considered, by leave, as a whole, the debate is widened to include any part of the bill.¹⁹² However, discussion must relate to the clauses of the bill, and it is not in order to make a general second reading speech.¹⁹³

If an amendment is moved to a clause upon which the committee wishes to have a vote, the Chairman usually proposes a question to the committee in one of the following forms:

- When the amendment is to omit words, the question proposed is 'That the words proposed to be omitted stand'.¹⁹⁴
- When the amendment is to omit words and substitute or add others, the question is 'That the words proposed to be omitted stand'. If this question is agreed to, the amendment is disposed of; if negated, a further question is proposed 'That the words proposed to be inserted (added) be so inserted (added)'.¹⁹⁵
- When the amendment is to insert or add words, the question proposed is 'That the words proposed to be inserted (added) be so inserted (added)'.¹⁹⁶

(In these illustrations the word 'words' may be replaced by 'paragraph', 'sub-paragraph', 'sub-clause', 'section', 'schedule', and so on.) The main reason for the question being put in the form 'That the words proposed to be omitted stand', is to enable Members to vote from their normal seats in the Chamber.

If no Member objects and if there is not to be a vote on the question, the question may be proposed in the form 'That the amendment be agreed to' in any of the above contingencies.¹⁹⁷ Also this form of putting the question is necessary when 2 proposed amendments to omit words and insert others occur at the same place; otherwise the negativating of the first amendment by agreeing to the question 'That the words proposed to be omitted stand' will preclude the moving of the second amendment. In a legislation committee, where voting is by a show of hands, it is usual for the question to be proposed in the form 'That the amendment be agreed to'.

If a clause (or schedule, and so on) is amended, a further question is proposed 'That the clause (schedule, and so on) as amended, be agreed to'.¹⁹⁸ If the bill is being considered as a whole, the further question proposed is 'That the bill, as amended, be agreed to'. If the title is amended, the further question proposed is 'That the title, as amended, be the title of the bill'.¹⁹⁹

Inadmissible amendments: Examples of amendments ruled out of order by the Chair have been amendments:

- not relevant to the clause before the committee²⁰⁰;
- not within the scope of the bill²⁰¹;
- outside the scope of the bill and the principal Act²⁰²;
- not consistent with the context of the bill²⁰³;
- not covered by the second reading on the basis that the section of the principal Act had not been referred to the committee by the House²⁰⁴;

¹⁹² H.R. Deb. (25.10.55) 1856.

¹⁹⁹ S.O. 231.

¹⁹³ H.R. Deb. (16.5.61) 1903.

²⁰⁰ VP 1961/291 (2 proposed amendments).

¹⁹⁴ S.O. 175.

²⁰¹ VP 1946-48/527.

¹⁹⁵ S.O. 176.

²⁰² VP 1961/76-7.

¹⁹⁶ S.O. 177.

²⁰³ VP 1945-46/278.

¹⁹⁷ S.O. 178.

²⁰⁴ H.R. Deb. (24.10.19) 14 030.

¹⁹⁸ S.O. 229.

- ironical amendments²⁰⁵;
- not in conformity with the standing orders²⁰⁶, and
- in conflict with the Constitution.²⁰⁷

If the title of the bill is unrestricted, an amendment dealing with a matter not in the bill, but which is relevant to the principal Act or to the objects of the bill as stated in its title, may be moved, even though the clauses have a limited purpose.²⁰⁸

If the title is restricted, an amendment dealing with a matter not in the bill, nor within its title, may not be moved.

It is the practice of the House that amendments may not be moved to a schedule containing an Agreement to be given effect by the bill in which it is contained, but an amendment to the clauses of the bill for the purposes of withholding legislative effect from the Agreement is in order, as is an amendment moved to the approval clause of the bill.²⁰⁹

No amendment, new clause or schedule shall be at any time moved which is substantially the same as one already negatived by the committee, or which is inconsistent with one that has already been agreed to by the committee, unless a recommittal of the bill has intervened.²¹⁰

An amendment which purports to omit a clause is not in order as the correct course if a clause is opposed is to vote against the question 'That the clause be agreed to'.

New clauses: The procedure for dealing with proposed new clauses is to consider them in their numerical order²¹¹, that is, at the point of consideration at which the new clause is to be inserted in the bill²¹², or at the end of the bill in the case of a proposed addition.²¹³ A new clause may be out of order for many of the same reasons as an amendment (see p. 335), and in particular will not be entertained if it:

- is beyond the scope of the bill;
- is inconsistent with clauses agreed to by the committee or substantially the same as a clause previously negatived;
- is in effect a redrafting of a clause which is already in the bill;
- should be moved as an amendment to an existing clause in the bill, or
- needs an instruction from the House.

If a number of new clauses or new Parts are proposed to a bill, each is treated as a separate amendment.

²⁰⁵ Amendments designed to alter the short title of the Government Preference Prohibition Bill 1914 to (a) the Anti-Trades and Labour Unions Bill 1914, (b) the Government Preference to Contractors, Lawyers, Doctors, and Others Bill 1914, and (c) the Government Preference to the Bar Association, to the British Medical Association, to the Contractors' and Employers' Associations, etc. Bill 1914, were ruled out of order, VP 1914/48-9.

Similarly amendments proposing to substitute 'Rediciary', 'Reductionary' and 'Inflationary' for 'Fiduciary' in the Fiduciary Notes Bill 1931 (on the ground of being outside the scope of the Bill), VP 1929-31/503.

Similarly an amendment to add after the year in the Financial Emergency Bill 1932 'for the purpose of further enslaving the old-age and invalid pensioners, expectant mothers, public servants and wine-growers' (on the ground of not being relevant), VP 1932-34/327. Amendments to omit 'Pensions' and substitute 'Mortgages' and to add 'Curtailment' after 'Pensions' in the text of the bill were also ruled out of order, VP 1932-34/327-8.

²⁰⁶ VP 1945-46/420. The Wheat Export Charge Bill 1946 proposed to add a sub-clause to the effect that

the bill should not be submitted for Royal Assent until approved by a majority of wheat growers at a postal ballot. The Chair ruled the amendment was not in order as the standing orders required a bill which had passed both Houses to be forwarded for assent, and a committee of the whole, by amendment to the bill, could not alter the operation of the standing orders.

²⁰⁷ VP 1946-48/527.

²⁰⁸ S.O. 227; H.R. Deb. (31.5.28) 5400.

²⁰⁹ VP 1934-37/484; VP 1940/74.

²¹⁰ S.O. 233. See e.g., VP 1964-66/491, where an amendment to a proposed new clause was ruled out of order by the Chair as the amendment was substantially the same as a proposed amendment to an earlier clause negatived by the committee.

²¹¹ S.O. 226.

²¹² VP 1978-80/1210-13.

²¹³ VP 1974-75/193.

Clauses: Proceedings on the committee's consideration of a bill begin by the Chairman calling the number of the clause, for example, 'Clause 1', and stating the question 'That the clause be agreed to'.²¹⁴ If it is the wish of the House to consider a group of clauses together, for example, clauses 1 to 4, the Chairman states the question 'That the clauses be agreed to'. The question is proposed without any motion being moved. A clause may be divided: a committee has ordered that a clause be considered by Divisions²¹⁵, by proposed sections²¹⁶ and by paragraphs.²¹⁷ A committee has also ordered that clauses be taken together²¹⁸ but it is usual when it is desired that clauses be taken together for leave of the committee to be obtained.

An amendment may be moved only when the clause to be amended is before the committee. When a clause, schedule, and so on, has been amended, the Chairman proposes a further question 'That the clause (schedule, and so on) as amended, be agreed to'²¹⁹ before proceeding to the next part of the bill.

Clauses postponed: A clause²²⁰, clauses which have been taken together, by leave²²¹, a clause and an amendment moved to the clause²²², or a clause which has been amended²²³, may be postponed. The postponement may be specific, for example, until after clause 6²²⁴; if not specific, postponed clauses are considered after schedules and before the preamble, or if there is no preamble, before the title.²²⁵ Part of a clause may also be postponed.²²⁶

A postponement of a clause is regarded as a motion, not an amendment. The motion to postpone a clause may be debated.²²⁷ Debate is limited to the question of postponement, and the bill or the clause may not be discussed. In relation to the Family Law Bill 1974 the House agreed to a procedural motion which, *inter alia*, postponed clauses 1 to 47 until after clause 48²²⁸, the clause that was attracting the attention of most Members. On occasions a motion has been moved that a clause be postponed 'as an instruction to the Government that . . .'²²⁹ or 'so that the Government may redraft it to provide . . .'.²³⁰ The proposed instruction is not recorded in the Votes and Proceedings.

Schedules: With the exception of a schedule containing an Agreement to be given effect by a bill in which it is contained, a schedule to a bill can be amended²³¹ or omitted and another schedule substituted²³² and is treated in the same manner as a clause. The questions proposed are 'That the schedule (or 'Schedule 2', and so on, as appropriate) be agreed to' and, where appropriate, 'That the schedule, as amended, be agreed to'.

214 S.O. 225.

220 VP 1974-75/583.

215 VP 1962-63/342. Consideration of the clause had begun before it was ordered to be considered by divisions and the first question following the order of the committee was 'That the clause to the end of Division 1 be agreed to' (thereafter 'That Division 2 be agreed to' etc.).

221 VP 1970-72/975.

216 VP 1960-61/270. The clause proposed to insert new sections in the principal Act. Consideration of the clause had begun and the first question was 'That the clause to the end of proposed section 24 be agreed to'.

222 VP 1970-72/1294.

217 VP 1959-60/264. The clause had been debated before the committee's order and the first question after the order was 'That the clause to the end of paragraph (a) be agreed to' (thereafter 'That paragraph (b) be agreed to' etc.).

223 VP 1956-57/192.

218 VP 1932-34/260,332.

224 VP 1970-72/975.

219 S.O. 229.

225 S.O. 226.

226 VP 1970-72/771.

227 VP 1962-63/28: H.R. Deb. (27.2.62)222-34.

228 VP 1974-75/639-40.

229 H.R. Deb. (18.5.56)2269.

230 H.R. Deb. (18.5.56)2294.

231 See VP 1974-75/227 for alteration of terms within a schedule; VP 1976-77/555 for an amendment proposing to add a part at the end of a schedule.

232 VP 1956-57/199-200.

Preamble: When all clauses and schedules have been agreed to, the preamble is considered. A preamble may be debated and amended.²³³ The questions proposed from the Chair are 'That the preamble be agreed to' and, where appropriate, 'That the preamble, as amended, be agreed to'.

Title: Where a committee considers a bill clause by clause, and so on, the long title is the last part of the bill to be considered. The title is amended²³⁴ if a clause has been altered beyond the terms of a bill's title as read a second time, as every clause within the bill must come within the title of the bill.²³⁵ When a title is amended, the Chairman proposes the question 'That the title, as amended, be the title of the bill'. The amendment of the title is specially reported to the House.²³⁶

Reconsideration: Parts of the bill may be reconsidered, with the leave of the committee. A clause has been reconsidered, by leave, immediately after it has been agreed to²³⁷, shortly after the clause has been agreed to²³⁸ and after the title has been agreed to.²³⁹ A clause, previously amended, has been reconsidered, by leave, and further amended²⁴⁰, and a new clause previously inserted has been reconsidered, by leave.²⁴¹ Two clauses have been reconsidered together, by leave.²⁴²

Bill considered as a whole, or by Parts: In many instances the committee grants leave for the bill to be considered as a whole. When the House has resolved itself into committee, the Chairman asks the committee 'Is it the wish of the committee to consider the bill as a whole'. If there is no dissentient voice, the Chairman then proposes the question 'That the bill be agreed to'. Amendments may be moved to any part of the bill when the bill is considered as a whole but they must be taken in the order in which they occur in the bill. In the case of more than one amendment, the amendments may, by leave, be moved together.²⁴³ When a proposed amendment is made, the question is proposed 'That the bill, as amended, be agreed to'. On occasions Parts of the bill may be considered together, by leave. The Chairman may be aware, because of circulated amendments or personal knowledge, that a Member wishes to move amendments to particular clauses, for example, clauses 10 and 19. If the committee does not wish to consider the bill as a whole and have the Member move the amendments together, by leave, it may be willing to consider clauses 1 to 9 together, clause 10 (to which the Member may move his amendment), clauses 11 to 18 together, and then the remainder of the bill (at which stage the Member will move his second amendment). Schedules have been taken together²⁴⁴, the clauses and the schedule have been taken together²⁴⁵, and a bill has been considered by Parts (clause numbers shown).²⁴⁶ In each instance leave was required.

Resumption of proceedings after count-out: If the proceedings of the committee are interrupted by a count-out followed by an adjournment of the House, the bill is dropped. Subsequently the House may, on motion after notice, order the resumption of the committee, and the proceedings shall be resumed at the point where they were

²³³ VP 1929-31/929.

²⁴¹ VP 1974-75/690.

²³⁴ VP 1976-77/269.

²⁴² VP 1961/30.

²³⁵ S.O. 213.

²⁴³ VP 1978-80/198 (opposition amendments and proposed new clause not agreed to); VP 1978-80/287 (government amendments made).

²³⁶ S.O. 231; VP 1976-77/270.

²⁴⁴ VP 1956-57/198-200.

²³⁷ VP 1976-77/289.

²⁴⁵ VP 1960-61/333.

²³⁸ VP 1973-74/154.

²⁴⁶ VP 1948-49/268.

²³⁹ VP 1974-75/676.

²⁴⁰ VP 1977/152.

interrupted.²⁴⁷ The motion has been moved, by leave²⁴⁸, following the suspension of standing orders²⁴⁹, and pursuant to contingent notice.²⁵⁰

Report stage

Progress report of committee of the whole

A motion may be moved during the proceedings of a committee ‘That the Chairman do report progress and ask leave to sit again’, which question is decided without amendment or debate.²⁵¹ This motion is moved when it appears that the committee cannot complete consideration of a bill at the one sitting and is a means of terminating committee consideration for the time being. It may also be moved when a temporary interruption of the committee’s proceedings is required. After a Member has moved the motion, the Chairman puts the question and, if it is agreed to, he leaves the Chair and orally reports to the Speaker accordingly. The Speaker then puts a question to fix a time for the House to resolve itself again into a committee²⁵² either ‘at a later hour this day’²⁵³ or ‘at the next sitting’. In the latter case further consideration of the bill in committee is made an order of the day on the next day’s Notice Paper.

A motion may be moved ‘That the Chairman do now leave the Chair’, which question shall be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate. Such a motion may not be moved if it would interrupt another Member whilst speaking.²⁵⁴ This motion has only been moved by the Opposition, as a tactical measure²⁵⁵, but never agreed to. The motion would, if carried, supersede the proceedings of a committee, no report would be made to the House, and the order of the day would be ‘dropped’, that is, it would disappear from the Notice Paper. The order of the day may, on motion after notice, be revived and the committee’s proceedings resumed at the point where they were interrupted.²⁵⁶

If it appears, upon a division in the committee, that a quorum is not present²⁵⁷, or if a Member takes notice that a quorum is not present and this is verified by a count, the Chairman informs the Speaker. No report is made as to the committee’s progress in these circumstances.²⁵⁸

No notice may be taken of any proceedings of a committee of the whole, until such proceedings have been reported to the House.²⁵⁹ Consequently, attempts to refer in the House to proceedings in committee on a bill not yet reported are out of order.²⁶⁰

Report of bill from committee of the whole

When a bill has been fully considered in committee, the question shall be put forthwith and determined without amendment or debate ‘That the Bill be reported without amendment, with an amendment, or with amendments’, as the case may be.²⁶¹ The committee may divide on this question²⁶², but the question has never been negatived. When

247 S.O. 286; VP 1934-37/305.

248 VP 1912/217.

249 VP 1912/89.

250 NP 79(23.11.07)357; VP 1907-08/207.

251 S.O. 287.

252 S.O. 287.

253 The House, on motion by a Minister, has ordered the committee, on division, to sit again at a later hour that day, VP 1956-57/238-9(2).

254 See S.O. 84.

255 VP 1961/122; VP 1957-58/219.

256 S.O. 289.

257 VP 1907-08/205.

258 S.O.s 284,285. For quorum procedures of the House and committee see Ch. on ‘Business of the House and the sitting day’.

259 S.O. 232.

260 H.R. Deb. (31.3.20)1093-4. The Speaker replied to a Member who referred to a ruling in committee before the bill was reported that he was officially unaware of any proceedings in committee.

261 S.O. 234.

262 VP 1960-61/331.

the question is agreed to, the Chairman leaves the chair and reports to the Speaker immediately.²⁶³

If no amendments have been made to the bill in committee, the report of the committee may be adopted at once.²⁶⁴ This is done on motion by a Minister 'That the report be adopted'. The motion for adoption may be debated²⁶⁵ but neither events which occurred before the House resolved into committee of the whole²⁶⁶ nor matters debated in committee may be discussed. If a review of any part of the committee proceedings is desired, the appropriate course is to move for the recommittal of the bill. Debate must be related to whether the committee's report should be adopted by the House²⁶⁷, or the correctness or otherwise of the report. An amendment cannot be moved to the motion for the adoption of the report.²⁶⁸

If a bill is reported with an amendment, the standing orders provide that a future time shall be appointed for taking the report into consideration and moving its adoption, and the bill, as reported, may in the meantime be printed²⁶⁹ (see p. 344 for printing arrangements). However the practice of the House is to grant leave for the adoption of the report forthwith.²⁷⁰ If leave is not granted, a Minister may move a contingent notice of motion which appears on the Notice Paper. The motion is in the following form:

I move, pursuant to contingent notice, That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent the remaining stages being passed without delay.²⁷¹

This motion is effective if agreed to by a simple majority.

Recommittal

On the Chairman reporting to the Speaker that the committee has agreed to the bill, or on the motion for the adoption of the report, a Member may move, without notice, that the bill be recommitted for its further consideration, either in whole²⁷² or in part, for example, 'for the reconsideration of clause 4'.²⁷³ The motion for recommittal, which must be seconded if not moved by a Minister²⁷⁴, may be moved before the motion for the adoption of the report has been moved²⁷⁵ or after the motion has been moved (and debated).²⁷⁶ In the latter case the motion for recommittal supersedes the motion for the adoption of the report. Motions have been moved to recommit clauses to a certain extent²⁷⁷, for the reconsideration of certain amendments made in committee²⁷⁸ or to enable further amendments to be moved.²⁷⁹ Clauses can be recommitted in any sequence which the House approves.²⁸⁰ An amendment to alter the scope of recommittal may be moved to the motion to recommit, that is, by adding other clauses or schedules to those proposed to be recommitted or by omitting certain clauses or

263 S.O. 234.

272 VP 1973-74/505.

264 S.O. 235.

273 VP 1970-72/76.

265 H.R. Deb. (6.4.76)1363; H.R. Deb. (31.5.73) 2989-91.

274 H.R. Deb. (15.11.73)3459.

266 H.R. Deb. (15-16.3.44)1414-15.

275 VP 1905/95. In this instance on the order of the day having been read for the consideration of the report from the committee of the whole.

267 H.R. Deb. (31.5.73)2989.

276 VP 1905/104.

268 VP 1945-46/278.

277 VP 1905/95.

269 S.O. 235. The practice of the House is that a bill which has been amended is not reprinted until the bill is read a third time.

278 VP 1906/114.

270 VP 1976-77/550.

279 VP 1906/114.

271 NP 94(21.4.71)6676; VP 1970-72/536.

280 H.R. Deb. (27.9.05)2836.

schedules proposed to be recommitted.²⁸¹ If a bill is recommitted without limitation, the entire bill is again considered in committee. A bill, or that part of the bill recommitted, may be reported with further amendments.²⁸² In the case of a partial recommittal, only so much of the bill as specified in the motion for recommittal may be considered by the committee.²⁸³ Several bills which have been taken together in committee have been recommitted in order that an amendment could be moved to one of the bills.²⁸⁴

The motion for recommittal may be debated²⁸⁵ but debate is confined to the reasons for recommittal. On the motion for recommittal, details of a proposed amendment should not be discussed²⁸⁶, nor can the general principles of the bill and the detail of its clauses be debated.²⁸⁷ A Member moving for recommittal can give reasons but cannot revive committee proceedings.²⁸⁸ A Member who has moved for the recommittal of a clause is in order in speaking to a motion to recommit another clause by another Member, but is not in order in moving the recommittal of a further clause as he has exhausted his right to speak.²⁸⁹

There is no limit on the number of times a bill may be recommitted, and there are precedents for a bill being recommitted a second time²⁹⁰, a third time²⁹¹ and a fourth time.²⁹²

The practice of recommitting a bill has, in recent times, fallen into disuse, and the practice of reconsideration, by leave, of parts of the bill while still in committee has developed (see p. 338).

Report from legislation committee²⁹³

When a legislation committee adjourns without having completed consideration of a bill, a progress report is **not** made to the House. The final question decided in legislation committee is that the bill be reported without amendment, or with amendments, as the case may be. Where a bill has been agreed to with amendments, these are printed in a schedule, annexed to the bill and signed by the clerk to the committee. The chairman of the committee presents to the House a copy of the bill with a certificate signed by him stating that the legislation committee has agreed to the bill (1) without amendment, or (2) with the amendment or amendments indicated by the annexed schedule. A future day is appointed, on motion moved by a Minister, for taking the report into consideration.²⁹⁴

When the report of the legislation committee is considered, the report may be adopted²⁹⁵, further amendments to the bill proposed or, amendments to the committee amendments proposed.²⁹⁶ Alternatively, on the motion of any Member duly seconded, the bill may be recommitted, either in whole or in part, to a committee of the whole or to the (legislation) committee which previously considered it. Any Member proposing to move an amendment at the report stage must lodge notice of the amendment with the Clerk of the House prior to the consideration of the report and the Clerk causes

281 VP 1917-19/85-6.

282 VP 1917-19/84.

283 H.R. Deb. (27.9.05)2832.

284 VP 1962-63/360.

285 H.R. Deb. (8.11.73)3040-5.

286 H.R. Deb. (2.8.07)1379; H.R. Deb. (4.7.23)640.

287 H.R. Deb. (5.9.17)1661.

288 H.R. Deb. (31.3.20)1094.

289 H.R. Deb. (27.10.09)5070.

290 VP 1917-19/83-4,85-6; VP 1914-17/458,464.

291 VP 1911/164,199(2); VP 1903/44(2),47.

292 VP 1901-02/150,151,166,175.

293 Pursuant to sessional orders. See Supplement to Standing Orders.

294 VP 1978-80/425.

295 VP 1978-80/436.

296 VP 1978-80/515-16.

copies of the amendment to be circulated in the Chamber to all Members. Upon completion of consideration of any amendment, a motion may be moved forthwith 'That the Bill as reported (and as further amended [where appropriate]) be agreed to'.

Third reading and final passage

When the report from a committee of the whole, or legislation committee, has been adopted, the third reading of the bill is made an order of the day for the next sitting.²⁹⁷ When the order of the day for the third reading is called on, a Minister moves 'That this bill be now read a third time'.²⁹⁸

This procedure is however rarely used in practice in order to minimise any unnecessary delay between the adoption of the report and the third reading. The procedure for moving the third reading is based on one of the following alternatives in order of frequency:

- in the case of the committee stage being by-passed, the House grants leave for the third reading to be moved immediately after the second reading (see p. 332);
- following the adoption of the report by the House, leave is usually granted for the third reading to be moved forthwith²⁹⁹, or
- if leave is not granted for the third reading to be moved forthwith, a Minister may move a contingent notice of motion which appears on the Notice Paper. The motion is in the following form:

I move, pursuant to contingent notice, That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would prevent the remaining stages being passed without delay.³⁰⁰

This motion is effective if agreed to by a simple majority.

The motion for the third reading may be debated³⁰¹, but the scope of debate is more restricted than at the second reading stage, being limited to the contents of the bill, that is, the matters contained in the clauses and schedules of the bill. In order to avoid opening up or repeating debate on matters discussed on the motion for the second reading or during the committee stage, the debate on the motion for the third reading is limited to the bill as reported from committee.³⁰² Clauses may not be referred to in detail in the third reading debate³⁰³, nor may matters already decided in committee be alluded to.³⁰⁴

A reasoned amendment cannot be moved to the motion for the third reading.³⁰⁵ The only amendment which may be moved to the motion for the third reading is 'That the word 'now' be omitted from, and the words 'this day 6 months' be added to, the question', which question, if carried, finally disposes of the bill.³⁰⁶ The question proposed by the Chair on the moving (and seconding) of such an amendment is 'That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the question', which, if agreed to, disposes of the amendment. Debate may then continue on the motion for the third reading. If the question on the amendment is negatived, a further question would be proposed 'That the words proposed to be added be so added'³⁰⁷ which, if agreed to,

²⁹⁷ S.O. 237; VP 1906/52.

³⁰⁴ H.R. Deb. (4.5.60)1381.

²⁹⁸ VP 1904/44.

³⁰⁵ The Speaker ruled out of order a proposed amendment "That all words after 'That' be omitted with a view to inserting the following words in place thereof:—'the Bill be postponed for six months in order that a referendum of the Australian people might be taken to determine the acceptability or otherwise of the measure' ", VP 1951-53/272.

²⁹⁹ VP 1976-77/621 (report from committee of the whole); VP 1978-80/436 (report from legislation committee).

³⁰⁶ S.O. 239; VP 1974-75/344 (not carried).

³⁰⁰ NP 74(24.11.78)4118; VP 1978-80/307.

³⁰⁷ S.O. 176.

³⁰¹ VP 1978-80/273; H.R. Deb. (31.5.78)2886-7.

³⁰² H.R. Deb. (7.11.35)1418.

³⁰³ H.R. Deb. (3.12.18)8637.

would be followed by the question 'That the motion, as amended, be agreed to'. If no Member objects, the question 'That the amendment be agreed to' may be put instead of the question 'That the word proposed to be omitted stand part of the question'.³⁰⁸ A third reading amendment has never been agreed to by the House.

When the question on the third reading is agreed to, the bill is read a third time by the Clerk reading its long title. At this point the bill has passed the House and no further question shall be put.³⁰⁹ The bill, as soon as administratively possible, is then transmitted by message to the Senate seeking its concurrence (*see* p. 344).

The House has, on occasions, rescinded the third reading resolution. In 1945 standing orders were suspended to enable the rescission of the resolution relating to the third reading of the Australian National Airlines Bill, and to enable the third reading of the bill to be made an order of the day for a later hour. Subsequently a message from the Governor-General recommending an appropriation of revenue and moneys in connection with the bill was announced and the bill was read a third time.³¹⁰

The vote on the third reading of the Constitution Alteration (Simultaneous Elections) Bill 1974, which did not attract an absolute majority as is required by the Constitution, was rescinded following a suspension of standing orders. Due to a malfunction, the division bells had not rung for the full period and several Members had been prevented from participating in the division on the third reading. The question on the third reading was put again, and passed by an absolute majority.³¹¹

The resolution on the third reading of the National Health Bill 1974 [No. 2], which had been passed on the voices, was rescinded, by leave, immediately following the third reading, and the question put again, as opposition Members desired a division on the question.³¹²

PRINTING AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH BILLS

Once a bill has been drafted and approved for presentation to Parliament the Parliamentary Counsel orders the printing of the introduced copies of the bill which are forwarded to the appropriate parliamentary officers. A bill is kept confidential until it is introduced when the custody of copies and the authority to use the printer's type passes to the Clerk of the House while the bill is before the House and to the Clerk of the Senate while the bill is before the Senate.

The role of officers of the House in the distribution of bills was recognised early in the history of the House. In 1901 Speaker Holder drew the attention of Members to the fact that copies of a circulated bill had not passed through the hands of officers of the House, and expressed the thought that it would be well in the future if the distribution of bills took place through the recognised channel. Prime Minister Barton stated that he would take particular care that in future all necessary distribution was done through the officers of the House.³¹³ A few days later the Speaker repeated that the distribution of bills was a matter for the officers of the House, and one for which they accepted full responsibility.³¹⁴

Introduced copy: A Minister on presenting a bill hands 3 signed copies to the Clerk of the House. If there are any typographical errors in these copies, the errors are

308 S.O. 178.

311 VP 1974/28-9; H.R. Deb. (6.3.74)131-5.

309 S.O. 240.

312 VP 1974-75/467; H.R. Deb. (19.2.75)474.

310 VP 1945-46/213. By this process the bill changed from being an ordinary bill and became a special appropriation bill.

313 H.R. Deb. (19.6.01)1247.

314 H.R. Deb. (26.6.01)1618.

corrected by the Parliamentary Counsel and initialled in the margin of the bill by the Minister. All future prints of the bill are based on these copies.

Copies of a bill are circulated in the Chamber immediately after presentation. These copies have no heading, except that the year of the session is printed at the top.

First reading print: After its presentation it is customary for a bill to be reprinted under the House of Representatives heading, showing the date of the bill's presentation and first reading, and the title of the Minister in charge of the bill. This print of the bill, called a 'first reading print', is published by the Government Printer, usually on the morning following its introduction, and public circulation of the bill by the Printer follows.

Third reading print: If a bill has been amended at the committee stage, and the committee's report concerning the amendment is adopted by the House, a 'third reading print', incorporating the amendment, is obtained. The copies of the third reading print also have printed on the top left hand corner the Clerk's certificate transmitting the bill to the Senate. It is the responsibility of officers of the House to arrange for a bill's reprinting which may involve, *inter alia*, the renumbering of clauses and consequential alteration of cross-references which, in the case of a bill of some size which has been heavily amended, may take some days. The third reading print is checked exhaustively to ensure that the copy of the bill transmitted to the Senate accurately reflects all changes made by the House to the bill as introduced by the Minister. This unavoidable delay is a factor of some importance in the programming of the House in the closing stages of a period of sittings or on other occasions when it is the desire of the Government for a bill to be passed by both Houses expeditiously.

Chairman's amendments

Amendments of a verbal or formal nature may be made, and clerical or typographical errors may be corrected, in any part of a bill by the Clerk acting with the authority of the Chairman of Committees.³¹⁵ The advice of the Parliamentary Counsel is first obtained as to whether or not the amendment should be made, and it is normally made prior to the transmission of the bill to the Senate. However, this type of correction may also be made after the bill has been returned from the Senate.

Clerk's certificate and transmission to the Senate

Immediately a bill has been passed by the House without amendment, a certificate, to be signed by the Clerk of the House, is affixed to an introduced copy of the bill. The certificate is in the following form:

THIS Bill originated in the House of Representatives; and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the Senate for its concurrence.³¹⁶

[Signature]

Clerk of the House of Representatives

House of Representatives

Canberra, [Date bill passed House]

The copy of the introduced bill bearing the Clerk's certificate is placed inside a message to the Senate, together with a copy of the bill bearing the House of Representatives heading (a 'first reading print'), with the heading ruled out, for possible Senate publication.³¹⁷ When a bill has been amended in its passage through the House, a copy of the third reading print is placed in the message for transmission to the Senate, instead

³¹⁵ S.O. 241.

317 S.O. 243.

³¹⁶ S.O. 242.

of a copy of the introduced bill. Again a second copy of the bill is enclosed for possible Senate publication.

The message takes the following form³¹⁸:

MR PRESIDENT

Message No. []

The House of Representatives transmits to the Senate a Bill intituled 'A Bill for an Act [remainder of long title]', in which it desires the concurrence of the Senate.

House of Representatives,

[Signature]

Canberra, [Date of despatch]

Speaker

The message to the Senate is signed by the Speaker or, if he is unavailable, by the Chairman of Committees as Deputy Speaker.³¹⁹ In 1968, because of the unavailability of the Speaker and the Chairman of Committees, a Deputy Chairman as Deputy Speaker signed 2 messages to the Senate transmitting bills for concurrence.³²⁰

In cases where standing orders are suspended to enable related bills to be considered together, the bills are transmitted to the Senate by means of one message. For example, in 1965, 32 bills relating to decimal currency, which were together read a third time in the House³²¹, were transmitted to the Senate within the one message.³²² Similarly, in 1978, 9 Sales Tax Assessment Amendment Bills were transmitted to the Senate in the one message.³²³

It is the responsibility of the Serjeant-at-Arms to obtain the Clerk's signature on the certified copy of the bill and the Speaker's signature on the message and, if the Senate is sitting, to deliver the message to the Bar of the Senate, where a Clerk at the Table accepts delivery. Senate practice is that the Clerk of the Senate confers with the Leader of the Government in the Senate as to when the message from the House should be announced and the bill introduced. The message is handed to the President by the Clerk to be announced only after a Minister indicates that he should do so.³²⁴ If the Senate is not sitting, the Serjeant-at-Arms delivers the message to the Clerk of the Senate.

A NOTE ON THE FINANCIAL PROCEDURES OF THE HOUSE

The financial procedures of the House give effect to certain basic parliamentary and constitutional principles and may be illustrated in their operation by discussing the method of dealing with bills in Class 2 (special appropriation bills), Class 3 (bills imposing a taxation or charge), Class 4 (appropriation bills) and Class 5 (supply bills). Before discussing current financial procedures for these categories of bills, it is necessary to briefly outline the former financial procedures of the House, because of the way in which many examples are mentioned in this text. Following the adoption of a report of the Standing Orders Committee in 1963, new financial procedures came into operation with the Budget sittings on 13 August 1963.³²⁵ The changes were of a fundamental nature. Furthermore, other Houses, notably the United Kingdom House of Commons³²⁶, undertook their own reviews following the House of Representatives' adoption of revised financial procedures.

³¹⁸ J 1977/383.

³¹⁹ S.O. 370.

³²⁰ J 1968-69/207-08.

³²¹ VP 1964-66/472,515.

³²² J 1964-66/452-3.

³²³ J 1978-80/511.

³²⁴ *Odgers*, p. 576; see also J 1957-58/164; S. Deb. (27.11.57) 1522-52.

³²⁵ VP 1962-63/455. All financial measures except those concerning tariff proposals came into operation on

the first day of the Budget sittings 1963. Measures concerning tariff proposals came into effect following assent to legislation amending the *Customs Act* 1901 and the *Excise Act* 1901 (16.10.63) and the first tariff proposals were moved under the new procedures on 17.10.63, VP 1962-63/592.

³²⁶ Notably standing order amendments in December 1966 to abolish the Committee of Supply and the Money Committees of the Whole and in October 1967 to abolish the Committee of Ways and Means.

Previously the main Appropriation Bill for the year (Class 4) was initiated by the Governor-General transmitting to the House estimates of expenditure which were referred to the Committee of Supply.³²⁷ In this committee, on the motion that the first item be agreed to, the Treasurer delivered his Budget speech³²⁸ and the Budget debate followed. The only form of amendment permitted to this motion was 'That the amount be reduced by [a token sum].'³²⁹ At the conclusion of this debate the Committee of Supply then proceeded to consider the remainder of the estimates, the proceedings as a whole taking some 6 or 7 weeks to complete. Formal consideration of a resolution in the Committee of Ways and Means followed, after which a bill to give effect to this resolution was ordered to be brought in³³⁰, usually to be passed formally and immediately.

In the case of additional appropriation bills (Class 4) and supply bills for the year (Class 5), a rather different emphasis had developed in respect of their consideration. It had become usual for the committee proceedings to be passed formally and for the principal debate on the measures to occur on the second readings of the bills.³³¹

In respect of special purpose appropriation bills (Class 2), if the appropriation was the main purpose of the bill, the Crown message was referred to a committee of the whole (known generally as a 'Money Committee') and a financial resolution was passed formally, reported, and adopted prior to the introduction of the bill.³³² If the appropriation was incidental to the main purpose of the bill, the Crown message was not reported and the financial resolution in committee was not moved until after the second reading of the bill.³³³

All revenue producing (taxation) measures (Class 3) were initiated by motion moved by a Minister in the Committee of Ways and Means. It had become the practice for certain forms of tax, for example, income tax, customs and excise duties and sales tax, to be debated on the resolution in Committee of Ways and Means and for the relevant bills to be passed formally.³³⁴ Inconsistently, it had become usual for other forms of tax, for example, primary industry levies and charges, to be dealt with formally in committee and for the main debate to take place on the second reading of the bill.³³⁵

Considering the whole extent of these financial procedures, it was obvious that it contained a mass of formal and time consuming procedure, involving the moving of a great number of motions, consequent questions from the Chair, and movements in and out of various committees involving particularly the Speaker, the Chairman, Ministers and the Clerk. The original significance of the preliminary consideration in committee of financial proposals had ceased to be of importance; it presented either unnecessary opportunity for duplication of debate, or alternatively, became mere time wasting form. Provided other opportunities for debate were available to replace those used in the preliminary committees, and this did not appear to present any insurmountable problem, there was no reason why these committees could not be completely eliminated, without in any way sacrificing elements of principle or the rights of Members, with the object of greatly simplifying procedures.³³⁶

327 The Committees of Supply and Ways and Means were committees of the whole House.

334 VP 1962-63/15,55-6.

328 VP 1962-63/156.

335 VP 1960-61/24.

329 VP 1962-63/186.

336 For further reading on the superseded financial procedures see *Standing Orders Committee Report*, H of R 1 (1962-63); H.R. Deb. (1.5.63) 893-930; A. G. Turner, 'Australia: Abolition of the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means, and the money committees', *The Table XXXIII*, 1964, pp. 37-47; and Bibliography.

330 VP 1962-63/269-70.

331 VP 1962-63/452-4.

332 VP 1962-63/345.

333 VP 1962-63/24.

BILLS CONTAINING SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS (CLASS 2)

Special appropriation bills are distinguishable from ordinary bills in that they:

- contain words which appropriate the Consolidated Revenue Fund or the Loan Fund to the extent necessary to meet expenditure under the bill, or
- while not in themselves containing words of appropriation, would have the effect of increasing, or altering the destination of, the amount that may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or the Loan Fund under existing words of appropriation in:
 - the principal Act to be amended, or
 - a related Act.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Trust Fund and the Loan Fund³³⁷

The Commonwealth Public Account, the main bank account of the Commonwealth held by the Reserve Bank, comprises all public moneys held by the Commonwealth or its agents and contains the moneys of 3 major funds, namely, the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Trust Fund and the Loan Fund.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund comprises all revenues or moneys raised or received by the Commonwealth Government to be appropriated for the purposes of the Commonwealth subject to the Constitution.³³⁸ The main sources of receipts are income tax, customs and excise duties and other departmental receipts except those which by law may be paid direct to a trust account. No public money shall be spent (drawn from the Treasury of the Commonwealth) except under appropriation made by law.³³⁹

The main payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund are for payments to or for the States (excluding the States' share of proceeds of public loans), social security and health benefits, and repatriation pensions and benefits (paid into trust fund), departmental expenditure, defence services, interest and other debt charges, and advances and payments to statutory authorities dependent on the Budget.

The Loan Fund³⁴⁰ and the Trust Fund³⁴¹ are established under the *Audit Act* 1901. There are no moneys in a separate account that can be distinguished as belonging to the Loan Fund or the Trust Fund but each is kept in separate ledgers for accounting purposes.

The Loan Fund is an account of all moneys raised by loans upon the public credit of the Commonwealth other than moneys raised by bank advances in pursuance of agreements under the Audit Act.³⁴² A number of Acts authorise the Treasurer to borrow on the credit of the Commonwealth Government.³⁴³ The legislation authorising the raising of loans usually provides authority for the money raised to be applied to the purpose for which it is raised. These Acts also provide for an appropriation of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for repayment of the moneys borrowed, for payment of interest and for the expenses of raising the loans.

The Trust Fund comprises 4 groups of accounts³⁴⁴:

- Moneys held in trust for persons and authorities other than the Commonwealth. There are relatively few accounts of this type. One such account is the Social Security Overseas Administrations Benefits Trust Fund in which moneys received from other governments for pensions payable in Australia are held.

³³⁷ For a more detailed account of these funds and related matters see *Parliamentary Handbook on Commonwealth Financial Affairs*, Department of Finance, 24 March 1977.

³³⁸ Constitution, s. 8.

³³⁹ Constitution, s. 83.

³⁴⁰ *Audit Act* 1901, s. 55.

³⁴¹ *Audit Act* 1901, s. 60.

³⁴² *Audit Act* 1901, s. 20.

³⁴³ Section 57 of the *Audit Act* prohibits the Treasurer from spending any moneys of the Loan Fund unless authorised by Act of Parliament.

³⁴⁴ For analysis see 'The Trust Fund', *Joint Committee of Public Accounts*, 34th Report, PP 69 (1956-57).

- Working Accounts covering certain factories, stores and services (for example the Government Printing Office, munitions factories and so on).
- Moneys held to meet future expenditure:
 - The Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve Trust Account (for repurchasing or redeeming securities which represent portion of the public debt in Australia).
 - Other accounts mainly comprising amounts collected by levies on certain primary products to provide funds for stabilisation and research.
- Funds and Accounts not part of the Treasurer's accounts but included for information in the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure (information on the National Debt Sinking Fund).

Most Trust Accounts are established by the Minister for Finance under the authority of section 62A of the Audit Act. A number have been authorised by other Acts for purposes defined in those Acts (for example, the *National Welfare Fund Act* 1943). Section 62A of the Audit Act also authorises the expenditure of moneys standing to the credit of a trust account for purposes defined when the account was established; a further appropriation is not required. However, all moneys credited to the Trust Fund from the Consolidated Revenue Fund or the Loan Fund require an appropriation of those Funds.

Examples of special appropriation bills

Examples of bills containing words to appropriate the Consolidated Revenue Fund (only) are the:

- Bounty (Drilling Bits) Bill 1980
- Tasmanian Native Forest Agreement Bill 1980
- Western Australia Agreement (Ord River Irrigation) Bill 1980.

Examples of bills containing words to appropriate the Loan Fund (only) are the:

- Loan Bill 1980
- Loan (War Service Land Settlement) Bill 1980
- Housing Assistance Bill 1978.

Examples of bills containing words which appropriate both the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund are the:

- Loans (Australian National Airlines Commission) Bill 1976
- Road Grants Bill 1980
- States Grants (Schools Assistance) Agreement Bill 1980.

Examples of bills which, while not in themselves containing words of appropriation, would increase or alter the destination of the amount that may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or the Loan Fund under existing words of appropriation in either the principal Act to be amended or a related Act, are:

- the principal Act to be amended—The Apple and Pear Stabilization Amendment Bill (No. 2) 1977 did not contain actual words of appropriation but extended for the 1978 season financial support under the *Apple and Pear Stabilization Act* 1971 and was therefore accompanied by a Governor-General's message recommending appropriation.³⁴⁵
- a related Act—Social Services Bills effect expenditure to be met from the National Welfare Fund (a trust account) established under the *National Welfare Fund Act* 1943, section 5 of which provides that an amount is payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund equal to the amount paid out of the Fund.

Procedures peculiar to special appropriation bills

Introduction: The introductory and other stages through which Class 2 bills pass are similar to those described in connection with ordinary bills. However, the principle of the financial initiative of the Crown plays an important part in procedures for initiation and processing of such legislation. This constitutional and parliamentary principle³⁴⁶, briefly summarised, is that only the Government of the day, through the House of Representatives, may initiate appropriations or taxes, or move to increase or extend the objects and purposes or alter the destination of an appropriation or move to increase or extend the incidence of the charge in a tax or charge.

The principle of the financial initiative of the Crown is stated in section 56 of the Constitution and standing order 292. Section 56 of the Constitution provides:

A vote, resolution, or proposed law for the appropriation of revenue or moneys shall not be passed unless the purpose of the appropriation has in the same session been recommended by message of the Governor-General to the House in which the proposal originated.

As section 53 of the Constitution provides, in part, that proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys shall not originate in the Senate, the 'House' referred to in section 56 is for all practical purposes the House of Representatives.

Standing order 292 is, in its effect on procedure in the House, an extension of the requirements of section 56 of the Constitution:

No proposal for the appropriation of any public moneys shall be made unless the purpose of the appropriation has in the same session been recommended to the House by message of the Governor-General, but a bill, except an Appropriation or Supply Bill, which requires the Governor-General's recommendation may be brought in by a Minister and proceeded with before the message is announced. No amendment of such proposal shall be moved which would increase, or extend the objects and purposes or alter the destination of, the appropriation so recommended unless a further message is received.

It would not be possible for a private Member to obtain the Governor-General's recommendation for an appropriation. Furthermore, standing order 292 provides that, of those bills requiring a Governor-General's message, only those brought in by a Minister may be introduced and proceeded with before the message is announced (for Appropriation and Supply Bills *see* p. 357). Therefore only a Minister may bring in a bill which appropriates public moneys.

The permissive element in the standing order stating that such bills 'may be brought in and proceeded with before the message is announced' has become the firm practice, and messages concerning bills containing a special appropriation are announced after the bill has been read a second time³⁴⁷, not before the bill is introduced.

The introduced copy of all bills in Class 2 (and also Classes 3, 4 and 5) has printed on the bottom right hand corner a notation to indicate the view of the Parliamentary Counsel of the type of bill and its purpose. The notation and the type of bill to which it applies are as follows:

NOTATION	TYPE OF BILL
MM	Appropriating loan moneys
MR	Appropriating revenue
MRM	Appropriating revenue and loan moneys
TMR ³⁴⁸	Dealing with taxation and appropriating revenue

³⁴⁶ For more discussion of the principle of the financial initiative of the Crown *see* Ch. on 'The role of the House of Representatives'.

³⁴⁷ S.O.s 296,221.

³⁴⁸ Bills which have such a notation are in effect Class 2 bills and Class 3 bills. Examples of such bills are

the Dairying Industry Research and Promotion (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 1976, the Livestock Slaughter Levy Collection Amendment Bill 1977 and the Income Tax (Arrangements with the States) Bill 1978.

Any such notation on a bill is indicative of the fact that a message from the Governor-General recommending the appropriation is required. (T and T* notations denote taxation bills; see p. 354.)

Second reading amendment: In the case of a bill in Class 2, a private Member may move a reasoned amendment bearing on the appropriation which could not be moved as a committee amendment. The success of such an amendment would simply be declaratory of the opinion of the House and would not effect an amendment of the bill itself. Consequently, an amendment is in order to the effect that a bill be withdrawn and re-drafted with a view to providing, for example, that a subsidy paid to gold producers also be paid as a bonus on gold recovered from gold mine dumps and tailings³⁴⁹, whereas such an amendment could not be moved in committee unless a further message from the Governor-General recommending an appropriation for the purposes of the amendment was received. In response to a point of order that a proposed second reading amendment was out of order as it would increase the expenditure contemplated by the proposed legislation, the Speaker ruled that the proposed amendment was merely a declaration of opinion, that it, in itself, did not increase expenditure, and was therefore in order.³⁵⁰

Proceedings following second reading: The procedure on Class 2 bills, immediately following the second reading, differs from ordinary bills in that the Governor-General's message recommending appropriation is then announced, that is, just before the detailed consideration in committee of the clauses of the bill. The message normally takes the following form:

[Signature]

Governor-General

Message No. []

In accordance with the requirements of section fifty-six of the Constitution, the Governor-General recommends to the House of Representatives that an appropriation [of revenue] [of moneys] [of revenue and moneys] be made for the purposes of a Bill for an Act [remainder of long title].

Canberra [date]

Messages recommending an appropriation have been received from the Deputy of the Governor-General³⁵¹ and, in the absence of the Governor-General from Australia, from the Administrator.³⁵²

The message is prepared within the Office of Parliamentary Counsel, which arranges for the Governor-General's signature and delivers the message to the Clerk of the House.

Officers of the House examine all legislation presented to the House to ensure that the provisions of the Constitution and the standing orders are observed. Part of this scrutiny involves examination as to whether clauses have the effect of appropriating revenue or moneys in cases where a message has not been provided. In other cases a message may have been provided but, if the appropriation has been made under a separate Act (possibly the Appropriation Act), the message may not be necessary. The significance of the latter case from a parliamentary point of view is that the provision of a message may have the effect of preventing amendments being moved by private Members. Another aspect to be watched is that the appropriation may, on the basis of

³⁴⁹ VP 1959-60/140; H.R. Deb. (12.5.59)2059-61,2211; see also VP 1978-80/397 where an amendment was moved to the Apple and Pear Stabilization Bill 1978 to the effect that 'the Bill should be withdrawn and re-drafted with a view to bringing forward a Bill which increases the rate of stabilization payments to (a) \$3 per box of apples . . .'; and H. of R. Deb. (15.5.80) 2872-3.

³⁵⁰ VP 1932-34/910.

³⁵¹ VP 1978-80/321; VP 1967-68/156.

³⁵² VP 1977/176.

the message provided, appear to be described as coming from an inappropriate source, for example, Consolidated Revenue Fund instead of Loan Fund. If there is any doubt, the matter is raised immediately with the Office of Parliamentary Counsel.

On occasions, possibly because of considerations outlined above, a message recommending appropriation has been received after the House has completed consideration of a bill. In that case the message has been reported to the House at the first opportunity³⁵³ and the bill has not been transmitted to the Senate for its concurrence until the message is reported. This procedure conforms with the requirement of standing order 296 that an appropriation message shall be announced after the bill has been read a second time, although it is generally the practice to announce the message immediately after the second reading.

When bills are considered together, after standing orders have been suspended, and it is necessary in respect of any of the bills to announce a message recommending an appropriation, the motion includes a provision to enable the message(s) to be announced after the motion 'That the bills be passed' has been agreed to.³⁵⁴

If a Minister wishes to move an amendment in committee which would increase or extend the objects and purposes, or would alter the destination, of the appropriation recommended by the Governor-General, a further message from the Governor-General is required.³⁵⁵ The form of the message in this instance recommends that an appropriation be made 'for the purposes of an amendment to be moved by a Minister to a Bill for an Act [remainder of long title]'. The message recommending an appropriation of revenue for an amendment to be moved to the Family Law Bill 1974, a bill in which voting was not along party lines and the approach of Members generally was without regard to ministerial or party position, did not specify that the amendment was to be moved by a Minister.³⁵⁶ Nevertheless any amendment of this nature could only be moved by a Minister.

A message from the Governor-General recommending an appropriation for the purposes of an amendment to be moved to a bill is announced before the amendment is moved.³⁵⁷ The message is always announced in committee, and is normally announced immediately after the message recommending an appropriation for the purposes of the bill.³⁵⁸ Where a bill has not been accompanied by a message for the purposes of the bill, a message for the purposes of an amendment has also been announced before the House resolved itself into committee.³⁵⁹ A message recommending that the purposes of the appropriation proposed by the main Appropriation Bill for the year be varied in accordance with an amendment to be moved by a Minister, the proposed amendment being specified in the message, was announced to the House immediately before the bill was further considered in committee.³⁶⁰

When the Governor-General by message recommends an appropriation for the purposes of an amendment made, or a requested amendment, by the Senate in a bill which originated in the House, the message is announced before the amendment or requested amendment is considered by the House.³⁶¹ In the case of a requested amendment the form of the message states that an appropriation be recommended 'for the purpose of any amendment made, on motion by a Minister, upon consideration of the request of the Senate for amendment to the Bill for an Act [remainder of long title]'.

353 VP 1978-80/321; VP 1968-69/573.

358 VP 1977/409.

354 VP 1970-72/1033; VP 1968-69/525.

359 VP 1974-75/561-2.

355 S.O.292.

360 VP 1974-75/944.

356 VP 1974-75/561.

361 S.O. 298; VP 1978-80/286; VP 1974-75/544.

357 S.O. 297.

The terms of any message from the Governor-General recommending appropriation is made known to the House by the Speaker reading its terms, in full, to the House.

After the Governor-General's message recommending an appropriation is announced, a motion may be moved, as for ordinary bills, to refer a Class 2 bill to a select committee³⁶² or to a legislation committee.³⁶³

Consideration in committee: The only additional consideration in respect of Class 2 bills in committee, not in common with ordinary bills, is imposed by standing order 292 and the principle of the financial initiative of the Crown. As outlined above no amendment of a proposal for the appropriation of any public moneys may be moved which would increase the appropriation recommended.³⁶⁴ A proposed amendment has been ruled out of order because its effect would be to increase the appropriation required³⁶⁵, alter the purpose of the appropriation³⁶⁶, alter the destination of the appropriation³⁶⁷, and go beyond the appropriation recommended.³⁶⁸ It is not unusual for a Member to be advised in advance that his proposed amendment will be ruled out of order by the Chair on one of the grounds mentioned, but sometimes Members have proceeded with an amendment so that they can make a particular point.

TAXATION BILLS (CLASS 3)

Bills in Class 3 are those which impose a tax or charge. They cannot originate in the Senate (*and see* pp. 376 ff.).³⁶⁹ The form of a bill in this class is governed by section 55 of the Constitution which provides that laws imposing taxation, except laws imposing duties of customs or of excise, shall deal with **one subject of taxation only** (to avoid what is known as 'tacking'); laws imposing duties of customs however shall deal with duties of **customs** only and laws imposing duties of excise shall deal with duties of **excise only**. Examples of Class 3 bills are income tax bills, customs tariff bills and excise tariff bills.

The principle of financial initiative of the Crown also plays an important part in the procedure of the House in relation to taxation bills, in that a proposal for the imposition or for an increase, or alleviation, of a tax or duty, or for the alteration of the incidence of such a charge, shall not be made except by a Minister.³⁷⁰

Customs and excise tariff proposals

Customs tariff proposals (duties levied on imports and exports) and excise tariff proposals (duties charged on home goods) are usually not initiated by a bill, as considerations relating to timing and drafting make a bill an unsuitable vehicle to initiate the variety and number of tariff proposals that come before the House. A **proposal** dealing with taxation (also a bill when applicable) may be submitted to the House without notice.³⁷¹

The moving of a customs tariff (or excise tariff) proposal is normally treated as a formal procedure for the purpose of initiating the collection of the duty. It may be debated³⁷² and an amendment may be moved³⁷³, although the amendment cannot have

362 VP 1974-75/561.

369 Constitution, s. 53.

363 VP 1978-80/532.

370 S.O. 293.

364 S.O. 292.

371 S.O. 291.

365 VP 1970-72/149-50; VP 1977/409.

372 VP 1978-80/1263; H.R. Deb. (1.5.80)2522.

366 VP 1932-34/929.

373 VP 1970-72/1104. The amendment in this instance was to the effect to omit from the excise tariff proposals all the excise on wine.

367 VP 1968-69/256.

368 VP 1917-19/280.

the effect of increasing or extending the incidence of the charge defined in the proposal unless the charge so increased or the incidence of the charge so extended does not exceed that already contained in an existing Act.³⁷⁴ It is usual for the debate to be adjourned by an opposition Member and for all tariff proposals to be listed together on the Notice Paper under the one order of the day. Debate on a proposal may be resumed on a later day³⁷⁵ but this is a rare occurrence. Duties are therefore collected on the authority of an unresolved motion, and this has been accepted as a convention in Australia.

When the Parliament is prorogued or when the House has expired by effluxion of time or been dissolved or is adjourned for a period exceeding 7 days, the Minister may publish a notice of a customs tariff proposal or an excise tariff proposal in the Gazette and the proposal is deemed to have effect as from such time after the publication of the notice as is specified in the notice. Any proposals given notice in this way must be proposed in the Parliament within 7 sitting days of the next meeting of the House.³⁷⁶

Customs officers are provided with protection from commencement of proceedings for anything done by them for the protection of the revenue in relation to a tariff or tariff alteration³⁷⁷:

- until the close of a parliamentary session in which a customs or excise tariff or tariff alteration is moved, or until the expiry of 6 months, whichever happens first, or
- where a notice of a tariff proposal has been published in the Gazette, under section 273EA of the Customs Act or section 160B of the Excise Act, within 7 sitting days of the House or 6 months from the date of publication of the notice, whichever happens first. Where the details of the notice are subsequently proposed in the Parliament within 7 sitting days, the protection outlined in the first paragraph applies.

It is considered that the validity of a tariff proposal is limited for these specified periods. When the Parliament was unexpectedly dissolved in November 1975, action was taken to publish a notice in the Gazette of those tariff proposals which were before the House at the time of dissolution. Some of these proposals had been in operation since September 1974. The proposals mentioned in the Gazette notice were moved in the House on the second day of the new Parliament.³⁷⁸

In order for the proposal to be regularised in legislative form, a customs tariff amendment bill or an excise tariff amendment bill, as the case may be, is introduced which usually consolidates most of the outstanding proposals introduced into the House and is retrospective in operation, in respect of each proposal, to the date on which collection commenced.

After a tariff amendment bill has received the Royal Assent, unless a prorogation or dissolution has intervened causing the motions on the proposals to lapse, the Minister usually moves to discharge the orders of the day, in respect of those proposals now contained in the Act. For convenience this is done on the next occasion that the Minister moves tariff proposals in the House. In the absence of a tariff amendment bill, tariff proposals then before the House may be affirmed towards the end of a period of sittings by means of a tariff validation bill. In this case the proposals are not discharged from the Notice Paper as they have not yet been incorporated in the tariff schedule by means of a tariff amendment bill. A validation bill merely extends the force of tariff proposals.

374 S.O. 293.

377 *Customs Act* 1901, s. 226; *Excise Act* 1901, s. 114.

375 VP 1970-72/1188; H.R. Deb. (13.9.72)1352-6.

378 H.R. Deb. (19.2.76)115-16.

376 *Customs Act* 1901, s. 273EA; *Excise Act* 1901, s. 160B.

Procedures peculiar to taxation bills

Introduction: Tax proposals, with the exception of customs or excise tariffs, are initiated by a bill which may only be introduced by a Minister.³⁷⁹ In order to protect the revenue by not giving advance notice of the Government's intention, a tax bill is invariably submitted to the House by a Minister without notice.³⁸⁰

As with bills in Classes 2, 4 and 5 (see p. 349) the introduced copy of the bill bears a notation indicating the Parliamentary Counsel's opinion of the bill's purpose as follows:

NOTATION	TYPE OF BILL
T	Dealing with taxation
T*	Imposing taxation
TMR	Dealing with taxation and appropriating revenue

Bills relating to taxation and appropriating revenue fall into the dual category of Class 2 and Class 3 bills. Such composite bills have been introduced pursuant to notice³⁸¹, without notice³⁸², and by leave.³⁸³

Second reading amendment: As with special appropriation bills, a reasoned amendment may be moved to a taxation bill which could not be moved as a committee amendment because of the principle of the financial initiative of the Crown. Thus in respect of a government's legislative proposal to curtail a certain tax avoidance measure with effect from 16 August 1977, and others with effect from 7 April 1978, a committee amendment by a private Member to make all such measures non-deductible, for taxation assessment purposes, from the commencement of that financial year would not have been in order, as the introduction of non-deductibility from a date earlier than that proposed in the legislation would have had the effect of producing an additional sum (charge) from taxation. However, a private Member's reasoned amendment to the effect that, while not denying the bill a second reading, the House was of the opinion that the operative date for all clauses in the bill terminating tax avoidance schemes should be 1 July 1977, was in order.³⁸⁴

Consideration in committee: The order of consideration of taxation bills in committee, as with appropriation or supply bills, differs from ordinary bills in that, when the bill is considered clause by clause, any schedule, which usually declares any rates of tax or duty, is considered before the authorising clauses.³⁸⁵

No Member, other than a Minister, may move an amendment to increase, or extend the incidence of, the charge defined in a proposal unless the effect of the amendment to increase the charge or extend its incidence would not exceed that already existing under an Act of Parliament.³⁸⁶ An amendment to reduce the tax imposed by a bill would be in order. An amendment to a customs tariff proposal which sought to impose a duty on a date sooner than that stated in the legislative proposal, thereby having the effect of producing an additional sum (charge) from customs duties, has been ruled out of order.³⁸⁷

Parliamentary practice distinguishes between tax assessment bills and tax bills. Tax assessment bills provide the means for assessing and collecting tax. Tax bills, which impose the burden upon the people, are the bills which have been regarded as imposing taxation, and are therefore not capable of originating in the Senate or of being amended

379 S.O. 293.

380 S.O. 291.

381 Income Tax (Arrangements with the States) Bill 1978; VP 1978-80/271.

382 Live-stock Slaughter Levy Collection Amendment Bill 1977; VP 1977/155.

383 Dairying Industry Research and Promotion (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 1976; VP 1976-77/217.

384 *Income Tax Assessment Amendment Act 1978* (Act No. 57 of 1978); VP 1978-80/203; H.R. Deb. (7.4.78)1244-50; H.R. Deb. (5.5.78)1924.

385 S.O. 226.

386 S.O. 293. For recent comment on this restriction on private Members see H.R. Deb. (15.5.80)2873.

387 VP 1926-28/481.

by the Senate. This practice has been recognised by the High Court as carrying out the constitutional provisions on a correct basis.³⁸⁸ It is the tax bills to which standing order 293 refers where it prohibits a private Member moving an amendment 'to increase, or extend the incidence of, the charge defined in a proposal . . .'

It has been stated in the High Court:

- that Part VIII of the *Customs Act* 1901, which dealt with the payment and computation of duties payable under the Customs Tariff, was not a law imposing taxation within the meaning of section 55 of the Constitution;
- that the Act imposing taxation is not the *Customs Act* 1901-1910 (which is a Customs Regulation Act) but the Customs Tariff Act. To hold that a Customs Regulation Act was a law imposing taxation would deny the power of the Senate to originate or amend it;
- that the *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1936-1939 was not a law imposing taxation within the meaning of section 55 of the Constitution;
- that the *Land Tax Assessment Act* 1910 was not an Act imposing taxation within the meaning of section 55 of the Constitution. It is not every statute dealing with the imposition of taxation that is a taxing law. The Land Tax Assessment Act is certainly a law relating to taxation, that is, it deals with the imposition, assessment and collection of a land tax. That does not make it a law imposing taxation;
- that the provisions of the *Sales Tax Assessment Act (No. 2)* 1930-36, imposing liability for an amount by way of additional tax in case of default, imposed penalties, not taxes, and did not make the Act a law imposing taxation, and
- that the *Sales Tax Assessment Act (No. 5)* 1930-53 was not a law imposing taxation and section 55 of the Constitution had no relation to it.³⁸⁹

A Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Bill is not a bill imposing taxation within the meaning of section 55 of the Constitution as the bill merely states goods which are exempt and classifies others for the purpose of imposition of sales tax.³⁹⁰ Such a bill may be amended by the Senate³⁹¹ and amendments may be moved by a private Member in the House of Representatives.³⁹²

APPROPRIATION AND SUPPLY BILLS (CLASSES 4 AND 5)

Summary

The Parliament appropriates moneys from the Consolidated Revenue Fund on an annual basis in order to fund the expenditure by the Government over a given financial year. A number of Acts are regularly passed in each financial year to provide funds without which the Government and public services of the country could not continue. These Acts are known as Appropriation Acts and Supply Acts supplemented by what is known as the Advance to the Minister for Finance. The following bills are introduced into the House each year:

APPROPRIATION BILLS—Appropriate moneys from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for expenditure by the Government:

Appropriation Bill (No. 1): Introduced in August and forms the main basis of 'the Budget'; it contains details of estimates for ordinary annual government services —salaries, administrative expenses, and so on. Funds are appropriated for use until 30 June of the following year.

³⁸⁸ Attorney-General's Department, *The Australian Constitution Annotated*, AGPS, Canberra, 1980, pp. 179-81.

³⁸⁹ Australian Constitution Annotated, pp. 179-81.

³⁹⁰ H.R. Deb. (23.11.60)3183-92.

³⁹¹ VP 1940-43/236-7; VP 1960-61/289.

³⁹² VP 1940-43/227-8.

Appropriation Bill (No. 2): Is also introduced with the Budget and appropriates funds for expenditure on public works, purchase of sites, (capital expenditure generally) and grants to the States under section 96 of the Constitution. Funds are appropriated for use until 30 June of the following year.

Appropriation Bills (No. 3) and (No. 4): Usually introduced in April of the financial year and are referred to as the additional or supplementary estimates. Appropriation Bill (No. 3) appropriates funds for salaries and administrative expenses, while Appropriation Bill (No. 4) provides for capital expenditure —thus they parallel Appropriation Bills (No. 1) and (No. 2) respectively. They are necessary because almost invariably government departments will exhaust some of the funds provided by Appropriation Bills (No. 1) and (No. 2). They appropriate funds for the remainder of that financial year.

Other Appropriation Bills: May be introduced to cover special expenditure, such as new policies, for example, Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 1971-72 was passed to fund the activities of the Australian Wool Commission. The bills containing the additional estimates in that year were therefore numbered (No. 4) and (No. 5).

SUPPLY BILLS—Make interim provision for expenditure for the financial year until the main Appropriation Bills (that is, No. 1 and No. 2) are passed. The amounts provided are usually sufficient to cover the first 5 months of the financial year (that is, from 1 July to 30 November) and they are later validated by the main Appropriation Bills. As in the appropriation bills, Supply Bill (No. 1) refers to salaries and administrative expenses and (No. 2) provides for capital expenditure.

ADVANCE TO THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE—An appropriation is made in Appropriation Bills (Nos 1 and 2) and Supply Bills (Nos 1 and 2) for an allocation of funds for the Advance to the Minister for Finance in order to meet emergency or unforeseen expenditure, during the course of the financial year.

A summary of the parliamentary timetable and the main procedural requirements of the annual appropriation bills is outlined in the illustration opposite.

Ordinary annual services of the Government

The Constitution provides that a proposed law which appropriates revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government shall deal only with such appropriation (to avoid what is known as 'tacking' on to a bill other measures which the Senate could otherwise amend).³⁹³ The Senate may not amend any proposed law appropriating revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government.³⁹⁴ The main appropriation bill (Appropriation Bill (No. 1)) for the year has, since early Federation, provided for the ordinary annual services of the Government, and a second appropriation bill has contained provision for expenditure not appropriately included in the main bill. The second bill (Appropriation Bill (No. 2)) has, over the years, been called Appropriation (Works and Buildings), Appropriation (Works and Services) and Appropriation (Special Expenditure). The second appropriation bill is considered, constitutionally, to be capable of amendment by the Senate.

³⁹³ Constitution, s. 54.

³⁹⁴ Constitution, s. 53.

CALENDAR OF PARLIAMENTARY APPROPRIATION PROCEDURE
Appropriation Bills 1979-80 and Supply Bills 1980-81

Key

- Consideration by House
- Consideration by Senate
- Simultaneous consideration of estimates by Senate prior to formal introduction of bills following passage in House

APPROPRIATION BILLS (CLASS 4)

Main Appropriation Bills
—Annual Estimates

Appropriation Bill (No. 1)
1979-80 (Bill which Senate
may not amend)

Appropriation Bill (No. 2)
1979-80

Supplementary Appropriation Bills

—Additional Estimates

Appropriation Bill (No. 3)
1979-80 (Bill which Senate
may not amend)

Appropriation Bill (No. 4)
1979-80

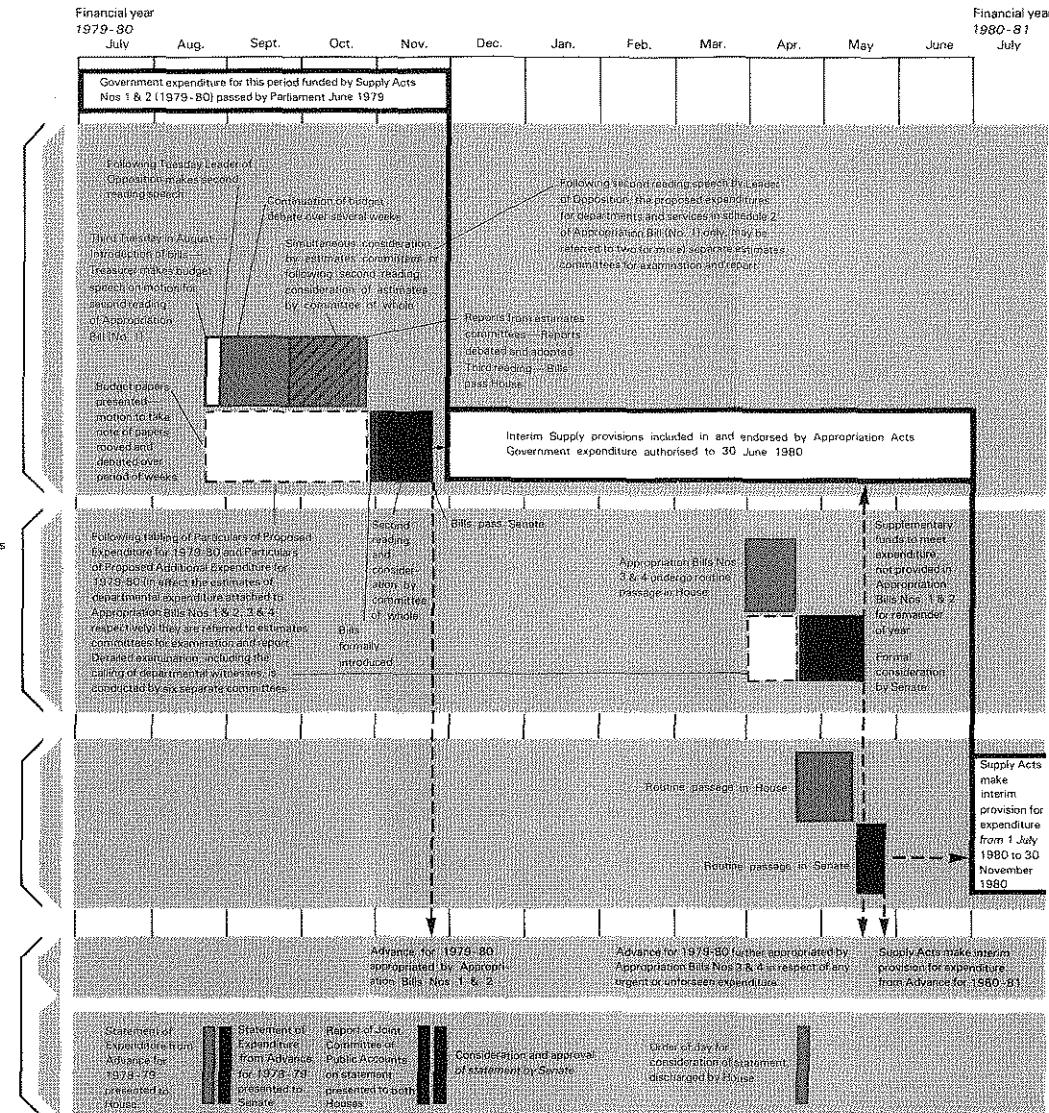
SUPPLY BILLS (CLASS 5)

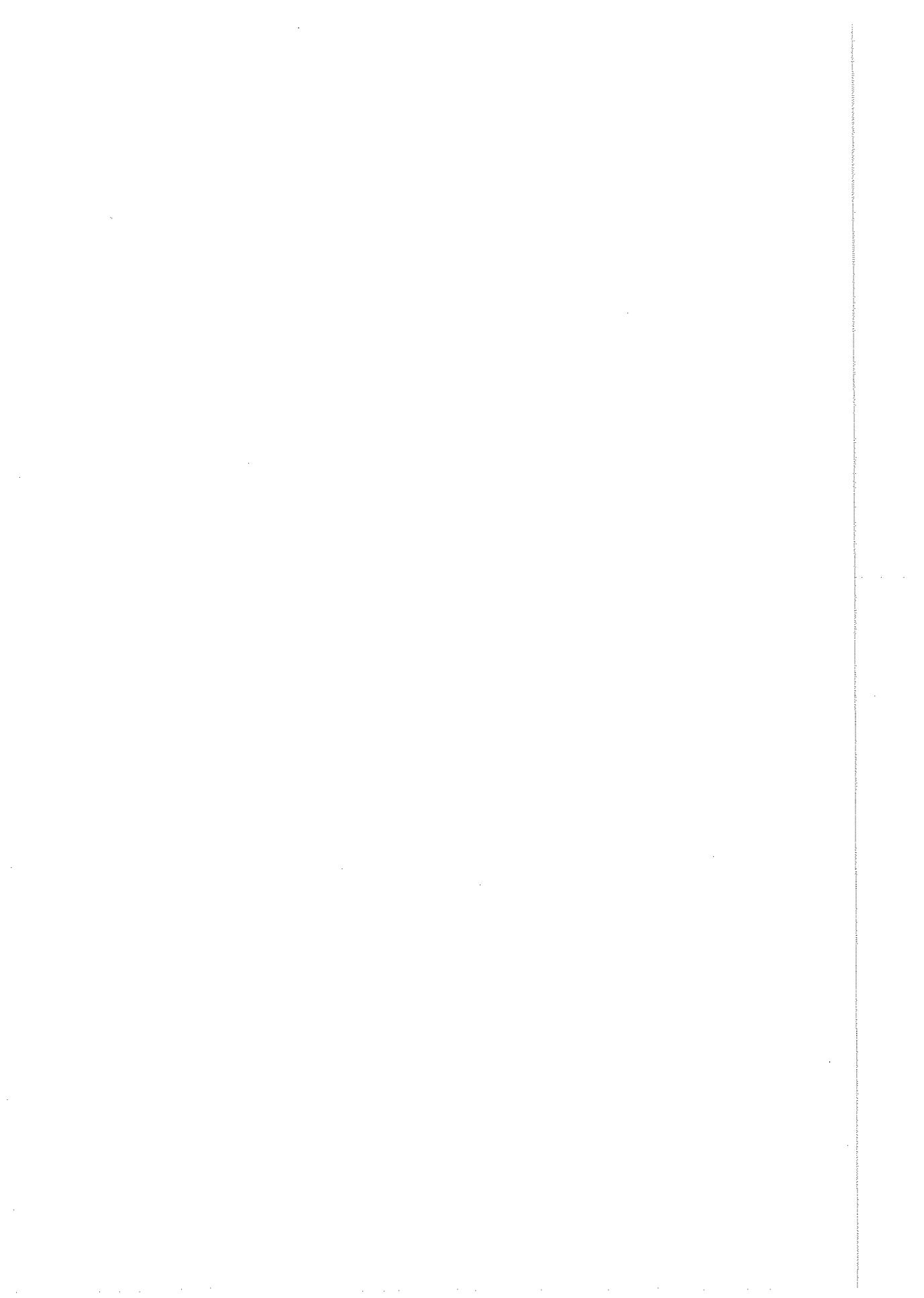
Interim Appropriations

Supply Bill (No. 1)
1980-81 (Bill which Senate
may not amend)

Supply Bill (No. 2)
1980-81

ADVANCE TO MINISTER FOR FINANCE





In 1965, following consideration by the Government as to whether bills were classified as being for the ordinary annual services of the Government, the Treasurer announced that henceforth there would be a separate bill (Appropriation Bill (No. 2)), subject to amendment by the Senate, containing appropriations for expenditure on:

- the construction of public works and buildings;
- the acquisition of sites and buildings;
- items of plant and equipment which are clearly identifiable as capital expenditure;
- grants to the States under section 96 of the Constitution, and
- new policies not authorised by special legislation (subsequent appropriations to be included in the Appropriation Bill (No. 1) not subject to amendment by the Senate).³⁹⁵

The Treasurer made this announcement on the motion for the second reading of the Supply Bill (No. 1) 1965-66 and, immediately after debate was adjourned, presented the Supply Bill (No. 2) 1965-66 incorporating the new format. Future appropriation bills were to be Appropriation Bill (No. 1) —for the ordinary annual services of the Government described as expenditure 'for the service of the year'—and Appropriation Bill (No. 2) —for purposes outlined above and described as expenditure 'in respect of the year'. The appropriation and supply bills do not include expenditure for which a special appropriation (Class 2 bills) or standing appropriations of the Consolidated Revenue Fund exists in other Acts for purposes specified in those Acts.

Subsequent bills with equivalent purposes, namely, Appropriation Bill (No. 3) and Supply Bill (No. 1), are for the ordinary annual services of the Government, the expenditure being described as 'for the service of the year', and are therefore not capable of amendment by the Senate, and Appropriation Bill (No. 4) and Supply Bill (No. 2) appropriating revenue 'in respect of the year' are capable of amendment by the Senate subject to section 53 of the Constitution.

The components of the annual Budget

Appropriation Bill (No. 1) — Main Appropriation Bill

The main appropriation bill for the year (Appropriation Bill (No. 1)) is an integral part of the Government's Budget proposals. The 'Budget' is the term ordinarily used for the annual financial statement presented to the House by the Treasurer and includes the Appropriation Bills (Nos 1 and 2), documents relating to the bills and legislation to give effect to the Budget (see p. 361). The introduction of the Appropriation Bill (No. 1) is the first parliamentary step in placing the Budget before the House.

Introduction: Appropriation and supply bills are specifically excluded from the provisions of standing order 292 which allows a proposal for the appropriation of public moneys to be brought in and proceeded with before the Governor-General's message is announced. Consequently the introduction of the Appropriation Bill (No. 1) is preceded by the announcement by the Speaker of a Governor-General's message which transmits particulars of proposed expenditure for the service of the year (contained in Schedule 2 of the bill) and recommends an appropriation of revenue accordingly.³⁹⁶

The bill is introduced on the first day of the budget sittings, usually the 3rd Tuesday in August, with the Budget proceedings commencing at 8 p.m. Standing order 291

³⁹⁵ H.R. Deb. (13.5.65)1484-5.

³⁹⁶ VP 1978-80/1550.

allows the bill to be introduced without notice by a Minister, in this instance the Treasurer.³⁹⁷

Second reading—Budget speech and debate: In moving the second reading, the Treasurer delivers his Budget speech, in which he compares the estimates of the previous financial year with actual expenditure, reviews the economic conditions of the nation, and states the anticipated income and expenditure for the current financial year, including the taxation measures proposed to meet the expenditure.³⁹⁸ In making the Budget speech, the Treasurer may speak without limitation of time and at the conclusion of his speech debate is adjourned on the motion of an opposition Member, usually the Leader of the Opposition.

The debate on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill (No. 1) is known as the 'Budget debate' and normally continues over a period of several weeks. It is traditionally resumed by the Leader of the Opposition at 8 p.m. on the Tuesday following the Treasurer's speech. In his response to the Government's Budget proposals, the Leader of the Opposition (or a Member deputed by him) may speak without limitation of time. The scope of discussion in the Budget debate is almost unlimited as the standing order which applies the rule of relevancy makes the main Appropriation Bill one of the exceptions from its provisions.³⁹⁹

Reasoned amendment: An amendment of the widest scope in relation to public affairs may be moved to the motion for the second reading of the main Appropriation Bill.⁴⁰⁰ Usually, the Leader of the Opposition, in resuming the debate, moves an amendment in the following typical form:

... the House condemns the Budget because:

- (1) it pursues a policy of unemployment . . . ;
- (2) it abdicates federal government responsibilities . . . ;
- (3) it introduces an additional tax . . . ;
- (4) it reduces the availability of services . . . , and
- (5) it fails to institute selective stimulating expenditure . . .⁴⁰¹

When the number of opposition Members is comparatively few, it has been the practice for a Member, other than the Leader of the Opposition, to move the second reading amendment at a later stage in the debate.⁴⁰² This procedure allows opposition Members to address themselves to the main question and to address the House again (speaking to the amendment) later in the debate. The Leader of the House, in moving a motion to reduce the time limits for speeches on the second reading debate on the Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 1978-79 from 20 to 15 minutes, explained that opposition Members, on the basis of an amendment being moved after they had spoken once, had 2 opportunities to address the House; the reduced time limits were necessary to give the maximum number of government Members the opportunity to address the House.⁴⁰³

If such a reasoned amendment were carried this would, in effect, place the Government's position in jeopardy. In 1963, on the first Budget that the revised financial procedures applied, the Leader of the Opposition unsuccessfully moved an amendment to the effect that, for reasons specified, the House was of the opinion that the Government no longer possessed the confidence of the nation.⁴⁰⁴ In 1941 under the now superseded

397 The Minister for Finance is responsible for administration of the Commonwealth Public Account and thus administers the appropriation bill. However the Treasurer is responsible for economic, fiscal and monetary policy and introduces the main appropriation bills.

398 H.R. Deb. (19.8.80)49-60.

399 S.O. 81.

400 S.O. 220.

401 VP 1976-77/289.

402 VP 1978-80/990.

403 H.R. Deb. (24.8.78)716.

404 VP 1962-63/524.

financial procedures, an amendment was successfully moved in Committee of Supply to reduce the first item by £1. The Government resigned 4 days later.⁴⁰⁵

Consideration by estimates committee: Appropriation and supply bills may not be referred to a legislation committee under the sessional orders of the House. However, commencing with Appropriation Bill (No. 1) 1979-80, the House, on 20 September 1979, adopted sessional orders for new procedures for considering the estimates for the ordinary annual services of the Government contained in the main appropriation bill. These sessional orders were amended by the House on 27 August 1980.⁴⁰⁶ After the speech of the Leader of the Opposition, or a Member deputed by him, on the motion for the second reading, the proposed expenditures for the departments and services contained in Schedule 2 of the bill may be referred to an estimates committee. Such referral, which does not affect the second reading debate on the bill, is by motion on notice moved by a Minister. As constituted in 1980 there were 4 estimates committees, known as Estimates Committee A, B, C and D, which could not vote on, but examined and reported upon proposed expenditures for the Parliament, Advance to the Minister for Finance and each Department of State. The procedure for the House of Representatives estimates committees has been that the proposed expenditures are divided between the committees by order of the House. The report may contain a resolution or expression of opinion of the committee but cannot vary the amount of a proposed expenditure. Consideration of proposed expenditures in an estimates committee follow, as far as possible, the procedures observed in a committee of the whole with some exceptions (*see* Supplement to Standing Orders).

Estimates committees were again appointed in August 1981 under revised sessional orders. For details *see* VP 1980-81/419-21.

Consideration by committee of the whole: Alternatively estimates may be considered, as was the previous practice, in committee of the whole. The committee first considers Schedule 2, which expresses the services for which the appropriation is to be made, before considering the clauses.⁴⁰⁷ The order for considering the proposed expenditures is the order in which the expenditures are shown in Schedule 2 and, with the exception of Parliament, they are listed in alphabetical order of government departments. As this order may not be convenient to individual Ministers or opposition spokesmen, it is the usual practice for the Leader of the House to suggest to the committee of the whole an order for consideration, with some departments grouped together for convenience of debate.⁴⁰⁸ When the committee has agreed to the order, it is recorded as a resolution of the committee.⁴⁰⁹ The proposed expenditure for the Parliament is, by tradition, considered first. The agreed order may be varied to meet the convenience of the committee.⁴¹⁰

A private Member may not move an amendment which would infringe the financial initiative of the Crown.⁴¹¹ A private Member may move to reduce the amount of the proposed expenditure or may move to omit or reduce items, but may not move to increase an amount or alter the purposes of the proposed expenditure. The usual form of the amendment is 'That the proposed expenditure for the Department of . . . be reduced by \$10'.⁴¹² The Member may then state the reason for moving the amendment, for example, 'as an instruction to the Government to . . .', 'because the Government

405 VP 1940-43/190,193,195.

409 VP 1978-80/387-8.

406 VP 1978-80/1011-13, 1589 (amended). Sessional orders, as amended, for estimates committees are included in the Supplement to Standing Orders.

410 VP 1978-80/399,410.

411 S.O. 292.

407 S.O. 226.

412 VP 1977/353.

408 H.R. Deb. (14.9.78) 1043.

has failed to . . .', 'because, in the opinion of the committee, the Government should . . .'. The reason is not recorded in the Votes and Proceedings.⁴¹³

An amendment to an appropriation bill to increase, or extend the objects and purposes or alter the destination of the appropriation recommended by the Governor-General must be preceded by a further message which must be announced before the amendment is moved.⁴¹⁴ An amendment to an appropriation bill which does not affect the appropriation recommended may be moved without obtaining a further message.⁴¹⁵

After completing consideration of Schedule 2, the committee then considers the remainder of the bill in the same way as an ordinary bill. It is usual, however, for the remainder of the bill to be taken as a whole and agreed to formally.⁴¹⁶

Appropriation Bill (No. 2)

This bill is also introduced without notice following the Speaker's announcement of a Governor-General's message transmitting to the House particulars of certain proposed expenditure in respect of the year and recommending an appropriation of revenue accordingly.⁴¹⁷ The bill is introduced immediately after Appropriation Bill (No. 1). The procedure for the passage of the Appropriation Bill (No. 2) is similar to that for the main appropriation bill except that the wide range of debate and amendment allowed on the second reading consideration of the main bill is not permitted and normal relevancy rules apply. The bill may not be referred to an estimates committee or to a legislation committee. Should the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole for consideration of the bill, it would be considered in the same manner as the main Appropriation Bill, that is, the schedule is considered before the clauses.⁴¹⁸ However it is generally the practice for leave to be granted for the third reading to be moved immediately after the second reading, without any consideration of the bill in the committee of the whole.

Budget documents and related papers

Associated with the Budget are certain related documents and bills. After debate on the Appropriation Bill (No. 2) has been adjourned, the Treasurer normally presents the following Budget-associated documents:

- 'Australia's overseas development assistance program' for the current financial year' which provides detailed information on Australia's external aid programs.
- 'Civil works program' for the financial year which gives the details of amounts in Appropriation Bill (No. 2) for the civil works program controlled by the Department of Housing and Construction, and the National Capital Development Commission's program of works.
- 'Estimates of receipts and summary of estimated expenditure' for the financial year which includes:
 - details of estimates of receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and summaries of all estimated receipts and expenditure of the Fund;
 - details of estimated expenditure from special appropriations;
 - estimated expenditure from the Loan Fund;

413 H.R. Deb. (14.9.72)1469.

416 VP 1978-80/502.

414 VP 1974-75/944.

417 VP 1978-80/333.

415 VP 1974-75/954.

418 S.O. 226.

- details of estimates of expenditure for some statutory authorities, and
- a schedule of average staff employment and salary costs.

The document also contains a reconciliation between amounts appropriated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and total outlays as shown in the budget speech and statements attached to the speech, an index to the appropriation bills and references to where particular items might be found in the various budget documents, and information on the Trust Fund.

- 'Government securities on issue' at the close of the preceding financial year which provides details as to securities on issue by the Commonwealth and State Governments.
- 'Income tax statistics' which provides a summary for the latest available year pending the publication of more detailed information in the statistical supplement to the annual report of the Commissioner of Taxation.
- 'National accounting estimates of receipts and outlays of Commonwealth Government authorities' which gives additional detail on the national accounts presentation of the budget including domestic and overseas outlays together with estimates for the financial year of Commonwealth government authorities operating outside the budget and consolidated estimates for all Commonwealth government authorities.
- 'National income and expenditure' for preceding financial year which gives estimates of gross domestic product, gross national expenditure and national income for the preceding 5 financial years.
- 'Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory, and local government authorities' for preceding financial year which describes payments currently being made and/or proposed in the financial year; information of payments over 5 years is included in tables. The appendixes also include information on:
 - General Purpose Capital Funds;
 - Specific Purpose Payments;
 - Advances to the States and Net Payments to the States and Local Government Authorities, and
 - Payments and Loan Council Borrowings for each State.

These documents, together with a pamphlet copy of the Treasurer's speech and a copy of the 2 appropriation bills are known as the 'Budget Papers'. After the presentation of the papers the Treasurer moves that the papers be printed. This motion may be debated but debate must be relevant to the motion to print, and does not allow the subject matter of the papers, including the state of the economy or events in the preceding financial year, to be debated.⁴¹⁹

Other budget related business follows.⁴²⁰ The Minister responsible for the Australian Postal Commission and the Australian Telecommunications Commission usually presents 2 papers containing information as to the service and business outlook for each commissito be printed. Budget-related bills may then be introduced⁴²¹, ministerial statements explaining Budget decisions in detail are sometimes made, and customs and excise tariff proposals connected with the budget are often moved.

419 H.R. Deb. (15.8.72) 139-42.

421 e.g., Sales Tax Amendment Bills.

420 VP 1978-80/333-4,934-5.

Additional appropriation bills (Nos 3 and 4)⁴²²

Where an amount provided in the Appropriation Acts (Nos 1 and 2) is insufficient to meet approved commitments falling due in a financial year, additional or supplementary appropriation is sought in Appropriation Bill (No. 3)—for expenditure in respect of the ordinary annual services of the Government, and Appropriation Bill (No. 4)—for expenditure in respect of other than the ordinary annual services. Appropriations may also be sought in these bills for new expenditure proposals.

Additional appropriation bills are normally introduced in April of each year but Appropriation Bill (No. 3) is not considered in the same detail as Appropriation Bill (No. 1). There is no provision for the additional appropriation bills to be referred to legislation committees or estimates committees.

Supply bills

Supply Bills (Nos 1 and 2), normally introduced in April or May of each year, appropriate money from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to make interim provision for expenditure for the following financial year pending the passing of the main Appropriation Bills for that year. The amount provided in each supply bill is usually limited to not more than 5 months' requirements, that is, the first 5 months of the forthcoming financial year. The amounts provided in the supply bills, in the main, are based on expenditures or appropriations of the previous year and do not include expenditure for which a special appropriation exists in another Act.

Procedures for supply bills, including the financial initiative limitation on amendment, are the same as for appropriation bills. As in the case of the main Appropriation Bills, the wide scope of debate and amendment allowed in respect of the Supply Bill (No. 1) for the service of the year⁴²³ does not extend to the Supply Bill (No. 2) which provides for certain other expenditure. However, supply bills differ from the main Appropriation Bills in that there is no budget speech or budget debate, as such. The supply bills may not be referred to legislation committees or estimates committees. Since the adoption by the Government of the principles outlined by the Treasurer when introducing the Supply Bill (No. 1) 1965-66 (see p. 357), a supply bill has not been considered in the committee of the whole. In every instance either leave has been given for the third reading to be moved forthwith⁴²⁴ or standing orders have been suspended to enable a motion to be moved 'That the bill be now passed'.⁴²⁵

Advance to the Minister for Finance

The Appropriation Acts (Nos 1 and 2) and the Supply Acts (Nos 1 and 2) each provide an appropriation of funds for what is known as the Advance to the Minister for Finance. The amounts in the Appropriation Act (No. 1) and the Supply Act (No. 1) enable the Minister for Finance to:

- make advances that will be recovered during the financial year, in respect of expenditure for the ordinary annual services of the government, and
- make moneys available for expenditure, for the ordinary annual services of the government—
- particulars of which will afterwards be submitted to the Parliament, or

422 Appropriation Bill (No. 3) for 1971-72 was a special bill, which appropriated \$30 million to be lent to the Australian Wool Commission and the additional appropriation bills introduced in 1971-72 were numbered (No. 4) and (No. 5). Appropriation Bill (No. 3) 1973-74 was again unusual in that it was for the service of the year in respect of salary and allowances for members of the defence services and civilian em-

ployees. Again the usual additional appropriation bills were introduced a little later in the year as (No. 4) and (No. 5).

423 S.O. 81.

424 VP 1978-80/233.

425 VP 1968-69/72.

- pending the issue of a warrant of the Governor-General applicable to the expenditure.⁴²⁶

The amounts in the Appropriation Act (No. 2) and the Supply Act (No. 2) enable the Minister for Finance to:

- make advances that will be recovered during the financial year;
- make moneys available for expenditure, particulars of which will afterwards be submitted to the Parliament, including payments by way of financial assistance to a State on such terms and conditions, if any, as the Minister for Finance determines, and
- make moneys available for expenditure pending the issue of a warrant of the Governor-General specifically applicable to the expenditure.

The Advances to the Minister for Finance under the Supply Acts may be used to anticipate the passing of the Appropriation Bills (Nos 1 and 2) if it is necessary to make urgent payments. Expenditure on existing services or newly approved services, for which provisions in the Appropriation Acts (Nos 1 and 2) were insufficient, or for which no provision was made, may be charged to the Advance to the Minister for Finance.⁴²⁷ The corresponding amount is then included in the Appropriation Bill (No. 3) or (No. 4), as appropriate. The only amounts which remain a charge to the appropriations for the Advance to the Minister for Finance are urgent and unforeseen expenditures which arise between the time of preparation of Appropriation Bills (Nos 3 and 4) and the close of the financial year.

Shortly after Budget night the Minister for Finance presents the paper 'Advance to the Minister for Finance for year [preceding financial year]—Statement of heads of expenditure and the amounts charged thereto pursuant to section 36A of the *Audit Act* 1901'.⁴²⁸ The House then resolves to consider the statement, in committee of the whole, at the next sitting. The Joint Committee of Public Accounts considers the statement and, until it has reported to the House, it is the practice for the order of the day for consideration of the statement in committee of the whole to remain on the Notice Paper. After the Public Accounts Committee has reported, the House may consider the statement in committee on the motion proposed by the Chair 'That the statement be agreed to'.⁴²⁹ Debate should be restricted to:

- the general principles and procedure associated with the system of Advance to the Minister for Finance, and
- the content of the statement.

When the statement is agreed to, the following resolution is agreed to and reported to the House:

That the committee agrees with the statement for the year [preceding financial year] of heads of expenditure and the amounts charged thereto pursuant to section 36A of the *Audit Act* 1901.

The report is then adopted by the House.

426 Under s. 32 of the *Audit Act* 1901 the Minister for Finance prepares a schedule of moneys to be drawn from the Commonwealth Public Account and notifies the Auditor-General who certifies that the moneys so required do not exceed the amount available for expenditure in accordance with the appropriation. The Governor-General may then issue a warrant authorising the withdrawal of the amounts specified from the Commonwealth Public Account.

427 *Audit Act* 1901, s. 36A.

428 VP 1978-80/970.

429 VP 1974-75/428; H.R. Deb. (5.12.74)4717-18. This is the last occasion when the Advance was considered, and agreed to.

BILLS RECEIVED FROM THE SENATE (CLASS 6)

Bills received from the Senate, which are either ordinary bills or Constitution Alteration Bills, constitute the category of Class 6 bills. Few bills are in fact received from the Senate. Since 1970 an annual average of 12 bills have been received from the Senate. Senate bills represent about 6 per cent of all legislation introduced into the House.

The form of bills introduced into the Senate is governed by the financial limitations, imposed on the Senate by the Constitution, that a proposed law appropriating revenue or moneys, or imposing taxation, shall not originate in the Senate.⁴³⁰ According to *Quick and Garran* this part of the Constitution crystallises into a statutory form what had been the practice under the British Constitution for more than 220 years prior to 1901. This view is based on a resolution of the House of Commons in 1678 that:

... all bills for the granting of any such aids and supplies ought to begin with the Commons; and that it is the undoubted and sole right of the Commons to direct, limit, and appoint in such bills the ends, purposes, considerations, conditions, limitations, and qualifications of such grants, which ought not to be changed or altered by the House of Lords.⁴³¹

However a proposed law shall not be taken to appropriate revenue or moneys, or to impose taxation, by reason only of its containing provisions for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences, or fees for services under the proposed law (see also p. 376).⁴³² On exemptions from the prohibition in section 53 of the Constitution, *Quick and Garran* states that a bill containing, *inter alia*, clauses authorising the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties, when the object of those fines or penalties is to secure the execution of the proposed law, could be introduced in the Senate. Similarly, one dealing with a subject such as fisheries beyond territorial waters, and imposing or appropriating fees for licences to fish in such waters could be introduced in the Senate, as could a bill dealing with mining in Federal territories and authorising the issue of licences to mine upon payments of fees. A bill relating to navigation, requiring the owners of ferry boats to take out licences and pay fees could, says *Quick and Garran*, be brought into the Senate.⁴³³

The Whaling Bill 1935 designed, *inter alia*, to regulate the whaling industry in the Australian Antarctic Waters by the issue and control of licences to whaling companies registered in Australia, originated in the Senate and was agreed to by the House, after amendment.⁴³⁴

Introduction and first reading: A bill introduced into and passed by the Senate is conveyed to the House under cover of a message transmitting the bill for concurrence. The message takes the following form:

The Senate has passed a Bill for 'An Act [remainder of long title]', and transmits the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

If the House is sitting, the message is delivered to the Chamber by the Usher of the Black Rod where it is received at the Bar by a Clerk at the Table (in practice, by any Chamber Officer); if the House is not sitting, the message is delivered to the Clerk of the House⁴³⁵ or other officers.

⁴³⁰ Constitution, s. 53.

⁴³⁴ J 1934-37/114; S. Deb. (30.10.35) 1059, 1180; VP 1934-37/508.

⁴³¹ *Quick and Garran*, p. 667.

⁴³⁵ S.O. 372.

⁴³² Constitution, s. 53.

⁴³³ *Quick and Garran*, pp. 667-8.

Inside the Senate message is a copy of the bill bearing the certificate of the Clerk of the Senate:

This Public Bill originated in the Senate; and, having this day passed, is now ready for presentation to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

The bill is published by the House, following its first reading, with the House of Representatives heading and including information as to receipt from the Senate and date of first reading.

At a convenient time in the day's proceedings the Speaker reads the terms of the message to the House. The action of reading the message in effect presents the bill to the House. The bill is then read a first time without any question being put⁴³⁶ and, to the extent necessary, is proceeded with as if it was a bill originating in the House.⁴³⁷ The bill thereafter proceeds in the same manner as for an ordinary bill.

Subsequent proceedings: If a Minister wishes to move the second reading forthwith, copies of the bill must be available for distribution in the Chamber.⁴³⁸ Stocks of the bill are usually received from the Senate when the message transmitting the bill is sent to the House.⁴³⁹ Should copies of the bill not be available, leave is required for the Minister to move the second reading forthwith.⁴⁴⁰

It is common, following the first reading of a bill brought from the Senate, for a Minister to move that the second reading be made an order of the day for the next sitting instead of moving the second reading forthwith.⁴⁴¹ When, on a future sitting day, the order of the day is called on, the Minister then moves the second reading and makes his second reading speech. It is usual then for the debate to be adjourned to a future day.⁴⁴²

If the bill is not amended by the House, the Clerk's certificate is attached to the top right hand corner stating that 'This Bill has been agreed to by the House without amendment'.⁴⁴³ It is returned to the Senate by message in the following form⁴⁴⁴:

The House of Representatives returns to the Senate the Bill intituled '*A Bill for an Act [remainder of long title]*', and acquaints the Senate that the House of Representatives has agreed to the Bill without amendment.

Amendment of Senate bills by the House necessitates further procedural steps being taken by both Houses (see pp. 385 ff.).

CONSTITUTION ALTERATION BILLS (CLASS 7)

The passage of a bill proposing to alter the Constitution is the same as for an ordinary bill (Class 1), with the exception that the third reading must be agreed to by an absolute majority. Such a bill may be initiated in either House.

Absolute majority

Section 128 of the Constitution provides that a bill proposing to alter the Constitution must be passed by both Houses, or by one House in certain circumstances⁴⁴⁵, by an absolute majority. If, on the vote for the third reading, no division is called for and there is no dissentient voice, the Speaker draws the attention of the House to the constitutional requirement that the bill must be passed by an absolute majority and directs

436 S.O. 215.

441 VP 1977/252.

437 S.O. 253.

442 VP 1977/256.

438 S.O. 218.

443 S.O. 254.

439 VP 1978-80/280.

444 J 1977/282.

440 VP 1974-75/383.

445 *See also* Ch. on 'The Parliament'.

that the bells be rung. The bells having ceased ringing the Speaker again states the question and, if no division is called for and there is no dissentient voice, the Speaker directs that the names of those Members present agreeing to the third reading be recorded by the tellers in order to establish that the third reading had been carried by an absolute majority.⁴⁴⁶ If a bill, which was initiated in the House, is amended by the Senate and that amendment is agreed to by the committee of the whole, thus causing a change to the bill, the question on the adoption of the report from the committee of the whole must also be agreed to by the House by an absolute majority.⁴⁴⁷ It follows that an absolute majority is not required in the case of the House disagreeing to an amendment of the Senate as there is no change to the bill as agreed to by the House.⁴⁴⁸

There was some uncertainty in the past as to whether a bill proposing to alter the Constitution required an absolute majority on the second reading as well as on the third reading.⁴⁴⁹ In 1965 the Attorney-General expressed the following opinion:

My own view is that the Second Reading of a Bill is no more than the process through which the Bill passes before it reaches the stage at which the House can decide whether or not to pass it; the passing of the Bill occurs when the question on the Third Reading is agreed to. The fact that amendments can be made in the Committee stage after the Second Reading, and that the Bill can be refused a Third Reading, or re-committed before the Third Reading is agreed to, confirms this view. I am accordingly of the opinion that an absolute majority is not required at the Second Reading stage and that there is no need to record such a majority at that stage.⁴⁵⁰

This is supported by standing order 240:

After the third reading no further question shall be put, and the bill shall have passed the House.

In recent years the practice has been to establish the existence of an absolute majority only on the third reading, that is, the final act in the passage of the bill through the House.

If a bill does not receive an absolute majority on the third reading, it is laid aside and cannot be revived during the same session.⁴⁵¹ However in the case of the Constitution Alteration (Simultaneous Elections) Bill 1974, the bill failed to gain an absolute majority on the third reading⁴⁵² because of a malfunction of the division bells.⁴⁵³ On the same day the House agreed to a suspension of standing orders to enable the vote to be rescinded and taken again.⁴⁵⁴ The question 'That this bill be now read a third time' was then put again and, on division, was agreed to by an absolute majority.⁴⁵⁵

Disagreements between the Houses

Section 128 of the Constitution also provides for the resolution of deadlocks between the Houses on Constitution alteration bills. These provisions are discussed in the Chapter on 'The Parliament'.

In June 1914, 6 bills which had been passed by the Senate in December 1913 and not by the House of Representatives were again passed by the Senate.⁴⁵⁶ The bills were sent to the House which took no further action after the first reading.⁴⁵⁷ After 7 days the

446 VP 1976-77/597-600.

453 VP 1974/26.

447 VP 1917-19/556.

454 VP 1974/28.

448 VP 1973-74/609-10.

455 VP 1974/29.

449 H.R. Deb. (9-10.4.46) 1216-17.

456 Constitution alteration bills relating to Corporations, Industrial Matters, Nationalization of Monopolies, Railway Disputes, Trade and Commerce, and Trusts; J 1913/120-3; VP 1913/232,xlix; J 1914/77-8.

450 Opinion of Attorney-General, dated 17 August 1965.

457 VP 1914/75-7.

451 S.O. 263; J 1974/55.

452 VP 1974/19.

Senate requested the Governor-General, by means of an Address, that the proposed laws be submitted to the electors.⁴⁵⁸ Acting on the advice of his Ministers, the Governor-General refused the request.⁴⁵⁹

Odgers puts the view that the point to be made is that, following only a short period after sending the bills to the House of Representatives, the Senate felt competent to declare that they had failed to pass the other House.⁴⁶⁰ The view of Lumb and Ryan is that as there had been no 'rejection' or 'amendment' of the bills in the House of Representatives then the only question was whether there had been a failure to pass them, and that there had been no 'failure to pass' by the House and that therefore the conditions precedent for holding a referendum had not been fulfilled.⁴⁶¹

The circumstances of this case were unusual as a proposed double dissolution had been announced⁴⁶², and the Prime Minister had made it clear that the bills would be opposed and their discussion in the House of Representatives would not be facilitated.⁴⁶³ It was also significant that referendums had been held in May 1913 on similar proposals and were not approved by the electors.

Similar bills were again introduced in 1915 and on this occasion passed both Houses.⁴⁶⁴ Writs for holding referendums were issued on 2 November 1915. The Government subsequently decided not to proceed with the referendums and an Act was passed authorising the Governor-General to direct the withdrawal of the writs and to direct that no further proceedings be taken in relation to the submission of the bills to the electors.⁴⁶⁵

During 1973 a similar situation arose in respect of 4 bills⁴⁶⁶ passed by the House of Representatives.⁴⁶⁷ Three of them were not passed by the Senate and the fourth was laid aside by the House when the Senate insisted on amendments which were not acceptable to the House.⁴⁶⁸ After an interval of 3 months (in 1974), the House again passed the bills⁴⁶⁹ which were rejected by the Senate.⁴⁷⁰ Acting on the advice of his Ministers, the Governor-General, in accordance with section 128 of the Constitution, submitted the bills to the electors where they failed to gain approval.⁴⁷¹

PROCEDURAL VARIATIONS FOR PASSAGE OF BILL

All stages without delay

Previous discussion on processes concerning bills has concentrated on the ordinary passage of legislation, that is, procedures applying when the standing orders of the House are being observed. On occasions, the House may consider it expedient to pass a bill through all its stages without delay, either by granting leave to continue consideration at each stage when consideration would normally be adjourned until the next sitting day, or by suspension of the standing orders to enable its immediate passage.

458 J 1914/91-4.

459 J 1914/98.

460 *Odgers*, p. 73; and see Ch. on 'Disagreements between the Houses'.

461 Lumb & Ryan, p. 401.

462 VP 1914/71.

463 H.R. Deb. (17.6.14)2191-2.

464 VP 1915/276-7; J 1915/229-32.

465 *Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act* (No. 2) 1915 (Act No. 51 of 1915). During its passage through the House the bill was incorrectly identified in the Votes and Proceedings as the Referendum

(Withdrawal of Writs) Bill, VP 1914-17/408,420. The reason for this is unknown. It was correctly identified in the Senate.

466 Constitution alteration bills relating to Simultaneous Elections, Democratic Elections, Local Government Bodies, and Mode of Altering the Constitution.

467 VP 1973-74/525-8,532-5,535-8,551-6.

468 J 1973-74/552-5,567-8; VP 1973-74/609-10,615-16.

469 VP 1974/17-29.

470 J 1974/49,50,54-5.

471 Detailed proceedings of all proposals to alter the Constitution initiated in the 1973-75 period are shown in Appendix 25.

When there are 2 or more related bills before the House, it frequently suits the convenience of the House when debating the first of such bills to allow reference to the other related bills. A proposal for such a debate, which is known as a cognate debate, is usually put to the Chair by a Minister, and the Chair then seeks the agreement of the House to the proposal. Upon the conclusion of the debate separate questions are put as required on each of the bills.⁴⁷²

By leave: When it is felt necessary or desirable to proceed immediately with a bill which would normally require introduction on notice, a Minister may ask leave of the House to present it. If there is no dissentient voice, the Minister presents the bill. If copies of the bill are available, the Minister may then move the second reading.⁴⁷³ If copies of the bill are not available, the Minister must obtain the leave of the House to move the second reading forthwith.⁴⁷⁴ The second reading debate may then ensue, by leave. At the conclusion of the debate and any proceedings immediately following the second reading, the House may grant leave for the third reading to be moved forthwith.⁴⁷⁵ Alternatively, after the committee stage has been completed, the remaining stages may proceed immediately, with the leave of the House.⁴⁷⁶

Suspension of standing orders: When it is wished to proceed with a bill as a matter of urgency, but it is not considered desirable or expedient to seek leave at the appropriate stages, or leave has been sought and refused⁴⁷⁷, the standing orders may be suspended with the concurrence of an absolute majority to enable the introduction and passage of a bill through all its stages without delay. Once the standing orders have been suspended, leave is not necessary to proceed to the various stages of the bill.⁴⁷⁸

Bills considered together

It is not unusual, to meet the convenience of the House, for standing orders to be suspended to enable related bills to be considered together (standing orders may also be suspended in relation to individual stages of a bill during its passage through the House). A motion for the suspension of the standing orders may, depending on the particular circumstances, provide as follows:

- For a number of bills to be:
 - (a) presented and read a first time together;
 - (b) one motion being moved without delay and one question being put in regard to, respectively, the second readings, the committee's report stage, and the third readings, of all the bills together; and
 - (c) the consideration of the bills in one committee of the whole⁴⁷⁹;
 - and, if appropriate,
 - (d) messages from the Governor-General recommending appropriations for some of the bills being announced together.⁴⁸⁰

This procedure facilitates consideration by the House of, for example, related taxation bills such as the Wool Tax Amendment Bills (Nos 1 to 5)⁴⁸¹, where, because of the constitutional requirement that laws imposing taxation shall deal with one subject of taxation only⁴⁸², a number of separate but related bills are presented to the House.

472 H.R. Deb. (21.11.79)3323. For more discussion see Ch. on 'Control and conduct of debate'.

478 VP 1978-80/365-6.

473 VP 1976-77/491.

479 VP 1978-80/179. Compared with bills debated (only) cognately.

474 VP 1974-75/383.

480 VP 1976-77/433.

475 VP 1976-77/492.

481 VP 1978-80/179.

476 VP 1974-75/424-5,536.

482 Constitution, s. 55.

477 VP 1977/336.

Early in each session such a motion to suspend standing orders is moved concerning sales tax bills. The Minister normally explains to the House in moving the motion that no immediate introduction of sales tax legislation is contemplated, but by agreeing to the motion then, speculation, as to the anticipated introduction of sales tax bills, which could result if the motion were introduced later in the year, will be avoided.⁴⁸³

- For the calling on together of several orders of the day for the resumption of debate on the motion for the second reading of a number of bills with provision that they may be taken through their remaining stages together.
- For the calling on together of several orders of the day for resumption of debate on the motion for the second reading of a number of bills with provision for:
 - (a) one motion being moved 'That the bills be now passed', and
 - (b) messages from the Governor-General recommending appropriations in respect of some of the bills being then announced together.⁴⁸⁴

In such a case as the group of 32 bills dealing with decimal currency⁴⁸⁵ and in other cases where the passing of a number of related bills is a formal matter, this form of procedure is of great advantage in avoiding unnecessary use of the time of the House.

Bills declared urgent

There is no set period of time for the length of debate on any stage of a bill during its passage through the House. The length of time for debate on each stage of a bill's passage is usually based upon:

- its subject matter—whether the bill is of a controversial nature, whether it has the general agreement of the House, or whether it is of a 'machinery' kind;
- the government's legislative program where—
 - because of a bill's urgent nature the government requires a speedy passage, or
 - agreement, or trade-off of time, is reached between government and opposition, and
- the number of Members from each side who wish to speak on a bill.

In numerous cases, however, the Government may wish to curtail or limit one or more stages of debate on a bill. The Government frequently finds it necessary to move the closure motion (the 'gag') which has the effect of curtailing debate on the question immediately before the House.⁴⁸⁶ On other occasions the Government may resort to the use of the procedure for the limitation of debate (the 'guillotine'), prescribed in detail by standing order 92, which motion is passed prior to the debate it proposes to limit.

Declaration of urgency

The guillotine procedure is most frequently used by a Government when the passage of a bill is being strongly contested, or delaying tactics are being used, by the Opposition and it would appear that debate at the various stages of the bill is likely to be extended for lengthy periods, thus disrupting the orderly programming of the House. It has also sometimes been used when a bill before the House requires urgent passage and

483 VP 1978-80/24; H.R. Deb. (23.2.78) 120.

486 For discussion of the closure motion see Ch. on 'Control and conduct of debate'.

484 VP 1970-72/1033.

485 VP 1964-66/472,510.

the co-operation of the Opposition is not forthcoming, or when a bill is being considered for a second time by the House, having been rejected by the Senate in the first instance.⁴⁸⁷

The first step is for a Minister to declare that the bill is an urgent bill and this declaration may be made:

- (1) on the reading of a message from the Governor-General recommending an appropriation in connection with any bill (no precedent for this);
- (2) on the calling on of a motion for leave to introduce a bill, a procedure which has fallen into disuse⁴⁸⁸;
- (3) on the calling on of a notice of presentation (no precedent for this);
- (4) on the consideration of any motion preliminary to the introduction of a bill, a procedure which has fallen into disuse⁴⁸⁹;
- (5) at any stage of a bill, or
- (6) on the consideration of Senate amendments or requests for amendments to a bill.⁴⁹⁰

If it is desired to apply a guillotine to a bill prior to the occurrence of any of the above alternatives (1) to (4) it is necessary to suspend standing orders to enable this to be done.⁴⁹¹ Standing orders must also be suspended if it is desired to include more than one bill in the declaration of urgency and to move one motion for the allotment of time in respect of the bills.⁴⁹² If the time for consideration of a bill is to continue to 10.30 p.m. or later, it is necessary to include, in the motion for suspension of standing orders, a provision to suspend standing order 48A (automatic adjournment) for the sitting in order to avoid an interruption at 10.30 p.m.⁴⁹³ Also if 2 or more bills are to be included in the declaration of urgency, and the allotment of time will provide for one or more of them to be called on and considered after 11 p.m., a provision to suspend the eleven o'clock rule⁴⁹⁴ for the sitting must be included in the motion to suspend standing orders.

The question 'That the bill be considered an urgent bill' is put forthwith, no debate or amendment being permitted. A declaration of urgency has been withdrawn, by leave, when the House was proceeding to a division on the question.⁴⁹⁵

When a bill has been declared urgent, the declaration is also taken to apply to Senate amendments and a motion for allotment of time may be moved in respect of them without a further declaration of urgency.⁴⁹⁶

Allotment of time

On the declaration of urgency being agreed to, a Minister may move a motion or motions specifying the times to be allotted for debate to the various stages of the bill but it is not necessary to cover every stage.⁴⁹⁷ Examples are:

- For the initial stages of the bill⁴⁹⁸ (up to, but not inclusive of, the second reading of the bill), until . . . (rarely used).
- For the second reading⁴⁹⁹ and the reporting of a message from the Governor-General recommending an appropriation, until . . .

487 VP 1974-75/929-30.

493 VP 1978-80/783-5.

488 VP 1917-19/531.

494 S.O. 103.

489 VP 1959-60/208-09.

495 VP 1961/127.

490 VP 1917-19/554. This declaration was unnecessary as the bill had previously been declared urgent, VP 1917-19/531.

496 VP 1950-51/142-3.

491 VP 1974-75/17.

497 H.R. Deb. (5.12.35) 2669.

492 VP 1978-80/441-3; VP 1970-72/577 (declaration in respect of 17 bills).

498 VP 1917-19/531.

499 VP 1974-75/1068.

- In relation to the committee stage:
 - (a) For the committee stage⁵⁰⁰ (or the remainder of the committee stage⁵⁰¹, if consideration in committee has commenced), until . . . or
 - (b) For the committee stage—
 - (i) to the end of clause . . . until . . . and so on, clauses or parts separately or in groups
 - ...
 - (v) remainder of committee stage, until . . .⁵⁰², or
 - (c) For the committee stage (Appropriation Bill (No. 1))—
 - (i) Schedule 2—
 - Parliament, until . . .
 - Department of the Treasury, until . . .
 - ...
 - (ii) Remainder of the committee stage, until . . .
- For the remaining stages, until . . .⁵⁰³
- In respect of Senate amendments (or requests):
 - (a) For No. 1, until . . .
 - (b) For No. 2, until . . .⁵⁰⁴

The above are examples of terminating the stages of a bill at a **fixed time** but there are instances where it is more practicable to express the allotment of time in **hours**. This is the case when a bill is to be debated over a number of days and it is desirable that other business should intervene during that period. While this method has generally fallen into disuse in respect of an ordinary bill⁵⁰⁵, it has often been used for the Appropriation Bills (Nos 1 and 2).⁵⁰⁶ On an occasion when the estimates were declared urgent and times had been fixed for their consideration, and a point of order was raised that the estimates had priority of other business until disposed of, it was ruled that the times fixed were terminating times, and that, although the estimates had been declared urgent, the House should not be prevented from conducting other business.⁵⁰⁷ Terminating times expressed in hours for a group of bills have been changed to fixed times.⁵⁰⁸

The allotment of time for a group of bills may provide for their consideration over 2 sitting days. In this case the ordinary routine of business may be followed at the commencement of proceedings on the second sitting day before consideration of the outstanding bills is resumed.⁵⁰⁹

It has been the practice in recent years for the Minister to move an allotment of time in respect of 'all stages of the bills' when several bills are under guillotine together and the second reading debate on the first of the bills has not been resumed.⁵¹⁰ The reporting of a message from the Governor-General recommending an appropriation is not necessarily included in the motion for allotment of time.⁵¹¹

A Minister may move the allotment of time for a bill, which has been declared urgent, either immediately, as is usual, or at any time during any sitting of the House or committee but not so as to interrupt a Member who is speaking.

⁵⁰⁰ VP 1974-75/717.

⁵⁰⁶ VP 1970-72/298-300.

⁵⁰¹ VP 1974-75/1091.

⁵⁰⁷ VP 1946-48/289.

⁵⁰² VP 1956-57/244.

⁵⁰⁸ VP 1970-72/581,613.

⁵⁰³ VP 1974-75/1068.

⁵⁰⁹ VP 1974-75/20-6.

⁵⁰⁴ VP 1950-51/142-3.

⁵¹⁰ VP 1978-80/441-4.

⁵⁰⁵ VP 1970-72/581; VP 1934-37/489-90.

⁵¹¹ VP 1958/28-9.

In respect of a declaration of urgency in committee⁵¹², the Speaker has ruled that the committee cannot impose a time limit on the proceedings of the House.⁵¹³ It is more usual for the committee to report progress, for the declaration of urgency to be made in the House and for the allotment of time to refer to (1) the remainder of the committee stage, and (2) the remaining stages.⁵¹⁴

The allotment of time may break up the committee stage into more detail, such as:

- (1) groups of clauses⁵¹⁵;
- (2) parts, groups of clauses (with exceptions), postponed and excepted clauses, new clauses, Schedule, remainder of committee stage⁵¹⁶;
- (3) clause 1 (clause 2 to be considered postponed), groups of Articles in Schedule, schedules of the Schedule, postponed clause 2 and remainder of committee stage⁵¹⁷;
- (4) to the end of a particular Part, remainder of committee stage⁵¹⁸, and
- (5) section of a clause, remainder of clause, new clauses, groups of clauses, remainder of committee stage.⁵¹⁹

The Chair has ruled that a declaration of urgency, once made, applies to a bill during all proceedings including consideration of Senate amendments when an allotment of time may be moved without a further declaration being made.⁵²⁰ Similarly, an allotment of time may be varied without an additional declaration of urgency.⁵²¹

Debate on the motion for the allotment of time may not exceed 20 minutes, each Member speaking being allowed 5 minutes. Time taken to deal with a motion of dissent from the ruling of the Chair is counted as part of the 20 minutes.⁵²² An amendment may be moved to the motion for allotment of time⁵²³, and it has been found necessary, when midnight has intervened during consideration of the motion, for the word 'tomorrow' to be omitted from the motion and the word 'today' substituted.⁵²⁴ Although the time allotted for consideration of the second reading of a bill expired during the debate on the motion for allotment of time, the Chair ruled that it was in order to put the questions on the allotment of time and on the second reading.⁵²⁵ The allotted time has been extended for the second reading⁵²⁶, for the second reading and the committee stage⁵²⁷, and has been extended and further extended for the committee and remaining stages.⁵²⁸ In the consideration of Appropriation Bill (No. 1), a motion may be moved, without notice, to vary the order of consideration of proposed expenditures⁵²⁹, and the time allotted for the consideration together of the proposed expenditures for 2 Departments has been varied to allow the proposed expenditures to be considered separately for stated times.⁵³⁰

When the time for each stage expires in accordance with the allotment of time, the debate is interrupted and the Chair puts (1) the question immediately before the Chair and (2) any other question necessary to conclude proceedings for that stage.⁵³¹ At the expiration of time for the committee stage, the immediate question is put by the Chair and a further question is then put on the remainder of the bill (including postponed

512 VP 1973-74/498.

522 H.R. Deb. (20.6.50)4547.

513 VP 1923-24/437-9.

523 VP 1978-80/1075.

514 VP 1974-75/1090-2.

524 VP 1923-24/165-6.

515 VP 1951-53/587.

525 H.R. Deb. (4.11.52)4100-05.

516 VP 1937-40/134-5.

526 VP 1934-37/335-6.

517 VP 1932-34/476-7.

527 VP 1948-49/342.

518 VP 1954-55/154.

528 VP 1920-21/242,252.

519 VP 1960-61/276.

529 VP 1968-69/542.

520 VP 1950-51/143.

530 VP 1968-69/550.

521 VP 1970-72/613-15.

531 VP 1978-80/445.

clauses) and any amendments, new clauses and schedules, copies of which have been circulated by the Government among Members at least 2 hours before the expiration of the allotted time.⁵³²

Proceedings under guillotine

The closure motion cannot be moved while any proceedings in respect of which time has been allotted are being debated.⁵³³ This prohibition also applies to a motion for recommittal of a bill as such a motion is considered to come within 'the remaining stages of the bill'. However, the closure can be moved on the motion for allotment of time.⁵³⁴ The closure can also be moved on a motion, moved after the second reading, to refer the bill to a select committee if it is not included in the motion for allotment of time⁵³⁵; such a motion would not be considered to be included in the motion for allotment of time if the bill is considered in the following stages:

- (1) second reading,
- (2) committee stage,
- (3) remaining stages;

it would be considered to be included if the bill is considered as follows:

- (1) second reading,
- (2) remaining stages.

A motion to recommit the bill may be moved at the appropriate time during consideration of the remaining stages of a bill.⁵³⁶

A Member has been named and suspended while a question was being put after the expiration of the allotment of time.⁵³⁷

PROCEDURE FOLLOWING SENATE CONSIDERATION

Limitations on Senate power of amendment

Section 53 of the Constitution provides that the Senate may not amend proposed laws imposing taxation, or proposed laws appropriating revenue for the ordinary annual services of the Government. Nor may the Senate amend a proposed law so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people. However the Senate may, at any stage, return to the House any proposed law which the Senate may not amend, requesting the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. It further provides that, except as provided in the section, the Senate has equal power with the House in respect of all proposed laws.

Following the Senate's failure to pass the additional appropriation bills in 1974 and the main appropriation bills in 1975, it has been generally concluded that the Senate may veto any bill, including a bill for the ordinary annual services of the Government. The constitutional difficulties of 1974 and 1975 are discussed in the Chapter on 'Disagreements between the Houses'.

The standing orders of both Houses establish procedures for dealing with amendments made to a bill by the other House. The amendment procedures, and provision for negotiation by message, are designed to cover every contingency, but in the event of the negotiations between the Houses finally failing, the bill may be laid aside or in the case of a bill which originated in the House of Representatives, resort may be had to the constitutional procedures of section 57.

⁵³² VP 1974-75/524; VP 1973-74/372.

⁵³⁵ VP 1934-37/481-3.

⁵³³ S.O. 92(g).

⁵³⁶ VP 1923-24/175.

⁵³⁴ VP 1937-40/428-9.

⁵³⁷ VP 1923-24/147.

Agreement by Senate without amendment (or requests)

Should the Senate agree to a bill without amendment, or without requests in the case of those bills which the Senate may not amend, the bill is accordingly certified by the Clerk of the Senate and returned to the House by message. The terms of the message are not announced to the House in full, the Speaker merely stating 'I have received a message from the Senate returning the [short title] without amendment (or requests, as appropriate)'. The message is announced at a convenient time in the day's proceedings between items of business. When a message is received notifying Senate agreement to a bill, the final step in the legislative process is for the bill to be forwarded to the Governor-General for the Royal Assent (see p. 389).

In a message agreeing to a bill without amendment, the Senate has added the following rider:

The Senate records its protest against the inclusion in the Bill of provisions similar to those already included in a Bill passed by the Senate this Session and transmitted for the concurrence of the House of Representatives, and declares that the matter is not to be regarded as a precedent.⁵³⁸

Senate amendments

When a bill which the Senate may amend is in fact amended by the Senate, a schedule of the amendments is prepared indicating where the amendments occur in the bill and detailing the amendments. This schedule accompanies the bill, and is certified by the Clerk of the Senate.

The standing orders provide that, when a bill is returned from the Senate with amendments, the amendments shall be printed, unless the House otherwise orders, and a time fixed for taking the amendments into consideration in committee of the whole.⁵³⁹ The amendments are printed as a schedule; the bill is not reprinted with the amendments incorporated. A suggestion that a bill be reprinted incorporating Senate amendments has been rejected.⁵⁴⁰ In practice a printed stock of the schedule of Senate amendments usually accompanies the message, in which case the consideration of the Senate's amendments may take place forthwith in committee of the whole.⁵⁴¹ It may not, however, suit the convenience of the House to proceed immediately with consideration of the amendments and a Minister may move that the amendments be taken into consideration in committee of the whole at the next sitting or at a later hour.⁵⁴² The House has ordered that a number of messages from the Senate returning related bills with amendments be taken into consideration in the one committee of the whole with the amendments to each bill being considered separately⁵⁴³, and a number of related bills have been returned with amendments under cover of the one message and the amendments to each bill have been considered separately in the committee of the whole.⁵⁴⁴ An amendment to the title has been mentioned in the Senate message.⁵⁴⁵

By order of the committee, the amendments may be considered in specified groups and a specified order other than their numerical order.⁵⁴⁶ An amendment may be agreed to with or without amendment, agreed to with a consequential amendment⁵⁴⁷, agreed to in part with a consequential amendment⁵⁴⁸, agreed to with a modification, agreed to

⁵³⁸ VP 1920-21/471.

⁵⁴⁴ VP 1932-34/350-2.

⁵³⁹ S.O. 244.

⁵⁴⁵ VP 1913/193,197.

⁵⁴⁰ H.R. Deb. (20.6.50)4517-18.

⁵⁴⁶ VP 1974-75/483.

⁵⁴¹ VP 1978-80/501.

⁵⁴⁷ VP 1974-75/837.

⁵⁴² VP 1978-80/129.

⁵⁴⁸ VP 1906/159.

⁵⁴³ VP 1929-31/812-14.

with a modification and a consequential amendment⁵⁴⁹, disagreed to⁵⁵⁰, or disagreed to but an amendment made in its place.⁵⁵¹ An amendment relevant to the Senate's amendments may be made.⁵⁵² A motion to agree with a Senate amendment has been withdrawn, by leave.⁵⁵³

No amendment may be moved to an amendment of the Senate that is not relevant to the Senate amendment, nor may an amendment be moved to the bill unless the amendment is relevant to, or consequent upon, either the acceptance or the rejection of an amendment of the Senate.⁵⁵⁴ Standing orders have been suspended in the House to enable a Minister to move an amendment, which was not relevant to a Senate amendment, to a specified clause during consideration in committee of the whole of amendments made by the Senate in a bill.⁵⁵⁵ Such an amendment has been made, following the suspension of standing orders, prior to⁵⁵⁶, and after⁵⁵⁷, consideration of the Senate's amendments. If the Senate made an amendment which was not relevant to the amendments made by the House to a Senate bill, it would be necessary for the House to suspend standing orders to enable the amendment to be considered.

When consideration in committee of the Senate's amendment is completed, a resolution⁵⁵⁸, or resolutions in the cases where (1) an amendment not relevant to the Senate's amendment has been made⁵⁵⁹, or (2) amendments to a number of bills have been considered in the one committee of the whole⁵⁶⁰, is reported to the House. On the motion of a Minister, the House adopts the report of the committee. Alternatively on report from a committee of the whole, consideration may be postponed, or the bill may be laid aside.⁵⁶¹

In 1913 the Committee of Public Accounts Bill was returned to the House with amendments. In committee, the Prime Minister explained that he proposed to withdraw the bill and thus set aside the Senate's amendments. The Prime Minister believed that the Senate had, in asserting its rights, exceeded its own intention by taking away the right of the House to appoint its own committees. The Government believed that it could achieve the object that both it and the Senate had in instituting a Joint Public Accounts Committee by withdrawing the bill and substituting another which carried out that intention. Progress was reported, the bill was laid aside and the Committee of Public Accounts Bill (No. 2) introduced immediately.⁵⁶²

When the House agrees to a Senate amendment, a message is sent to the Senate acquainting it that the House has agreed to the amendment made by the Senate in the bill.⁵⁶³ If the House has disagreed to an amendment made by the Senate but, in place thereof, has amended the bill, the bill is returned to the Senate by message with a schedule annexed which indicates the amendment made by the House. The schedule contains reference to each amendment of the Senate which has been amended by the House, and is certified by the Clerk.⁵⁶⁴ The message also indicates that the House desires the reconsideration of the bill by the Senate in respect of the amendments disagreed to, and desires concurrence of the Senate in the amendments made by the House.⁵⁶⁵ If a Senate amendment has been disagreed to, a message is sent to the Senate acquainting it

549 VP 1909/222-3.

558 VP 1974-75/771-5.

550 VP 1974-75/488.

559 VP 1974-75/488-9.

551 VP 1974-75/772.

560 VP 1929-31/816.

552 VP 1974-75/149.

561 S.O. 245.

553 VP 1910/84.

562 VP 1913/215; H.R. Deb. (16.12.13)4505-07.

554 S.O. 246.

563 S.O. 247; J 1974-75/752.

555 VP 1974-75/480,489.

564 S.O.s 247, 249.

556 VP 1973-74/249-51.

565 S.O. 247; J 1974-75/752.

557 VP 1973-74/268.

that the House has disagreed to the amendment for the reasons indicated in a schedule annexed to the bill and desires the reconsideration by the Senate of the bill in respect of the amendment.⁵⁶⁶

Senate requests for amendments⁵⁶⁷

Occasionally a question has arisen in respect of certain bills as to their constitutional status in terms of Senate amendment. In 1967, 5 of 7 bills relating to off-shore petroleum:

- the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) (Royalty) Bill 1967;
- the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) (Exploration Permit Fees) Bill 1967;
- the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) (Production Licence Fees) Bill 1967;
- the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) (Pipeline Licence Fees) Bill 1967, and
- the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) (Registration Fees) Bill 1967

imposed fees and royalties and hence, superficially at least, were capable of Senate amendment. The 5 bills were introduced into the House however with the Parliamentary Counsel's notation of 'T*' which indicated his opinion that the bills imposed taxation and were not capable of Senate amendment. One of the bills sought to impose a royalty and the remaining 4 sought to provide for the payment of fees and licences. The Senate proceeded with all bills on the basis that they were bills which the Senate could amend and each was returned 'without amendment'.⁵⁶⁸

The Clerk of the House questioned the classification of these bills (excepting the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) (Royalty) Bill) with the Parliamentary Counsel and also included in his query the Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Bill 1964 and the Television Stations Licence Fees Bill 1964 which were similarly denoted 'T*'. The reply stated that, to come within the exception in section 53 of the Constitution, the moneys payable under a bill must be in substance, and not merely in form, 'a fee for a licence' or 'a fee for services'. The language of the bill itself could not be regarded as conclusive, as there might be political or other reasons for the use of the word 'fees' to refer to an exaction that is, in substance, taxation. *May* states:

Payments which are intended to cover the expenses of a government department in performing services for the public or sections of the public and are retained by the department, are not regarded as charges. Such payments may take the form of fees or licences.

This rule is not allowed to legitimize charges so disproportionate to the cost of the services rendered as to amount to taxation.

The Speaker has ruled that, in the case of a licence granted by a government department, the payment charged for the issue of the licence, if it is a small fee of an administrative character, should not be considered a charge upon the subject necessitating a ways and means resolution, but that if the fee charged did more than this, a ways and means resolution would be necessary. If the fees are payable into the Consolidated Fund a ways and means resolution is rendered necessary . . .

In view of this ruling a ways and means resolution has been regarded as necessary in any case where the charge for a fee or licence has been unduly high or without a defined limit.⁵⁶⁹

The Counsel's opinion held that similar principles should be applied in relation to the interpretation of section 53, except that the fact that fees were paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund would not prevent the exception applying because, by

566 S.O.s 247,248; J. 1974-75/752.

568 VP 1967-68/304.

567 For a detailed summary of Senate requests for amendments to bills since 1901 see Appendix 21.

569 *May*, p. 782.

section 81 of the Constitution, all revenues or moneys raised or received by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth formed one Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amount of the fees in the bills in question was quite substantial; they were not payable for any service rendered to the licensee and their magnitude was such that they could hardly be regarded as merely fees for administrative costs in connection with the licences, permits or registration.

With regard to the 1964 Broadcasting and Television Bills which the Senate had returned without requests⁵⁷⁰, the fees imposed were clearly of a revenue character and were in no way related to administrative costs or services. The use of the word 'fee' instead of 'tax' might well be regarded as a euphemism, according to the Counsel's opinion. Although similar bills were introduced in each year from 1972 to 1977 inclusive, only in 1973⁵⁷¹, 1976⁵⁷² and 1977⁵⁷³ were the bills in question returned from the Senate but in each case they were returned without amendment which was inconsistent with the Senate's action in 1964.

The matter was considered in the Senate in 1973 in regard to the Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Bill and the conclusion drawn that there was a reasonable doubt whether the bill should be classified as a bill imposing taxation and therefore it was felt proper to lean towards a ruling which preserved the Senate's amendment power.⁵⁷⁴ Some of the bills have involved substantial increases, for example, the Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Amendment Bill 1977 and the Television Stations Licence Fees Amendment Bill 1977 followed announcements in the Budget and increased fees by commercial broadcasters and commercial television licensees respectively by 20 per cent.⁵⁷⁵

The Seas and Submerged Lands (Royalty on Minerals) Bill 1973, which was also denoted 'T*' was proceeded with in the Senate on the basis of the 1967 precedent.⁵⁷⁶

The problem is not however a substantial one while the bills are returned from the Senate in the same form as they are received from the House of Representatives, but the relative constitutional positions of the 2 Houses may require consideration should the Senate amend such a bill rather than request an amendment as it did in 1964 in relation to the Television Stations Licence Fees Bill.⁵⁷⁷

On previous occasions the Senate's decisions in relation to its power of amendment have been questioned:

- In 1903 the Senate, considering the Sugar Bounty [Bonus] Bill, reported the bill from committee of the whole with requests, recommitted the bill, rescinded the resolution of request, and reported the bill with amendments and an amended title.⁵⁷⁸

When the message from the Senate was reported, the Speaker pointed out that one Senate amendment was of such a nature that, if passed, would 'increase' a 'proposed charge or burden on the people', and the alteration, if sought, should have been by request and not by amendment. The committee of the whole reported to the House that it had disagreed to amendment No. 3 (of 10 amendments) for the following reason:

Because the Bill is a proposed law appropriating revenue or moneys, and amendment No. 3 is an infraction of the provisions of section 53 of The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, which prohibits the Senate from originating a proposed

570 VP 1964-66/229.

575 H.R. Deb. (18.8.77)469-70.

571 VP 1973-74/544.

576 *Odgers*, p. 391.

572 VP 1976-77/380,582.

577 VP 1964-66/229,235-6.

573 VP 1977/272.

578 J 1903/49,55,60-1. Title originally 'Sugar Bonus Bill'.

574 *Odgers*, p. 391.

law appropriating revenue or moneys or from amending any proposed law so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people; and the Committee does not deem it necessary to offer any further reason, hoping the above may be sufficient.⁵⁷⁹

The committee agreed to the other Senate amendments. The Senate did not insist on its amendment, but requested the House to make an amendment. The requested amendment was made, with a modification, and the Senate agreed to the modification.⁵⁸⁰

- In 1908 the Senate returned the Manufactures Encouragement Bill with 8 amendments. The Speaker drew the attention of the House to 2 of the proposed amendments, one of which involved the possible alteration of the destination of certain sums of money and the other which altered the destination of a grant. He was of the opinion that under a previous ruling of the President of the Senate⁵⁸⁰ the 2 amendments were beyond the authority of the Senate and if the House decided to accept them its privileges should be guarded by some reference in the message returned to the Senate. The House agreed to all the amendments, resolving that '... whilst of opinion that Amendments Nos. 7 and 8 made by the Senate strictly are in excess of the powers of the Senate (as declared by the President of the Senate on the 3rd October, 1907), yet, in view of the insignificant nature of the excess, the House agree to those amendments on condition that the matter is not to be drawn into a precedent'.⁵⁸¹
- In 1910 the Senate amended the Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Bill 1910-11 in respect of a geographical location 'Triffit's Point'. Before the House resolved into committee of the whole to consider the amendment, the Speaker stated that his opinion was that the Senate amendment was out of order as it altered the destination of the vote and enabled the money to be expended at a place not recommended by the estimates forwarded with the Governor-General's message. The committee reported that it disagreed with the amendment 'Because it alters the destination of the Vote'. The Senate insisted on its amendment. The House adopted the report of the committee of the whole, insisting on disagreeing to the amendment insisted on by the Senate, but as a consequential amendment omitted the whole item. The Senate then no longer insisted on its amendment and agreed to the consequential amendment made by the House.⁵⁸²
- In 1932 the Senate considered the Financial Emergency Bill. Before the question on the second reading was put, the President answered a point of order that the bill offended section 55 of the Constitution (tax bills to deal with taxation only) by stating that because certain provisions of the bill might cause a minor court to oblige some citizens under certain circumstances to contribute sums of money to the revenue, that was not, in his opinion, a reason why the bill should be regarded as a taxation measure; such persons might avoid all liability by meeting their obligations. Strictly speaking, the bill was one which sought to lessen, rather than increase, the burden upon the tax payer.⁵⁸³ The committee reported the bill with an amendment. When the message from the Senate was reported in the House, the Speaker drew the attention of the House to the fact that the message covered an amendment made by the Senate which might be in conflict with section 53 and the report of the Committee of Reasons appointed to draw up a reason for the House disagreeing to the amendment was as follows:

That the Amendment increases a proposed charge or burden on the people and accordingly is an infringement of section fifty-three of the Constitution.

579 VP 1903/55,57-8,68,70,72.

582 VP 1910/130-1,134,138.

580 S. Deb. (3.10.07)4165-7.

583 J 1932-34/140.

581 VP 1908/105.

The Senate, whilst of the opinion that it was not clear that the amendment would have the effect of increasing the charge or burden upon the people, refrained at that stage from any determination of its rights under the Constitution, and did not insist on its amendment disagreed to by the House.⁵⁸⁴

In the case of a bill which the Senate may not amend, the Senate may at any stage return to the House the proposed law requesting, by message, the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein.⁵⁸⁵ Senate standing orders⁵⁸⁶ supplement the constitutional expression 'at any stage' by providing that requests may be made:

- upon the motion for the first reading⁵⁸⁷;
- in committee after the second reading has been agreed to⁵⁸⁸;
- on consideration of any message from the House in reference to the bill, or
- on the third reading of the bill.

Upon the adoption of the report from a committee recommending the Senate to make a request, the message is sent to the House returning the bill and requesting the House itself to make the desired amendment to the bill as indicated in a schedule annexed to the bill. Agreement must thus be reached with respect to the amendment requested before the bill proceeds to the third reading stage in the Senate.⁵⁸⁹

In 1901 the Consolidated Revenue Bill (No. 1) was ordered to be laid aside following a Senate request that the bill be amended so as to show the items of expenditure. Prime Minister Barton explained that estimates were circulated with the bill but the estimates were not part of the bill in the form of a schedule. He assured the House that there was no attempt to belittle or injure the Senate. The bill having been referred back to the House, and being a House bill, was now at the disposal of the House. A course was proposed which enabled the House to concede to the Senate message but which would put the course of procedure into a correct constitutional channel. A motion 'That the bill be laid aside' having been agreed to, standing orders were suspended to enable a replacement bill, the Consolidated Revenue Bill (No. 2) with scheduled estimates, to be introduced and pass all stages that day.⁵⁹⁰

Requested amendments made

When the message containing the request is announced to the House, the House shall thereupon, or at a later time to be fixed, resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the requested amendments, and the committee may then proceed in certain prescribed ways⁵⁹¹:

- The committee may make any omissions or amendments⁵⁹² with or without modifications⁵⁹³ or with modifications and a consequential amendment.⁵⁹⁴ The House may make amendments requested by the Senate involving appropriation only if a message from the Governor-General recommending an appropriation for the purposes of the requested amendment has been made to the House.⁵⁹⁵

584 VP 1932-34/350,352.

591 S.O. 262.

585 Constitution, s. 53.

592 VP 1974-75/942-3.

586 Senate S.O. 252.

593 VP 1974-75/910-11; and see Appendix 21, Customs Tariff (British Preference) Bill 1906.

587 J 1956-57/171.

594 VP 1973-74/642-5.

588 J 1978-80/232-3.

595 VP 1978-80/286.

589 *Odgers*, p. 402.

590 H.R. Deb. (14.6.01)1174-86; VP 1901-02/61-2; and see Appendix 21.

- The report may be adopted forthwith (which is usually the case), or the question may be recommitted⁵⁹⁶ or the adoption of the report negatived.
- If the report is adopted, any omissions or amendments are made by the Clerk in the bill, which is then returned to the Senate. The content of the message is as follows:

The House of Representatives returns to the Senate the Bill intituled [long title], and acquaints the Senate that the House of Representatives has considered the Message of the Senate requesting the House to make certain amendments in such Bill.

The House of Representatives has made the requested amendments.

- If the report is negatived, or if in committee the chairman is moved out of the Chair by resolution without being ordered to report resolutions to the House, the bill shall lapse, and no message shall be sent to the Senate. This has never occurred in the House. In 1901 the Consolidated Revenue Bill (No. 1) was laid aside following a Senate request for amendment.⁵⁹⁷

Requested amendments not made

The House may not make the requested amendment⁵⁹⁸, and in this instance a message is sent to the Senate in the following form:

The House of Representatives returns to the Senate the Bill intituled [long title], and acquaints the Senate that the House of Representatives has considered the Message of the Senate requesting the House to make an amendment in such Bill.

The House of Representatives has not made the requested amendment.⁵⁹⁹

Bills which the Senate may amend, in parts, and must request, in parts

In considering a bill which constitutionally it is capable of amending, the Senate may have to request amendments in respect of certain parts of the bill. The Refrigeration Compressors Bounty Bill 1974, a **special** appropriation bill, which provided for the payment of a bounty on the production of certain refrigerator compressors, was capable of amendment by the Senate but not so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people. In the Senate the bill was reported with amendments and a request to increase the amount available from \$2 million to \$3.25 million.⁶⁰⁰ In such instances the message returning the bill to the House indicates a request for amendment, set out in a schedule (A), and informs the House that the amendments, set out in another schedule (B), have been made to the bill. As the bill in this instance, having been reported with a request, had not proceeded to the third reading stage in the Senate, the House could only consider the request. A Governor-General's message recommending an appropriation for the purposes of the requested amendment was announced to the House, the requested amendment was made in committee⁶⁰¹ and the Senate was informed accordingly by message, whereupon it was read a third time. The bill was returned to the House indicating that the Senate had agreed to the bill as amended by the House at the request of the Senate and sought and obtained the House's agreement to further amendments.⁶⁰²

Pressed requests

On occasions the Senate, on receiving a message from the House that the House has not made a requested amendment, has pressed or insisted upon its request. There has

596 VP 1926-28/204-05 (when consequential amendments made).

599 J 1973-74/463.

597 VP 1901-02/61; and see Appendix 21 for others.

600 J 1974-75/558.

598 VP 1973-74/490.

601 VP 1974-75/544.

602 VP 1974-75/562,573.

been a difference of opinion as to the constitutionality of the action of the Senate in pressing requests. The arguments of those who advocate the constitutional propriety of pressed requests is summarised in *Odgers*⁶⁰³ and briefly include the following:

- The term 'at any stage' in section 53 of the Constitution means that the sending of requests is not limited to one occasion.
- There is no prohibition in the Constitution—no specific limitation apart from the discretion of the Senate.
- No joint standing orders have been adopted to cover the matter, and in their absence the Senate has a right to adopt standing orders of its own regulating the procedure.
- Section 53 of the Constitution was drafted as a compromise between those who wished the 2 Houses to have equal powers, and those who wished the House to be paramount in financial legislation; there was little, if any difference between the power of amendment and the power of suggestion.
- The House, while on most occasions passing a preliminary resolution refraining from determining its constitutional rights or obligations, has on most occasions taken the Senate's message into consideration; the right has been established by usage.

The alternative constitutional position from the House of Representatives viewpoint is expressed by *Quick and Garran*:

There does, however, seem to be a substantial constitutional difference between the power of suggestion and the power of amendment, as regards the responsibility of the two Houses. A short analysis will make this clear. In the case of a bill which the Senate may amend, the Senate equally with the House of Representatives is responsible for the detail. It incorporates its amendments in the bill, passes the bill *as amended*, and returns it to the House of Representatives. If that House does not agree to the amendments, the Senate can "insist on its amendments," and thus force the House of Representatives to take the responsibility of accepting the amendments or of sacrificing the bill; whilst the House of Representatives cannot force the Senate to take a direct vote on the bill in its original form.

On the other hand, in the case of a bill which the Senate may not amend, the House of Representatives alone is responsible for the form of the measure; the Senate cannot strike out or alter a word of it, but can only suggest that the House of Representatives should do so. If that House declines to make the suggested amendment, the Senate is face to face with the responsibility of either passing the bill as it stands or rejecting it as it stands. It cannot shelve that responsibility by insisting on its suggestion, because there is nothing on which to insist. A House which can make an amendment can insist on the amendment which it has made; but a House which can only "request" the other House to make amendments cannot insist upon anything. If its request is not complied with, it can reject the bill, or shelve it; but it must take the full responsibility of its action. This provision therefore is intended to declare the constitutional principles (1) that the House of Representatives is solely responsible for the form of the money bills to which the section relates; (2) that the Senate may request alterations in any such bill; (3) that if such request is not complied with, the Senate must take the full responsibility of accepting or rejecting the bill as it stands.⁶⁰⁴

This view is supported by legal opinion, notably an opinion presented to the House on 16 March 1943⁶⁰⁵, which made the following points:

- The words 'at any stage' in section 53 of the Constitution do not, in a Parliamentary context, mean the same thing as 'at any time and from time to time'. They plainly refer to the recognised stages in the passage of a bill through the Chamber.

⁶⁰³ *Odgers*, pp. 406-10.

⁶⁰⁴ *Quick and Garran*, pp. 671-2.

⁶⁰⁵ *Constitutional opinion on whether the Senate has a right to press a request for the amendment of a*

money bill—By Sir Robert Garran, Sir George Knowles, Professor K.H. Bailey and Mr G.B. Castieau, VP 1940-43/514 (not ordered to be printed).

- The question is not one of strict law on which the courts will pronounce. It is a matter of constitutional propriety, as between the Houses themselves.
- The question be answered by reference to general considerations, drawn from the provisions of sections 53 to 57 of the Constitution as a whole.
- The plain implication of the *Quick and Garran* view was that the Senate can make a given request but once at any particular stage of a bill.
- As stated by Sir Harrison Moore, the consequences of the opposite view was that the distinction between the power to request and the power to amend was merely formal.
- Isaac Isaacs indicated that, once the Senate had made a request, its power of suggestion in regard to a matter was exhausted as far as that stage was concerned; it has no right to challenge again the decision of the House in respect to matters in regard to which it has made requests and received a definite answer.⁶⁰⁶
- Sir John Latham stated that the only practical way in which a distinction might be drawn between making a request and amending a bill was by taking the view that a request could be made only once and that, having made it, the Senate has exercised all the rights and privileges allowed by the Constitution.⁶⁰⁷
- A different opinion, expressed in the Senate by Sir Josiah Symon, that the Constitution gave the Senate substantially the power to amend, though in the form of a request⁶⁰⁸ meant that the Constitution, in declaring that the Senate might not amend but might request amendments, was contradicting itself, cancelling in the fourth paragraph of section 53 what it had enacted in the second. In respect of this view the opinion tabled in the House stated that the Constitution did intend a substantial difference; it was thought clear that the Constitution did not intend to stultify itself by giving back in one clause what it had taken away in another.
- The essence of the difference between an amendment and a request was that in the case of a request the form of the bill rests solely with the House. To press a request was to insist upon it—which was a contradiction in terms and unconstitutional.

On the 11 occasions the Senate has pressed or insisted upon requests for amendments to bills the House has considered and dealt with the Senate messages as summarised below (see Appendix 21 for details on all 11 bills):

- With 5 bills the House resolved to refrain from the determination of its constitutional rights or obligations in respect of the messages and considered them having regard to the fact that the public welfare demanded an early enactment of the tariff and pending the adoption of joint standing orders.⁶⁰⁹ On 4 of these bills (Custom Tariff Bill [1902], Customs Tariff Bill (1907), Customs Tariff Bill (1921) and Customs Tariff Bill (1933)) the House did not make all the requested amendments as pressed and made others with modifications. In 1936 the House refused to make the requested amendments to the Customs Tariff Bill (1936) pressed by the Senate.
- The Senate having pressed a requested amendment to the Income Tax Bill 1943 the House resolved to consider the message, safeguarding its constitutional position by passing a resolution similar to those passed in regard to the earlier tariff bills. The House then made the amendment requested.

606 H.R. Deb. (3.9.02)15 691.

607 H.R. Deb. (30.11.33)5249.

608 S. Deb. (9.9.02)15 824.

609 The Senate has used a similar resolution refraining from the determination of its rights under the Constitution on the occasion of a disagreement on the Financial Emergency Bill (1932) see Appendix 21.

- With 2 bills (Appropriation Bill 1903-04 and Supply Bill (No. 3) 1916-17) the House considered the messages, laid the bills aside and introduced new bills to give effect to requests pressed by the Senate.
- The Senate having pressed a request for an amendment to the Appropriation Bill 1921-22 the House insisted on not making the amendment. The Senate did not further press the request in view of the recommendations of an informal committee which had considered the matter.
- At the last sitting on which business was considered in the 2nd Parliament the House considered Senate messages pressing requests for amendments to 2 bills and agreed to the requests. On the first of these bills, the Excise Tariff (Spirits) Bill [1906] the House made one requested amendment pressed and 2 other further pressed requests as a consequence to amendments made to an associated bill, the Spirits Bill 1906. The Senate also pressed a request for an amendment to a provision of the Customs Tariff (British Preference) Bill [1906]. The Government proposed that the House assent to the Senate proposal 'for the time being'.⁶¹⁰ The Government's intention was to advise the Governor-General to recommend suitable modifications by message. The Governor-General returned the bill with recommended amendments which were agreed to by the House but not by the Senate. The House resolved not to insist upon the amendments and the Governor-General reserved the bill for the King's assent which was never given. Also of interest is the fact that an amending bill giving effect to the modification rejected by the Senate was introduced into and passed the House but was rejected by the Senate (without debate) prior to the House's receipt of the Governor-General's message returning the bill with recommended amendments, VP 1906/174; J 1906/215; H.R. Deb. (10.10.06) 6422-5; S. Deb. (11.10.06) 6451.

Odgers suggests that the Senate's right to press requests has been established by usage: the 'hopelessness' of the House's position is manifest in the fact that, despite its resolutions refraining from the determination of its constitutional rights or obligations, it has received and considered the pressed requests.⁶¹¹ This suggestion has been taken to task by others, for example:

The reality of the situation is that a government has often been prepared to forfeit constitutional niceties for the sake of getting its legislation made. It may be faced with the choice of modification of its proposals or having its bill rejected thereby setting in train the section 57 double dissolution procedure. Often the subject matter of the requests will not warrant this. The somewhat plaintive words of Latham on reiterated Senate requests for the inclusion of certain items in the Customs Tariff in 1933 exemplify this:

The Constitution has provided for such a case (rejection of a bill by the Senate) in section 57, under which this House is placed in a position to force a double dissolution. It appears to me, however, that the three items rabbit traps, spray pumps, and dates, however important they may be, hardly justify a double dissolution.

But this may not always be the attitude adopted. The day could well come when the House of Representatives declines to consider reiterated requests and asserts that the Senate is

⁶¹⁰ H.R. Deb. (10.10.06) 6409. The effect of the original request was to postpone the operation of a provision to give preference to British goods carried on British ships manned exclusively by white seamen. The Government was initially willing to accept the requested amendment but could not do so, having been advised by the United Kingdom Board of Trade that the proviso that the goods be carried in British ships was forbidden by several treaties binding on

Australia, H.R. Deb. (10.10.06) 6393-4. The House therefore amended the whole schedule (omitting any form of discrimination in favour of goods carried on British ships). The Senate pressed its request as it considered the amendment made was not a modification of it.

⁶¹¹ *Odgers*, pp. 408-09.

acting unconstitutionally with the possible consequences, as far as the operation of section 57 is concerned, adverted to previously.⁶¹²

If the House refuses to accede to a request the Senate can press its claim to finality by refusing to pass the bill.

Committee of reasons and subsequent proceedings

Whenever amendments (not requests for amendment) made by the Senate are disagreed to, a committee of 3 Members is appointed by the House, on motion without notice, to draw up reasons for the House disagreeing to such amendments.⁶¹³ A committee of reasons is not appointed to draw up reasons of the House for disagreeing to Senate amendments, where amendments are made in their place⁶¹⁴ or a substitute amendment is made.⁶¹⁵ The committee brings up its reasons, usually immediately as a formal procedure, copies of which are circulated. A Minister moves that the committee's reasons be adopted. An amendment has been moved to the motion for the adoption of reasons.⁶¹⁶ Where standing orders have been suspended to enable an amendment to be moved that is not relevant to the Senate's amendments, the Minister moves 'That in the message returning the bill to the Senate, the Senate be requested to reconsider the bill in respect of the amendment made by the House to the clause specified'.⁶¹⁷ The message sent to the Senate also contains reasons for the House not agreeing to the amendments proposed by the Senate.⁶¹⁸

Standing order 250 deals with further proceedings in the case of continued disagreement. It provides:

If the Senate returns the Bill with a message informing the House that it—

- I. Insists on the original amendments to which the House has disagreed⁶¹⁹;
- II. Disagrees to amendments made by the House on the original amendments of the Senate⁶²⁰, or
- III. Agrees to amendments made by the House on the original amendments of the Senate, with further amendments⁶²¹;

the House may, as to I.

Agree, with or without amendment, to the amendment to which it had previously disagreed⁶²² and make, if necessary, consequential amendments to the Bill; or insist on its disagreement to such amendments⁶²³ and make, if necessary, amendments relevant to the rejection of the amendments of the Senate;

and may, as to II.

Withdraw its amendments and agree to the original amendments of the Senate⁶²⁴; or make further amendments to the Bill consequent upon the rejection of its amendments; or make new amendments as alternatives to which the Senate has disagreed;

and may, as to III.

Agree, with or without amendment, to such further amendment of the Senate, making consequential amendments to the Bill, if necessary; or disagree thereto and insist on its own amendments which the Senate has amended.

612 Dennis Pearce, 'The Legislative Power of the Senate', in *Commentaries on the Australian Constitution*, Leslie Zines (ed.), Butterworths, Sydney, 1977, p. 130.

613 S.O. 248; VP 1974-75/489.

614 VP 1974-75/488-9. Senate amendment No. 9, which the House disagreed to and made an amendment in its place, was not included with the amendments disagreed to and referred to the committee of reasons.

615 VP 1970-72/1200, 1202.

616 VP 1913/204.

617 VP 1974-75/490.

618 S.O. 248; J 1974-75/536.

619 VP 1973-74/614.

620 VP 1973-74/321.

621 VP 1905/153.

622 VP 1905/178-9, 190.

623 VP 1973-74/614.

624 VP 1973-74/321.

There is precedent for the Senate not insisting on its amendments to which the House insisted on disagreeing, but making further amendments, consequent on the rejection of its amendments, and requesting the concurrence of the House in these amendments.⁶²⁵ When the requirements of the Senate in the bill have been finally settled, a message is sent informing the Senate accordingly.

Procedure when the two Houses cannot agree⁶²⁶

When disagreement between the Houses continues, the process of negotiation by message having failed, any of the following courses may be adopted:

- a conference between representatives of the 2 Houses may take place;
- the Governor-General may, on advice of his Ministers, dissolve both Houses under section 57 of the Constitution in the case of the conditions contained in that section having been met, or
- the bill may, on motion, be laid aside thereby putting an end to the proposal.

If it is decided that further negotiation by message or conference is pointless, the bill may be laid aside. The most recent message from the Senate is ordered to be taken into consideration (in the House —not in committee of the whole) usually forthwith. A Minister then moves 'That the House insists on disagreeing to the amendments insisted on by the Senate', and, when this question is resolved in the affirmative, moves 'That the bill be laid aside'.⁶²⁷

In whatever way the House disposes of a bill returned with amendments by the Senate, the Clerk shall, at every stage, certify accordingly on the bill.⁶²⁸

SENATE BILLS AMENDED BY HOUSE

When a bill originating in the Senate has been amended by the House, a schedule of amendments, certified by the Clerk, is prepared, indicating the clause, page and line where the amendments occur in the bill.⁶²⁹ If the Senate returns the bill with any of the amendments made by the House disagreed to, or further amendments made, together with reasons⁶³⁰ the message is considered in committee of the whole, usually forthwith.⁶³¹ The procedure of the House is then as follows⁶³²:

In cases where the Senate—

- I. Disagrees to amendments made by the House; or
- II. Agrees to amendments made by the House with amendments⁶³³:

on report from the committee, the House may, as to I.—

Insist⁶³⁴, or not insist, on its amendments; or make further amendments to the bill consequent upon the rejection of its amendments; or make new amendments as alternative to the amendments to which the Senate has disagreed⁶³⁵; or order the bill to be laid aside;

625 VP 1973-74/640-2.

631 VP 1974-75/759-60.

626 See Ch. on 'Disagreements between the Houses'.

632 S.O. 257.

627 VP 1974-75/771,827-8.

633 VP 1950-51/152; VP 1974-75/759 provides an example of I. and II.

628 S.O. 252.

634 VP 1950-51/152.

629 S.O. 255

635 VP 1920-21/138-9.

630 S.O. 256. As is the practice of the House, where a House amendment is disagreed to, but another amendment made in place thereof, no reasons are given, VP 1920-21/389.

and may, as to II.—

Agree to the Senate's amendments on its own amendments, with or without⁶³⁶ amendment, making consequential amendments to the bill if necessary; or disagree thereto and insist on its own amendments which the Senate has amended; or order the bill to be laid aside:

and, unless the bill be laid aside, a message is sent to the Senate to such effect as the House has determined. On any further return of the bill from the Senate with any of the requirements of the House still disagreed to⁶³⁷, the House may order the bill to be laid aside.

When a bill is returned to the Senate with any of the amendments made by the Senate on the amendments of the House disagreed to, the message returning the bill to the Senate also contains reasons for the House not agreeing to amendments made by the Senate. A committee of 3 members is appointed on motion without notice to draw up reasons and report them to the House.⁶³⁸

If any further amendments are made by the House on the Senate's amendments on the original amendments of the House to a bill originating in the Senate, a schedule of further amendments is prepared and certified by the Clerk.⁶³⁹

No amendment may be moved to any words of a bill which, having received the concurrence of the Senate, have not been the subject of, or immediately affected by, some previous amendment, unless the proposed amendment is consequent upon an amendment already agreed to or made by the House.⁶⁴⁰

If the Senate made an amendment which was not relevant to the amendments made by the House to a Senate bill, it would be necessary for the House to suspend standing orders to enable the amendment to be considered.

In whatever way the House disposes of a bill returned by the Senate after having been amended by the House, the Clerk certifies accordingly on the first page of the bill.⁶⁴¹

LAPSED BILLS

Prorogation of a Parliament by the Governor-General brings to a close a session of the Parliament. The effect of a prorogation is to suspend immediately all business until Parliament is again summoned. Not only are the sittings of Parliament at an end, but all proceedings pending at the time are quashed. A long adjournment between sittings has no more effect on parliamentary proceedings than does an adjournment from day to day, and when the House re-assembles all proceedings may be resumed at the stage at which they were left. A dissolution has the effect of quashing all proceedings, and there is no provision for proceedings to be carried over from Parliament to Parliament, as there is from session to session.

Both Houses have provisions for the resumption of business that has lapsed due to a prorogation of Parliament.⁶⁴² Any bill which lapses by reason of a prorogation before it has reached its final stage may be proceeded with in the next session at the stage it had previously reached provided that a periodical election for the Senate or a general election has not taken place between 2 such sessions. (The proviso in relation to a

636 VP 1974-75/759-60.

639 S.O. 259.

637 The Senate having insisted on disagreeing to amendments insisted on by the House to the Human Rights Commission Bill 1980, consideration of the Senate's last message lapsed at dissolution of the Parliament, VP 1978-80/1378-9, 1483.

640 S.O. 261.

638 S.O. 258; VP 1913/204.

641 S.O. 260.

642 S.O. 264; Senate S.O. 243. See Ch. on 'The parliamentary calendar' for the effect of prorogation and dissolution.

general election is necessary because on occasions the House has been prorogued prior to it being dissolved for the purposes of an election.) The procedure is as follows:

- If the bill is in the possession of the House in which it originated and has either not been sent to the other House⁶⁴³ or, if sent, has been returned by message⁶⁴⁴, it may be proceeded with by a resolution of the originating House, restoring it to the Notice Paper. For example the Financial Corporations Bill 1973 was restored to the Notice Paper of the House.⁶⁴⁵ In the Senate examples are the Estate Duty (Termination) Bill 1973 [1974] and the National Health Bill 1973 [1974] (both private Members' bills).⁶⁴⁶ The stage which the bill had reached at prorogation may be made an order of the day for the next sitting⁶⁴⁷ or for a specified future day.⁶⁴⁸ Speaker Holder, in a private ruling, held that a bill cannot be proceeded with on the day of the resolution to restore as it must first be restored to and printed on the Notice Paper.⁶⁴⁹
- If the bill is in the possession of the House in which it did not originate, it may be proceeded with by resolution of the House in which it is, restoring it to the Notice Paper, if a message has been received from the originating House requesting resumption of consideration. Following prorogation of the 1st Session of the 28th Parliament on 14 February 1974 the House requested the Senate to resume consideration of the Australian Industry Development Corporation Bill 1973 and the National Investment Fund Bill 1973⁶⁵⁰, and the Senate requested resumption of consideration of the Legislative Drafting Institute Bill 1973 and the Parliament Bill 1973.⁶⁵¹ The House orders consideration of messages requesting resumption of consideration to be made an order of the day for the next sitting (the most common) or for a specified future day. The message is considered in the House, not in committee of the whole.

Bills appropriating revenue and moneys are deserving of special consideration in this context. The Constitution provides⁶⁵²:

A vote, resolution, or proposed law for the appropriation of revenue or moneys shall not be passed unless the purpose of the appropriation has **in the same session** [emphasis added] been recommended by message of the Governor-General to the House in which the proposal originated.

On occasions when the House has agreed to resume consideration of a lapsed bill, appropriating revenue or moneys, which, of constitutional necessity, originated in the House, and in respect of which a message from the Governor-General recommending an appropriation had been announced in the previous session, a new message is announced.⁶⁵³ This has occurred before the motion to resume proceedings was moved⁶⁵⁴, and immediately after the motion to restore was agreed to.⁶⁵⁵ None of the bills on which the House has asked the Senate to resume consideration has involved an appropriation of revenue and moneys, but the matter has been canvassed in the Senate.⁶⁵⁶ Senate

643 The Financial Corporations Bill 1973; lapsed at second reading stage at prorogation in 1974, VP 1974/32.

649 VP 1908/12; NP 3(22.9.08)12.

650 VP 1974/32.

644 The Papua (British New Guinea) Bill 1904; lapsed at stage of consideration in committee of Senate amendments, VP 1905/21.

651 VP 1974/45.

652 Constitution, s. 56.

645 VP 1974/32.

653 VP 1905/18; VP 1908/33.

646 J 1974/24.

654 VP 1905/21.

647 VP 1974/32; NP 4(12.3.74)110.

655 VP 1908/33.

648 VP 1908/17.

656 S. Deb. (30.8.05)1628-34.

requests for resumption of consideration do not relate to bills appropriating revenue or moneys (or taxation bills) as they are bills which the Senate may not originate.

Motions to resume proceedings on bills interrupted by prorogation and motions to request the Senate to resume consideration may be debated. Any bill so restored to the Notice Paper is proceeded with in both Houses as if its passage had not been interrupted by a prorogation, and, if finally passed, is presented to the Governor-General for assent. Should the motion for restoration to the Notice Paper be not agreed to by the House in which the bill originated, the bill may be re-introduced and proceeded with in the ordinary manner.⁶⁵⁷

PRESENTATION OF BILLS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Constitution provides that on the presentation of proposed laws for assent, the Governor-General declares, according to his discretion but subject to the Constitution, that he assents in the Queen's name, or that he withholds assent, or that he reserves assent for the Queen's pleasure, or he may recommend amendments.⁶⁵⁸ Before assenting, the Governor-General formally receives written advice from the Attorney-General as to whether there are any amendments that the Governor-General should recommend, and as to whether the Governor-General should, in the Attorney-General's opinion, reserve the bill for the Queen's pleasure.

Presentation of Constitution Alteration Bills

On the passage of a Constitution Alteration Bill through both Houses, it is necessary to present a copy of the bill to the Governor-General in order that a referendum may be held. A certificate, signed by both the Clerk and the Speaker, is printed at the top of the first page of the bill in the following terms:

THIS Proposed Law originated in the House of Representatives, and on [date], finally passed both Houses of the Parliament. There was an absolute majority of each House to the passing of this Proposed Law. In accordance with section 128 of the Constitution, the Proposed Law is required to be submitted to the electors.

In the case of a Constitution Alteration Bill which has twice passed the House and which has on each occasion been rejected by the Senate or the Senate has failed to pass it or passed it in a form not agreeable to the House of Representatives, both bills passed by the House are presented to the Governor-General with certificates signed by the Clerk and the Speaker. For example, the certificates in respect of the Constitution Alteration (Simultaneous Elections) Bill 1974 were as follows:

- (1) THIS Proposed Law originated in the House of Representatives and on 14 November 1973 was passed by the House of Representatives by an absolute majority as required by section 128 of the Constitution. The Proposed Law was transmitted to the Senate on 15 November 1973 and had not been returned to the House of Representatives at the date of the prorogation of the Parliament on 14 February 1974.
- (2) THIS Proposed Law originated in the House of Representatives and on 6 March 1974 was passed by an absolute majority as required by section 128 of the Constitution. The Proposed Law was transmitted to the Senate for its concurrence on 6 March 1974 and has not to date been returned to the House.

The certificate in respect of the Constitution Alteration (Mode of Altering the Constitution) Bill 1974 introduced on the first occasion was in the following form:

THIS Proposed Law originated in the House of Representatives, and on 21 November 1973 was passed by the House of Representatives by an absolute majority as required by section

⁶⁵⁷ S.O. 264.

⁶⁵⁸ Constitution, s. 58.

128 of the Constitution. The Proposed Law was transmitted to the Senate for its concurrence on 21 November 1973. On 4 December 1973 the Senate returned the Proposed Law with amendments to which the House of Representatives did not agree. On 5 December 1973 the Senate insisted upon its amendments disagreed to by the House. The House insisted on disagreeing to the amendments insisted on by the Senate and the Bill was laid aside.

The certificate in respect of the bill introduced on the second occasion was similar to that for the Constitution Alteration (Simultaneous Elections) Bill as indicated in (2) above.

Preparation of bills for submission for assent

When a bill which originated in the House of Representatives has finally passed both Houses in identical form, it is ready to be presented for the Royal Assent. Some minor printing adjustments are necessary before the assent copies are forwarded to the Governor-General, including a special cover and the addition to the back page of the Clerk's certificate stating that the bill has originated in the House and has finally passed both Houses.⁶⁵⁹ The Clerk's certificate in the circumstances of the passage of a normal bill is:

I hereby certify that the above is a fair print of the [short title of Bill] which originated in the House of Representatives and has been finally passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Where the short title of a bill has been altered⁶⁶⁰, the Clerk's certificate is as follows:

I hereby certify that the above is a fair print of the [amended short title of Bill] which originated in the House of Representatives as the [short title of introduced Bill] and has been finally passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

This form is most often used when a bill introduced in one calendar year is not passed until the following calendar year.⁶⁶¹

Where a Constitution Alteration Bill has been approved by the electors, and no petition disputing the referendum has been filed in the time allowed by law, the following certificate is printed on the bill and signed by the Clerk and the Speaker:

THIS is a copy of the Proposed Law as presented to the Governor-General, and, according to the Constitution, in pursuance of a Writ of His Excellency the Governor-General, submitted to a Referendum of the Electors. The period allowed by law for disputing the Referendum has expired, and no petition disputing the Referendum, or disputing any return or statement showing the voting on the Referendum, has been filed. The said Proposed Law was approved in a majority of the States by a majority of the Electors voting, and also approved by a majority of all the Electors voting.

The Bill is now presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's Assent.

On the back page of the assent copy of a bill is printed the words of assent used by the Governor-General as follows:

IN THE NAME OF HER MAJESTY, I assent to this Act.

Governor-General
[Date]

659 S.O. 265. For bills which originate in the Senate, assent arrangements are the responsibility of the Senate (Senate S.O. 246).

660 The Income Tax (Rates) Amendment Bill 1978 became the *Income Tax (Rates) Amendment Act* (No. 2) 1978, VP 1978-80/325,556.

661 The Atomic Energy Amendment Bill (No. 2) 1979 became the *Atomic Energy Amendment Act* 1980, VP 1978-80/971,1315.

Where the Governor-General reserves a bill for assent, these words are crossed out by him, and the following words are written in:

I reserve this proposed law for Her Majesty's pleasure.

Governor-General
[Date]

The question has been raised as to whether it would be more correct to use the word 'Bill' or the constitutional expression 'proposed law' instead of 'Act' in the words of assent. The Parliamentary Counsel has expressed a view for the retention of the word 'Act', on the ground that the Governor-General assents to the bill and converts it into an Act, *uno ictu*.

Where a bill is amended in either House, the practice with large bills is to reprint only those pages which have been amended and for the reprinted pages to be incorporated in the Minister's introduced copy. The principle behind this practice is to provide the Governor-General with a copy of the bill which is, as much as possible, an actual copy of the bill as presented to the House by the Minister. The practice minimises printing and checking and reduces to a minimum the period of time between final passing by both Houses and presentation for assent.

The Speaker submits the bill (4 copies) to the Governor-General for assent.⁶⁶² When assented to, 2 copies are returned, one for the originating House and one for the other House.⁶⁶³ The Governor-General retains one copy and forwards another to the Attorney-General's Department.

It is desirable to have bills available for the Governor-General's Assent before a Parliament is prorogued or the House is dissolved.⁶⁶⁴ This may mean that there is not sufficient time for the normal assent copies of the bill to be prepared, and 'paper' copies may have to be submitted to the Governor-General. Where this occurs, the normal assent copies are obtained as soon as possible and forwarded to the Official Secretary to the Governor-General with a note seeking the Governor-General's signature for permanent record. This procedure may also be adopted when a clearly demonstrable need for urgent assent exists.

Presentation of first bill for assent

It has become the practice for the first bill to be assented to by a newly-appointed Governor-General to be presented by the Speaker in person, accompanied by the Clerk of the House. The Attorney-General is also present, and, as a formal procedure, at the Governor-General's request, he provides advice as to desirability of assent. The Speaker informs the House accordingly.⁶⁶⁵

Governor-General's Assent forthwith

Other than on rare occasions the Governor-General, in the Queen's name, is pleased to assent to the bill forthwith. The Queen may disallow any law within a year from the Governor-General's Assent, an action which has never been taken. Such disallowance on being made known by the Governor-General by speech or message to each of the Houses of Parliament, or by proclamation, would annul the law from the day when the disallowance was made known.⁶⁶⁶

662 S.O. 265.

665 VP 1978-80/70.

663 Joint Standing Order 1.

666 Constitution, s. 59.

664 See Ch. on 'The parliamentary calendar'.

Bills reserved for the Queen's Assent⁶⁶⁷

Resulting from the Statute of Westminster in the United Kingdom in 1931 and the passing of the *Statute of Westminster Adoption Act* 1942⁶⁶⁸ by the Australian Parliament, the necessity was removed of reserving for the Queen's Assent certain shipping and related laws. The Constitution⁶⁶⁹ provides that proposed laws containing any limitation on the prerogative of the Crown to grant special leave of appeal from the High Court to the Privy Council shall be reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure. However, since the passing of the *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act* 1968⁶⁷⁰ and the *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act* 1975⁶⁷¹, the latter bill being the last bill of any kind reserved for the Queen's Assent, it would appear that there will be no further bills coming within this ground of reservation.

In respect of other bills reserved for the Queen's Assent, in the lack of any legal requirement a decision would probably be based on the appropriateness of the bill (Flags Bill 1953) or the appropriateness of the occasion (the Queen's presence in Canberra). The *Royal Style and Titles Act* 1973⁶⁷² was reserved for the Queen's Assent in view of the fact that the Statute of Westminster did not exempt any law touching the Royal style and titles. Prime Minister Whitlam informed the House that the Queen had indicated that it would give her pleasure to approve the legislation personally.⁶⁷³

A proposed law reserved for the Queen's Assent shall not have any force unless and until within 2 years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General for the Queen's Assent the Governor-General makes known, by speech or message to each House, or by proclamation, that it has received the Queen's Assent.⁶⁷⁴

Amendment recommended by Governor-General⁶⁷⁵

The Constitution makes provision for the Governor-General, in practice on the advice of the Attorney-General, to return to the House in which it originated, a proposed law presented for assent with a recommendation for amendment.⁶⁷⁶ On all occasions of such amendments the Governor-General has acted on advice when it has become apparent to the Government, after a bill has passed both Houses, that further amendment to the bill is desirable, for example, by reason of an error in the bill. On all but one occasion (*see below*) the Houses have agreed to the amendments recommended.

Standing orders 266 to 269 supplement the constitutional provision concerning amendments recommended by the Governor-General to bills presented for assent. Such amendments are considered and dealt with in the same manner as amendments proposed by the Senate.⁶⁷⁷ Any amendment is recommended by message and is considered by the House in committee of the whole.⁶⁷⁸

When the House has agreed to any amendment proposed by the Governor-General with⁶⁷⁹ or without⁶⁸⁰ amendment, such amendment, together with any necessary consequential alterations, are forwarded to the Senate for its concurrence. The House transmits to the Senate by message a copy of the Governor-General's message, together with

667 15 proposed laws have been reserved between 1901 and 1980 *see Appendix 26*.

668 Act No. 56 of 1942.

669 Constitution, s. 74.

670 Act No. 36 of 1968.

671 Act No. 33 of 1975.

672 Act No. 114 of 1973.

673 H.R. Deb. (24.5.73)2642.

674 Constitution, s. 60; VP 1973-74/465.

675 12 proposed laws have been returned to one or other of the Houses by the Governor-General recommending amendments *see Appendix 26*.

676 Constitution, s. 58.

677 S.O. 266.

678 VP 1974-75/532.

679 VP 1905/147.

680 VP 1974-75/532.

a copy of the bill forwarded for assent, acquaints the Senate of the action the House has taken in respect of the amendment, and requests the concurrence of the Senate.⁶⁸¹ Any amendments made by the Senate are dealt with in the same manner as amendments made by the Senate in bills originating in the House.⁶⁸² The Senate returned the message of the Governor-General recommending amendments in the Customs Tariff (British Preference) Bill 1906, together with a copy of the bill as presented for assent, and acquainted the House that the Senate had disagreed to the amendments recommended by the Governor-General. The message from the Senate was ordered to be taken into consideration forthwith and the House resolved not to insist on the amendments disagreed to by the Senate.⁶⁸³ The Governor-General reserved the bill for the King's assent which was never given.

Amendments recommended by the Governor-General in bills which originated in the Senate and which have been agreed to by the Senate are forwarded for the concurrence of the House by means of message. The form of the message is similar to that of the House and conveys recommended amendments of the Governor-General and an assent copy of the bill.⁶⁸⁴ The message is considered in the same manner as amendments made by the Senate on the House's amendments to bills first received from the Senate.⁶⁸⁵

When recommended amendments are made, the assent copy of the bill is re-printed and is presented again to the Governor-General for assent. If any amendments recommended have been disagreed to by the House, or if no agreement between the 2 Houses is arrived at prior to the last day of the session, the Speaker shall again present the bill for assent in the same form as it was originally presented.⁶⁸⁶

Cancellation of assent by Governor-General

A situation without precedent in the history of the Australian Parliament arose in December 1976, when the Governor-General assented to a bill which had not been passed by both Houses of Parliament as is specifically required by section 58 of the Constitution. A States Grants (Aboriginal Assistance) Bill 1976 passed the House⁶⁸⁷ but did not proceed past the second reading stage in the Senate. A second bill, slightly different in content but with exactly the same title, passed the House⁶⁸⁸ and the Senate.⁶⁸⁹ Due to a clerical error in the Department of the House of Representatives, the Clerk's certificate, as to the bill having originated in the House and having finally passed both Houses, was placed on the first bill which had not passed both Houses and the bill was assented to by the Governor-General. When the error was discovered, the Governor-General cancelled his signature on the incorrect bill and gave his assent to the second bill, which had passed both Houses. In reporting the matter to the House on 15 February 1977, Speaker Snedden read the following message from the Governor-General⁶⁹⁰:

JOHN R. KERR

Governor-General

Proposed law intituled:—

Message No. 14

States Grants (Aboriginal Assistance) Act 1976 as finally passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth, having been presented to the Governor-General for the Royal Assent, His Excellency has, in the name of Her Majesty, assented to

681 J 1974-75/562-3.

686 S.O. 269.

682 S.O. 267.

687 VP 1976-77/240.

683 VP 1906/175.

688 VP 1976-77/480.

684 VP 1912/293.

689 J 1976-77/528.

685 S.O. 268.

690 VP 1976-77/575; H.R. Deb. (15.2.77)2-10.

the said law. Being acquainted by communication from the Speaker and the Clerk of the House of Representatives that contrary to previous advice a Bill with the same title that was assented to by the Governor-General, in the name of Her Majesty, on 13 December 1976, as Act No. 184 of 1976 had not been passed by both Houses and being acquainted by communication from the Attorney-General that the advice given by him dated 13 December 1976 in relation to a Bill entitled 'States Grants (Aboriginal Assistance) Act 1976' was intended when signed by him to relate to the Bill of that title which had then in fact been passed by both Houses and being advised that the Governor-General's assent given on 13 December 1976 to the Bill that had not been passed in both Houses was and is of no effect in law and that it is proper for the Governor-General so to do His Excellency has cancelled his signature by which he purported to assent to the same.

Government House,
Canberra 2600
11 February 1977

Publication of Acts

When the signed assent copy of the Act is returned from the Governor-General, details concerning Act number, date of assent, and date of commencement where there is no commencement clause, are transposed to a 'publication' copy of the Act, which also contains any typographical corrections that have been noticed in the checking process. When printed with the additional details, the Australian Government Publishing Service is given permission to release copies of the Act.

Details of assent are published in the Gazette by the authority of the Clerk of the House (or the Clerk of the Senate for bills originating in the Senate). The Gazette notification shows the Act number, long title, short title and date of assent. The Attorney-General's Department is responsible for the binding of Acts of Parliament in annual and consolidated volumes. The most recent consolidation of Commonwealth Statutes was published in 1974 for the period 1901-73.

Presentation of double dissolution bills⁶⁹¹

When a Prime Minister is to request the Governor-General for a dissolution of both Houses of the Parliament in respect of a bill (or bills), he requests the Speaker in writing for a copy of the bill, duly certified by the Speaker and the Clerk as to the proceedings in the House on the bill, to accompany his submission to the Governor-General. There is no requirement of the Constitution or the standing orders of the House in respect of such a certificate, but it has become the practice for such a certificate to be attached to a copy of a bill which is to be the basis of a request for a dissolution of both Houses.

A certificate is attached to the Minister's copy of the bill as first introduced and also to the second bill introduced after an interval of 3 months, with the exception of a bill amended in the House, in which case the third reading print is used in the first case and the Minister's introduced copy for the second bill. The form of the certificate is as follows:

THIS Bill originated in the House of Representatives and, on [date], was passed by the House of Representatives. The Bill was transmitted to the Senate for its concurrence on [date] and

- had not been returned to the House of Representatives at the date of the prorogation of the Parliament on [date]; or
- has not to date been returned to the House.

⁶⁹¹ See also Ch. on 'Disagreements between the Houses'.

The certificate used in respect of the Petroleum and Minerals Authority Bill 1973 as first introduced, one of the 6 bills submitted as a basis for a double dissolution on 11 April 1974, was as follows:

THIS Bill originated in the House of Representatives and on 12 December 1973 was passed by the House of Representatives. The Bill was transmitted to the Senate for its concurrence on 12 December 1973 and had not been returned to the House of Representatives at the date of the prorogation of the Parliament on 14 February 1974. The Bill lapsed by reason of the prorogation. On 7 March 1974 the House of Representatives requested the Senate to resume consideration of the Bill and on 13 March 1974 the Senate acquainted the House that it had agreed to resume consideration of the Bill. To date the Bill has not been returned to the House.⁶⁹²

Should the deadlock between the Houses in respect of the legislation continue after the double dissolution, section 57 of the Constitution provides further that the Governor-General may convene a joint sitting of Members of both Houses, which may deliberate and shall vote together on the proposed law. In 1974, the only occasion when a joint sitting eventuated⁶⁹³, the Prime Minister requested the Speaker, in writing, for certified copies of the 6 bills indicating details of their subsequent consideration by the Houses following the double dissolution. The bills were necessary to support a submission to the Governor-General for the convening of a joint sitting. A certificate similar to those used on the bills submitted for the double dissolution was attached to a copy of each of the bills.

DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Delegated (also known as subordinate) legislation is legislation made not directly by an Act of the Parliament, but under the authority of an Act of the Parliament. Parliament has regularly and extensively delegated to the Executive Government limited power to make certain regulations under Acts.⁶⁹⁴ Other forms of delegated legislative authority include:

- ordinances of the Territories and regulations made under those ordinances⁶⁹⁵;
- instruments modifying the plan of lay-out of the City of Canberra and its environs⁶⁹⁶;
- determinations of the Public Service Arbitrator⁶⁹⁷ and of the Remuneration Tribunal⁶⁹⁸;
- notifications of the compulsory acquisition of land⁶⁹⁹;
- orders⁷⁰⁰ and rules⁷⁰¹, and
- by-laws.⁷⁰²

Delegated legislation is necessary and often justified by its facility for adjusting without undue delay administrative detail, its flexibility in matters likely to change regularly or frequently, and its adaptability for other matters such as those of technical

692 For example of certificate see PP 257(1975) and PP 15(1979).

693 See Ch. on 'Disagreements between the Houses'.

694 Regulations, etc. made under authority of an Act are required to be tabled and are included in the sessional Index of Papers presented to Parliament.

695 e.g., regulations made under the *Christmas Island Act* 1958, the *Cocos (Keeling) Islands Act* 1955, the *Heard Island and McDonald Islands Act* 1953 and the *Seat of Government (Administration) Act* 1910.

696 Under the *Seat of Government (Administration) Act* 1910.

697 Under the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920.

698 Under the *Remuneration Tribunals Act* 1973.

699 Under the *Lands Acquisition Act* 1955.

700 e.g., under the *Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act* 1974.

701 e.g., under the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966, s. 315.

702 e.g., under the *Postal Service Act* 1975 and the *Telecommunications Act* 1975.

detail. Once Parliament has by statute laid down the principles of a new law, the Executive may by means of delegated legislation work out the application of the law in greater detail within, but not exceeding, those principles.

The *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1945 gave the Governor-General power to make regulations providing for the repeal or amendment of, or addition to, any provision of the Act⁷⁰³, subject to the disallowance provision of the *Acts Interpretation Act*.⁷⁰⁴ The power thus given was unusual, and one that should not be given except under special circumstances (a war-time limit was placed on any amendments of the Act effected by the regulations). The Attorney-General stated that in this case it was thought that the methods for re-establishment and employment laid down in the Act, being to some extent of an experimental nature, might need urgent revision from time to time in the light of experience, and, for that reason, the regulation-making power had been extended. Moreover, the cessation of operation of any regulation under the Act at the termination of the war would then necessitate an overhaul of the Act and amendments made by regulations.⁷⁰⁵ The *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1951 repealed the power of amendment by regulation and provided for the repeal of the *Re-establishment and Employment Regulations* and the continuance of certain amendments.⁷⁰⁶

All regulations, ordinances, and so on, made under an Act are required to be notified in the Gazette.⁷⁰⁷ They are also required to be laid before each House within a specified time thereby becoming subject to parliamentary scrutiny and the Parliament's ultimate power of veto. Some Acts prescribe a time within which regulations, ordinances, and so on, are to be laid before each House of Parliament. For example notifications of compulsory Commonwealth acquisition of land are to be laid before each House within 14 sitting days after the date of publication in the Gazette⁷⁰⁸, determinations by the Public Service Arbitrator within 14 days of receipt by the Prime Minister⁷⁰⁹, and regulations made under ordinances of the Australian Capital Territory within 15 sitting days of being made.⁷¹⁰

If no time is prescribed in the enabling Act, the *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901, in sections 48 and 49, requires that regulations shall be laid before each House within 15 sitting days after being made. Unless laid before each House within the time limit, they are void and have no effect.

Either House may, in pursuance of a motion of which notice⁷¹¹ has been given, within 15 sitting days after any regulations have been laid before that House, pass a resolution disallowing any of those regulations, and the regulations thereupon cease to have effect (VP 1980-81/221). If the motion is not withdrawn or otherwise disposed of within 15 sitting days after the notice was given, the regulations specified in the motion are thereupon deemed to have been disallowed (NP 98 (10.5.79)5354).

If, before the expiration of 15 sitting days after a notice of motion of disallowance has been given, the House is dissolved, expires, or the Parliament is prorogued, and the motion has not been withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, the regulations are deemed to have been laid before the House on the first sitting day after the dissolution, expiry or

⁷⁰³ *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1945, s. 137.

⁷⁰⁹ *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920, s. 21(3).

⁷⁰⁴ *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901, s. 48.

⁷¹⁰ *Seat of Government Administration Act* 1910, s. 12.

⁷⁰⁵ See *Senate Standing Committee on Regulations and Ordinances*, 6th report, S.1(1946-48)4.

⁷¹¹ NP 15(7.4.78)731. The notice is placed under notices, general business, and the following note is added to the notice (*Notice given [date]. Regulation will be deemed to have been disallowed unless disposed of within [number of sitting days remaining] including today*); and see NP 16(10.4.78)773.

⁷⁰⁶ *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1951, ss. 3,13.

⁷⁰⁷ *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901, s. 48(1)(a).

⁷⁰⁸ *Lands Acquisition Act* 1955, s. 12.

prorogation, as the case may be. Any notice to disallow given in the previous session, or the last session of the previous Parliament, must be given again to have effect.

Where a regulation has been disallowed or is deemed to have been disallowed, no regulation being the same in substance may be made within 6 months after the date of disallowance unless the House concerned has rescinded its resolution of disallowance or approved the re-making of the regulation, as the case may be.

The requirements for tabling and disallowance vary considerably and consultation of the appropriate Act is necessary to ascertain what conditions operate with respect to any particular form of delegated legislation or type of instrument.

Reckoning of time

The time specified in the enabling Act or the Acts Interpretation Act for disallowance provisions commences from the sitting day after the delegated legislation is laid before the House, unless the contrary intention appears.⁷¹² The day on which the regulation is tabled therefore is not taken into account for the purposes of determining the number of sitting days within which it may be disallowed. A sitting may extend beyond a calendar day but constitutes only one sitting day.⁷¹³ Similarly a sitting which is suspended and resumed on a later day constitutes only one sitting day.⁷¹⁴ Any disputed question on the reckoning of time would be initially, at least, for the House itself to decide. The possibility of the matter being subsequently the subject of litigation in the courts cannot be ruled out, in which case it would be a matter for the courts to decide.

Notice to disallow before tabling

Most Acts that prescribe periods for disallowance prescribe a time within which regulations, and so on, are to be presented to Parliament. For example, determinations of the Remuneration Tribunal are to be laid before each House within 15 sitting days after receipt by the Minister.⁷¹⁵ The question has been raised as to whether a notice of motion disallowing a regulation should be accepted before the regulation is laid before the House. The matter was canvassed in the Senate in 1942 when a Minister informed the Senate that Senators could move for its disallowance without the regulation being tabled based upon the High Court judgment in Dignan's case.⁷¹⁶

In response to a request for an opinion, the Attorney-General's Department advised the Clerk of the Senate on 25 March 1942 that the decision in Dignan's case should still be regarded as authority for the proposition that it is not a condition essential to the validity or operation of a resolution of disallowance that the regulations should first be laid before the House. The Chairman of the Senate Regulations and Ordinances Committee, in a memorandum on the disallowance of regulations, and on the judgments in Dignan's case, concluded that the question of whether disallowance is effective where a regulation is not laid before the Senate (or the House) was still an open one as far as the High Court was concerned. *Odgers* is of the view that the Senate, by practice, has shown that it considers that, where provisions are included in statutes which affect parliamentary procedure, there is an obligation on the Chair to see that such provisions are soundly applied which is a principle best served by waiting for regulations to be tabled before giving notice of motion for disallowance.⁷¹⁷

⁷¹² *Acts Interpretation Act* 1901, ss. 36(1),48.

⁷¹³ VP 1978-80/596.

⁷¹⁴ VP 1917-19/171; *see also* Ch. on 'Business of the House and the sitting day'.

⁷¹⁵ *Remuneration Tribunals Act* 1973, s. 7(7).

⁷¹⁶ S. Deb. (6.3.42)235; *Dignan v. Australian Steamships Pty Ltd* (1931) 45 CLR 188.

⁷¹⁷ *Odgers* p. 452-3.

In the House a notice of motion has been given before the relevant regulations were tabled. On 29 November 1940 Statutory Rules No. 269 (National Security Aliens Control Regulations) were made, and on 3 December 1940 a Member gave a notice of motion for their disallowance, whereas the regulations were not tabled until 9 December 1940.⁷¹⁸ On 2 April 1941 the Member raised a matter of privilege in which he claimed that the regulations were null and void as his motion for disallowance had not been dealt with within 15 sitting days after notice was given. The Minister replied that he believed the motion was out of order as it was placed on the Notice Paper some days before the statutory rules were tabled; if the Member wished to take any action in the matter, the opportunity to do so was still open to him. The Speaker stated that the question of whether the statutory rules were null and void was a matter of law, the curtailment of any rights of the Member was a matter of privilege. The Member concluded, not by moving a motion relating to privilege, but rather by giving notice of motion of want of confidence in the Minister. Later in the day, standing orders having been suspended, the Member moved the motion of want of confidence but it lapsed for want of a seconder.⁷¹⁹

Regulations and Ordinances Committee

The Senate, in 1932, established by standing order a Standing Committee on Regulations and Ordinances to be appointed at the commencement of each Parliament, to which all regulations and ordinances laid on the Table of the Senate, except those of the Northern Territory, shall stand referred for consideration and, if necessary, report.⁷²⁰

⁷¹⁸ NP 7(4.12.40)15; VP 1940-43/45.

⁷¹⁹ VP 1940-43/103,105; H.R.Deb. (2.4.41)504-05,553-7.

⁷²⁰ Senate S.O. 36A. For the history and operations of the committee see *Odgers*, pp. 460-6.